INTRODUCTION
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Internal migration in general and rural-urban migration in particular were receiving favourable support among the population economists till 60's. Internal migration was thought to be a desirable process in which surplus rural labour was gradually withdrawn from traditional agriculture to provide cheap manpower to fuel a growing modern industrial complex (Fei and Ranis, 1961). The process was deemed socially beneficial since human resources were being shifted from locations where their social marginal products were often assumed to be zero to places where this marginal product was not only positive but also rapidly growing as a result of capital accumulation and technological progress.

Several migration studies have now documented the fact that, throughout the developing world, rates of rural-urban migration continue to exceed rates of urban job creation and to surpass greatly the capacity of both industry and urban social services to absorb this labour effectively. Migration today is being increasing looked upon as the major contributing factor to the ubiquitous phenomenon of urban surplus labour and as a force which continues to exacerbate already serious urban unemployment problems caused by growing economic and structural imbalances between urban and rural areas.

In developing countries about 40 per cent of all the urban growth is caused by migration and reclassification of some rural areas to urban. In some of the largest
and fastest growing cities of developing countries, however, migration has accounted for up to two-thirds of urban growth (Population Reports, 1983). The main reason for the migration of people is to find better jobs and higher wages. Testing most thoroughly the Todaro's model using the data from Tanzania, Barnum and Sabot (1977) found that the rate of rural-to-urban migration was higher where there was a greater difference between rural wages, on the one hand, and urban wages multiplied by the probability of finding an urban job, on the other.

In a new economic approach, Oded Stark (1983) has suggested that the motivation to migrate seems not only from a comparison of wages at the origin and destination, but also from a comparison of personal income with overall village income levels. Below average earners feel relatively deprived and move in order to increase their incomes. After the move, the migrants continue to measure themselves against the village standard and so feel that they have made an improvement. India is no exception to the phenomenon of rapid urbanisation during the recent past. The urban population which was hardly 26 million at the beginning of the present century constituting 10.84 per cent of total population could touch 217 million mark by 1991 accounting for 25.72 per cent of the population. Thus, the urban population rose by 191.33 million over a period of nine decades which is more than eight-fold increase. The tempo of urbanisation was slow up to 1931 the urban population constituting 10 to 12 per cent of total population which increased to 13.86 per cent in 1941 and remained stable during 1951 and 1961 touching 17 per cent. From 1971 onwards the urban
population grew rapidly from around 20 per cent to 23.34 per cent in 1981 and then to 25.72 per cent in 1991. The absolute increase in the urban population during the decade 1981-91 was 57.72 millions which is much more than the total increase in urban population over six decades from 1901-1961.

Further, urban population is growing much faster than the rural population as in the rest of the developing nations. In fact, the growth rate of rural population is coming down in India in the recent decades while the urban growth rate is rising tremendously. The rural growth rate in India during the decade 1951-61 was 20.65 per cent which rose slightly to 21.86 per cent during 1961-71 but declined to 18.96 per cent during 1971-81. On the contrary, the urban population had increased sharply from 26.41 per cent during 1951-61 to 38.22 per cent during 1961-71 and further rose to 46.14 per cent during 1971-81. During the decade 1981-91, the urban growth rate, however, declined to 36.19 per cent reflecting slowing down of the tempo of urbanisation during 1981-91 compared to the previous decade.

The urban growth rate is the outcome of four distinct components. They are:

a) Migration of people from rural to urban areas.

b) The classification by census officials of rural areas in the last census as urban in the latest census based on certain criteria,

c) The agglomeration of the population of areas contiguous to a town with the population of the town, and

d) Natural increase
In India also, rural-urban migration is a significant contributing factor in urbanisation accounting for one-fifth of the urban growth during the decade 1971-81. The contribution of internal migration to urbanisation in Andhra Pradesh during 1971-81 was of the order of 14.63 per cent.

The growth rate of urban population is not uniformly the same in all the size classes of urban areas. The share in urban population of small towns (Class V & VI) is decreasing much in recent times whereas that of cities with a population of one lakh and above particularly in metropolitan and mega cities is greatly increasing. As per the 1991 census, nearly 65 per cent of the urban population has been residing in class I cities and the decadal growth rate of these cities during 1981-91 was 46.87 per cent. For example, the population of Delhi during 1901 and 1991 has increased 26 times, Bangalore 18 times, Nagpur, Madras and Kanpur 7 to 8 times.

Most of the migrants to urban centres particularly to class I cities from rural areas are in search of employment either to find livelihood in unorganised urban sector or for white collar job in organised sector. The rural-urban migrants comprise both illiterate and educated youngsters due to the operation of `push' and `pull' factors in any migration stream. The illiterate/less educated, unskilled/semi-skilled, poor migrants move to urban slums to find very cheap accommodation or go for squatter settlements on the roadside, near railway stations or under fly-overs. Sometimes even the middle classes will be compelled to move to slums due to exorbitant rentals in non-slum areas.
Slum dwellers comprise substantial proportion of the urban population especially class I cities and mega cities. However, no reliable data is available on the slum dwellers and pavement dwellers. In Bombay, slum population was about 12 per cent in 1961 which rose to 33 per cent in 1976 and currently to more than 50 per cent. By 2000 A.D, 75 per cent of the population of Bombay is expected to live in slums. The zopadpatties (Squatter settlements) of Bombay have multiplied in the vacant land in an alarming proportion. Squatting is a continuous phenomenon in other Mega cities such as Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and also other metropolitan cities. In Delhi 200,000 plots were raised accommodating 90 per cent of the squatter families in 1977. But again in 1983 more than 100,000 families were squatting in different parts of Delhi.

Slum dwellers also contribute to urbanisation influencing natural increase which is the foremost predictor of urbanisation particularly in developing countries. Several studies have conclusively proved that migrants to urban areas have high fertility compared to the urban natives. Among the migrants, slum migrants tend to have much higher fertility than their counterpart non-slum migrants due to the low socio-economic status of the former. As such the relatively high fertility of the slum migrants contributes significantly to the natural increase of the urban population, thereby, further accelerating the pace of urbanisation.

The fast development of Chittoor town commercially and industrially besides being the religious and cultural centre with ever increasing amenities for education,
health and recreation is attracting large number of people in recent times resulting in mushroom growth of scatter settlements as in the case of rest of the rapidly increasing urban centres in Andhra Pradesh (India).

Literature available on the causes and consequences of migration to slums is scanty in India. The volume of research on migration compared to fertility, is relatively low in India. Majority of these migration studies in the Indian context have focussed their attention taking the urban unit as a whole ignoring its dichotomisation into non-slum and slum areas which attract totally distinctive categories of migrants conspicuously contrast in several of their personal attributes. Studies on slum population carried out in India are negligible and also their focus was mostly on sociological aspects. Hence, the present micro-level study was undertaken to throw more light on factors influencing migration to slums and the consequences of migration for the individual migrants. For the present study, Chittoor town which is also the district headquarters was chosen as Chittoor town is growing fast in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh due to its strategic location between three states of A.P, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka having much potentiality for development attracting sizable proportion of migrants to slums.
RESUME OF THE SUCCEEDING CHAPTERS:

The present report is divided into nine Chapters for the convenience of presentation. They are

1. Review of related literature
2. Methodology
3. Living conditions of migrants at destination
4. Patterns of migration to slums
5. Economic factors in migration to slums
6. Socio-Demographic factors in migration to slums
7. Familial factors in migration to slums
8. Effects of migration for the Individual migrants
9. Summary and policy implications

The first Chapter is the review of related literature on causes and consequences of migration to urban areas.

Methodology is the second Chapter, which covers the objectives and hypotheses of the study, Area of the study, Survey method and sample size, instrument used for data collection and interpretation of data.

Living conditions of migrant respondents in the slums of Chittoor which is the third Chapter, deals with type of dwelling, living rooms, living space, Electrification of...
house, Ventilation, Source of drinking water, Toilet facility, Occupational pattern and economic condition at the present place (destination)

The fourth Chapter on ‘patterns of migration to slums’ examines individual Vs family migration. It also analyses of migration in relation to the place of birth, place of last residence, native state, distance and duration of stay in Chittoor town.

‘Economic factors in migration to slums’ is the fifth chapter which deals with the occupational status of migrants at origin, perceived economic status and self-reported factors for out migration from place of birth.

‘Socio-Demographic factors in migration to slums’ is the sixth chapter which deals with Age, Educational selectivity of the migrants, marital status and number of living children at the time of their migration to slums of Chittoor.

Chapter seven on ‘Familial factors in migration to slums’ examines the family structure, birth order of the migrants, source of information besides encouragement and kin assistance at destination.

In the eighth chapter on ‘Effects of migration for the individual migrants’ the changes in the economic condition and perceived capability of raising children, changes in perception of family size and opportunity costs of having a large family and decline in
desired family size, favouring fewer children for offsprings and changes in family planning behaviour of the migrants.

The last chapter deals with the general summary and policy implications. Each chapter is summarised in a concise form and suggestions are given for policy and programme implementation.