CHAPTER II

Research Methodology
CHAPTER-II

2. METHODOLOGY

Methodology plays a key role in conducting any type of research either in the field of sociology or any other social science. For that there are certain tools and techniques to conduct scientific investigation, which one has to go through. This chapter deals with field area and methodology of the thesis.

2.1. Migration

"Migration has the physical transition of an individual or a group one society to another. This transition usually involves abandoning one social setting and entering another and different one".

Migration (human) is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semipermanent residence, usually across a political boundary. An example of "semipermanent residence" would be the seasonal movements of migrant farm laborers. People can either choose to move ("voluntary migration") or be forced to move ("involuntary migration"). Migrations have occurred throughout human history, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current location in the world. Migration occurs at a variety of scales: intercontinental (between continents), intracontinental (between countries on a given continent), and interregional (within countries). One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration—the movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities.
Basic Concepts

**Internal Migration:** Moving to a new home within a state, country, or continent.

**External Migration:** Moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent.

**Emigration:** Leaving one country to move to another (e.g., the Pilgrims emigrated from England).

**Immigration:** Moving into a new country (e.g., the Pilgrims immigrated to America).

**Population Transfer:** When a government forces a large group of people out of a region, usually based on ethnicity or religion. This is also known as an involuntary or forced migration.

**Impelled Migration** (also called "reluctant" or "imposed" migration): Individuals are not forced out of their country, but leave because of unfavorable situations such as warfare, political problems, or religious persecution.

**Step Migration:** A series of shorter, less extreme migrations from a person's place of origin to final destination—such as moving from a farm, to a village, to a town, and finally to a city.

**Chain Migration:** A series of migrations within a family or defined group of people. A chain migration often begins with one family member who sends money to bring other family members to the new location. Chain migration results in migration fields—the clustering of people from a specific region into certain neighborhoods or small towns.

**Return Migration:** The voluntary movements of immigrants back to their place of origin. This is also known as circular migration.
Seasonal Migration: The process of moving for a period of time in response to labor or climate conditions (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season; "snowbirds" moving to the southern and southwestern United States during winter).

People Who Migrate

Emigrant: A person who is leaving a country to reside in another.

Immigrant: A person who is entering a country from another to take up new residence.

Refugee: A person who is residing outside the country of his or her origin due to fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

Internally Displaced Person (IDP): A person who is forced to leave his or her home region because of unfavorable conditions (political, social, environmental, etc.) but does not cross any boundaries.

Migration Stream: A group migration from a particular country, region, or city to a certain destination.

Why Do People Migrate?
People move for a variety of reasons. They consider the advantages and disadvantages of staying versus moving, as well as factors such as distance, travel costs, travel time, modes of transportation, terrain, and cultural barriers.

Push Factors: Reasons for emigrating (leaving a place) because of a difficulty (such as a food shortage, war, flood, etc.).

Pull Factors: Reasons for immigrating (moving into a place) because of something desirable (such as a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, etc.). Several types of push and pull factors may influence people in their movements (sometimes at the same time), including:
1. Environmental (e.g., climate, natural disasters)
2. Political (e.g., war)
3. Economic (e.g., work)
4. Cultural (e.g., religious freedom, education).

**Place Utility:** The desirability of a place based on its social, economic, or environmental situation, often used to compare the value of living in different locations. An individual's idea of place utility may or may not reflect the actual conditions of that location.

**Intervening Opportunities:** Opportunities nearby are usually considered more attractive than equal or slightly better opportunities farther away, so migrants tend to settle in a location closer to their point of origin if other factors are equal.

**Distance Decay:** As distance from a given location increases, understanding of that location decreases. People are more likely to settle in a (closer) place about which they have more knowledge than in a (farther) place about which they know and understand little.

Laws of Migration Geographer E.G. Ravenstein developed a series of migration 'laws' in the 1880s that form the basis for modern migration theory. In simple language, these principles state:
- Most migrants travel only a short distance.
- Migrants traveling long distances usually settle in urban areas.
- Most migration occurs in steps.
- Most migration is rural to urban.
- Each migration flow produces a movement in the opposite direction ("counterflow").
- Most migrants are adults.
- Most international migrants are young males, while more internal migrants are female.
2.2. Geography of Kadapa

The Kadapa District is surrounded by Kurnool district on the North, Chittoor district on the South Nellore on the East and Ananthapur on the West. Total Geographical area of the district is 15,379 Sq.Kms. with 3 Revenue Divisions, 51 mandals, 831 Gram panchayats, 965 Revenue Villages and 4533 Habitations. Kadapa lies between the 13°43' and 15°14' Northern Latitudes and 77°55' and 79°29' of Eastern Longitude. As per the 2001 Census, the population of the district was 26,01,797 of which the rural population was 20,14,044 and the urban Population was 5,87,753. The density of population in the district is 169/Sq.Km. The scheduled caste population is 4,09,492 and Scheduled tribe population is 61,371 in the district.

Kadapa is also considered to be one of the districts endowed with rich history, minerals, Flora and Fauna. Hyder Ali, Tippsulthan, Sivaji, Krishnadevaraya and Pratapa Rudra are some of the names associated with the History of tract. The district is blessed with a series of beautiful valleys through which Papagni, Chitravathi, Mandavya, Penna, Cheyyere rivers flow. The river Penna is the most important river flowing right through the district whose legend is incorporated in a sesanam (inscription) at Gandikota. The Seshachalam range of hills that pass through this district are crowned ultimately with the holy shrine of i.e. Lord Balaji Tirumala in Chittoor district. Thus, Kadapa tract is associated with such holy Hills and Rivers has been considered a Holy land. This tract has also been identified as the forest of Dandaka, through which the God king Sreerama and his consort Seetha wondered during their 14 years of exile.

The Pallava kings penetrated from a time into the North of Kadapa district and ruled for a certain period during the 5th century. Later on the Cholas defeated the Pallavas and their rule appears to have lasted till the later part of the 8th century. Subsequently the next
dynasty which established its authority for a considerable period was that of Banas.

With the retreat of the Banas, Kadapa came under the sway of a dynasty of kings called the Rastrakutas. King Indra III (915 A.D.) a later king Krishna III were the popular rulers. With the death of king Krishna III, the power and influence of this dynasty declined. The Telugu Cholas who were feudatories of Chola dynasty ruled entire Kadapa district and their power seems to have suffered a temporary eclipse due to the aggression of Pandas but soon, the Cholas kingdom firmly established once again in the district during the first half of the 13th century. In the latter half of 13th century, the district fallen in to the hands of Ambadeva who had temporarily usurped the Kakatiya crown and ruled from Vallur, 15 Kms. from Kadapa and during his time the land survey carried out and a river channel was constructed at Lebaka. Subsequently, a Kakatiya King Prataparudra succeeded the throne after death of Ambadeva and ruled the district with Warrangal as the Capital during the dawn of 14th century.

But in 1309 A.D. the invasion of the Deccan by muslims during the reign of Khilji emperor Alla Uddin king Pratapa Rudra was defeated and he was carried as a prisoner to Delhi and hence Warrangal, the capital came into the hands of Alla-ud-din. But in 1336 A.D. the Vijayanagar Kingdom was founded by Hari Hara and Bukka. During 1344 A.D. a Hindu confederation of Warrangal, Krishna VijayaNagaram Raja and the Hoysala King of Mysore, with an immense force drove the muslims out of Warrangal and rolled back the tide of their advance. This is the outcome establishment of Vijayanagar empire and during the two centuries of its ascendancy, it included the whole of present Kadapa district. During this rule the natural resources in Kadapa district have been greatly developed. During the reign of Bukka I, his son Bhaskara, then viceroy of Udayagiri province constructed the great
irrigation tank of Porumamilla in 1369 A.D. In the battle of Talikota, the Hindus and Muslims with forces of almost fabulous strength, contested for the supremacy over Deccan and with the result, the Hindus were totally defeated and the Deccan fallen into the hands of King of Golkonda. In the year 1714 A.D., Abdul Nabi Khan was the first Governor of the district and in the year 1740 the Marathas invaded and defeated the Nawab of Kurnool and Kadapa. Hyder Ali obtained the possession of Gurrakonda and Kadapa from the hands of Marathas and appointed his brother-in-law Mir Saheb in Kadapa district. Hence, Mir Saheb and his son Kamaluddin were the first rulers of the district. The district later fell in to the Nizam by the treaties of Mysore and Srirangapatnam.

At the begin of the 19th century, Munro was also appointed as Principal Collector over the ceded districts. Four sub collectors were placed under his control with Herpanahali, Kadapa, Adoni and Cumbum as the Head Quarters. Military contingents were also posted in all important places to assist him. Major General Dugald Campbell was appointed commander of the ceded districts.

Munros Chief concern was to subjugate the Palegars, who infested the track and establish a well organized Government. He was equally interested in instituting a system of revenue by which he could secure his government the maximum financial resources from the districts. He enumerated 80 different Palegars of whom a large number such as those of Vemula, Chitvel, Porumamilla, Narsapur, Thippireddipalle, Uppalur, Kamalapuram, Bonamala, Yerraguntla, Settivariapalem, Lopatnuthala, Kommanuthala, Chinthakuntabanda, Sanipai, Motakatla and Gopagudipalle, were in Kadapa District. His measures to keep the Palegars under the control included the issue of Public Notification declaring that any Palegar, Jagirdar, Jamindar, Patel or Ryot who shall garrison any four or maintain armedmen or who shall
extort money from inhabitants as Kavali Rusum or under any other presence or who shall resist the orders of the Amildars or who shall act either openly or privately against the establishment of the Company's Government shall be treated as rebels.

He pursued each delinquent Palegar who attempted evasion of rent, who ran from one friendly chief to another in the hope of organising a rebellion. In less than a couple of years he succeeded in liquidating these Palegars, hence, he accomplished the task of establishing an organised system of government and a promising pattern of revenue. The revenues are collected with facility everyone seems satisfy with his situation and the regret of the people is universal on departure of the Principal Collector when he left the country on leave. His services to the Government of Madras bears testimony to his success in the district. The people of Kadapa district responded to the call of the Nation and participated in the Freedom movement. Sri Kadapa Koti Reddy, an ex-minister of composite Madras and Andhra State his wife Smt Rama subbamma and Sri D.Rama Subba Reddy are the popular political leaders of the district who played a prominent part in the freedom struggle.

2.3. Infra-structure

2.3.1. Education

The District is served by 2951 primary schools, 748 upper Primary Schools, 524 High schools, 123 Junior Colleges, 19 Degree colleges and Y.V.University offering P.G courses for general education. For technical education the district has 5 polytechnics and 5 Engineering colleges and 26 Industrial Training Institutes besides Homoeopathic college and Medical College.
2.3.2. Industries

The district has 11 major scale and medium scale Industries with an investment of Rs. 1242.42 lakhs providing employment for 14,262. The District has 1066 small scale units functioning and employing 4398 persons with an investment of Rs. 337.1 lakhs.

2.3.3. Soil

The soil in the district is of two types, i.e., red ferruginous and black soils. Black clay is the most superior soil in the district, which occupies 23.7% area.

2.3.4. Minerals

The district is rich in mineral wealth. The major minerals in the district are Berytis, Lime Stone and Asbestos. Apart from major minerals, minor minerals are napa slabs, road metal, building stone, marble, mosaic chips and rehmatti are also found in the district.

2.3.5. Irrigation and Agriculture

The major source of irrigation is K.C. Canal. There is a Major irrigation Project on Penna at Mylavaram. Pincha Project, Lower Sagileru Project, Upper Sagileru Project, Annamaya Project and Pulivendla Branch Canal are Medium Irrigation Projects in the district. The majority of the people here are depend on Agriculture only. The Major crops in the district are paddy, groundnut, sunflower, cotton, betel leaves and horticultural crops like mango, papaya, banana, lemon and oranges. The gross cropped area in the district is 4, 40,816 hectares out of this gross irrigated area is 1, 54,607 hectares.

2.3.6. Transport and Communications

The district is served by broadgauge railway line running a length of 190.81 Kms. There are 24 railway stations covering 13 Mandals.
The district has 628 Kms Highway. All the 51 mandals head quarters are served by pucca roads with bus facilities and the A.P. State, High Way Project links Cuddapah to Renigunta and Tirupathi.

2.3.7. Power

The establishment of Muddanur Thermal Power Station (MTPS) installed with capacity of 420 M.W. has become one of the major power generation in the state, generating 3401.583 Million K.W.

2.4. PLACES OF HISTORICAL AND TOURIST INTEREST IN THE DISTRICT

2.4.1. Kodandarama Swamy Temple, Vontimitta:

Vontimitta is situated at 24 kms. East of Cuddapah town. This temple is built by Chola and Vijayanagara Kings. This temple is most impressive among all the temples in the district. Apart from architecturally gateway, the large and beautifully sculpted mandapam with 32 pillars called the "Madhya Ranga Mandapam" leading to inner chamber and sanctum, is of a great architectural interest. It is also said that Bommera Pothana author of SreeMadandra Bhagavatam hails from this place. According to legend Rama, Lakshmana and Sita spent some time here in the forest during the period of their exile. The annually festival is celebrated with much splendors for 9 days during March-April in connection with Sri Rama Navami and attracts thousands of pilgrims.

2.4.2. Brahmamgari Mutt

Sree Veerabrahendra is said to have born at the beginning of the 17th century. He settle down at Kandimallayapalli village of B.Mattam Mandal. He wrote Kalagnanam which throws light on future events and used to do miracles. His devoted disciples were Siddaih and Kakkaiah. His poems ballads are popular both within and beyond the district. The swamy entered Jeevasamadhi at this place only.
The main shrine in the mutt contains Samadhi of Veerabrahmam and consortium of Govindaraja. The Aaradhana utsavam of Veerabrahmendra swamy last for 6 days is held in the month of Vysakha every year.

2.4. 3. Gandi Anjaneya Swamy Temple

It is situated on the bank of river Papagni in the Palakonda on Vempalli – Rayachoty road. Devotees visit every Saturday during Sravana Masam in large number to conduct Pooja.

2.4.4. Alladu Palle Veerabhadra Swamy Temple

It is situated on Mydukur-Proddatur road on the bank of river Kundu. It is said that Srimadh Virat Pothuluru Veerabrahmam of Kandimallyapalli derived inspiration from deity of this temple. On the day of Mahasivaratri thousands of people gather here to attend the Utsavam.

2.4.5. Attirala

Attirala is a situated very near to Rajampet town. It is place of considerable antiquity with a temple of Parasurama. Thousands of Pilgrims gather here on Mahasivaratri day.

2.4.6. Soumyanadha Temple – Nandalur

This temple is wide in inscriptions. Aaradhana takes place in the month of July. Nandalur was once a Buddhist center. A Buddhist site was discovered on the summit of close by hill.
2.4.7. Sri Venkateswara Temple – Devuni Kadapa

The temple is located two kilometers from Northern side of Cuddapah town. This deity as referred to as kadaparaya in the past. It is a halting place for the Pilgrims proceeding to Tirupathi. Its car festival will be held in the month of Jan-Feb(Megha) and it is great event for the people in Cuddapah town and surrounding villages.

2.4.8. Proddatur

The town has number of temples. The Kanyakaparameswari temple with its ornate carvings and its tall turrent is one of the popular attractions of the place, During Dasara, Navaratri Utsavas are celebrated with great pomp and glory. The Agasteswara temple is said to have been constructed by Saged Agasya. There is also famous Mukti Ramalingeswara Swamy temple on the bank of Penna River near Rameswaram of this town, which is built by Sree Krishnadevaraya. Recently two more temples of Sree Ayyappa Swamy and Sree Saibaba have come in a big way to add the attraction in the town.

2.4.9 Pushpagiri

Pushpagiri is connected to Cuddapah – Kurnool highway by a branch road about 10 Kms. From Cuddapah located on the bank of river Penna. It is well known for its numerous temples. Chennakesava Swamy temple is one among them which is very famous temple and annual utsavam lasts for 10 days from Chitrahabhula trayodasi (March-April) Pushpagiri is said to be one of the important Advaithamuttts.

2.4.10. Gandikota Fort

This is situated above 10 Kms from west of Jammalamadugu town on the bank of river Penna. The fort inside is full of deities of ages and many ancient structures in varying stages of decades. The Jumma Mosque has two majestic minarets. Within the fort there are two ancient
temples, dedicated to Madhava Swamy and Raghunadha. Apart from this there are also others like granary, pigeon tower and so on.

2.4.11. Sidhavatam

Sidhavatam is located about 25 Kms from East of Cuddapah town. It is having fort and temples also. The fort was built by Matli Maharajas in 1303 A.D., but it was destroyed by Hyder Ali in 1770 A.D. A special feature of this fort is, its ancillary passage on the right side allowing admitances to people where the main gate is closed. The fort has 17 square Burujus covering an area of 30 acres. The gate ways of fort, one to the west and other to the East are particularly majestic. Sidhavatam is called the southern gate way of Sri Sailakshetra and Dakshina Kasi.

2.4.12. Tallapaka Annamaya Temple

It is situated at a distance of 5 Kms from Rajampet town. Annamaiah was ever-famous writer who has sung hymnes in praise of Lord Venkateswara. It is said that Annamaiah turned down the request of king Salva Narasimharaya of Vijayanagara empire to render songs in his praise though it costed him for imprisonment. T.T.D. is establishing here Annamacharya Project.

2.4.13. Asthana-e-Magdoum Elahi Darga, Kadapa

At the heart of the Cuddapah town the Asthana-e-Magdoum Elahi Darga is located. It is also called Pedda Darga or Ameenpeer Darga by the people of Cuddapah.

Hazrath Khawaja Syed Shaw Peerulla Mohammad – Ul – Hussaini Chisthiul Khadri Nayab-E-Rasool came to Cuddapah from Beedar of Karnataka State in 16th Century A.D. He entered “Jeeva Samadhi during 17th century A.D. His disciples are spread all over South India. Annual “Urs” is celebrated during “Madhar” a Urdu month
and it is one of the biggest ursu in South India. Thousands of people from all over South India both Hindus and Muslims irrespective of caste and creed participate in this Urs, exhibiting all human beings are one and same.

2.4.14. Power Project

The Rayalaseema Thermal Power Project (RTPP) envisaged the installation of 2×210 MW Thermal Generation units. The first 210 MW unit came for commercial operation on 25.11.1994 and second unit on 30.03.1995 @ 840 crores.

The Project is located near Muddanur Railway Station on Chennai-Mumbai Railway Line, in Cuddapah District. The RTPP is taken up not only to improve the base load Thermal Capacity of the Grid but also to ensure proper voltage profiles in the area under all conditions. The generation at present is 3500.3542 Million KWH.

2.4.15. Rajiv Smruthivanam

It is located at a distance of 8 KMs from Cuddapah town on the Cuddapah – Chennai road. It was started 1992 in the memory of Prime Minister of India late Rajiv Gandhi. The gardens in the Rajiv Smruthivanam are spread over 400 acres. Different types of Plants including medicated plants are planted in a planned manner so that the sight viewers can see it by walking on either side of the roads laid in the gardens. Children Park is also constructed. The parents along with their childrens witness this place as tourist center. Water falls, small wooden bridges are some of the special attractions in Rajiv Smruthivanam.

Thus, Kadapa district has been honoured by history and blessed by nature making it a place unexplored by tourism. Therefore, efforts on the direction to make it a tourist destination of various interest and
attraction like temples, historical architecture, education in terms of exploring about rare mineral resource, ecofriendly in terms of serene waterfalls amidst the rare species of red sanders and nocturnal bird garden coursed for an adventurous experience that will linger for long as cherished moments.

2.5. METHODOLOGY

2.5.1. Sample and Survey Design

The study is based on the primary data generated in a survey in Kadapa district of Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh. The sample consisted of 360 households. All these are Telugu speaking people who migrated to Gulf countries from different parts of Kadapa District.

2.5.2. Selection of Sample

A sample of 360 houses holds from seven mandalis of Kadapa District, namely Rajampet, Railway Kodur, Penagalur, Chitvél, Pullampet, T.Sundupalli and Veeraballi were taken for study. Ultimately a sample of 360 households has been selected by simple random sampling technique, by using random numbers, from the stratified population. It was observed that the selected samples were representing the different parts of Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh, India. It was pressured that the sample is fit to study the sociological aspects of the population in detail.

After selecting the sample the data was collected from respondents through interview with the help of the schedule by the researcher himself after the initial rapport established with them. At times group discussion was also used to know the history of certain events with the elderly people and with those who are staying back for long time. Before collecting the data the schedule was carefully scrutinized after conducting a pilot study on a few individuals. Certain questions in the schedule were deleted and certain other questions
were added to explore the possible and needed information from the subject. To collect certain other information participant observation was also made.

2.5.3. Contents of the Survey

With the framework of the survey depending on the migrant status of the household in question, the survey questionnaires included questions on individual and household characteristics of migrants, type of migration, reasons for migration, work activity before and after migration, job history, factors influencing migration economic expectations, perceptions of income-earning opportunities, flow and use of remittances.

Apart from this, there were questions about the main and subsidiary occupation of each member of the household, the type and nature of his or her employment. There were questions on household income, savings and consumption. This information was needed in order to study the relationship between migration and income distribution, which is both a cause and effect of migration and to see the pattern of savings and consumption.

2.5.4. Method of Study

The present research is descriptive in nature because the researcher does not manipulate any variable or variables to find out how they influence certain dependent variables. Data are collected and processed with the same precision as in experimental studies. Descriptive research is an admixture of qualitative and quantitative techniques of arriving at the truth. Describing facts is an art of which requires a high degree of skill. In this study, attempt is made to survey the normal conditions that exists in some particular area of migration. This kind of study would help in solving problems that are now confronted with on the basis of the data gathered. Apart from this
practical value, descriptive research helps us to gain an insight into the present trends in the concerned area of study. Such knowledge would be of immense value in taking decision as to the step to be taken for achieving the desired ends or goals.

Descriptive study is not concerned with the formulation of any scientific laws. Which is best done through experimental research on the other hand, what we attempt to do here is only to discover the principles, if any, that may lie behind the facts that we have gathered. The study helps us to suggest suitable measures, if any, for the improvement of the present situation. The procedure involved in this type of descriptive research is we being with the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study stated in the form of questions for which the investigation seeks to find answers. Tentative answers to these questions in the form of hypothesis may also be given, though they are not essential in the descriptive type pf research. After taking a representative sample, we should think of appropriate tools to collect facts relating to the situation studied. Usually questionnaires, observations, tests and rating scales are used. Then we have to analyze and interpret the data we have collected with the help of appropriate statistical techniques and come to meaningful conclusions, on the basis of the evidence available. Descriptive research may not result in the discovery of any new facts which we were not aware of earlier but, at last, it provides a scientific way of verifying whether what we have considered to be 'facts' are really so or not.

2.5.5. Objectives

The following are the main objectives of the present study.

- To identify the socio-economic background of the migrants.
- To examine the impact of migration on socio economic development and,
• To explore how the rural social structure is influenced by migration.

2.5.6. Hypothesis

• Most of the migrants are bachelors and those married have not carried their families.
• The migrants (educated and un-educated) are migrated with the intension of getting employment and to earn money.
• The expenditure pattern is minimum and used to send money to their family members of native place.
• The migrants are married with in the Kin.
• The interaction with the native people is occasionally but the regular touch with the phone calls.

2.5.7. Rationale of the Study

Numerous scholars have worked on the subject of migration, exploring the causes and consequences of migratory movements. Some of the prominent authors in this field are Jan Breman\(^1\) (Seasonal migration in South Gujarat), Gerard Hueze\(^2\) (Coalmine migration in Dhanbad of Bihar), M.S.A. Rao\(^3\) (Various studies on migration), and Leela Gulati\(^4\) (Migrations, particularly about women migration from Kerala to other destinations). A few scholars like Myron Weiner (1978)\(^5\) has some extent addressed political issues related to migration. However, there is another dimension of migration that is yet to be explored in the literature, i.e. migrant’s impact on rural social structure. When migration is permanent, there is no question of their impact on the rural social structure, but when migration is temporary or semi-permanent, migrants maintained regular contacts with their native places through different modes of communication and tried to improve their socio-economic status. Most of the migratory movements taking
place within India and India to Gulf countries are temporary in nature. These migrants are generally from rural areas with low status in their villages and deprived of socio-economic backgrounds. Some of them were illiterate. These migrants tend to lead conservative lives at their places of destination and try to accumulate the maximum possible amount of money for their return. They send remittances to their family members in order to improve and purchase agricultural lands or housing plots, to purchase household appliances and to improve their educational, health facilities etc. Since these are temporary migrants, they, after some time, return to their place of origin and play an active role in village life. Traditional rural Indian politics is in the hands of a small number of key people in the given village, comprising of landlords, moneylenders and caste leaders. For decades, these people have enjoyed the support of the villagers in several respects including their votes. The traditional relationship between the "key people" and the rest of the villagers has been challenged with the entry of the "prosperous migrant". Returnee migrants are in a position to compete with the traditional authorities of the village. Now, the politics of the rural areas will definitely take a new turn which is likely to be manifested in higher levels of Indian politics. Therefore, it is necessary to study the rural political structure and its continuing changes, keeping the impact of migration on politics in mind.

2.5.8. Research Design

This study relies both on primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected with the help of an interview schedule, discussions and personal interviews with the respondents. The respondents were selected randomly comprising of different socio-economic backgrounds. Narratives based on these interviews have been built up to analyze the factors determining his process of migration and migration's impact on the rural power structure. Secondary sources like government gazettes,
public policies and previous studies; published material in various journals; magazines and newspapers are used for the analysis. Several organizations, institutions, and web-sites have been visited to gather the necessary information.

2.5.9. Experiences of the Researcher in the Field Area

The researcher thought residing in the field area for the last four years, faced many problems with the respondents while collecting data. Many of the respondents were reluctant to disclose details regarding their social practices. They also did not show interest informing the income what they are getting, its sources and how much they are sending to their relatives at native places. They are afraid to explain the saving pattern. Keeping the necessity to elicit the information from the respondents.
REFERENCE


