INTRODUCTION

1.1 DEBATES ON MIGRATION:

It is well known that population of almost all the countries is increasing hence the density. The study of human population has become the centre of increasing attention of demographers, economists and other social scientists, because population constitutes an important factor in socio-economic development of a country depends upon its size, structure and pattern of growth. The alarming population growth specially in developing countries has posed serious problems before the politicians planners, economists and social scientists of the countries where problem of hunger, poverty and backwardness have to be solved.

"Though the fertility and morality and primary determinants of growth and structure of total national population, migration has its own importance, specially when a nation is undergoing rapid change in population"¹ Fertility and morality mainly biological variables in the sense that they act within the biological frameworks. However it is influenced much by social, cultural, economic and political factors, migration on the other hand, is a

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purely socio-economic phenomenon. In almost all the demographic analysis, top priority is usually given to study of fertility. These are some indications in recent years of a larger appreciation of the need of paying attention to migration as well. For example, (Bogne 1969: principal of demography, John Wiley and Sons, New York) and Bogue and Thompson (1949), (W.S. 1949: Migration and distance American sociological Review : 4, pp. 236-244) has pointed out it the problems of human fertility is not so critical at the present time, it is almost certain that human migration and plight of migrants (especially in developing countries) would be listed as a top priority problem for research and action. In all such cases researchers, social scientists and other argue that since population is a serious intensifier and multiplex of a whole range of social and economic problems, strategies of migration would proceed better opportunities for development because lowering the fertility rate would make a marginal but important contribution to development. "So the process of migration, it studied properly would help lowering fertility (Singh, 1985) (Singh S.R.J., 1985 : Migration and population growth, Unpublished, Ph.D. Thesis, B.H.U. and Distribution of number of migrants from a household, unpublished Ph.D. thesis B.H.U.).
Population of a community or a country rises only through fertility of its inhabitance or by immigration; on the other hand, population can decrease through deaths of its residents or by emigration. Every region and every nation that has undergone extensive industrial development has simultaneously undergone a redistribution of its population. A movement or migration process necessarily involves two places. The place of origin (the place from individual move out) and the place of destination (where the individual go to settle). The problem of migration has had a problem of effect both upon area to which migrants have moved and upon the area from which they have come. "Obviously migration is an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration".

The person migrating from one country to another unit themselves in two culture. If the members of one culture move into a community of another culture in large numbers, they tend to form a community within a community and create a cultural diversity and ethnic tension.

The term migration has generally been restricted to change in usual place of residence between specifically designed many types of residential areas. It is usually classified in to two heads.

2. M.V.; 1973 Intraravinical migration stream in Quebec and Qntanio 1956 - 1961 Analytical and technical memorandom paper No. 8
International migration and internal migration. By International migration (External migration). We mean the movement across national boundaries. It is designation as emigration from the starting point of the nation from which movement takes place as immigration for that the receiving nation. International migration is considered significant politically as it involves the crossing of formidable geographical, cultural and political boundaries. On the other hand, internal migration within broadly the same cultural and political areas does not create much tension. "Though internal migration is not capable of changing the size of population of a country as a whole, it does influence the size and characteristics of the population of the two places viz. origin and destination involved in the process of migration".3

In modern time, a large number of methods and scientific techniques have been developed with a view to analysing social demographic and other aspects of human society. The lastest of these innovation is the attempt of build a model for social and demographic process. The construction of mathematical models to explain empirical relations has long been a method of analysis in physical sciences. It has been much less common in social sciences and even less in demography, perhaps mainly due to.

lack of adequate quantification of information and feasibility of controlled experiments. "However, with the increasing pressure of population on natural resources, mathematical models have been developed to describe the mechanism of factors such as birth, death and migration which are responsible for the growth of human population".

1.2 MIGRATION MEANING OF THE CONCEPT:

Originally, the concept of migration was clear, it referred to a change in place of residence, mainly by households who left their places of origin permanently in order to obtain a better future elsewhere. Defined in this way migration became the object of demographic studies. Thereafter, psychological and sociological research began, due to interest in the process of decision making and adaptation to new environments (e.g. Jackson 1968).

As scientific knowledge grew, the originally rather empirical concept was inflated into a theoretical construct encompassing all of the various processes and their relationships which were discovered to be relevant. Eventually "migration" was detached from directly observable empirical referents; it became an abstract concept implying a very complex reality which could be explained.

on several levels. This led to great scientific confusion, howe-
stark (1982:64) remarked in this regard:...over 12 years of intensive research in the field of rural to urban migration the high surge in research activity appears to have started off with todaro's 1969 pioneering article - have left the field beset with loss of direction, grave confusion, and serious doubts as to whether or not the academic profession has based its migration research effort in the past decade largely on an inappropriate set of presuppositions or, even worse, on invalid postulates. "More confusion and even inimical scientific arguments ensued when it came to rather opposite points of view, the individual micro and structural-macro approaches, claimed that they had the "truth". As will be stated later, these different points of view need not oppose nor exclude one another if "migration" is understood as being a theoretical construct which does not refer to a directly observable entity, but to a system of processes and relationships surrounding a central process of mobility (treurniet 1985).

According to this approach, migration does not comprise only one process (e.g. the demographic process, the actual movement itself, the process of decision-making or adaptation to a new environment; rather it refers to the totality of these processes which are interrelated such a viewpoint no longer leads to
simplifications or reification of reality through use of arbitrary definitions which are supposed to pinpoint aspects of that reality, it contains the possibility of multi-disciplinary research concerning several aspects of migration on different levels of reality (individual-aggregate).

Having established the complex nature of the concept of migration. Some distinctions can be made heuristically firstly, there is a clear difference between types of migration which results from same form of coercion and these undertaken more or less voluntarily. Even this distinction can sometimes be difficult to make. However, the difference between refugees and those looking for employment will be come evident. Suffice it to say that this volume will focus on the latter type. A part from this, my study was limited to migration within Eastern Uttar Pradesh thereby excluding international migration; within a region, distinctions can be made according to the areas between which migration takes place. As is the case in many countries, rural-rural migration is quantitatively the most important in Eastern U.P., consisting mainly of marriage migration by women. Urban, rural and urban-urban migration are of minor importance in Eastern U.P. This study therefore concentrated on rural-urban migration as it is qualitatively the most important due to its pervasive urbanising effect which influences national development as a whole.
Another dimension along which distinctions can be made is that of time. Migration can occur once in a lifetime or be temporary and repetitive. The relationship which migrants maintain with their places of origin can also vary. For those temporary movements in which a strong bond persists with the rural place of origin (e.g., by maintaining a house or land in the village and by frequent visits there) the expression "circular migration" is used.

1.3 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL MIGRATION

Migration has been considered as one of the three significant demographic phenomena, other two being fertility and morality. Migration may play an important role in serving the development needs of the nation by making available the human material at required places. It holds traits of diminution of population for the places of origin (i.e., from where a person moves) and augmentation for the places of destination (i.e., the place where a person arrives). Its complexity is twice to that fertility and morality which are concerned which only one aspect (either augmentation or diminution).

All movements are not considered as migration; some short of permanence and a measure of distance are considered important in qualifying movement as migration. Though these
qualifications are to some extent ambiguous, they help in identification of change of place residence. Peterson, William (1975, Population) goes event to define it as a change of community where these qualifications are all the more important. "Operationally division of space in administrative units is used to recognise this chance, migration, hence, is defined as a change of residence from one administrative spatial unit to another, made during some given migration interval."5.

Different from fertility and morality migration is not universal. Though many countries are product of migration alone it is purely a socio-economic phenomenon. It is supposed to be the resultant of man's actions reactions to the situation prevailing is a society. "It is therefore, a matter of underlying motivations which make a man understand that he will be better off at some other certain place"6.

However, in one respect it is similar to fertility and mortality. The incidence of migration varies with age, sex and other population characteristics. In other words, it tends take selective of person with particular characteristics.7 The subject field of migration may broadly be divided into two parts internal migration

7. Bogue, D.J.; 1969 Principle of demography, Jhon Willey and Sons New York 758
and external migration. Internal migration is one within the country, state and district etc. and external migration is that between two or more countries, states, districts. Internal migration holds great value so far as population redistribution in a country is concerned. It hold a importance in the process of urbanisation.

"Their exist two dichotomous facts for most parts of the world. First, natural increase of rural population has been including that of urban population and second, urban areas have been growing much more rapidly than rural areas"\(^8\). The internal migration explain this dichotomy. Bogue (Obiously Bogue considers the proportion of rural population to total population as the index of ruralisation. It is equivalent to additive in inverse of the index of urbanisation), has presented this phenomenon more scientifically by saying "In the case of urbanisation (therefore) migration no only accounts for all the shift of persons from rural to urban areas but also off sets a counter effect towards ruralisation" (Bogue Donad, 1969, Principles of Demography).

The division of sleep in administration unit in a country is performed by sensus authorities of that country. Any migration analysis is based upon these senses units. For collecting information related to migration, sensus schedules often save:

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question on 'place of birth' and 'place of last residence' consequently, two concept of internal migration are is voge
migration by place of Birth (POB) and migration by place of last residence (POLR). If a person place of birth 'X' moves from place of 'X' to place 'Y', he would be considered migrant by place of birth. But he moves place Y, to place Z would be migrant by place of last residence and not by place of birth. If such questions have been asked in the census schedules we can directly estimate the volumes, and therefore, rates of migration by simply aggregating the relevant information. In case, such information in liking we have to estimate these by direct methods. These are two ways of indirect estimation one by employing vital statics and the other by servival ratios, depending upon the availability of relevant pieces of information. In case, information of all sort inavailable, we can make used methods for estimation and use there estimation that are appropriate for a particular purpose in hand.

It is, however, important note that number of persons having within a country, either in to or away from, an administrative unit is called gross (internal) migration of that unit and the resulting gain or loss through migration that unit is called net (internal) migration of that unit while gross migration is obviously nil. Gross migration of the country is half the sum of grass migration of all units.
1.4 STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION:

In discussing the concept of secret societies, Georg Simmel (1908) observed that such groups are often defined by that which they oppose. Simmel's insights remain of foundational importance for structural analysis in the social sciences, and he was actually aware that a given formal concept can manifest in very diverse empirical guises. Scientific "Paradigm" in general, and the emerging strands of a "structural" paradigm for the study of social mobility in particular, often evince this characteristics of secret societies. Today in any part of the world that has been strongly influenced by American social science, the prospect for a "structural" analysis of migration must begin with a consideration of research on status attainment.

1.5 THE STATUS-ATTAINMENT TRADITION:

The research tradition that was first referred as the study of the process of stratification but that soon became known as status attainment research began more than a quarter-century ago. By the down of the 1980s it had "very nearly come to dominate stratification work in the United States".

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To summarized briefly, [Duncan's (1961) "A socio economic index for All occupations", pp. 109-38, in Albert J. Reises, Jr. (ed.) Occupational and social status. New York: Free Press development of a measure a socioeconomic index for all occupations, allowed Duncan and Hodge [Duncan, Otis Dudley, and Robert W. Hodge, 1963, Education and Occupational mobility: A Regression Analysis, American Journal of Sociology, 68: 629-44] to define and analyze how the achieved statuses of individuals (by which they meant the socio economic index, hereinafter SEI, of their occupations, with occupation conceptualized at a five-grained level) depended on their educational attainments ("achieved" status) and the level of their social origins (Parental SEI and education - "ascriptive" status). Career origins (appearing as the SEI of respondents first jobs) were incorporated, so that the "transmission" of status between as well as within generations could be represented in a single model (Blau, Peter, M. and Otis Dudley Duncan. 1967. The American Occupational structure. New York, Wiley). The 1967 work, the American occupational structure, provided many sociologists with an introduction to the statistical method of "Path analysis, on extension of linear regression techniques, indeed, "for a time, use of regression analysis and the formulation of causal models in sociology was synonymous
with status attainment research.¹⁰

Uncovering the mechanisms of the "transmission" of social status is the key problem defined within this analytical framework. The structure of differentiation among positions and the amount of social inequality among them are analytically distinct concerns not directly assessed by status - attainment research."

1.6 SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL MOBILITY:

These tangled strands - the essentially "nonstructural" thrust of status - attainment research, the acceptance of key features of the status attainment paradigm by selfstyled "new structural" critics, and the turn toward new framework for the analysis of concrete macrostructure on the part of some creative and prominent research leaders who had (as, if, so it sometimes seems, in earlier incarnations) developed the status attainment tradition - combine to make highly exclusive any formal answers to the question "what is distinctive about the structural analysis of mobility?". It is nonetheless possible to point to several features, by reference to outstanding studies that have served as examplars (in Kuhn's sense of a distinctive combination of data, theoretical orientations, and methods) of structural analysis.

My aim in the following discussions is to convey something of the specific analytical problems, along with the progress that has been made in addressing them, that have led to increased interest in mobility as a topic of "Internal and External labour migration - study of Population and class displacement in Eastern U.P."

1.7 STUDY OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

The goal of modeling society directly is fundamental to structural analysis of mobility. Consider Kinship relations as a source of mobility in socialites, such as those native to Australia, with prescribed marriage systems. The empirical fact of social mobility in such societies is inseparable from the sections system, Kinship terminology, genealogical relations, and the connecting among these features that led social anthropologists to (in a manner of speaking) invert the subject of mobility analysis (e.g. Radiliffe - Bronw 1913). Formulated eight propositions about the microstructure of such societies in the form of axioms (such as "men from two different clans cannot marry women of the same clan", and "children whose fathers are in different clans must themselves be in different clans"). These axioms provide images to the eye of the analyst of the specifies (and in this sense, the "Structure") of cultural rules about prescribed type of abstrac
relationships (Parenthood and marriage), at the same time, they map culture on to concrete a social structure (as a system of class). White took as one of his task the use of algebraic group theory to derive and describe systematically all distinct kinship structures that satisfy the axioms, developing along the way specific implications for the existing anthropological accounts. The motivation for this work was the belief that "formal implications of principles and ideal structures underlying the Aborigine's kinship system should lead to many insights and tools for generating beneath the everyday perceptions of our social structure which to often blind social scientist.

"Structure" and "Mobility" as paired concepts requiring mutual articulation:

Implicit in this earlier work is a related principle of structure analysis, namely, that "social structure" and "social mobility" are paired concepts, requiring mutual articulation each incapable of definition or sustained analysis without the other. When White turned to a consideration of mobility within the organizations of the contemporary west, it may well have been his experiences with Australian kinship that led him to observe that "names of men have an almost magical power in Western societies; the implicit assumption in that the name defines the man....fixed jobs are a
later social invention than are independent persons, but there is some duality”.

It was his recognition of the fundamental "duality" of persons and jobs that led "White to formulate models for vacancy chains, thus formalizing the substantive claim that new jobs create mobility rather than mobility calling forth new jobs, as in the conventional models of turnover. Instead of careers of vacancies, since vacancies, but not men or jobs, freely within the system" (White 1970 : 327). vacancy models have been applied to various organizational domains.

1.8 CIRCULAR MIGRATION:

Many rural-urban migrants have the intention to remain in the city permanently and to become new urbanites. This does not necessarily include visits to relatives and friends in the place of origin. However, there are rural-urban migrants with the clear intention of staying in the city for only a limited period of time. In some cases this period can last for the duration of the working life after which the migrant wants to return home. One would expect that especially these temporary migrants maintain close ties with and an active interest in their close relations.

Migration has often been considered to be an intentionally definitive move. Only recently has attention been drawn to
temporary types of migration, not only as deviations from lifetime migration but as forms of mobility in many developing countries.

This does not mean, however, that there is much charity concerning the concept. The same phenomenon, studied within many disciplines, is designated by a confusing variety of terms such as oscillatory migration reciprocal migration, recurrent migration and cyclical or return migration.

Circular migration usually refers to a type of mobility intermediate between commuting and lifetime migration. People leave their homes temporarily to work elsewhere. If that period is very short, the term commuting is used. Sometimes a type of mobility intermediate between commuting and circulation is called circo-commuting.

The idea of circular migration is perhaps best expressed by Jackson, "Today it is increasingly apparent that a significant number of migrants spend periods of their lives outside their country of birth, returning home and perhaps after a further period setting off again, without the implications of finality usually associated with such moves or to use the word of Gooldstein and Goldstein many studies "Suggest that many movements involving the interchange of people between points of origin and destination begin and if consequently involve no change in permanent place of
residence. It is this repetitive and perhaps cyclic movement that has been termed 'circulation'.

1.9 MIGRATION IN HETEROGENEOUS ENVIRONMENTS:

The term "mobility" usually connotes process and individual or social change, whereas "structure" often implies scaffolding of timeless invariance. Two insightful Polish sociologists who have reviewed the American and British mobility studies, Mach and Wesolowski (1986, 99), assert that contemporary studies of mobility do contain a (largely implicit) theory of social structure, a theory that concentrates on the distribution of social resources. They criticize this "distributive view of structure and mobility" as a major shortcoming of contemporary sociological research, in that the two terms (Mobility and structure) are not accorded equal theoretical priority. "Just as Newton thought of space as a container in which substance was stored, so sociologists of mobility regard the structure (social space) in which mobility occurs as a reality independent of the extent and direction of mobility. To be sure, the structure may generate mobility or limit it, but the obverse is not true. Mobility merely occurs in the structure, without affecting it. In contrast to the "distributive" view of social structure, these writers call for the development of a "social-

relations" approach, according to which groups become differentiated as structural elements less through their participations in the allocation of goods them through the character of their intergroup relations. Mach and Wesolowski point out that this social-relations approach accords with "classical" sociological theories of structure (it was not until the advent of American empirical sociology that Weber began to be seen as a Patron of the distributive perspective") and with more recent writers including Nadel (1952) and Blau (1977) but they observed that, to state the social-relations approach has hardly been applied to the study of mobility.

I would add to Mach and Wesolowski's statement of the social relations approach that from this perspective "structure' appears to be our invariance or homogeneity in rates of mobility flows which is a formulation that is clearly compatible with Schumketer's (1927 : 165) metaphor according to which "each class resembles a hotel or an omnibus, always full, but always of different people". From this point of view, the identification of homogeneous structures from multiple and heterogeneous social relationships constitutes a fundamental analytical problem of mobility studies.
1.10 NEED OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

Intentions to return home are not always realized for a variety of reasons. If permanent migration warrants attention, the same holds true for temporary migrants is so far as some of them could become permanent. Temporary migrants belong to the de facto city population. Even if not counted in the official census which uses de jure criteria, local government has to reckon with the facts. Whether or not most of the migrants who have a strong commitment to their village and/or expectation to return to it in fact do so, is of minor importance, as long as their intentions shape their behaviour in the city. It seems reasonable to expect that people who regard themselves as temporary citizens will seek simple kinds of housing, demand few-amenities and services, behave in a particular way with respect to making friends and joining organizations, use accumulated savings for different purposes and respond to other political issues than real 'urbanites' would do. To say this in Caldwells's (1969-198) words, "The anticipation of ultimate permanent return to the home village...plays a major role in determining saving and spending patterns and the maintenance of personal relationship as well as deciding the need for journeys to make periodic revisits while living in the town, "therefore", states Nelson (1976-722), "Where a large proposition of in-migrants regard their stay as temporary..."
Patterns of informal and formal urban social organization, the nature and degree of demands on urban government and even the physical development of the city will be affected". Seen from the rural side it is also important of course to know how far out migrants remain committed to their village.

Size of population in a region at a point of time is a net result of birth over deaths and immigration over out migration or people from one region to another is caste by number of factors such as economic, social, psychological, political and environmental. A number of studies have been conducted in the field of migration by researchers in different fields such as Geography, sociology, economic etc. But none of the study coated so far incorporates integrated approach to include almost all the factors responsible for migration which could explain the process or pattern of migration. Most of the studies indicate pattern of migration from rural to urban or urban to rural. As a consequence of these shortcomings. Studies conducted in this field suffer from the lack of integrated and well defined approach in the present study a modest attempt will be made to study the patterns, causes (incorporating different types of causes and factors) and modes of migration in the district of Varanasi and Gorakhpur in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. This study will also include migration history family composition of migrants and pre-migration activities such as.
income of migrants such as economic, social and psychological behind migration. This study will also assess

1. The trend of migration the level of changes and fluctuation in migration which effect the flow of migration.

2. Changes in occupational status of population in selected districts of Uttar Pradesh.

3. General migration flow that is population displacement and occupation displacement i.e., class displacement.

4. Various push factor of migration in the selected districts o (Varanasi and Gorakhpur) Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

5. Relationship between the Push factors and population and class displacement.

The extent of population displacement and its fluctuations show the dynamics of population displacement and changes in occupational structure show the lightend tendency in class displacement.

The push factor of migration and study of relationship of push factors to class displacement drinks out in light the major mechanisms of migration.
Thus study would be based on quantitative primary as well as secondary data. The methodology also involve extensive use of published records, research work, published work, government data and individual renew data collected by the scholar in the field.

This study becomes importance as there is hardly any integrated work in done in these particular aspects, from this point of view the study will be bringing the knowledge gap. The topic for the present work is "Study of population and class displacement in Eastern U.P."