CHAPTER - III

CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY
CONCEPTS

Migration means the settlement or shifting of individual or a group of person from one place to another, more are less permanently.

SHORT DISTANCE MIGRATION

The Migrants shifted their residence within 50 Km is taken as short distance migration.

LONG DISTANCE MIGRATION

The Migration shifted their residence more than 50 Km.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

The people moved within the district is taken as internal Migration.

TEMPORARY MIGRATION

The Migrants like to shift the residence for a short duration say less than 3 years is taken as temporary migrants.

PERMANENT MIGRATION

The people shifted their families and settled in another geographically area are taken as permanent migrants.

INCOME

Income from original job or main includes basic pay, allowances and bonus, commissions and overtime earnings. Income from other sources like house rent, land,
agriculture, bank interest, pensions, cash assistance from others, gifts and concessions are also taken into account.

SAVINGS

All Income not spent on goods and services which are used for current consumption. Savings refers to the accumulation of wealth through the postponement of consumption.

WAGE

The payment for the service of a unit of labour, per unit of time. In trade theory, it is the only payment to labour, usually unskilled labour. In empirical work, wage data may exclude other compensation, which must be added to get the total cost of employment.

EXPENDITURE

The value of consumption out of their income received in exchange of goods and services at the average retail price prevailing during the reference period is known as expenditure.

EMPLOYMENT

The engagement of a factor of production in a productive activity with the result that it receives a factor income. Employments give people wages or salaries and rewards capital with interest of profits.
DEBT

An obligation or liability arising from the borrowing of finance or the taking of goods or services ‘on credit’, i.e. against an obligation to pay later depending on the terms of the transaction, interest is payable at specified periods on most forms of debt and the repayment on maturity date is also usually specified.

HYPOTHESIS

On the basis of the objectives the following hypothesis has been framed and to be tested with appropriate statistical tools.

1. Among the migrants, migrated from different places both male and female are equal in number.
2. There is no significant difference between the income of the sample respondence before and after migration.
3. There is no significant difference between the expenditure of the sample respondence before and after migration.
4. There is no significant difference between savings of the sample respondence before and after migration.
5. There is no significant difference between the indebteness of the sample respondence before and after migration.
METHODOLOGY

The universe of the present study is the rural migrant populations which settled in the urban colonies of Thoothukudi Town. It includes only those persons who came from the villages of southern region of Tamil Nadu and live in a built or in a rented house in the urban living of Thoothukudi Town. There are 50 colonies in Thoothukudi Town. Their living is confined to colonies under the limit of Thoothukudi municipalities. The 5 colonies that is 10% were identified where migrant population is more are selected as below.

1. Chidambara Nagar
2. Rajiv Nagar
3. Anna Nagar
4. P&T Colony
5. Spic Nagar

SELECTION OF SAMPLES

There are 5000 families living in these colonies out of these 2500 families migrated from the villages. Out of these families 10%, that is 250 families of 50 migrant families from each Nagar have been selected for the present study by the application of simple random sampling method.

PREPARATION OF SCHEDULE

The household schedule is designed to collect detailed information from the migrants, the schedule is constructed in such a way that it can be understood easily
by the migrants and enable them to answer the questions frankly and quickly. The schedule is prepared to collect necessary information on all aspects of the study. It deals with the selective characteristics of the migrants, the general and demographic characteristics of household members, the process and pattern of migration, reason for migration, the pattern of income and occupation of the migrants, information on consumer durable goods, information on savings and debt, information on the consequences of migration. The entire survey work is carried over through primary data.

TOOLS OF DATA ANALYSIS:

The data is processed and tabulated according to the requirements of the different aspects of the study. The data is interpreted in the background of the existing theoretical foundations of rural urban migration. Average, percentage, chi-square test, Garrett ranking, Gini co-efficient techniques are extensively used to analyses the data.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The census reports provide very limited data about the rural urban migration in Thoothukudi district. Therefore the present study is conducted based on the primary data which may not be free from certain limitations. Large number of migrants hesitated to give information on their native place and year of migrations thinking that such information may prevent them to get title deeds to their neighbours.
CHAPTER SCHEME

CHAPTER – I

It deals with the meaning and theoretical aspects of migration, flow of people, types of migration in India and in Tamil Nadu.

CHAPTER – II

It deals with the relevant literature to the studies from various researchers have been included.

CHAPTER – III

It deals with the concepts used in this study, hypothesis framed, limitations etc.

CHAPTER – IV

It presents the area profile of Thoothukudi the census information has been provided. The information above agriculture, industry and service sector is also provided.

CHAPTER – V

It deals with the data collected through interview schedule have been analyzed in terms of the socio economic conditions of migrants.

CHAPTER – VI

It deals with the impact of migration on economic development.
CHAPTER – VII

It brings the summary of findings, suggestions, Avenue for further research and conclusion.

The present studies have been divided into VII Chapters.