CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature available on the subject helps to understand the existing knowledge in the problem area. It not only provides the requisite background for the research project but also makes the researcher aware of the status of the issue. Hence, it helps to identify the gap that exists in the area of research. This chapter is an attempt to provide an overview of various aspects and issues of this study through the review of existing literature. Some of the relevant studies undertaken for the review have been detailed and discussed as follows.

Lewis (1954) reviewed the classical theory and tried to analyse how far could it help in solving the problem of distribution, accumulation and growth in a closed and open economy. It was observed that supply of labourers came from subsistence agriculture, casual labour, petty trade, domestic service, female members of the household and increase in population. The study revealed that if a country has surplus population as compared to its natural resources, the marginal productivity of labourers would be zero or negative. The wages at which these labourers get employed depends on minimum wage for subsistence. Further, capital formation and improvement in technology does not lead to increase in wages but increase in profits as a result savings is low in underdeveloped countries. Due to inflation prices rise and capital is created in these countries which act as an attraction for the labourers of the neighbouring countries and hence, wages begin to increase which results into migration of labour. Mass migration leads to increase in productivity. However such a scenario keeps the wages of the poor countries up to the subsistence level.

Joseph (1959) conducted a study on social concomitant of industrialisation and urbanisation. The study explains the process of development which has lead to rural-urban migration. The author has brought about the difference between the transitional way of life which combines their rural and urban traits and pattern of life of people who are eventually born and bred in the city environment. The people in transition stick to many rural characteristics of their rural lives before adapting the urban ways and their lives show disorganisation in the cities.

Gulliver (1960) examined the incentives in labour migration. The study showed that labour migration is of two types. The first is low wage rural employment; and the second is
high wage industrial employment. The author further observed that migrants enrol as unskilled labourers which require no or little training. The living standard of these migrants is no better than that of tribal people. As a result of the factors given above, migration is attractive only for the younger people who have no employment opportunities or no family responsibilities. However, there are various desires of labour, like desire for cash and material wealth which are unavailable at their respective homes, adventure, new experiences and some other subjective reasons, apart from economic and materialistic incentives.

Sajaastad (1962) made an attempt to analyse whether migration had removed income disparities. The author considered migration as a means of promoting efficient resource allocation since migration utilizes resources. The study showed that low per capita income plays a role in increasing net out migration and resulting into the reduction in the local population. If the wages of the whole industry are low then net out migration is required to bring the wages up through the equilibrium process of demand and supply. Migration was considered as an investment which leads to increase in productivity of human resource and is subject to depreciation both in physical and economic sense. Since every investment has cost and returns so does migration. Costs are both money and non-money. Money cost includes cost of moving, food, lodging and transportation which are necessary for migration; non-money cost includes opportunity cost of finding and learning a new job and psychic cost. On the other hand, returns include both positive and negative increment to the earning of the migrant after migrating to a new place along with pure consumption which was satisfaction or dissatisfaction received during the course of travel. The study showed that occupational consumption also explains the earning differentials among the different states. More investment on migration by the migrants in the form of expenses incurred to move, learn and take up new job increases the returns to them. It was concluded that gross migration was a more relevant concept to study the impact of migration. The rate of migration could not be used to study the effect of migration whereas; age was a significant factor to study the above said. The relation between private, social cost and returns depended upon market structure, resource mobility and revenue policies of the state.

Murami and Kubo (1964) reviewed two schools of thought based on Marxian concepts concerning Japanese agricultural problems. The authors also reviewed and used the theory of disguised equilibrium given by Kazushi Ohkawa. The study made an attempt to describe the concept of income and determine point of equilibrium at which the farmers decide to leave agricultural occupation and shift to non-agricultural sector. For this the per-
capita income in agriculture and lowest income in the industrial sector were compared. The study found that migration of people from agriculture to industrial sector would continue till the time marginal agricultural income is equal to marginal industrial income. The study found that farmers with lesser landholdings were motivated to migrate but the farmers with larger landholdings did not migrate till the time they were offered much higher and stable salaries in the industrial sector. The migration of farm household was also studied by the authors. It was found that farm households get economic security as their occupation is based on land and other property which provided the basic necessities of life. The land provided them the guarantee of subsistence living and security for old age and thus, they did not prefer to migrate till the time industrial sector compensated them for this loss. The study observed that in order to prevent migration, agricultural holdings should be increased as migration of agricultural households involves both economical and emotional issues.

Kumar (1970) examined inter and intra generational occupational mobility. The study analysed socio-psychological characteristics, social differences of rural-urban, local and migrant groups. It was observed that there was a higher rate of inter-generational, occupational mobility in the urban villages as compared to rural villages. The mobile population was more literate in the urban villages as compared to the latter. As far as intra-generational mobility was concerned the lower caste people moved for career options. The highest rank for occupation was given to farming. The people who were satisfied with their jobs were from rural areas.

Joseph and John (1971) analysed the local economic factors responsible for migration in rural Mexico. The study has established the relationship between population changes due to migration and has also examined the importance of economic variables which influence rural migration. It was observed that capital improvement in agriculture is one of the important determinants of migration because the areas which depend on agriculture with less capital will be engaged into labourer intensive activities. Also, employment diversity, markets for crops and passenger transport were some of the other factors.

Majumdar and Das (1971) conducted a study in West Bengal on the aspects of occupational structure of migrants and non-migrants. The study showed that many local villagers were interested to accept occupations which were conventionally prestigious but at the same time there were many villagers who looked for money fetching jobs. However, migrants are prone to change their jobs frequently. The study analysed that 28 per cent of the migrants earned their livelihood primarily from agriculture while only 49 per cent had taken
it up as a secondary activity. It was also observed that 88 per cent of the migrants had changed their occupations from their grandfathers’ occupations and thus, the occupational mobility amongst migrants was more.

Reiger (1972) studied the relationship between geographic mobility and occupational attainment by analysing former male high school students of Michigan over a period of 10 years. The author observed that migration was generally seen as a behaviour which young men adapt for leaving rural areas with marginal or inadequate educational and occupational opportunities and moving to areas which offer better prospects like cities which in return helped in improvement of their economic position. It was observed that migrants seemed to have better occupations than the non-migrants due to selectivity in the migration process. Some of the factors influencing migration were observed to be family size, age, sex, personality adjustment, marital status, military service and colour. The migrants were better exposed to wide range of jobs, training and education and thus, they were better off than people who did not migrate. The study observed that three-fourths of the men who were living outside their home communities resided in urban areas which were mostly large cities. Migrants were observed to be at a better and higher level of occupational attainment than the non-migrants. In spite of being from low status families, migrants achieved higher levels of incomes and had more education. Migrants who shifted to smaller cities showed highest occupational attainment followed by those migrated to larger cities. The migrants to rural areas were third in the ranking of occupational attainment, while non-migrants showed lowest level of occupational attainment.

Stoeckel et al. (1972) analysed the process of migration in relation to selectivity of the migrants which explained the kind of people who tend to select for migration, reasons which influenced people to migrate and destination of the migrants, by studying four thousand forty migrants from hundred and eleven villages of Matlab Thana of Bangladesh. The study observed that the highest rate of migration for men was between the age group of 20-24 years and that for women was between 15-19 years. The rate of migration of men was double than that of women. The men who lied between the age group of 15 to 49 years with servant occupation experienced highest rate of migration followed by those who had mill or office occupation. However, it was observed that the occupation fishing experienced the lowest rate of migration. Female migration could not be analysed in respect of occupation as majority of them were unemployed. Religious selectivity in out-migration was not significant. Rates of migration of Hindu and Muslim females were equal, while that of Hindu
and Muslim males differed by two-tenths of a per cent. Majority of the people migrated for occupational opportunities. However, others migrated for better living conditions and as dependants. Two-thirds of the males migrated to urban areas, while others migrated to rural areas. Females migrated equally to both rural and urban areas.

Ritchey (1973) examined the relationship between migration and fertility, which revolved around married women, by utilizing the data from Survey of Economic Opportunities 1967. It was observed that among white people, married women who were migrating between rural-urban areas had more fertility than indigenous women, therefore, leading to increased urban population. However, those migrating from urban to rural areas had lower fertility than indigenous women. It was found that majority of the migrating women were married as compared to indigenous women due to influence of rural background. The ratio of rural women to children was, 2600 children per thousand women as compared to their urban counter parts where the same was, 2242 children per thousand women. Some of the other findings were that among the migrants a very small number of women were never married, large number of married women were living with their husbands, a slightly larger proportion of women were re-married and lived with their husbands and a greater proportion of women living with their husbands were married only once. It was concluded that difference in population due to increase in urban fertility and decrease in rural fertility could be reduced with the help of migration of people.

Reiger and Beegle (1974) attempted to analyse the adaptation and social integration by rural migrants in a new environment of the destination place. The study was based on ten year longitudinal data of the rural youth from Ontinagon County (remote area) of Michigan Leppor Peninsula. The study concentrated on one of the aspects of total process of migration and then adjustment of migrants which was social contacts with the residents of the destination areas. Such contacts were seen as an instrument of social integration and well-being of the migrant. It was found that the process of integration was slow in situations where the migration happened to larger areas where they had more kinsmen as compared to situations where it happened to smaller areas with no kinsmen, specifically when migrants were from high status background. It was observed that the social integration was a function of time. High integration was achieved within three to four years after arrival to a new place. It was found that contemporary rural migrants were capable of coping up with characteristics of new environment. Thus, the study concluded that size of destination communities, low previous socio-economic status and presence of kinsmen in destination area influence the rate
of social integration of migrants to a new area.

Ritchey (1974) tried to examine the widespread impact of rural-urban migration on urban poverty. The author analysed urban migration to United States of America from two dimensions, which were, the relationship between rural-urban migration and poverty of urban areas; and location of rural migrants in the urban areas. In order to study the location of rural migrants and poverty the author compared rural-urban migrants with indigenous urbanites in non-metropolitan, ring and central city of metropolitan areas. The study was conducted on non-institutional population of seventeen years and above in age. In United States of America rural-urban migration was dominant and thus, it lead to growth in urban population. The black migrants lead to concentration of population in metropolitan areas. It was found that black migrants were no more concentrated in very large metro areas as compared to indigenous urban blacks. Also, the white migrants migrated to the smaller cities thus, leading to the growth of smaller urban areas. Initially, rural-migrants lived in poverty as compared to white indigenous urbanite; however, the situation improved with the passage of time. Rural migrants with previous urban experience were better off economically. The study concluded that the structural features like age, female as the head of house and discrimination with the blacks were responsible for urban poverty and plight of cities.

Singh (1974) made an attempt to study the process of urbanisation, participation of labourers and consequences of urbanisation. The process of urbanisation gained importance due to increased industrialisation, increase in materialism, liberalisation, globalisation and commercial developments. The urban areas witnessed increase in population not only due to increase in birth rate and decline in death rate but also due to increase in number of migrants in the urban areas from rural or other less developed urban areas. On one hand, where there was decrease in mortality due to improved health and sanitation, on the other, there existed slums and unhealthy living conditions. The various factors which influenced migration were inadequate employment opportunities in the villages, low productivity, less income, high pressure on land and family feuds. Bad conditions of work and living affected their psychology, there existed racial and cultural conflict which ultimately lead to low productivity of labourers. Though, the labourers came in search of jobs but their absenteeism from the work was large enough. The social implications of migration like family disorganisation, crime, pollution, health hazards, creation of slums, shortage of housing, water and transport shortage and inadequate social welfare in urban areas were significant.
Long and Heltman (1975) showed that migration of black people from south of United States was directly and highly related to school completed. During the 1960s, the black migrants to north for short time period faced difficulties in finding jobs and thus, lead to higher unemployment and poverty as compared to native blacks of north. Black people who had high level of education returned to south as compared to those who had low levels of education. The study stressed that degree of selective migration among the best educated blacks did not change between the time period of 1955-60 and 1965-70 as during these periods black people who returned had higher levels of education than those who did not. However, migration to the northern states of United States of America was believed to be leading to various urban problems. It was also felt that return migration of well educated helped the northern people to get good jobs as most of the well educated black migrants to the north took up low status jobs. The study further concluded that return migration was due to inability of a person to adjust in a new environment.

Martin (1975) specified that non-economic conditions were responsible for migration. The study on migration could be best undertaken by combining the sociological and economic views. For a migration decision various issues which needed attention were benefits which would accrue after migrating, cost of migration and discount rate which would help compare future benefits to present costs. An individual who migrates would sum up all the costs and benefits related to different alternatives and will choose the one with the highest present value. Apart from the pecuniary benefits and disadvantages, the various non-pecuniary benefits could be community ties, and proximity to kin, while non-pecuniary disadvantages could be crime and discrimination. Migration at an early age maximised benefits accruing to migration ceteris-paribus. Geographical distances and costs of information also influenced the decision to migrate. Individuals migrate in chains based on friendship due to accurate information of employment opportunities, poverty, discrimination and crime in the present place encourages migration. Change in wage differentials or emphasised opportunities induce inter regional labourers mobility.

Alam (1976) in his study, observed that a large proportion of Indian population was below poverty line and most of them were agricultural labourers. The study concentrated on agricultural households from rural areas of north Bihar who had very low levels of living. The annual income of casual labourers was Rs. 1200 and that of agricultural labourers was Rs. 1307. Apart from agricultural income, other sources of income were non-agricultural wage and income from land. It was further found that average annual expenditure of
agricultural households was higher than annual income and hence, they borrowed money and fell into the trap of money-lenders. Other ways of meeting excess expenditure were sale of real assets like livestock and houses. The break-up of expenditure of the agricultural labourers showed their low standard of living as they spent 94 per cent of their income on food items. The expenditure on non-food items was 2.7 per cent and that on intoxicants was 2.9 per cent. Expenditure on medicines was nil as they relied on bed rest, indigenous drugs, ojhas or fakeers in case of illness. The study also highlighted a sad aspect that expenditure on education was almost negligible as the children worked in the fields.

Breton (1976) studied the concept of migration in both intra-continental and inter-continental South America. Not only highly skilled people were migrating (known as brain drain) but also people with no or few skills, causing problems in both sender and recipient countries. It was also found that most of the rural migrants were migrating to the other rural areas of neighbouring countries while some migrated to smaller towns, cities or metropolitan areas. Migration took place within geographically limited zones as the distances covered were short and the travel was overland. The study also stated that some of the difficulties which arose from migration were communication problems and frontier controls. Migration regulation provisions had failed to control migration of people. A few of the characteristics of migrant workers were: majority of them belonged to the age group of 30-40 years; majority of them were males; most of them were unmarried, and most of them were less skilled or unskilled. People migrated to South America for better employment. The study observed that there was a need to improve the social treatment and working conditions for these migrant workers.

Gaude and Peek (1976) analysed the contribution of migration to industrialisation and expansion of urban employment. The study was the result of a project taken by International labour Organisation (ILO) to analyse interaction between resources, pattern of technical change, rural-urban markets and process of rural-urban migration. The study focused on functioning and structure of rural-urban economies in determining income and employment levels which affected movement of people between rural and urban areas. The study brought out that in order to avoid urbanisation to grow faster than industrialisation; migration has to be slowed down. The author studied the concept of migration using the Bicoa Model. Migration improves agricultural productivity by increasing the wages of existing agricultural labourers and at the same time increases agricultural growth since more population leads to increase in demand for goods and services and at the same time easy
availability of labourers leads to increase in employment and production both in the formal and in-formal sectors. It was found that if expected urban income exceeds the reservation wage then an individual is motivated to migrate from rural to urban areas.

Mazumdar (1976) presented the revised forms of paradigms given by Harris-Todaro model based on the urban labour market. The study was conducted on migrants in Bombay city during 1976. The study found that there was a difference in the earnings of labourers in different markets which could be reduced if factors like education could be controlled. The occupations which paid lesser received large number of migrants for a short duration of time and after doing these jobs they went back home. The migrants who earned a low income tend to have a smaller family size at the destination place. The wages were decided upon by institutional factors but there were no evidences which could explain the increasing difference in the wages of factory and non-factory labourers beyond the difference in supply price of migrants. The situation was being worsened by upcoming of new small jobs in Bombay.

Tarver and McLoed (1976) analysed the distance travelled by migrants. It was observed that interstate migration increased at a decreasing rate during the period 1935-40 to 1965-70. White people migrated longer distance than blacks. During 1949-50 inter-state migration moved 83 miles farther than during the years 1935-40. The increase in average distance movement dropped to 67 miles between the time period 1949-50 and 1955-60. During the period 1935-70 inter-state highway was built and as a result, occupational structure widened and expanded. However, migration trends declined as migrants found job opportunities near their native place. Convergence of distance of movement resulted from the fact that average distance travelled by non-whites increased less than that of whites. The study also highlighted the fact that blacks migrated due to discrimination.

Peerzade (1976) expressed that rural poverty was the main problem and urban poverty was just a backwash effect. When poverty in rural areas becomes aggressive then the poverty hit people migrate to urban areas which worsens economic, social and physical situation of urban areas. It was emphasised that poverty can be cured if we concentrate on rural areas. Disguised unemployment was one of the main reasons of poverty in rural areas and it could be shed off by shifting surplus population to other occupations (from primary to secondary). It was observed that in most of the Asian, African and Middle-East countries two-thirds to three-fourths of population was engaged in agricultural activities which lead to low productivity, under-employment and low per-capita output.
Humphrey et al. (1977) made a comparison between net out-migration during 1940-60 and net in-migration during 1960-70 along with the analysis of structural and spatial features of Pennsylvania (U.S.A.). It was observed that during the 60s and 70s people migrated to non-metropolitan cities which were smaller in size, thinly populated and had less number of people between the age group of 15 to 24 years. It was found that there was continuous out-migration from Pennsylvania's non-metropolitan civil divisions during the period 1940 to 1970, while net in-migration during the same period was hardly 10 per cent. As much as 18 per cent of the non-metropolitan cities were recognised as turnaround areas since net in-migration became more as compared to net out-migration. The reasons for the same were reviewed as acceleration of existing growth, existence of schools, colleges or military installations, access to highway, diversified economic specialisation and had low population density. Highly automotive manufacturing operations requiring more of semi-skilled or unskilled labourers shifted to non-metropolitan areas while skilled people were highly concentrated in metropolitan areas. The study highlighted that various sociological factors lead to net out-migration in the United States of America.

Singh (1977) analysed the migration of people in a small farm economy, determinants and effects of migration. Among determinants, the most important determinant was actual income of migrants. The migrants migrate on the basis of information about place of destination which they receive from their friends, relatives and other village folks. The information gives them confidence and knowledge which attracts them to a particular place to migrate. The study further stressed that decision to migrate is affected by prospects of employment opportunities but adequate information about the employment opportunities was not available. Education was second important determinant of migration. It was found that there is a positive correlation between migration, educational level, urban wage rate and employment probabilities.

Berman (1978) made an extensive study on migrant labourers in South Gujarat and analysed inter-rural circulation and seasonal movement of landless labourers and small peasants. The study revealed that migration is closely dependant on capitalist development of rural production in this area. The study also analysed the stressing working hours and conditions of work for migrants. Lack of sufficient manpower has lead to employment of migrants in large numbers. The exploitation of these migrants is spread at different levels like the broker, factory owner and sugarcane cultivators. All these factors contribute their maximum efforts to exploit the down-trodden strata which are often the migrants who have
Blackwood and Carpenter (1978) conducted a study in Arizona during 1973 to study the concept of anti-urbanism which had great influence on migration of people from populated towns and cities to spatially isolated small towns. Anti-urbanism also reflected the ability to offer services and amenities by small towns. The study showed that the respondents who were more concerned with the size of population preferred to migrate to places which were thinly populated while seventy five per cent of the metropolitan and non-metropolitan population did not want to change their current location as they were not concerned with the population size. However, a small percentage of respondents emphasised on the quality of life than the population size. By studying the concept of anti-urbanism, it was easy to identify the potential migrants and thus anti-urbanism proved to be a major factor in population turn around. It was also observed that migration from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas was not influenced by services or amenities offered as size of population was the only factor responsible for making the places more attractive and thus, out-migration from metro areas became inevitable in spite of consistent development of urban areas.

Kumar (1978) conducted a study to examine the socio-economic characteristics of migrants from rural and urban population to rural Punjab and different reasons for their migration along with the problems they face while adjusting in a new area. The study showed that most of the reasons for them to migrate were economic and social, where social factors played a dominant role. The various kinds of problems they faced were related to housing, extent of their participation, treatment by locals and co-operation by them. The study further observed that most of the migrants had problems regarding adjustment. Majority of the migrants shifted their eating habits.

Minet (1978) studied the migration of people to Western Europe. The study reviewed formulation of unions. It was found that industries which were organized had high rate of unionisation. The migrants who had tough time getting themselves employed, joined the unions. Migrant labourers migrate for economic reasons and always had a feeling of being spectators in the destination country rather than being participative; hence, they joined the unions as insurance. They usually joined the trade unions on the basis of nationality or ethnic origin. It was found that migration helps in establishing a relationship between the sending and receiving countries and helps in achieving various objectives like it helps in removing the barriers to trade union membership in the host country provides basic training and provides social service.
Mishra (1978) conducted a study on socio-economic status of the migrants in Nepal with special reference to Lumbi zone. The study brought about the comparison between the socio-economic status of the migrants and the non-migrants, the change in ethnic and religious behavioural pattern of the migrants. The study showed that there has been an improvement in the economic status of the migrants. As much as 75 per cent of the Terai migrants reported an increase in their family size as they were financially more capable of supporting the dependants. It was also found that the migrants had experienced no change in their religious practices while their behavioural patterns (food, dressing, language) did undergo a change.

Ploch (1978) analysed the consequences of urban-rural migration during 1970s by taking the data from Miami. It was found that earlier migration was dependant on job procurement and income enhancement but changing migration streams showed that much more important factor for migration was quality of life. The decentralisation of industries to rural areas satisfied all the factors influencing migration. It was found that in migrants of the rural areas were highly educated. The push factors were identified as crime, cost of living, water and air pollution and taxes, while the pull factors were simple and slow pace lifestyle, peaceful and serene environment, acquaintances in Miami, quality of people, less pollution, coastal region and natural beauty. Some of the consequences of urban-rural migration were: increase in the population of the rural areas which were earlier experienced out migration.

Chandan (1979) observed that the British phenomenon of exploitation of labourers has now begun in Punjab. The study revealed that most of the Punjabis have migrated to the Gulf countries which have created a gap in the demand and supply of labourers in Punjab. This situation is more worrisome as due to Green Revolution the demand for labourers has increased whereas supply of labourers has not improved. This demand supply gap has been fulfilled by people of ‘Munda,’ a tribe of eastern Bihar known as Purbias. These men are forced to work hard, paid less and are also forced to become drug addicts. The Purbias allow themselves for exploitation as they are unorganized and weak.

Christenson (1979) analysed the push and pull forces influencing an individual to migrate. The study also focused on the value conflicts between the migrants and natives in the place of destination. The study analysed the choice of destination by the migrants through an approach which laid emphasis on value orientations than economic reasons. It was observed that in the post-industrial society of North California, more importance was given to non-economic determinants of migration. The value differences of potential migrants were
contrasted with non-migrants. It was found that potential migrants from non-metropolitan areas differed from the non-migrants from the same on the basis of education, age and race but not on income, sex, marital status and employment. Migrants from non-metropolitan areas laid more stress on importance of freedom and individualism. For non-whites equality was more important than white people. However, potential migrants from non-metropolitan areas did not differ much from metro residents. The factor on which the migrants from metro to non-metro areas differed from non-metro residents was leisure. However, younger people gave more importance to leisure, freedom, individualism as compared to old when migration from metro to non-metro areas was studied. Migrants from non-metro to metro gave more importance to racial and sexual equality and individualism. The study brought out that migration from non-metro to metro areas was influenced by individualism, humanitarianism, freedom, and adjustment for social and economic life-style.

Jayaraman (1979) made an attempt to outline the factors responsible for rural-urban migration from Panchmahal district of Gujarat to neighbouring districts. The study revealed that majority of the migrants owned land; hence, landholding alone is not the only reason for migration. The main factor identified was monsoon in the native land since migration was at the peak during the non-monsoon season. Also, earnings at the place of destination were a significant determinant for migration. The study also showed that irrigational facilities which could support during the non-monsoon season helped reduce migration caused due to lack of monsoonal rains. Promotion of methods to acquire livestock by farmers could reduce their dependence on agriculture and thus, reduce migration.

Schwarzweller (1979) analysed the reasons and consequences of increase in population in non-metropolitan areas as compared to the metropolitan areas. It was observed that mass movement out of the cities was one of the reasons for such a reversal phenomenon. The study showed that expansion of metropolitan countries was high during 1940s and 1950s as many people migrated from rural to urban areas but slowly during 1960s the trend of migration slowed down. The rural areas and the countries adjacent to the metropolitan countries began to grow. One of the reasons for the growth of rural areas was that the retirees and vacationers preferred these areas due to their scenic beauty and thus, lead to increase in demand for services and employment opportunities. Later during 1990s young families’ settlers also started growing in these rural areas. Growth of coal-fields, government financed institutional complexes and manufacturing industries also grew in these areas. The study expressed that such a reversal lead to the problems like social integration, drastic effect on
fiscal budget, and improper utilisation of land.

Shin (1979) constructed a model of black migration to study the relationship between net migration rates, environmental issues and sustenance organisation in South America. The author included income level as a linking variable between sustenance organisation variables and migration in Ecological model. The study found that income was the most important variable for determining inter-country variations. This confirmed traditional migration thesis. Employment of blacks in agriculture was another factor influencing migration. The migration of white people to metropolitan cities was directly related to white collar jobs in the city. Majority of the blacks were employed in the manufacturing sector. There was an indirect relation between net migration and urbanisation. However, contrary to earlier studies, it was found that racial exploitation was not a determinant of out-migration from South America.

Singh (1979) conducted a study about socio-economic conditions of the Punjabi farmers settled in Uttar Pradesh. The study analysed the level of the achievements of Punjabis’ as compared to the local farming community along with the socio-economic factors responsible for the same. It was found that the achievements of Punjabis were more as compared to the locals as they had improved their status economically within a few years by increasing agricultural productivity. However, they faced non co-operative attitude and unfriendly attitude of the locals.

Benson et al. (1980) studied the concepts of spread and backwash given by Gunnar Myrdal regarding migration pattern in the state of Minnesota. The study showed that there was dispersion of commercial and industrial institutions in non-metropolitan sectors during the period of 1950 to 1960 and 1960 to 1970. The study threw light on the movement of population in the core centre, secondary centres and their sub regions. The twin cities exerted more impact on migration than on the secondary centres. The study showed that pattern of migration varied among different age groups since people only under the age group of 25 to 34 years migrated due to backwash effects. The old people who migrated to non-metropolitan areas were not labourers any more. They migrated due to backwash effects (change in life style of developed metropolitan cities) and spread effects (improved transportation and communication into hinterland).

Fuller (1980) made an attempt to analyse the concept of decentralised urbanisation along with the merits and demerits. The author also tried to study the factors responsible for decentralised urbanisation and satisfaction of migrants in Thailand. The study presented the
idea that in order to deal with increasing population in metropolitan cities; decentralised industrialisation would lay stress on development of not only industries but agriculture as well. The choice of destination of migrants depended upon the place utility. The satisfaction of migrants was studied by using three concepts: *sabai* (healthfulness), *saduaK* (convenience of situation) and *sanuk* (enjoyable situations). Majority of the migrants felt that towns were better in terms of economic conditions, employment and infrastructure. The dissatisfaction of the migrants was in the areas of acquaintances and housing. Most of them felt that their neighbours and co-workers in the native village were better-off; also, they underwent a decline in housing quality. The study showed that development of smaller urban centres helped in retaining labourers as those looking forward for increased income did not want to return to their native villages. The factors other than income which motivated them to stay in the towns were: suitable urban jobs, urban neighbours, better urban housing and more job security.

Mukhopadhaya (1980) conducted a study on migrants and considered the place of last residence as the index of migration. In the study, sex ratio played an important role. The sex ratio in the city of Bokaro was as high as 1,810 females (per 1000 males). This was mainly due to two reasons; firstly, less number of marriage migration of the females and secondly, the high rate of male migrants. Age was another important aspect of migration as young males are more mobile than older ones. In the case of female migration, it occurs due to the marriage whereas, for males it acts as a barrier. Manufacturing, services, repairs and other household industry attract most of the male migrants while females are engaged in construction and other occupations.

Papola and Misra (1980) brought out that the main reasons for undertaking the study of rural industrialisation were; firstly, inability of the agricultural sector to provide employment to rural labourers; secondly, under-employment of those who were engaged in agricultural activities; thirdly, inability of organised industrial sector to provide employment to all the migrant labourers. To prevent the rural population from income crisis, industrialisation of rural areas was considered to be important. Some of the variables which explained the difference in income potential of village industries and inter-village differences were proximity to road connection, location near urban centres (population of village, size and structure of population had no significant impact), unavailability of necessary minimal conditions required for the set up of the industry due to small sized village and production of goods with negative elasticity in relation to income. In order to uplift the village industries
and to prevent rural labourers from migrating to the urban areas, introduction of new technology in rural industries, introduction of new products and detailed study of the performance and potential of these industries was required.

Premi (1980) analysed different aspects of female migration in India. This study showed that percentage of female migrants is almost double than male migrants but as the distance increases this sex ratio falls. The migration of females was more towards urban areas. The women below 25 years migrate due to marital reasons; whereas, women above the age of 25 years migrate to accompany their husbands. In rural to rural migration, 90 per cent of women were engaged in primary sector but this proportion declines with distance. The study also showed that when females migrate from rural to urban areas they get employed in low paid jobs.

Singh (1980) studied the impact of migration on women and family. The study also showed the trends and pattern of female migration in the developing countries. It was observed that female migration has often been ignored as it is considered to be a factor of marriage. Further it was found; firstly, that economic factors occupy a major position in the factors responsible for migration; secondly, that migration has not benefited the women rather affected their social status in a negative way; and thirdly, there are disproportionate number of young and older women whose social and economic interests need to be protected.

Conk (1981) analysed the role played by migrants and the impact of migration on the minorities and other local labourers in the north-eastern cities of United States during the period 1870-1930. The statistical data of the study showed that most of the migrants were unskilled and engaged in jobs which paid them less and were considered to be low status jobs. The reason as to why these migrants migrated for such low paid jobs was that the highest wage at the place of origin was less than the lowest paid job in the United States. However, some of the unskilled labourers also got better jobs as the population of the migrants in those areas was less. The unskilled labourers usually got employed as shoe makers, carpenters, masons, operatives in textile industry and tailors. The reason for them being unskilled was that they came from peasant pre-industrial background. This also showed that the immigrants themselves chose to live in unbearable working conditions since they migrate long distances and have been migrating since many years and settle down in new places with some sense of purpose. They chose low paid and unskilled jobs as these were similar to their rural pre-industrial lives and settle in clusters to have a sense of security and give signs of viability of their community.
Singh and Yadav (1981) studied the socio-economic and demographic factors responsible for migration. The objectives of the study were to explain the stress situations in places of origin which push the people to move out; to determine the volume and direction of movements with relation to some variables like age, education, social status and push & pull factors in places of migration. It was observed that place of migration, age of migrants, education, occupational opportunities, social status and various push (poverty, unemployment, persuasion by family for a better standard of living, family disputes, educational aspects etc.); and pull factors are certain vital aspects which lead to migration.

Williams (1981) observed that there had been a fundamental change in the casual structure of non-metropolitan migration. The study was based upon quantitative migration models and recent changes in the patterns of population redistribution in non-metropolitan areas of north central region (United States of America). The study found that economic factors (employment) were one of the determinants of in and out-migration during 1950s and 60s. The determinants for growth of employment indirectly influenced people to migrate which were development of recreation industry and retirement age migration. The author observed that job growth leads to migration while in the case of transfers, jobs were a facilitator of migration. Also, prior migration leads to subsequent migration as it exerted an influence on current migration and employment growth.

Dhesi and Gumbar (1982) studied the causes of migration, types of migrants and factors which influence the age at which the individuals migrate in Amritsar. The study showed that migration is a selective process which is affected by economic, social and other personal characteristics. The reasons to migrate were found to be both push and pull factors. Economic factors played a dominant role followed by social and other factors. The study emphasised that choice of destination was very important in migration process as migration might be delayed if one was not sure of destination. If push forces were stronger than pull forces then choice of destination does not matter. The choice of destination depended upon distance, employment opportunities and some other factors. More the distance, more was the cost of migration and more the uncertainty. Thus, one had to be careful enough for the choice of destination. The major reason for choice of Amritsar was non-availability of better employment opportunities in the native places of the migrants. Majority of migrants to the city came from other states and union territories and a minor proportion came from within Punjab. Migration was highly influenced by personal characteristics than by family background.
Ilvento and Luloff (1982) examined the concept of anti-urbanism which would help to analyse the psychology of the migrants in deciding to move out of their state boundaries. The study was made during 1978 in the area of New Hampshire. The authors identified various reasons responsible for urban-rural migration which were improvement in communication and transportation, increase in elderly population who migrate after retirement. The authors pointed out that the reason for migration turnaround was positive orientation for rural areas and negative orientation for urban areas. The respondents in the study were observed to have chosen a place based on lower population size. Most of the migration from urban to rural areas occurred in areas with a lesser commuting distance. It was also believed that urban-rural migration could have many impacts on the local people arising from the conflicts which could arise from high demands of the urban origin migrants for services and amenities and inability to meet them in the rural areas.

Rank and Voss (1982) studied a reversal migration process occurring in Upper Great Lakes region of United States of America during 1970s. The researchers analysed the patterns of migration and community involvement by the migrants from metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas and the long term residents. It was shown that social involvement was positively correlated with socio-economic status and migrants with higher socio-economic status were found to be more involved in the affairs of the society than the long term residents. Since migrants were from metropolitan areas, it was believed that there was high level of overall involvement as they had high socio-economic status. It was also shown that migrants with non-metropolitan origin had a good deal of involvement as there was a positive relationship between length of residence and involvement. However, this relationship was weak in the case of migrants from metropolitan origin. With passage of time the difference between the migrants and residents disappeared. The study found that among the three categories of migrants, the most involved in community were the ones with white collar jobs who earned a good income, had college education and were older. The consequences of higher involvement by migrants were: easy transition to a new community, greater personal satisfaction, lesser desire to migrate elsewhere, lesser conflict and stress for the community.

Sharma (1982) observed that influx of migration began in 1950s and has increased recently. The study pointed the factors responsible for migration of labourers into Punjab. Also, socio-economic background, wage structure, employment patterns and total earnings of the migrants were studied. The study revealed that approximately ninety five per cent of the migrants came from Bihar and the rest were from Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
Approximately ninety three per cent of the migrants belonged to low caste and eighty six per cent of them were totally illiterate. Eighty per cent of the migrants were married and a majority were between the age group of twenty five to thirty years. Fifty per cent of the migrants were totally landless and most of them had been working on contract basis. A large number of local labourers were employed on permanent basis, whereas migrants were employed for the works like transplantation, weeding, harvesting of paddy as migrants come from states where paddy is the traditional crop.

Chatterjee (1983) made an attempt to analyse the socio-economic conditions of migrant labourers, causes and motivation for migration and also suggested policies for rural development for reducing rural-urban migration. The author contributed to the studies on migration by establishing a link between seasonal migration and rural development by taking the example of Burdwan district in West Bengal where paddy plantation was the major occupation. The local labourers required for plantation and harvesting were always on a shortfall and hence, migrant labourers from neighbouring areas always managed to get occupation easily during the season of paddy crop. The migrant labourers usually migrated during the sowing (June-July) and harvesting season (November-January). These were usually poor people, share-croppers, landless labourers and artisans and belonged to tribal areas. The major castes among migrants were Bengali Karmakars and Bihari Gowalas. Most of them were illiterate. The motivation behind migration was to pay off loans, poverty, to seek employment and for those who were already employed, to look for better and higher paying jobs. The study pointed out the mindset of migrants, according to which they retained their attachments with their native villages which meant that if regular employment would have been available, they never would have migrated.

Garkowich (1983) emphasized the role of migration in the growth of local economy by affecting the size and characteristics of labour force during 1979 in Kentucky. It was believed that labour force was the resource base for economic development; and migration pattern of skilled, educated, and young people affect the growth and decline of local labour force since migration affected the size and quality of local labour force. The study observed that there were significant socio-economic differences among migrants in various non-metropolitan areas. Migrants differed from the non-migrants in terms of age. Migrants differed from non-migrants in education, occupation and income. The non-metropolitan areas received human capital gains due to migration from metro to non-metro areas. It was found that larger non-metropolitan areas were better-off places as compared to small ones since they
had higher socio-economic status. These migrants were similar to the residents of these places who had been living for a long time.

White (1983) observed that much of the literature on reverse migration or urban to rural migration suggested the reasons for the same to be rural industrialisation, preference for sun-belt, retirement, rural life-style and desire to be out of cities but close to enjoy its amenities. The author in the study focused on separate reason for migration which was return to stem family. The study was conducted during 1970 in the Eastern Kentucky and it provided analytical explanation of the reverse migration pattern from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas and thus, focused on the change in the spatial distribution of population since 1950 to 1970. The consequence of return migration influenced by desire to return to stem family was rapid social integration. However, on the other hand, it leads to increase in expectations from the government which would exceed its fiscal ability. The returnees came back due to the socio-cultural factors rather than economic factors.

Awasthi (1984) highlighted that the concept of migration could be explained well by studying Todaro model in which migration is based on wage differentials between income at the native place and the place of destination. However, the author further suggested that the ideas of the Todaro model are not the only source of motivation for migration of labourers. Labourers do not migrate only for getting better jobs and income but also due to various non-economic reasons as many migrants who were unable to get employed took up less productive jobs. The paper analysed the characteristics of rural-urban migration. The study pointed out that many labourers migrate so as to get employed in urban sector not for the purpose of getting settled but for learning new skills to cater to the needs of the rural areas, as is evident from higher turnover rate of migrants in Okhla industrial sector of Delhi. Other reasons to migrate were to get familiar with latest techniques of paddy cultivation and to improve the pattern of cultivation back home. The study also pointed out that generation of more employment and income opportunities in the rural sector is important in-order to prevent the problems arising due to migration in urban areas.

Bhattacharya (1984) made an attempt to analyse and indirectly test some implications of expected income hypothesis of rural-urban migration. The author explained the features of expected income hypothesis like, migration is a stimulated by rational economic consideration of relative benefits and costs, expected income differential affect significantly the decision to migrate than the actual income, probability of getting employed in the urban areas was inversely related to urban employment rates, at any point of time
income differential resulting from migration should be equal to cost of migration for the marginal migrant. It was found that while considering idle and seeking work set of population, percentage of unemployment was higher in urban males as compared to rural males; whereas while considering idle and seeking or available for work set of population, rural males were more unemployed as compared to urban males. The same was the case for the females. The study pointed out that income hypothesis holds good. However, the probability of a person to get employed after migrating from rural to urban areas was the incidence of unemployment among the urban labour force as it suggests the conditional probability of getting a job when one is seeking.

Chaudhari (1984) presented an analysis of implications of rural institutions in India with respect to rate of interest on spurious loans, share of crop received by share-cropper and rural-urban migration. The model proposed by the author established the relationship between rural and other sectors of the economy. The study integrated the rural institution with the already existing models of migration and analysed that the imperfections in the markets of less developed countries create conditions often known as push factors for the people to out-migrate. The model framed by the author had divided a small economy into two sectors and assumed that the rural sector had one landlord and one money-lender.

Hemalatha and Suryanarayana (1984) analysed the causes for mobility among Thagota converters in Roman Catholic colony (Mariapuram) and the relation between conversion and occupational mobility where migration dates back to more than two hundred years. The various reasons for occupational mobility were: conversion, migration, property disposal and spread of education. The process of occupational mobility began from conversion. Thagotas being the minorities were oppressed economically and socially and hence, disposed of their property and migrated to Mariapuram where they were provided various benefits like work, free medical facilities and free education. According to the study 90.99 per cent of them relied on traditional occupations for their livelihood while only 9 per cent took up modern occupations. Christianity improved the lives of Thagotas as it helped them in giving-up of traditional ways of occupation and switching over to new techniques through good education.

Hiremath and Belsurmath (1984) conducted a study on migration in India with reference to Todaro model. The study pointed out that one of the structural transformations of society is spatial distribution of population movement. Migration was explained as relatively permanent movement of people. The different types of migration were classified as rural-
rural, rural-urban, urban-urban and urban-rural. The study showed that the most popular migration across the world is towards urban areas. Push and pull factors influenced people to migrate which were further classified into economic and non-economic factors. The non-economic factors included socio-cultural factors: to avoid social customs, influence by friends and relatives who had already migrated, higher education, social amenities like recreational facilities, demographic factors like higher growth rate of population, decline in mortality rates, natural catastrophes and political factors like civil wars, lawlessness and tyranny. The economic factors influencing migration were differential standards of living, exhaustion of natural resources and idleness during the year. Apart from certain benefits of migration the study showed certain negative impacts of migration like defective communication, transport difficulties, emigration and immigration restrictions which were influenced by social norms. The author reviewed Todaro model, Fei and Ranis model along with the studies of Jhonson, Bhagwati, Srinivasan, Fields and some more authors. The author pointed out that economic factors are not the only source of influence to migrate in the underdeveloped countries as in these countries non-economic factors also play an important role.

Kennedy and Krahn (1984) conducted a study in two major Western Canadian cities regarding the effects of rural-urban migration during 1981. The study stressed on factors like distance between the places of origin and destination, gender and age migrants. The fear of crime increased due to different characteristics like being a victim, a female, an elderly, the surrounding environment, media and discussion of crime. The rate of crime was found to be higher in urban areas; however, some studies reported that fear of crime was higher in rural areas. It was found that city residents of rural origin had lesser fear of crime. People who grew in smaller communities felt unsafe in the cities. On the contrary, people who grew in larger cities felt safer. Old age migrants feared crime more as compared to younger people. House owners felt safe, whereas apartment dwellers reported of being less safe. The people who possessed more resources had lesser fear of crime. Place of origin and the length of time of residence was not found to be a significant variable as a determinant of fear of crime but it was found that women feared crime more than men.

Khanka (1984) reported that only 16 per cent of the total reported area was under cultivation during the period 1976-77. The farmers had small landholdings and only 7 per cent of these were more than three hectares. The irrigational facilities were not developed and were inadequate. Agriculture could not provide enough support for a better level of living to
the farmers as apart from the above stated factors the population in the region was also increasing. These factors influenced farmers to migrate to an area with better employment opportunities. The gross migration in the region was estimated to be 23 per cent in 1961 and 20 per cent in 1971. The highest percentage of migration was witnessed in Nainital. Majority of it was in-migration, while other areas of the region like Almora and Pithoragarh witnessed out-migration. The study found that people with larger landholdings migrated more as compared to the landless or marginal farmers as the landless and marginal farmers were too poor to bear the cost of migration (transportation and waiting cost). Also, these people were less educated and possessed lesser skills. The major reason for people to migrate was found to be lifetime earning differentials and other pull and push factors. Most of the migrants were between the age group of 15-35 years and as many as 23 per cent and 44 per cent had primary and secondary education. Most of these migrants were males. It was found that remittances by these people raised the levels of livings of their families. It was observed that people who migrated were disguisedly unemployed.

Prabhakar (1984) tested the significance of relationship of variables like density of population, percentage of literates, birth per hundred in the years 1960 and 1970, percentage of households with agricultural occupations, percentage of total area sown to net sown area, production in kilograms per hectare of food-grains, percentage of population dependent on agricultural wages for livelihood which influence migration, with proportion of non-migrants and types of migration: rural-rural, rural-urban and urban-urban in Karnataka for the year 1961-71. It was felt that more migration was experienced in the urban areas, females migrate less in both the rural and urban areas since most of the migrants both in the rural and urban areas were males and majority of the women migrated due to marriage or birth. The people in urban areas were immobile as compared to those of the rural areas due to the nature of their occupation (agrarian). Economic reasons were the main reasons for people to migrate as they migrated to more industrialised places like Bangalore, though some migrated for educational reasons. The inter-correlation among the variables influencing migration was less in the case of urban-rural migration.

Sagar (1984) focussed on the aspect that the two possible ways of saving landless agricultural labourers from socio-economic exploitation were: firstly, to convert them into landholding class; and secondly, occupational migration which would improve their standards of living with the development of urbanisation and industrialisation. The study showed that number of landless labourers in India increased to 2.02 per cent in 1981 as compared to 1961.
However, there was a decline in the landholding cultivators. This eventually led to land grabbing, increase in child labourers and perpetuation of the downtrodden community. The trend of increase in agricultural labourers in rural areas denied the usual thought of the socialists and economists that there was regular migration of labourers from primary to secondary or tertiary sector. The study found various reasons for increase in agricultural labourers, viz. (a) increase in population, and (b) land polarisation in fewer hands. The total number of non-agricultural labourers decreased from 126 million in 1961 to 121 million in 1981. However, the author believed that with the increase in agricultural labourers and lesser migration of labourers to non-primary sector, poverty and misery of people increased as level of living depended on income and income from agricultural land was less. The backward class gets more badly stuck in the hands of poverty and backwardness.

\textbf{Sidhu and Grewal} (1984) studied the socio-economic background of migrants to the state of Punjab along with details of their place of origin, level of wages, socio-economic changes gone through after migration and impact of migrant labourers on these labourers as well as the economy of Punjab. It was found that highest number of people came from Madhyapur district of Bihar. Of these, approximately sixty nine per cent were between the age group of twenty to forty years and approximately seventy four per cent of the total migrant labourers were married. Majority of the migrant labourers belonged to the lower castes and approximately eighty per cent of these labourers were illiterate. The study further observed that more than half of the total migrants had huge families of approximately five to ten members. The people who migrate underwent a change in their language, food habits and other lifestyle. Due to availability of migrant labour, trade unionism among the local labourers had declined.

\textbf{Singh and Sharma} (1984) focused on the role of migration expectancy, that is, expected number of moves a person might make during remaining lifetime, in rural areas of Varanasi. It was found that migration expectancy depended on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of places and point of time under study which may vary from state to state. The study observed that inadequate jobs and facilities were major reasons for movement of people in remote villages, while movement of people from semi-urban areas happened due to shorter distance from Varanasi city. More of the unskilled labourers from non-agricultural sector who worked as agricultural labourers in Punjab grew cash crops and got handsome prices. Migration expectancy was found to be more amongst men and migration of women was mainly due to marriage or household migration. It was also
observed that increase in education levels lead to increase in propensity to migrate.

Seyfrit (1986) focused on the retention of rural youth as it is one of the widely accepted and positive consequences of rapid growth. The study was designed as a rigorous test for the same by studying the rural counties of Utah. It was observed that youth move out of the Home Counties having growth in extractive employment than youth in other rural counties. The explanation for accepting retention of youth as a consequence of rapid growth were enlisted as: youth migrate after graduation in search for experience and employment opportunities, non-economic factors had a greater influencing role, young people find growth to be disruptive, benefit of local growth are enjoyed more by elites than workers, inability of youth to meet the job skills required newly set up or to be set up industries. Empirical studies showed that growth of rural areas does not prevent migration but might attract return migration after acquiring skills and training.

Adamchak (1987) studied the turnaround migration to 13 non-metropolitan counties in Texas from Manhattan. The motivational reasons for turnaround migration were different from the reasons for earlier migration. Non-economic (environment or quality of life) or non-employment reasons were reported by the metro origin migrants. Some other reasons were personal ties and retirement. Employment related reasons were the major ones for both metropolitan and non-metropolitan origin migrants to non-metro Kansas. However, the non-economic reasons had lower significance. Metropolitan origin migrants migrated to non-metropolitan areas for non-economic reasons like environment, quality of life, while non-metro origin migrants migrated for economic reasons like employment.

Sharma (1987) made an attempt to identify factors responsible for migration at the village level. The authors used regression models of least square, standard error of estimated co-efficient from variance co-variance matrix, t-test, F-ratios and some other statistical tools to analyse the effects of these factors. The study found that prior number of migrants describe the migration to a certain place during a given time period. Friends and relatives act as an important source to influence migration as they provide the required information and financial assistance at the place of destination. The next variable of migration was the people who were landless or owned less than four bighas of land. The other variables were people belonging to upper caste, distance of the village from the nearest town, educational level of a particular village, types of families and diffusion of information. In Varanasi it was not necessary that landless or poor people migrate but resources of the village played a key role in influencing people to migrate. The contribution of recent past prior number of migrants
was not significant while the third variable was found to be significant. It was observed that people from upper caste tend to migrate more in number. Migration of people experienced a downfall as the distance between the village and the destination increased. However, educational level was not found to be playing a significant role.

**Saenz and Colberg** (1988) examined the relationship between sustenance-organization activities and net migration during the period 1960-70 and 1970-80 in small non-metropolitan communities of Texas. The study observed that human ecological perspective played a very important role in order to explain net migration in these areas. Net in-migration was found to be common among communities during 1960s and 1970s. The number of workers in the agriculture sector reduced during 1970s, while percentage of people engaged in manufacturing and professional services increased during the same period. The study suggested that the communities became dependent on the employment in some industries. Labour intensive industries were responsible for migration among the industrial sector. Amongst the service sector, wholesale/retail employment exerted a positive influence on net migration during 70s. Communities’ sustenance activities also played an important role in explaining net migration.

**Prakash and Buragohain** (1989), in their study threw light on the fact that development of transportation and communication had removed social, political, cultural and economic barriers on the movement of factors of production. The authors in the study analysed that the movement of capital from one region to another was smooth but movement of labourers often resulted into frictions, resentment and social tension in the receiving area. Apart from the economic cost which was faced by both the receiving and the sending area, the migrants had to face psychological cost of migration. The study showed that due to slow pace of development of the developing economies, they experienced out-migration of the labourers to the growing region which further improved the economic condition of the growing region by removing shortage of labourers and also, migrants supplemented the resources of the growing region by bringing better capabilities, know-how, capital assets along with them which improves the overall productivity. The authors viewed migration as a growth inducing factor. The broad factors responsible for migration were the push and pull factors. For the study the author used Deterministic Gravity Model (DGM), Linear Probabilistic Gravity Model (LPGM) and Logistic Gravity Model (LGM). The study further stressed that migration is a result of urge to get better employment but it also results into accumulation of human capital even though migration is temporary as people migrate for
better medical and educational facilities.

**Choudhary** (1991) made an attempt to analyse labour migration from rural areas in Bihar. The various factors which were considered to be motivational forces for them to migrate were relative poverty and deprivation, land alienation, population pressure, lack of employment, income opportunity, social differentials and to get free of taboos of the native places. Most of the out-migration from Bihar was seasonal or temporary migration. Agricultural areas with higher tenancy had lower migration rates. Migration was higher to places which offered higher wages. The study also found that landless backward or scheduled caste people migrate the most but at the same time many of the forward class people also migrated. The study showed that the migrants tend to migrate in bunches to areas about which they were well informed to avoid risks.

**Figueroa et al.** (1991) focused on the relationship between poverty status and migration of Hispanic youth in the United States of America along with the impact of personal and contextual variables on their migration behaviour. It was believed that migration reduces the difference between the groups within modern societies as it helps transmit cultural values and norms between population segments. The influence of various micro and macro level variables on the decision to migrate along with the interaction between individual and country level variables were studied. It was found that poor Hispanic youth had higher rate of migration than their rich counterparts. The economic status of a country also exerted an influence on the migration of these youth as those residing in poor countries tend to migrate more than those living in prosperous countries. However, the scenario does not remain the same when multilevel interactions between individual status and contextual status occurs. Youth with different characteristics respond differently to the factors influencing migration. The study pointed out that migration of these youth did not depend upon human capital and power variables only.

**Joshi and Padasla** (1991) studied that in India migration becomes a problem due to imbalance of capital and labourers supply created in the economy. Migration is often seen as a relationship between modern and traditional sectors. The study analysed the flow of people to urban areas. The migrants migrated to metropolitan areas in large numbers through small towns and cities and some migrated from towns to the industrial centres of the country. Many of the migrant workers joined the informal sector which provided them the training for modern sector job and prevented them from becoming unemployed due to being unskilled. The factors influencing migration were social and institutional, better wages, pleasant
surroundings in the urban areas and insufficient land and unemployment in the rural areas. It was found that as on one hand, migration leads to increase in the economic cost, cost of public amenities required and congestion in the urban areas; while on the other, traditional sector suffers due to outflow of manpower and capital. The study found that as many as 40 per cent of the migrants were self-employed, while 35 per cent were engaged in informal sector, 19 per cent were casual workers and only 5 per cent were domestic workers.

Mehta (1991) concluded a study in Hill Region of Uttar Pradesh and highlighted the characteristics and effects of migration on the pattern of income distribution. The study pointed out that migration leads to overall improvement in socio-economic status of an individual and economic development of the country as a whole through continuous interaction of labourers’ supply and demand. The benefits of migration are low during the initial period of time but increase with the passage of time. The study found that the pattern of income contribution of migrants had improved after migration as they started utilizing their skills, knowledge and working capacity which remained under utilized in their native places due to non-availability of opportunities. Some of the causes of migration were socio-economic conditions of households, development of road transport and communication, level of education and other geographical and physical conditions. Members of the poor families migrated at an earlier age. The average age of migrants at the time of migration was 21 years with average qualification to be middle and secondary levels. Migration lead to increase in income levels of the families of migrants at native places (through remittances) which reduces the existing gap in income levels.

Reddy (1991) made an attempt to analyse the nature and pattern of female migration to the city of Hyderabad. It showed that migration of female labourers was an indicator of permanent settlement of family in a new place, while migration of males was indicative of temporary migration. The average duration of the stay of female migrants in Hyderabad was 1 to 2 years. The main causes of migration were found to be social and economic push forces like village feuds, marriage problems, caste and religion crisis, family feuds, indebtedness, scarcity of employment and economic and social factors; the pull factors for migration to the city were better conditions of work, continuous employment, higher wages, better dressing, better entertainment facilities, better education of children. Majority of the female migration was simultaneous (after migration of the male members of the family), 24 per cent of the female migrants preferred migration themselves, while 56 per cent obeyed the decision to migrate with the male members. The study also revealed that female migrant labourers were
paid less both in agriculture and construction work as compared to their male counterparts. In spite of the miserable living conditions (slums) people still migrated to the city which showed that living conditions in their native villages were even worse than the conditions in these slums.

Shanthi (1991) studied the different types of female autonomous migration, that is, relay migration and family migration. The study was concerned with the economic migration of women for employment purpose. It was found that majority of female migration was short distance migration. In India, the general social structure avoided women to migrate. The study showed that women are preferred for different kinds of jobs due to their skills and cheap source of labour. The male migration has lead to a decline in the status of female as independent women. Single women after migrating face various problems like housing and falling moral values. The fault lies on part of the government who view women as dependants. Differentiating among jobs for being women dominated further leads to the exploitation of women. Women migrate due to social and economic reasons but are discouraged as they are thought to be the weaker sex. The study highlighted that for development and survival, social and cultural inhibitions should be avoided as women manage both at family and work, and undergo through lot of physical and mental stress.

Sharma (1991) conducted a study to evaluate the impact of development activities and fertility regulation programmes on the growth rate of population in rural areas. The author studied three components, viz. fertility, mortality and migration for the same. It was found that out-migration during the current period was highly related to recent past prior number of migrants and remote past prior number of migrants. Land constituted an important factor for migration as the out-migrants were usually small cultivators. Migration amongst this section of people was temporary. Also, rate of migration was high among high caste people. Other factor influencing the decision to migrate was distance of village from nearest town. Shorter the distance, greater was the rate of migration and vice versa. However, the study revealed that maximum education, family type and diffusion of income had no significant impact on the decision to migrate.

Sharma (1992) conducted a study to analyse the occupational mobility of scheduled castes in Punjab. The study showed that the lower caste people in order to break the shackles of exploitation due to caste, resorted to occupational changes and thus, many people migrated from their home lands. It was found that people who migrated to urban areas were more literate than the people who migrated to rural areas. As a result of migration, most of the
people improved their caste status along with their social status.

**Mitra** (1993) studied the employment structure and structural adjustment in the Indian economy and showed that employment share of industrial sector had declined while the value added by this sector had undergone an increase during the eighties. Some other sectors which underwent a decline in employment were transport, storage and communication. The proportion of males in total population declined as compared to the females; however, the proportion of females in total employment increased in terms of their relative size in the past decade. The author further asserted that study of rural-urban migration of labourers becomes important to analyse the increase in urban unemployment. The resources of rural areas could be utilised in the rural areas for the development purpose or utilised in the urban areas to absorb rural unemployed or under-employed in productive activities. It was found that labourers who migrated from rural areas were also devoid from employment as six per cent of them were unemployed. The structural adjustment programmes in urban areas did contribute significantly to the overall development of the economy by productive employment of rural labourers force. The study showed that concentrating on the urbanisation and ignoring the development of the rural areas does uplift the economy as a whole.

**Wenk and Hardesty** (1993) studied the status of poverty before and after migration and also whether the time spent in poverty reduces after migration while controlling the individual’s education and family characteristics. Continuous rural to urban migration occurred in the United States of America during 1980s due to worsening conditions in rural areas which lead to decline in rural population to 27.00 per cent by 1970s. It was found that people who stayed under poverty throughout the period of study were few. Women and blacks spent more time in poverty than men and whites. The women and blacks improved their condition when they migrated from rural to urban areas. On the other hand, men and whites reduced the time of being unemployed by migrating out of rural areas. Non-economic factors, like child care and care from friends and family which influence decision to migrate for women play a more important role than economic conditions. Young men migrate visioning greater opportunities in future in the urban areas even if current ones are not an improvement over those in the rural areas.

**Das** (1994) conducted a study to analyse the causes for growth in slums in the Surat city and types of occupations taken up by the migrants during the period 1991-92. The migrants came to the city in large numbers and got settled in the slum areas of the city which
were mostly located in the old city areas (roads and railway stations). The people in these slum areas belonged to different religious groups Hindus, Muslims and Neo-Buddhists. It was found that majority of the migrants came from rural areas though few also migrated from urban areas which had low literacy levels, low economic development and low density of population. The proportion of migrants to the city had been increasing significantly. The migrant labourers were obedient, docile, hard-working and usually lived in dingy conditions. These migrants joined the urban informal sector as labourers and construction workers or they opted for self-employment and took up occupations like that of mending shoes, sale of groundnut and chana and running some other petty shops. The study also found that migration of labourers to a place decreases as distance increases. Migration in this area was basically family-oriented and people migrated due to landlessness, less income from agriculture, drought, unproductive land and indebtedness in the native place. The city provided them better occupational benefits, educational benefits and some more benefits which could improve their levels of living.

Meher (1994) studied the socio-economic profile of women and how employment had improved the socio-economic conditions in the city of Rourkela during the nineties. The study found that most of the women were migrants who came from other districts of the state, Bihar, West Bengal and the rest of India. Majority of the women migrant labourers were Hindus of which approximately 38 per cent were from backward castes, while others (33 per cent) were from scheduled tribes, few were from scheduled castes (11 per cent), a very few (7.6 per cent) were from upper castes like that of Kashyaps, Rajputs, Kashatriyas and 8.4 per cent belonged to middle castes such as Khandayats, Banias and few more and only 2.8 per cent were Muslims. As much as 54 per cent of the migrant labourers were illiterate. The migrant women worked in the textiles, food and allied group of industries, construction activities and few were self-employed. As much as 30 per cent of the migrant labourers were skilled, 41 per cent were semi-skilled and 28 per cent were unskilled. The study also revealed that migrants got the inspiration to migrate not only from their neighbours, husband, relatives who had already migrated but also due to low economic status of family and to fulfil personal aspirations. Factors which influenced these women to migrate were low employment opportunities in rural areas, increasing population pressure on land, backward agriculture and poor economic conditions of the household. Due to lack of education few of them worked in the informal sector as the government provided these women some training so that they could get better jobs and uplift their status.
Bruni (1995) explained the concepts of pressure to migrate and propensity to migrate with reference to Mediterranean Basin. Flow of migrants shows the pressure to migrate. The study analysed that the north shore countries received people came under pressure and the south shore countries from where people migrated released the pressure as both the supply of labourers in both the areas were affected. People migrated in search of higher per-capita income. At the same time, the study also asserted that propensity to emigrate explains as to why an individual emigrates under certain circumstances and not under the other.

Mehta (1996) analysed the pattern of employment of migrant labourers and income differentials among the migrant and non-migrants in Kanpur. The study showed that increasing migration of the labourers to urban areas created a problem for the natives as the urban sector was incapable to create new jobs. The author reviewed studies of various economists and found out that there were conflicting views about wages. The study showed that migrant labourers usually got higher wages as compared to the locals since most of the migrant labourers comprised of young and active labourers. However, some migrant labourers are not paid as much as their non-migrant counterparts. The study also showed that the migrant labourers had an edge over the non-migrant labourers in the factory and non-factory establishments. As much as 30 per cent of the technical jobs were occupied by migrant labourers and most of the managerial and supervisory jobs were also occupied by the migrants. The earning portion of migrant workers was higher than non-migrant workers. It was also found that at different educational levels and earnings of the migrants were higher than that of the non-migrants. The study pointed out that urban labour market of Kanpur provided equal opportunity to both migrants and non-migrants.

Parthasarathy (1996) conducted a study and found that ownership of no assets, unemployment, lower wages, malnutrition, illiteracy and socially backwardness lead to poverty syndrome. Poverty is a phenomenon which is a vicious circle. The poor people have very little access to credit facilities and the ones who have, pay a high price for it. To fight back the problem of poverty, employment was referred to as the key factor. Indian economy is also known as an agrarian economy with 60.00 per cent of its population engaged in agriculture, but we cannot largely depend upon agriculture for the solution of this problem. Migration also has alternative patterns.

Saini (1996) made an attempt to bring forth the socio-economic aspects of migrants to urban areas through the study of slum dwellers in Ludhiana. The author studied various aspects relating to migration like background, problems and facilities available along with
suggestions for the improvement of in-habitants of the slums. It was found that there were few initial settlers, that is, the labourers, masons and rag pickers in the slums who were then followed by their relatives from their native lands. As much as 80 per cent of the people belonging to the chosen sample belonged to the scheduled castes and majority of them came from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The migrants were forced to leave their native lands due to exploitation and were soon followed by their families. It was further observed that majority of the migrants were illiterate and had big families. The facilities which were missing in the chosen slum areas were schools, dispensaries, proper drainage system, clean drinking water and electricity connections which lead to illegal connections of electricity and low levels of living standards.

Santhapparaj (1996) showed that migration depends upon economic, social, institutional and psychological factors with the main motive of personal satisfaction. In most of the developing countries people migrated to get better jobs. In order to reduce the transition cost while migrating, the migrants initially took up jobs which were easily available in the informal sector and later tried to get better jobs with higher wages in the formal sector. The author discussed about the job expectation of the migrants and concluded that job expectation depended upon pre-migrant qualification and skills, availability of information and contacts of the migrants in the urban sector. As many as 21 per cent of the migrants in Madurai took up any job available to start with, 5.42 per cent of migrants wanted to take up non-manual kind of work, 2 per cent wanted to take up job of rickshaw pulling, 8.75 per cent wanted to be construction workers and only 5 per cent wanted to work in the formal sector. The other aspects studied were job expectation, first job of the migrants along with probability of the labourer getting the expected job. The study showed that demographic factors like age, education; and social factors like caste, occupational background determine the possibility of a labourer to get a job in the formal sector in the traditional society. The study further showed that in the modern society caste and probability of getting a job were not related; however, education was directly related. To conclude migrants improved their economic position after migrating to Madurai. The urban experience of migrants did not influence the earning levels of migrants.

Sharma and Dayal (1996) studied the scheduled caste community of ghasis in Ranchi. It was observed that migration of these scheduled caste people to urban areas helped them to avoid and escape caste based exploitation. The study presented the impact of industrialisation and urbanisation had helped in the improvement of this downtrodden
section. The ghasis migrated due to social exploitation. The author discussed the pattern and reasons of migration along with the structure of employment in a chronological order. It was found that they initially migrated to tribal Bihar as musicians. Over the passage of time these people migrated for better employment opportunities in town and worked as construction workers in the urban areas and gradually also started taking up jobs of rickshaw pulling and females got employed as maid-servants. It was found that the ghasis got motivation to migrate from some acquaintances who had already migrated before.

Yadav et al. (1996) analyzed the flow of remittances by migrants from urban to rural areas along with its contribution to the distribution of household income. The authors studied different parts of the northern province of Uttar Pradesh by collecting data from primary and secondary sources. The study suggested that migrants were in a better position both socio-economically and educationally as compared to the non-migrants. The remittances by the migrants, which were found to be 24 per cent of income, improved the economic situation of their families and also reduced inequalities in overall income distribution. The remittances made by migrants not only improved the situation of their families but also lead to the deterioration of the status of the migrants due to partition of family or dissolution of household. The study focused on the consequences of migration in urban areas which were overcrowding, problem of dwelling, unemployment, pollution and creation of slums.

Bisht and Tiwari (1997) analyzed the trend of migration of people from central Himalayan regions and related factors. Rural to urban migration was considered to be problematic following its impact on urbanization and other related problems. Among the economic and non-economic factors, economic factors were found to be more important factors of migration. The study found that propensity to migrate depended upon economic conditions and level of education. In the case of poor household, men migrated at an early age. Poor housing conditions, growing burden of population on facilities, traditional agricultural activities and lack of income earning activities were some of the factors for migration. Most of the migrants were working and were under the age group of 15 to 30 years did not earn sufficient amounts for the survival of their families.

Duraisamy and Narasimhan (1997) made an attempt to explain the wage differentials between migrant and non-migrant male workers in the urban informal sector of Madras. The authors used the decomposition technique to study the same. The study showed that majority of the workers who migrate get employed as either casual or temporary labourers. Due to being less in number in each sector the employers usually enjoy the benefit
of fixing the wages according to their own choice. Labourers usually migrate due to unemployment situation in their native place and when these labourers come to the destination they take up any available job. The study pointed out that employment rate in the informal sector of the migrant labourers was the highest. The difference in wages of the labourers depended upon few factors like age, education, experience, race, colour, sex caste and class of workers. The study showed that status of migration of the labourers acted as an important factor responsible for wage discrimination. The rural migrants were paid less than the non-migrants which was approximately 17 per cent less. Further, it was found that 44-62 per cent of wage differentials were due to productivity, education, labour market experience, job training and 38-56 per cent of wage differentials were unexplained.

Munick and Sullivan (1997) studied the gross migration of households between non-metro and metro areas as well as corresponding counter streams during the period 1965-70. The migration of people was studied keeping race, age and marital status in mind. It was found that net migration in metropolitan areas occurred during 1965-70. The percentage of Negro in migrants in metropolitan areas was larger than the white in-migrants. The study compared the age and status group rates and found that there was no differential out-migration propensity. The Negro migration as compared to non-negro out-migration was more, only for couples under the age of 24 years. It was concluded that married couples were not attracted to migrate to metropolitan areas since black households were less likely to be married as compared to white households. Hence, racial differentials in marital status were an important part net-migration to metropolitan areas. The study presented that every race, age, status group, except non-negro elderly married couples had specific rates of out-migration from non-metro to metro areas. The rate of net in-migration depended upon demographic character of non-metropolitan and metropolitan population.

Oberoi (1997) made an attempt to analyse the urban labour market in Sudan along with the impact of migration on unemployment. The study reveals that migration is both beneficial and detrimental to the society since it leads to overcrowded housing conditions, traffic congestion, increases unemployment and puts stress on social and public amenities in the urban areas. However, the study showed that the rural areas from where labourers migrated to Sudan also faced problems due to migration like, lack of human resources, reduction in capital and other financial resources. The study strongly asserted that migration leads to more productive and efficient allocation of resources in the urban areas; and social as well as financial benefits to both individuals and their families. Most of the migrants to Sudan
were from rural areas and were between the age group of 15 to 29 years. The various pull factors for labourers to migrate to the urban areas were job availability, better educational opportunities and presence of friends and relatives in the destination place. The push factors were population pressure on agricultural land, poverty, lack of jobs opportunities and adverse climatic conditions which made agriculture more profitable. The study showed that migrants initially got low paid jobs but underwent an improvement by raising the level of education and experience.

Rothman et al. (1997) studied the 'undulating communities' which experience regular in-migration and out-migration of a number of temporary visitors or residents. Such communities include seasonal resorts, colleges, universities, boarding schools, sites of military encampments, agricultural communities, and religious pilgrimages. The increasing number of resorts in United States of America lead to undulating communities. Such a demographic change in undulating communities helped in development of a mechanism which could help in the growth during the peak seasons. Further, the authors analysed transient population activity. Migrant farm and construction workers were examples of the same. Since transient was given employment by the residents, the relationship between that of the transient and the resident became that of subordination. Transient population also lead to social change, changes in lifestyle and affected the architectural designs of the community. Transient population also lead to diversification in the United States of America.

Sensarma (1997) analysed different concepts of migration of labourers of India by studying the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas. The study puts forth the idea that urbanisation brings about social change. The different factors influencing the decision of the labourers to migrate were search of better jobs, marriage, accompanying parents, better education, medical and health facilities, political factors and natural calamities. The study utilized the data available in the 43rd round survey of NSSO on internal migration. The author reviewed the model of migration given by Todaro and Harris to analyse the migration in 14 major states of India. The methodology used was ordinary least square technique. The study found that 51–53 per cent was rural-urban migration and 67 per cent was between urban areas. As much as 25.4 per cent of total migrants migrated for economic reasons and 49 per cent of them were males. Due to slow absorption of migrants in urban industrial sector the absolute numbers of migrants were quite large.

Singh and Aneyetei (1997) analysed factors which operate at the household level affecting the decisions of households to allow its members to migrate. It was observed that
sociological and cultural factors prevalent among the households exerted a negative impact on out-migration while economic factors exerted a positive impact. Scarcity of good quality farm-land was a major push factor for rural to urban migration. Since the farming system was highly traditional and labour intensive and also there were limited or negligent off farm employment opportunities. Some of the other factors were distance between rural and main urban centres, access to information and economic conditions and employment prospects outside the village and the level of schooling. The study found that labourers from Burkina Faso were highly mobile and majority of the migrants from sub-Saharan African regions were males. The migrants contributed to the economy of their origins through cash remittances or gifts including agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers and farm tools. Small size of family landholdings and low demand of labourers services for them lead to out-migration. Prior migrant experience and location of the place of destination exercised positive effect on migration. Education which was limited to primary schooling also had a positive but weak effect on migration.

**Thakur et al. (1997)** made an attempt to study the migration of agricultural labourers in Bihar with the perspective of developed and under-developed agricultural activities. It was observed that total employment was comparatively higher in areas with developed agricultural techniques and activities. The authors pointed out the demographic structure of migrants and it was observed that 92.3 per cent of the migrants engaged in the less developed agricultural activities were males and the rest of them were females, while in the case of developed agricultural activities, there were only male workers. Migrants in the age group of 15 to 25 years were most common in both developed and underdeveloped agriculture. The various causes of migration were unemployment in the respective native lands, low wages, slack season, debt payments and few other miscellaneous reasons.

**Kundu (1998)** made an attempt to study the decision of an individual to migrate. The authors studied the Harris-Todaro model of rural-urban migration which is a two sector model and includes rural and urban sector. An individual would migrate from rural to urban areas if the urban real income is more than the real wage rate in agricultural sector. The model presented in the study is an extension of the rural-urban model of Harris-Todaro. Another factor influencing migration observed during the study was geographical distance between rural and urban areas as the probability of getting a job in urban formal sector with higher urban wages and lower travelling costs is high. However, larger distance deters the decision to migrate as the probability of getting employed in urban formal sector reduces due
to lack of information and expensive travelling costs and he would get employed as a casual agricultural labourer. In case distance is too large, the labourer prefers to become a contract labourer in the rural areas.

**Taylor** (1999) analysed the role of remittances which occur as a result of the process of migration. The study showed that remittances set in motion dynamic development by reducing production and investment constraint which the poor developing countries are facing as migrants provide liquidity to their families which in-turn helps them to overcome the problem of imperfect credit and insurance markets. The author has further discussed the motives for remittances which include: altruism and self-interest. The study pointed out that though migration leads to development of receiving areas but still should not be resorted to as a substitution for good economic policies.

**Johnson and Fuguitt** (2000) examined the rural age-specific migration in United States of America for the period 1950 to 1995. In order to ascertain whether ecological, social as well as technological factors had altered migration patterns across age groups and types of counties, the authors gave an overview of the unanticipated population shifts that United States of America experienced after 1960s. For the period 1960-70s, the country experienced non-metropolitan turnaround followed by net migration towards metropolitan areas during the period 1970s to 1980s; whereas, during 1990s the country again experienced rural rebound, though smaller in magnitude. The study found differentiation of migration patterns by age and type of area. The study of five specialized types of counties found that these streams possessed both commonalities and differences. The attraction and repulsion by different counties depended upon age group of migrants. The study observed that the commuter counties attracted people in their 30s, while recreational counties attracted older adults. Empirical studies suggested that non-economical factors influencing migration played a dominant role as compared to economic factors. This held true for the United States of America during 1970s and 1990s but not during the 1980s when non-metropolitan areas were subjected to greater economic stress. The study of longitudinal age specific migration patterns clearly indicated the impact of economic, social and technological factors. The study finally observed that interplay between enduring and temporal dimensions would determine rural migration.

**Rani and Shylendra** (2001) focused on the harsh reality of migrants who lived and worked in inhumane conditions at the places of destination where the basic civic amenities were non-existent. The authors studied seasonal migration in tribal village of Dahod
and the nature and extent of migration, activities of migrants and their living and working conditions. Seasonal migration resulted in improvement of land-man ratio temporarily in the rural areas. The research found that intervention by development agencies brought about a change in the intensity of migration. People migrated not to settle but to accumulate surpluses for investment or to reduce subsistence risk. The remittances by migrants back home helped their families to consolidate and strengthen their economic condition by improving their resource and asset base. However, the remittances were not being utilized collectively but individually. It was also found that about 80 per cent of the migrants were involved in construction activities which were hazardous.

**Bhatnagar** (2002) studied the impact and consequences of migration on families of the migrants and the impact of rural-urban migration on the rural economy. The study concluded that amongst the 90 families, approximately 65 per cent families felt that migration had made a positive impact on them while 31 per cent experienced a negative impact. Majority (82 per cent) of the respondents had a positive impact on the family structure after migration, while 12 per cent felt it to be negative. Majority of the male respondents, i.e., 94 per cent felt that migration had made a positive impact on their family structure, while only 5.00 per cent of the female respondents felt the same.

**Hunter et al.** (2002) examined the fear of crime among lifetime residents, recent migrants to the towns during the growth period and post boom period, and migrants in inter-mountain west communities. It was found that migrants during the boom period feared crime more as compared to long-term residents or migrants after the boom period as they adapt themselves more successfully. Migrants with high incomes feared crime less as compared to migrants who owned houses. However, the study found that age and gender of people did not have any relationship with fear of crime. The fear of crime, thus, depended upon the timing of migration.

**Douglas** (2003) studied the patterns and processes of international migration in present century by analysing migration process in Europe. The author laid the foundation for an understanding of international migration. The author observed that international migration does not originate from lack of development, but from development itself, as people migrate from their respective countries not because they are less developed but because the development of other countries act as an attractive force, thus, leading to migration to a more developed country. Also, migration is affected more by social, political and economic factors amongst countries. Migration fulfils the gap of jobs created when the natives refuse to do low
paid jobs and there are a number of jobs waiting to be taken up, which are then taken up by
the migrants to that country. Some other interesting facts which were put forward were;
firstly, migrants who go to developed countries do not intend to settle there permanently; and
secondly, immigration flows do not last forever as many European countries underwent
migration transition. The study pointed out that migration rates fluctuated from low to high to
low, as the economy moved through the path of economic development.

Singh et al. (2003) studied the socio-economic background and nature and extent of
employment. Improvement in the status of migration is not a concept but a phenomenon in
the economy of Punjab. It was found that migration was helpful in improving the labourers
productivity by minimizing the inter-regional demand and supply gaps. The study showed
that migrants in Punjab were mainly Biharis, followed by people from Uttar Pradesh and
Nepal. Majority of the migrants were scheduled caste, belonged to joint families and were
between the age group of sixteen to thirty five years in both farming and non-farming sectors
of Punjab. Most of the uneducated people migrated to the farming sector rather than non-
farming sector while the skilled labourers were employed in the non-farming sector.

Ghaffari and Singh (2004) identified various factors which influence a decision to
migrate. The push factors are the ones guided by internal circumstances and the pull factors
are guided by external attractions or incentives. Empirical studies have enlisted various push
and pull factors. Some of the factors identified by the study were; rural-urban migration is
induced by social, economic, demographic, political, cultural and educational factors. The
study observed that educational facilities and system in urban areas acts as an attraction for
the people (pull factor) in rural areas and hence, they migrate. Also, underdeveloped non-
household manufacturing sector in the rural areas push the inhabitants to migrate to urban
areas. Lack of proper inadequate irrigational facilities was identified as some of the other
push factors.

Singh et al. (2004) made an attempt to study the extent of labour migration, economic
impact of migration on the economy of Punjab and their native economies. It was found that
highest income of the migrant worker was in construction sector and the lowest in the farm
sector. The expenditure by the migrants was mainly done on food (both vegetarian and non-
vegetarian), rented accommodation, durable goods, zarda, cigarettes and drugs. The study
further found that for migrants savings were positively correlated with incomes. The annual
savings were high in construction work and the lowest in livestock and allied enterprises but
these were the highest in agricultural activities as the employer provided these labourers with
food, clothes and accommodation. The migrants also remitted money back home for various purposes like repayment of debt, creation of assets and social ceremonies. Remittances by migrants were the highest in agriculture while the lowest in the transport sector. The study also showed that migration of labourers during the year 1999-00 to urban areas increased. The migration of skilled labourers was faster as compared to unskilled labourers. Further, economic contribution of migrant labourers to the economy of Punjab was studied. The migrants dominated the work in the agricultural, livestock, manufacturing and construction sectors. The migrants gained experience and improved their skills; however, participation of migrants was lower in trade and commerce.

Ellerman (2005) analysed the process of migration as to whether it acts as a path of development or acts as a trap to prevent development in the sending and receiving countries. It was observed that after the Second World War migration lead to development and increased the living standards of migrants well as their native countries' as they returned with skill and capital which helped in overcoming the barriers of development back home. The study further puts forward the point that migration helps the home country relieving it from the social problems like unemployment, caste, religion obstacles and few more problems rather than solving it as the people shift from these lands where they face such problems and move to a more comfortable place. The remittances by migrants back-home bring about improvement as most of them are spent on consumption, health-care, education, land and some more necessities. Even though little is spent on direct productive use but still it leads to poverty alleviation. On the other hand, migration may lead to respective families' development but it does not lead to development of the country as a whole. Development of a country depends upon number of local enterprises which exist without the support of remittances.

Kumar and Sidhu (2005) identified various factors which influence the labourers to migrate. The study showed that there were five factors influencing migrants to migrate: economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, political factors and miscellaneous factors where economic factors play a dominant role. These factors were further classified into pull and push factors. Push factors were the ones which compelled the individuals to leave their place of work and migrate; like low productivity of agricultural land, unemployment, underemployment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, natural calamities, introduction of technologically developed and capital intensive methods of farming, increase in land man ratio, socio-economic status, to get rid of
debt, to establish a nuclear family and to avoid social feud. Whereas, pull factors were better opportunity for employment, higher wages, better working conditions, and better public amenities and better educational facilities.

**Prakash and Mohanty** (2005) made an attempt to analyse the contribution of migrants in growth of a state. The study observed that migration is universal and is sector/occupation specific. Lesser developed regions experienced more out-migration unlike developed regions which experience more in-migration. Distance was identified as one of the deciding factors for migration. Some of the other reasons were education, employment, marriage, family and other causes. Migrating labourers preferred industrially developed than developing regions, the same was true for the case of agricultural regions. The study pointed out rural-rural migrants to be larger in number which signifies migration of agricultural labourers. Migration improved efficiency of human capital, maximum exploitation of available and potential opportunities. It also helped in reducing wage differentials, labourers’ shortages and surpluses.

**Bhagat** (2006) conducted a study on the migrants in Ludhiana who worked as vegetable-sellers. The study showed that there was a little scope to bring about an increase in the net sown area in the state and also, there was very little scope to increase the irrigated area, thus, the migrant labourers look out for non-agricultural employment opportunities in the state like rickshaw pulling, construction workers, skilled and unskilled workers in factories, tea stalls, cigarette shops, vegetable-sellers etc. The author observed that economic factors like unemployment, under-employment, low wages and some other factor act as forces for migration. Most of the migrants (vegetable-sellers) were within the age group of fifty years and above; and the business of vegetable selling was adopted by low caste people.

**Bratsberg et al.** (2006) made a study on the employment of the migrants in Norway. The study found that employment profiles of migrants who came to Norway in early 1970s were significantly different from the natives. In the beginning almost all the migrants worked which lead to increased rate of employment as compared to the non-migrants but eventually this employment cycle witnessed a decline as the employment rate of immigrants was hardly 50 per cent as compared to that of natives which was 87 per cent. The reason for such a decline was the social security system and skill based technology changes during 1980s and 1990s. The study pointed out that initial employment to the migrants on their arrival does not give them a guarantee to a life time employment.
Deshingkar et al. (2006) studied the conditions and development patterns arising in Bihar due to migration of Biharis to other states and remittances which were being sent back home to Bihar by these migrants. The study observed that rural people migrate due to lack of employment opportunities, limited access to land and livestock, poor education, healthcare, low social status and better livelihood opportunities elsewhere. The study further observed that people belonging to the scheduled and backward castes usually took up low paid jobs and migrated longer distance. The choice of the place of destinations is determined by social networks, attractions in the city like ecology, population density, infrastructure, transportation and some other factors. Remittances by migrants improve the levels of living of people back home. Migration brings about not only improvement in the skills of these labourers but also increases social and health hazards. Due to lack of proper education the migrants were able to earn only meagre wages.

Pradhan (2006) studied various states of India to analyse the role of urbanisation in curbing rural poverty. The study emphasised on the consequences of urbanization on rural poverty which were statistically significant. Urbanisation along with per-capita development expenditure, agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP), real agricultural wages, consumer price index and rural infrastructure pushes the rural poverty downwards. Thus, slowing down urbanization will overburden the crowded agricultural sector and increase the inter-state rural development disparities.

Shanthi (2006) examined the orientation behind female migration in India along with the inter-state variation. It was found that women migrate due to marriage but their contribution to the employment before and after migration is significant. Migration of females which is not marriage oriented is completely employment oriented. The percentage of the latter in total migrant labourers was higher in southern India. Migration of women leads to not only poverty reduction but also economic diversification.

Sharma and Jaswal (2006) conducted a study to analyse the psychological distress amongst the migrants. The study observed that the psychological distress is more amongst the migrants as compared to locals especially in the industrial sector. Young immigrants develop a negative attitude in terms of anger, depression and tension (psychological circumstances). The study pointed out that shorter the stay of immigrants in a new place, the lesser the cultural shock.
Sudan and Rani (2006) made a study of the different aspects of migration of Indians to United States and Canada. The authors presented various implications and future directions. The study showed that in the recent past there has been a substantial flow of immigrants from India to US and Canada. Of the total legal immigrants, 20 per cent formed the productive segment of the population as they were employed in professional jobs including computing, scientific research and medicine. The percentage of Indian immigrants to Canada was 13 per cent of the total migrants. The Canadian government took to economic and social development through immigration as Canadian population was too low. Skilled and educated people are given visas to migrate so as to fill in the gaps of the labour market.

Kabeer (2007) made a study on the economic and social aspects of female migration in the Asian continent. The author specifically studied the social protection and citizenship of females in the continent. The study presents the patterns, causes, consequences and implications of migration from a gender perspective. It was found that men as well as women migrate but both have different motives to fulfil. Migration picked up pace after globalization, liberalization and social transformation across the world. Migration has both positive as well as negative effects as it brings both benefits as well as drawbacks for both the sending and receiving states.

Kundu and Sarangi (2007) studied information on consumption expenditure, employment status, socio-economic and location characteristics in order to identify determinants of poverty for individuals. The paper studied the incidence of poverty in urban centres by analysing the nature of migrant, occupational characteristics, level of consumption expenditure and educational attainment. It was observed that economic factors were not the only factors for migration even for the seasonal migrants. Both rich and poor families reported migration. Poor families sent one or more of its members in order to have economic support, while for the rich families migration was exercised by the entire families. It was observed that migrant labourers have lower risk of poverty as compared to non-migrants. Rural-urban migrants faced a higher risk of being below poverty line as compared to urban-urban migrants. The study also found that salaried and permanently employed people who were below poverty line were least in number whereas, the number of casual labourers was the maximum. Families with larger number of members were found to be poorer in all the categories of employment. Education level had an indirect relationship with poverty. The probability of a person being above poverty line is higher in urban cities as compared to lower order cities. Migration was identified as an important instrument for improving
economic well-being for the adult population in large, medium and small towns.

Meujang (2007) made a study on the differences and discrimination faced by migrants against local labourers in urban China in terms of employment opportunities and earning differentials. The study showed that discrimination against migrant labourers was due to migration policies in favour of non-migrant labour. During the 1950s, China followed the Hukou system which was the root cause of discrimination against the migrants. Under this system, people from rural areas were not allowed to migrate to urban areas and if at all they migrated due to increasing pressure on agricultural land and attractive jobs in urban sector, they could not get employed in the state owned enterprises and thus, had to join the non-state sector which paid less. However, during the eighties, China shifted to market mechanism system but still did not improve the levels of living of migrants as they found it difficult to enter the formal sector as they were paid almost twenty per cent less than urban local labourers. The migrants could improve their levels of living only by gaining better education. The study further showed that the factors which were disfavouring migrants were low standards of education of the rural areas and inability of rural people to provide education to their children due to poor economic status.

Nicola (2007) conducted a study on migration experiences of the migrants in the areas of South-East and East-Asia. The study presents that migrants face more of socio-economic and legal insecurities as they are non-citizens, unskilled and without proper documents. Women migrants worked in certain sectors which were not covered under labour laws and trade unionism, thus, more and more migration involves various challenges which require attention to be focused by governments and various NGOs. The study pointed out that more and more of low or semi-skilled women were migrating within Asia in a diversified pattern. The migration is largely contracted which results into exploitation as the migrants are tied to one employer.

Singh et al. (2007) conducted a study to analyse the lives of the migrants in Punjab and the changing character of the rural economy of Punjab. The study analysed the changing structure of rural economy and accommodation by the migrants in the changed economy. The study showed that the process of migration has brought about distress among the rural workers. One of the main forces of attraction for migration has been wage gap. The migrants take a long time to settle and stabilize and as a result act passively in union activity. One of the possible reasons for their low participation is clashes with local labourers. They are still the weaker sections as compared to the locals and in a clash the locals being the stronger side.
can easily overpower them. The study further observed that migrant labourers are submissive and can be handled easily, thus, there is a need to prevent them from victimization.

Khairkar (2008) studied the impact of urbanisation and industrialisation on migration in Pune. The study showed that migration was a selective process in terms of sex, age, education and job which further affected the demographic characteristics of the receiving or sending areas. The study showed that economic factors played a dominant role in influencing people to migrate. Inability to support and raise the respective families due to unemployment and under employment, unequal land distribution, lack of modern technology and high population growth push them to migrate to well developed urban areas. These migrants are pulled by attractions in urban areas which were better employment opportunities, high income, educational facilities, healthcare, better standard of living. The study explained that setting up of an industry leads to more industries and better infrastructure which further attracts more migrants. These labourers preferred to stay in groups at the place of destination for social reasons but this also provided them a sense of security. Two types of migrant groups were noticed in the city; firstly, the educated and rich youth who adapted the city lifestyle and secondly, poor and less educated who lived in slums and formed enclaves in the city. The poor migrants from Karnataka took up the work of construction workers while those from Andhra Pradesh worked in bidi manufacturing. Migrants from Uttar Pradesh worked in the dairy industry and those from Kerala took up administrative jobs, Marwarhis took up commercial and trade activities.

Foulkes and Schafft (2010) studied the effect of redistribution of poverty across places on spatial concentration of economic disadvantages by examining domestic migration of poor and non-poor between 1995 and 2000 in United States. It was found that the poor migrated more than the non-poor, that too, to the counties which were poorer than the counties they left which lead to increase in the poverty rates in high poverty counties which decreasing poverty in the other counties. The trends of migration of poor and non-poor were found to be fairly stable between periods of relative economics growth and decline. It was also observed that regional and national economic condition effect poverty and that migration maintains spatial pattern of poverty distribution. The micropolitan countries with high poverty attracted migrants from both non-core and metropolitan counties due to the affordable housing which increase poverty rates in these areas. These areas offered the best of both rural and urban amenities which also attracted working, middle class family and retirees.
Flores and Aysa (2011) analysed that place of origin, rural or urban, influence the source of social capital. The role of family, friends and paisanos (country men) as a support to the migrants from Mexico to United States was also studied. The authors observed that paisanos provided support of lodging to the first time rural origin migrants and that the family members provided a similar support to prospective migrants from urban areas. The paisanos was influenced by social and economic structures in rural area and behavioural expectations of people. They provided the lodging support in the beginning of the migratory flows while the family members provided the same after the maturity of these flows. The paisanos were considered to be a weaker-tie but were important substitute for family and friendship ties. They were also recognised as pioneers for the development of new emerging migrants in Mexico. Also, it was found that their role as a support became strong after North American Free Trade Agreement than before.
REFERENCES


