

*“Adventure was his coronal.  
And all his wealth was wondering”.*

## **1.1 INTRODUCTION :**

Ever since the origin of human race, migration has been one of the inevitable activities of man. The primitive man used to move/migrate from one place to another in search of food. It is quite evident in human history that man moves from one place to another where he is afforded with sufficient livelihood. Hence, it is demographic/geographic phenomenon.

The primitive men used to move from one forest to another in search of forest products to feed themselves and for water to quench their thirst. As days passed people tamed animals and developed their relationship with animals and domesticated them. Later, as their awareness regarding nature and environment improved they learnt to utilize the natural resources to till the ground and developed harvesting crops, where natural water resources were available and to get adopted to civilized life. As a result, mobility of mankind increased considerably and man started to establish settlements, at the place where he would be afforded comfortable life. Even then, the mobility of mankind had not curbed. As the population increased man needed more and more fertile land and so man started to move from region to another in search of fertile land so that he could develop cultivation. Thus, the nature and scope of mobility had changed. Hence, it could be said that people moved from early civilized area to other parts of the world primarily for agricultural purposes, besides trade and investigation.

When the industries were established in the developing countries the need for work force/man power had increased and when facilities for movement got developed, the rulers (governing functionaries) of the some of the developed countries started establishing colonies in various parts of the world. It was followed by the process of rural-urban migration and it caused the growth of urbanization and industrialization. As a result explosion of population to urban areas had grown uncontrolled and the green pastures in the rural areas were left barren. This caused people fall into pangs of precarious poverty and people led miserable life<sup>1</sup>.

After the second world war several Asian, African and Latin American countries had got freed from the shackles of colonial rule. With the achievement of political independence people had got enlightened towards their fundamental rights and started thinking rationally to pave way for their own betterment. Consequently they started to

move to other places to seek better employment and improve their living standards as well as social standards besides eking out enough of livelihood. This process is evidently significant in the developing countries, where migration plays a prominent role in revolutionizing (changing) the socio-economic and cultural environment of the people dwelling in rural areas<sup>2</sup>.

India, being one of the developing countries has been experiencing population explosion and large-scale rural-urban migration as well. Having the Indian rural economy been characterized by spontaneous and overwhelming explosion of population, the consequent result is rural to urban migration, and so man-land ratio is getting declined coupled with deterioration of additional labour absorbing capacity. Besides, proliferation of industries has become an obstacle to non-form employment. Consequently people are deprived of their basic needs, adequate productive activities to adjust and to fulfill the basic demands for their survival. This type of crisis fanned the fire of frustration and depression of the poor, especially in the lives of the rural people, necking them into the pangs of poverty and humiliating dependency. These types of precarious problems are the outcome of economic under-development and undevelopment, aggressively affecting the millions of humble lives in rural green meadows, which have impelled the people to move out of their places of origin<sup>3</sup>.

## **1.2 MEANING AND DEFINITIONS :**

### **1.2.1 Meaning :**

There are a host of definitions of the term migration. To a large extent, the variations in the definition are due to the differences in the nature, scope or purpose of the study or discussion.

Lexicographers generally refer to term 'migration' as a change of residence from one place to another. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, to migrate means to "move from one place to another (to live there)". According to the Webster's New World Dictionary, it means to "move from one place to another, especially to another country" or "to move from place to harvest seasonal crops".

### **1.2.2 Definitions :**

Everett Lee defines migration broadly, “as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence”. No restriction is placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary and involuntary nature of the act, and distinction is made between external and internal migration”.

According to Weinberg, “human migration is the changing of the place of abode permanently or, when temporarily, for an appreciable duration as e.g., in the case of seasonal workers. It is used symbolically in the transition from one surrounding to another in the course of human life”.

Eisentadt defines migration “as the physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another. This transition usually involves abandoning one social setting and entering another and different one”.

According to Mangalam, “migration is a relatively permanent moving away of a collectively called migrants, from one geographical location to another preceded by decision-making on the part of the migrants on the basis of a hierarchically ordered set of values or value ends and resulting in changes in the international system of the migrants”.

Caplow states that “migration is, strictly speaking, a change of residence and need not necessarily involve any change of occupation, but it is closely associated with occupational shifts of one kind or another”.

Some definitions regard migration as a permanent change of residence. However, as the term is commonly understood today, includes even certain temporary changes of residence provided this temporary period is not very short.

### **1.3 Migrants and Movers :**

A distinction may be made between migrants and movers. Migrants are those who move between political units, whereas movers are those who move within them. “Thus, at any given time, the total population of a region can be divided into migrants and non-migrants, movers and non-movers. This classification establishes the mobility status of the population”.

#### **1.4 Internal Migration and External Migration :**

Internal migration refers to migration from one place to another place within a country whereas external migration or international migration refers to migration from one country to another country.

#### **1.5 Inmigration, Outmigration :**

The terms inmigration and outmigration are related to internal migration whereas immigration and emigration are related to international migration.

Inmigration refers to migration into a place from another place within the same country and outmigration refers to migration out of a place to another place within the same country. Thus, the term outmigration is used with reference to the area of origin (departure) of the migrant and the term inmigration is used with reference to the area of destination (arrival) of the migrant.

#### **1.6 Immigration and Emigration :**

Immigration refers to migration into one country from another country and emigration refers to migration out of the country.

However, sometimes the terms inmigration and immigration are used as synonyms. So are terms emigration and outmigration.

#### **1.7 Migration Streams :**

A group of migrants with a common origin and destination is called a migration stream or a migration current. A stream may also have counter stream i.e., flow of migrants in the opposite direction.

## **1.8 Gross Migration and Net Migration :**

“The term ‘gross migration’ refers to the total number of immigrants and outmigrants of an area and is sometimes referred to as the turnover of an area. If analysis is restricted to two units connected by a migration stream, the total size of both stream and counter stream is called the gross interchange between the two areas and the difference between the two is referred to as the net stream or net interchange between the areas”.

“If analysis is limited to a single unit, total moves affecting its population (immigration and outmigration) are referred to as ‘gross migration’ or volume of migration whereas the difference between the two streams would be ‘net migration’ or balance of migration (which may be positive or negative). Sometimes more specific terms, ‘net immigration’ or ‘net outmigration’ are used. By comparing net migration with gross migration, efficiency or efficacy of migration can be established”.

## **1.9 Voluntary Migration, Sequential Migration and Forced Migration :**

On the basis of the reasons for migration, migration may be classified as voluntary, sequential and forced migration. If the migrant has the opportunity to exercise his own discretion in deciding whether to migrate or not or in the matter of selecting the place of migration, it is regarded as voluntary migration. Sequential migration, on the other hand, is the migration due to some element of customary obligation and suggestion of compelling circumstances (For example, migration following marriage, migration of children associated with the migration of the guardian etc). Forced migration is the migration caused by compulsion or coercion like separation, political or religious persecution, eviction, etc.

## **1.10 Illegal Migration :**

Illegal migration, also known as irregular migration and undocumented migration, refers to the migration that occurs circumventing the regulations governing migration or without the knowledge of the authorities concerned. There are a variety of reasons for such migration including “the absence of explicit immigration policies or of an administrative infrastructure to implement existing ones; administrative efficiency,

imprecise or incompatible laws or regulations; or complex regulations; or because migrants, with or without the collusion of their employers, knowingly circumvented or broke unambiguous admission, stay or employment laws or regulations”.

### **1.11 Circular Mobility :**

Circular mobility may be defined as “a great variety of movements, usually short term, repetitive or cyclical in nature, but all having in common the lack of any declared intention of permanent or long lasting residence”.

### **1.12 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRATION AND MIGRANTS :**

There are some common characteristics of migrants and migration, such as demographic, educational, economic and employment characteristics.

One of the important migrant characteristics is the age selectivity. According to a general survey observation, there is a high proportion of migration among the people of young adult ages. Certain reasons for this migration characteristics may be suggested as the following :

#### **1.12.1 Demographic Characteristics :**

- (i) Generally people of the young adult ages tend to move from their native places.
- (ii) Mostly migration occurs among young generation in seeking employment or better employment to attain better living conditions. In this regard, it is found that the proportion of migration in the labour force is higher than the proportion of migrants to the total population of the area.
- (iii) Younger people with basic levels of schooling provided in rural areas usually desire to acquire certain skills in any occupation they are interested in that could be available in cities. So, these young people with basic schooling tend to move to cities, acquire needed skills and settle in jobs.
- (iv) A major part of female migration occurs on account of marriage at the young adult age. In the recent times, it is evidently observed that the proportion of young women has got increased as their educational and employment opportunities have increased remarkably.

- (v) Besides, the associational migration, i.e., wives and daughters who move along with their employed male migrants to cities and set up families.
- (vi) Independent female migration in search of livelihood is another characteristic, which is at low proportion.
- (vii) Another demographic phenomenon, that is frequently observed in migration is 'chain migration'. The mobility of people tend to be to those places where they have relationships and where the old migrants serve as a link to the new migrants, i.e., where they usually have kinship chains and networks of relatives and friends who help them.

### **1.12.2 Educational Characteristics :**

Education is one of the significant characteristics which has deep harmony in the mobility of people towards urban areas. There is a clear association between the level of educational standard provided in rural areas and the propensity to migrate to cities. The young men and women in their early teens who have completed their school education and desire to acquire higher standard show a greater tendency to move to cities. This phenomenon is predominantly observed in India, i.e., wherever secondary school and junior and under graduation institutions have been established in rural areas, young men and women tend to migrate to modern cities, since there are no jobs for them in their native villages. Further, those young people desirous of acquiring higher degrees will shift to cities. Yet, those who have only primary standard of education find it difficult to secure jobs and so their proportion in the migration stream has been getting declined.

### **1.12.3 Economic Characteristics :**

A large percentage of rural to urban ward migration is poor, landless and unskilled. For them labour opportunities in rural areas are scanty and in some areas non-existent. Hence, it is a frequently observed phenomenon, that majority of labour force move to cities in the absence of agricultural operations. This type of characteristics, known as seasonal migration which was predominant in India during the past decades. These seasonal migrants return to their native places as soon as the agricultural operations start. In the recent observations, it is found that permanent urbanward shift of population has increased with the emergence of industrial sector in cities.

#### 1.12.4 Socio-Cultural Characteristics :

Several migration currents reflect propinquity, socio-historical, cultural and linguistic ties. People usually move to places where there is similarity of language, culture and traditions with their own. In many cases it is observed that most of the migrants from an area tend to have same destination as well as the same occupation. For instance, construction workers of Andhra Pradesh migrate to some other regions or states to perform the same occupation.

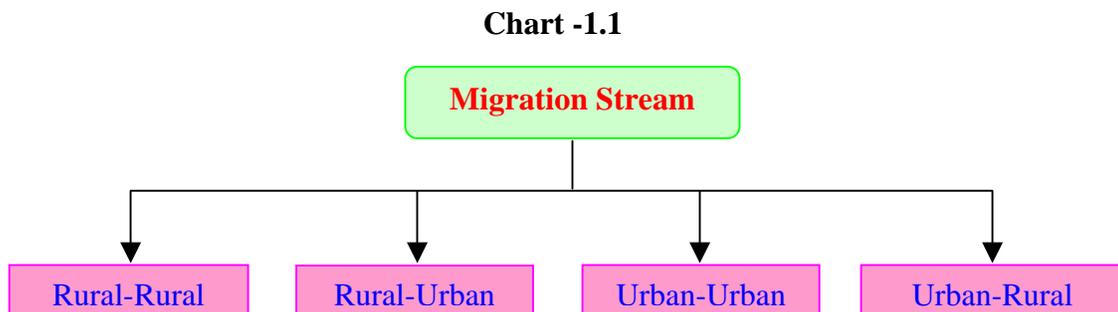
Many studies have expressed the view that (i) the great body of out migrants only proceed short distance and (ii) migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry.

#### 1.13 MIGRATION PROCESS : TYPES OF MOBILITY

The migration process involves different types of mobility and two places, i.e., the place of origin (donor society) and the place of destination (host society), such as, rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, urban to rural, region to region, state to state, country to country and they may be seasonal, temporary, permanent etc., influenced by physical, environmental as well as socio-economic conditions of both the places i.e., the place of origin (place of birth) and the place of destination.

##### 1.13.1 Migration Stream :

A group of migrants with common origin and destination is called migration stream and migration current and such stream is normally followed by counter stream or counter current. The following chart displays various migration streams.



Eminent academicians and efficient scholars of different faculties, have adopted the bases such as, cause, duration, distance, direction, volume, velocity, selectivity, organization etc., in the consideration of migration<sup>4</sup>.

Census of India gives information regarding the place of birth and the place of enumeration of the person. In case the place of birth of a person is other than the place of enumeration such person is treated as migrant. Hence, such type of derived migration may be classified into following groups.

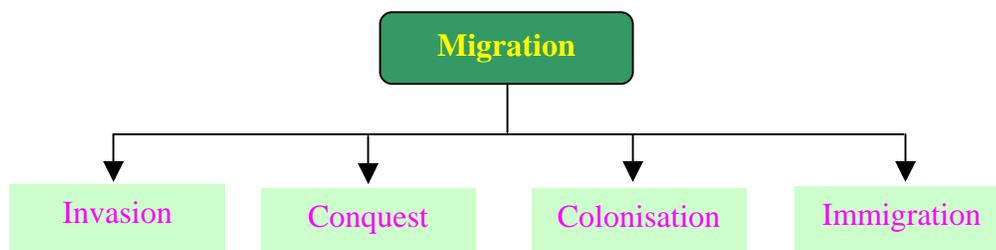
- (a) Person born in a village and enumerated in other village is termed as rural to rural migration.
- (b) A person born in a village but enumerated in a town/city/urban area is termed as rural to urban migration.
- (c) A person born in one town/city/urban area but enumerated in another town/city/urban area is termed as urban to urban migration.
- (d) A person born in a town/city/urban area but enumerated in a village is termed as urban to rural migration.

The above types of mobility of population may take place from region to region or state to state or country to country.

When the place of birth (whether rural or urban) of migrant is unknown and thus enumerated persons in rural and/or urban area is termed as unclassifiable migration in the respective areas<sup>5</sup>. The following are the classifications worked out by various scholars.

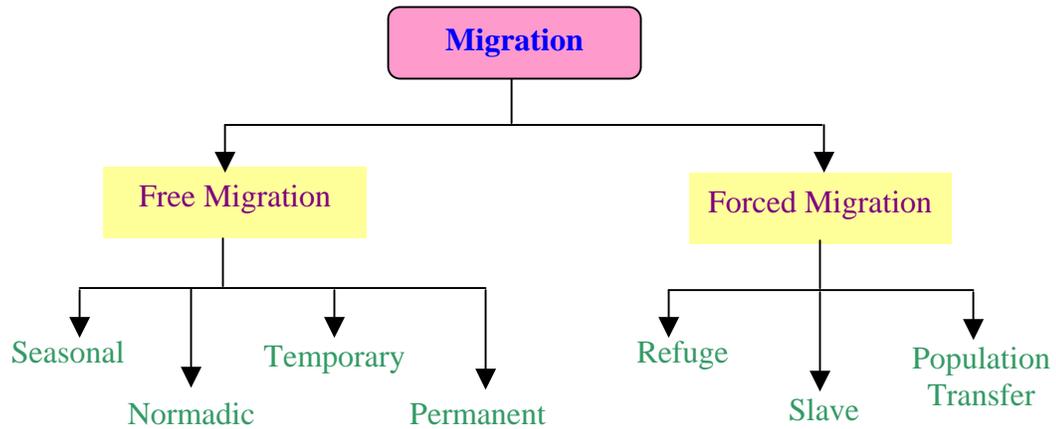
The following chart indicates Fairchild's classification<sup>6</sup>.

**Chart-1.2**



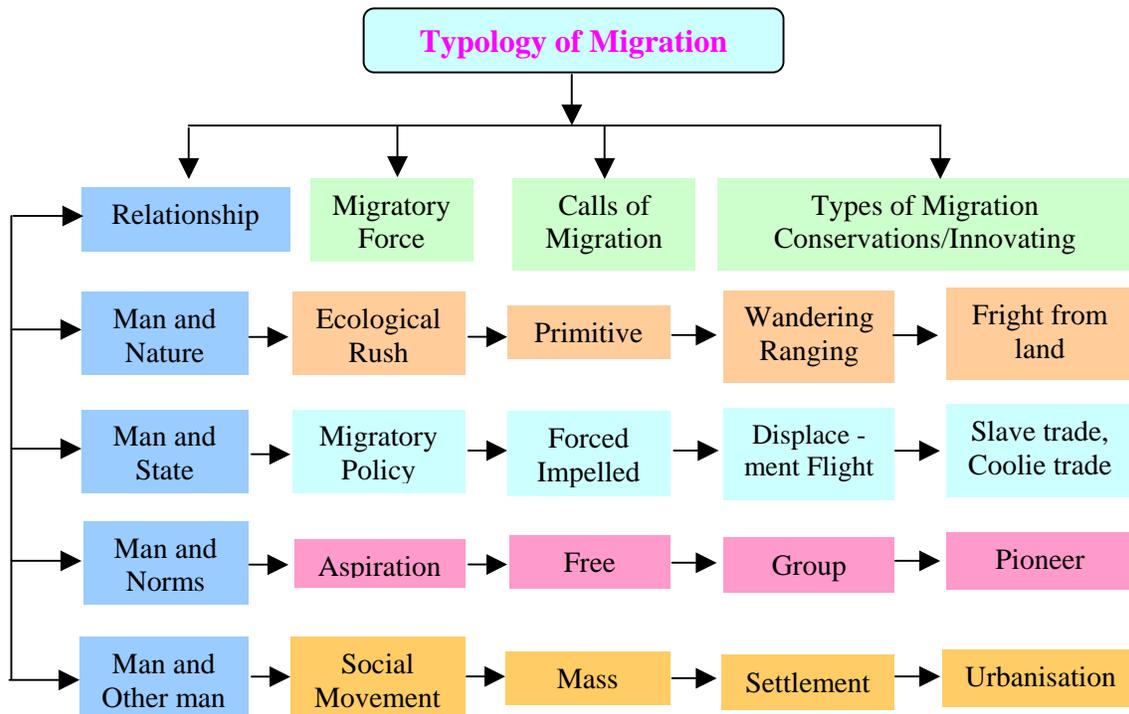
Fairchild's classification is further modified and subdivided by Isaac<sup>7</sup> and others as indicated in the following chart.

**Chart-1.3**



Peterson suggested a more complex typology of migration by considering two main criteria: conservation and innovation<sup>8</sup>. His classification was also modified by Price as follows.

**Chart-1.4**

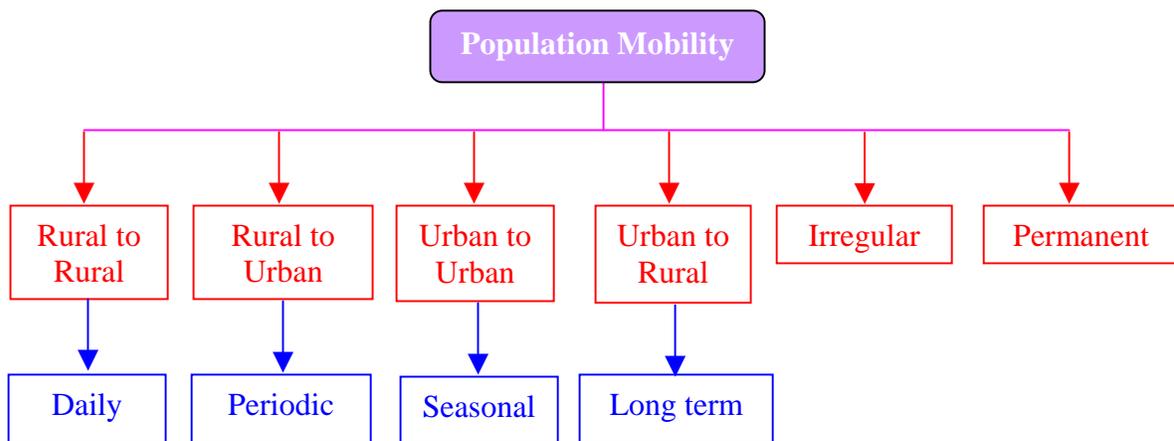


Gonzalez has divided labour migration into five types, seasonal, temporary, non-seasonal, recurrent, continuous and permanent removal<sup>9</sup>. Amin classified migration in several ways. First of all he classified on the basis of place of origin and place of destination, rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, urban to rural. On the basis of physical conditions he suggested three types : Immigration, migration and community emigrants<sup>10</sup>.

Immigration concerns with departure or entry into an administrative unit for the purpose of residence. Emigration concerns crossing international boundary. To distinguish natives and migrants three types of emigrants have been suggested i.e., permanent, sojourner and birds of passage. Permanent emigrants are those individuals who move out and do not return to their native places to resume permanent residence either by choice or by compulsion. Another type of emigrants concerns those who leave village for a major period of time but resume permanent residence before their death. The third type of emigrant is known as the bird of passage who leads dual life by fleeing back and forth between the village and foreign areas.

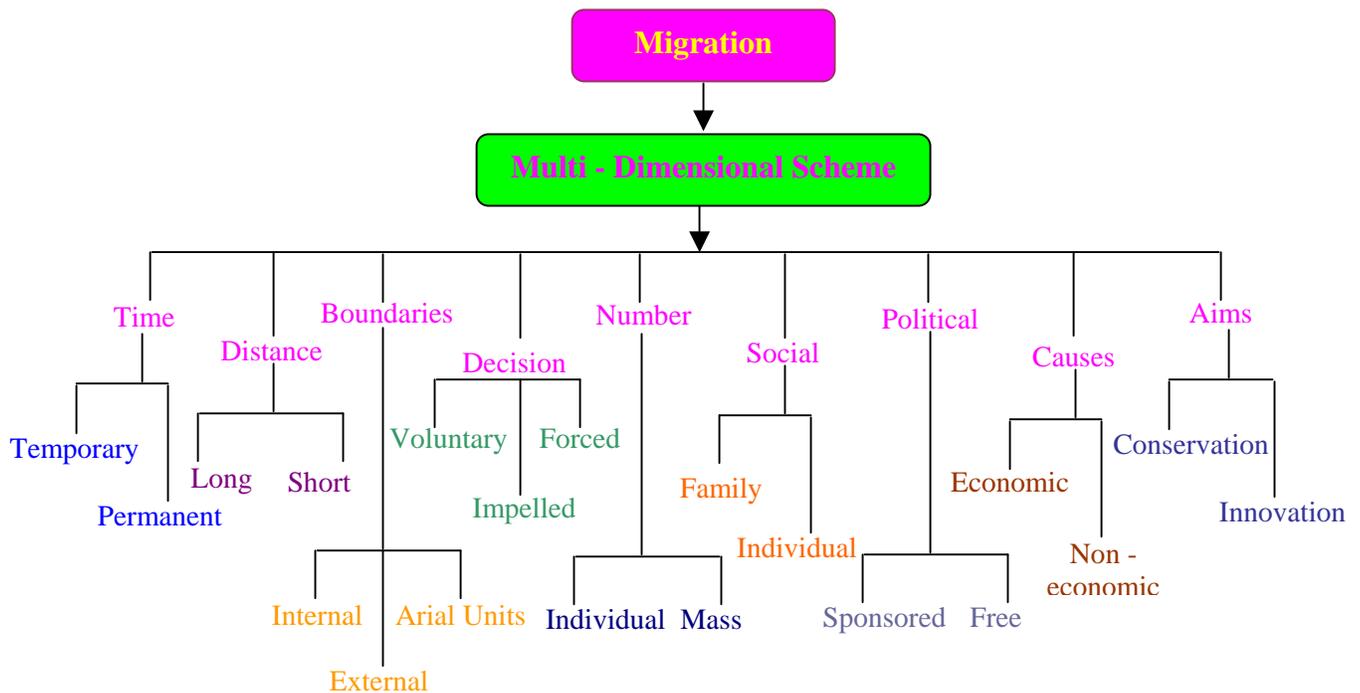
A more comprehensive scheme of classification has been suggested by Gould and Prothero<sup>11</sup>. They have divided migration on the basis of time and space, as shown in the following chart.

**Chart-1.5**



Kosinki's multi-dimensional scheme of types of migration is, however, one of the recent additions to the existing typology of migration. He based his classification on Peterson's typology. There are nine major dimensions in his classification. They are again subdivided into twenty categories basing on various aspects<sup>12</sup>, which are displayed in the following chart.

Chart – 1.6



From the above classification or typology given by various scholars, it is observed that the important types of migration are : free or voluntary migration and forced migration.

Voluntary migration is of four types, viz., seasonal, periodic, temporary and permanent.

Forced migration lasts for a long time or may be permanent.

However, it may be said that there is no uniform typology of migration. The types varies from place to place depending on the socio-economic, demographic, political and cultural conditions.

## **1.14 DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION :**

The prominent factors which cause mobility of people may be classified into five broad categories, viz. (i) Economic factors (ii) Demographic factors (iii) Socio-Cultural and Psychological factors, (iv) Political and Institutional factors and (v) Miscellaneous factors<sup>13</sup>.

### **1.14.1 Economic Factors :**

The prime factor (reason) for migration, especially voluntary migration is economic. It is observed that almost all kinds of migration, except forced and sequential migrations have taken place due to economic crises at the place of origin or to obtain better economic opportunities or sometimes to eke out livelihood, which is evident both in international and internal migration. Hence, shift of the people has to be considered an economic phenomenon. Non-economic reasons some times compel the shift of population, yet, primarily, people move away from their native places, where the economic opportunities lack or absent, to other places where they are available.

Streams of migration, flow obviously, from economically backward areas or less developed countries to the developed countries or to the areas of potential prosperity. The same economic reasons also encourage large currents of internal migration. Wider expansion of better economic and employment opportunities accelerate rural-urban migration of labour force. Similarly economic disparities lead to rural-rural mobility of people.

The essential economic factors that ignite migration may be termed as (i) the push factors, (ii) the pull factors, and (iii) the general economic conditions.

### **1.14.2 Push Factors :**

The push factors refer to the poor economic conditions and the consequent misery that induce the people to move away from their place of origin. This is evident in urbanward migration from rural areas, where poverty is predominant, due to low productivity, unemployment and under employment, low income levels and low levels of consumption. These adverse economic conditions impel the rural people and push them to cities/urban areas, where better employment and economic opportunities available and afford them achieve socio-economic advancement<sup>14</sup>.

The main push factor compelling the labour (worker) to alter his occupation from agriculture is the lower level of income, than from other sectors of economy. Besides, the drastic decline in the per capita availability of cultivable land due to population explosion, the inefficiency and inability in the development process of government to bring about economic development at least to a little extent, accumulation of surplus labour in the form of disguised unemployment and open unemployment as the result of penetration of capital intensive methods of production, and etc., push out the people from rural areas to urban areas<sup>15</sup>.

The break up of joint family system and the consequent sub-division and fragmentation of land holdings into small fragments, which could not support a family or could not utilize complete labour of the family may cause migration. The break up of large land holdings due to land reforms decreases the demand for hired labour, which are predominantly family operated. The landless labourers who do not gain land from the reforms may be impelled to migrate to other areas to eke out their livelihood.

Thus, there are several factors which tend to push people out of the rural areas. These push factors are not confined to the rural-urban stream. They are also in rural-rural shift of population. These push factors are also motivate international migration streams. However, it is to be noted that in many cases migration is a combined effect of push and pull factors<sup>16</sup>.

### **1.14.3 Pull Factors :**

Pull factors are those factors that instinctively encourage people, impressively attracting them towards employment and towards other economic opportunities by providing better facilities, amenities, etc, as well as paving ways and means for better employment, affording with attractive wages and providing modern facilities and amenities for a comfortable life etc. Moreover, grandeur glamour of celestial city life sensuously lures the migrants with luxurious and fanciful facilities.

The urban areas, where economy has been getting advanced, there rural to urban migration streams flow, which may be taken as the response to the 'pull' exercised by the better employment opportunities providing wages to the satisfaction of the migrants.

The exodus from rural areas and small towns to the cities, excessively occurs where industries and commerce extensively in progress. As such, migration from villages to the cities bears a close relation to the process of industrialization, technology and other socio-cultural changes which characterize the evolution of modern society. This is evident in almost all parts of the world<sup>17</sup>.

It is a usual activity for public sector investors to concentrate in the urban centers, where all types of facilities are provided for the externalities. As Michael Lipton, Collin Clark, Lester Brown and Paul Streeton have opined, it is observed that there is an urban bias in public sector expenditure in many developing countries<sup>18</sup>. “Many biases in policy have created strong incentives to expand economic activity in the urban areas than in the rural areas and have encouraged people to move to urban areas in the expectation of higher paid jobs and better access to service”<sup>19</sup>. Favourable concentration in the urban centers for investment by the public sector has led to widening the disparity in the income distributions between the rural areas and urban areas, the disparity which has been increasing year by year<sup>20</sup>. Thus, the urban-ward migration has attracted with innumerable occupations with higher wages and opportunities to attain higher standards of living. Apart from higher paid job opportunities, there are a large number of fanciful attractions that the city holds out, such as better amenities and facilities. In short fascinating city life lures the rural population with the celestial lights of city.

The ‘pull’ factors are exercised not only in respect of rural and urban migration but also in respect of other types of internal migration as well as international migration.

The migration of highly skilled and professionally talented personnel from developing countries to developed countries is also largely caused by the pull factors. There is a large-scale migration of even unskilled labour from the developing countries like India to the oil rich countries. This is because of the huge difference of wages<sup>21</sup>.

#### **1.14.4 Push or Pull :**

There are controversial arguments regarding major factor that causes the exodus of the rural population to the cities. Many a scholar argues that it is the push factor that is more strong, for it is the rural problems rather than the city fanciful attractions that play a crucial role in the shift of the rural population to the urban areas. Deterioration of cultivable land per capita has given rise to miseries, in the lives of rural mass and on the other hand the improvement in the literacy levels in the country side, besides advancement in communication and interaction between the rural and urban societies have increased awareness among rural folks regarding their problems and given in them a hope that their problems can be reduced if they move to the modern cities<sup>22</sup>. But, it is surprising to say that the urban cities in the developing countries, like India could not provide sufficient economic opportunities to absorb the influx of the needy rural mass. Hence, the rapid growth of urbanization is not the out come of growing industrialization, but it is a mere shift of people from low productivity of agricultural employment to the low productivity demonstrated by high rates of unemployment and under employment frustratedly hoping for a better life<sup>23</sup>. The consequent resultant is that poverty in urban areas has been increasing. In this regard, the opinion/observation of Dandekar and Rath may be true (*the character of urban poverty has deepened*)<sup>24</sup>.

The ILO study reveals that the push factors of falling incomes in agriculture coupled with under employment in the less developed countries, are very strong, yet, expresses the view that these push factors are in the complete absence of pull factors, enough of causing large shifts in manpower between vocations<sup>25</sup>.

#### **1.14.5 General Economic Conditions:**

The ups and downs in the business or industrial prosperities resulting in economic fluctuations in different areas show their excessive impact on the shift of population to urban areas. When the urban areas are progressively prosperous and their economic activities expand, then, it is the 'pull' factor that influences the rural folk to migrate to the cities. But, if there arises decrease in economic prosperity of the cities, the urbanward movement is checked. Failures in agricultural productivity due to unusual and undesirable monsoons push large groups of rural people in agricultural sector to the cities. As well, natural calamities and their devastating vagaries push rural mass to the cities.

Extensive and efficient network of transport and expansion of effective communication system is another economic factor that demonstrate the rural to urban migration.

#### **1.14.6 Demographic Factors :**

The rate of fertility and the rate of natural increase in population are generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The reduction in the mortality rate and high rates of population growth would drift the rural population towards the city.

Inadequacy of domestic labour supply encourages immigration. Migration that takes place on account of the marriage between the persons of different natives is another demographic factor which is the predominant type of female migration which can be observed in Indian Custom<sup>26</sup>.

#### **1.14.7 Socio-Cultural and Psychological Factors :**

Social, cultural and psychological factors also have their share to play in rural-urban migration. The quest for independent life, the desire to break away from customary traditions of social organization, disputes among family members elimination from community, depressive feeling of isolation, etc may duly cause migration. Improved communication system and transportation, modernizing impact of television and mass -media, urban oriented education, rural-urban interactions and the resultant change in the social values and attitudes are also promote rural-urban migration. Further, the allurements of 'bright lights of city' i.e., social facilities and luxurious comforts and sensuously alluring attraction of the city may also pull some of rural folks to cities. However, migration is considerably influenced by factors such as the closeness of cultural contracts, cultural diversity etc<sup>27</sup>.

#### **1.14.8 Political and Institutional Factors :**

Institutional factors such as Government policies, laws, rules and restrictions, political policies towards migration may sometimes encourage and sometimes discourage the shift of the population. For instance, the State Government policy "jobs for the sons of the soil" and Shiva Sena's 'gospel of hatred for the migrants and the

consequent violence in the name of local parochial patriotism are the factors that influence the migration from other states. Regional bitterness between the 'North Indian' and the 'South Indian' in New Delhi, political unrest in Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bengali – Marwari conflict of bitter classwar with communal disharmony have arisen out of caste, language, region and cultural diversions. These are the conflicting crises which have far reaching implications. Thus, the political background, attitudes and outlook of the people and the repercussions of political changes coupled with political unrest, humiliation and etc seem to have remarkable impact on the shift of people especially the rural folk towards migration<sup>28</sup>.

#### **1.14.9 Recent trend/Consequence in Andhra Pradesh :**

Recently there has arisen an opinion among the people of Telangana region in A.P. They desire for social justice by demanding 'jobs for the sons of the soil'. As a result, Government has favourably acted and the people of Telangana have got their desire fulfilled, by getting an order from Government through 610 G.O. regarding employees. If this trend goes on there will be 'push back' factor, i.e., people of all faculties such as professionals, brain drain, agri -labourers, industrial labourers, tiny business people and other workers who have migrated from various regions of A.P. on 'push' factor, will go back to their native regions and there will be drift of population.

#### **1.14.10 Miscellaneous Factors :**

There are some other prominent factors, apart from other factors which influence shift of population, such as geographical factors like distance, topographical features, weather and climate factors including cyclones, floods and droughts, etc.

Sometimes migration/movement of people may be influenced by more than one factor though in most instances one factor may be predominant.

#### **1.15 Reasons/Causes for Migration :**

Reasons or Causes for migration were elicited by Indian Census 1981, for the first time in the history of Indian Census and a huge number proficient scholars have expressed their views regarding causes and consequences of migration in their papers

and articles. The following reasons/causes and consequences may be considered general that influence the movement of the people away from their place of birth or the place of last residence.

1. Aweful economic conditions, afflicting political conditions, crude cultural conditions are potent and predominant causes for migration.
2. Wider expansion of transportation and effective communication system play a pivotal part to influence shift of population. Consequent increase of literacy levels blended with socio-cultural development, encourage migration effectively<sup>30</sup>.
3. Seeking employment, better employment for better life standards, better prospective opportunities in progressive business and industries are also the causes exercised by 'pull' factors for mobilisation of population<sup>31</sup>.
4. Improved, sophisticated and comfortable living conditions afforded through/by better prospects of employment are the significant reasons for the movements of population<sup>32</sup>.
5. However, the causes mentioned above are prominent in migration streams. The most undesirable reason for migration is poor economic conditions<sup>33</sup> and the consequent poverty, which is the predominant cause of rural-urban migration<sup>34</sup>.
6. Some other 'push' factors such as pressure on land, break-up of joint family, debts etc and the 'pull' factors, such as lure of educational facilities and higher social status at urban centers are also important causes for migration<sup>35</sup>.
7. One of the reasons for migration, which is predominant in female migration to both urban areas and rural areas is marriage and there sometimes occurs mobility of families<sup>36</sup>.

### **1.16 Consequences of Migration :**

Migration or movements of population may result in both positive consequences and negative consequences. Mobility of population at large-scale and the consequent redistribution of population have a number of economic, ecological, social, political and demographic implications. In this regard, the observation of Spengler and Myers is to be noted. They have observed that "the migration consists of a variety of movements

that can be described in the aggregate as an evolutionary and development fostering process operating in time and space to correct rural-urban, inter-urban and inter-regional imbalances. It also may spread information, when migrants are more skilled than those living in the regions of destination and it may break the cake of custom enveloping migrants and make the latter a dynamic force<sup>37</sup>.

Here, a brief account of conspicuous effects of migration is discussed below.

### **1.16.1 Economic Consequences :**

Mobility of people may have essentially economic effects on both the place of origin and destination. Shift of labour force from the region where it is surplus or in disguised unemployment usually provides increase in the average and marginal productivity of labour in that region. According to this view, the migration disfavours the emigrating region and favours the immigrating region and the consequent result/effect is disparity in development between the place of origin and the place of destination due to the shift of resourceful persons. As long as this mobility of population, prompted by labour surplus or disguised unemployment proceeds to the extent of draining away the human resources, it helps definitely the emigrating region, adversely effecting the place of origin of the labour force<sup>38</sup>.

However, the migration will have its positive consequences too. When the shift of unemployed and disguised unemployed occurs completely, it would certainly help the remaining population in the region to lift up their living standards. Besides this drain of surplus man-power increases the average productivity as well as per capita consumption, since the total number of bellies to be fed by the afforded or served cake is reduced.

Moreover, remittances are another prominent positive consequence of migration. These remittances are such as, the transfer of money by migrants from the place of destination to their families residing in the places of origin or the savings they bring home from the places of destination.

Today urban areas are progressively prospering at rapid pace. The urban areas, which are prospering secure the labour force from immigration to overcome the problem of labour shortage. They attract a large number of labourers of different skills,

since there has been a significant expansion of employment opportunities. Thus the mobility of people from rural to urban areas accelerates economic growth both in the place of origin and in the place of destination. However, it should be seriously thought of that over crowded urbanization gives room to numerous negative problems and evils in many dimensions.

If the employment opportunities in urban areas motivate the cityward drift of population, the number, composition and characteristics of the migrants will be regulated by these pull factors and the concomitant demand-supply elasticities would tend to bring in an equilibrium without the stresses and strains of the adjustment and adaptation process being too severe.

Equilibrium in demand-supply elasticities would be possible only in case of professionals or skilled or brain drain but not in the case of casual labour. If the supply exceeds the limit of demand, it would bring in disequilibrium in the economies.

If the cityward shift of the population is the outcome of push factor due to rural problems, the volume of characteristics of migrants may not have any relevance to the urban situation and this will have far-reaching negative implication adding more severity to the pathetic conditions prevailing due to the inadequate civic amenities<sup>39</sup>.

The economic status of the place of origin of the migrant labour will be improved with the money sent by the emigrants. The rural inflow of people to urban areas has given rise to a steady overflow of money from urban to rural areas. The urbanward migrants after securing employment, will send a portion of their earnings to their native homes to supplement the meager incomes of their families. Remittances to the native places from the urbanward migrants will sustain rural families and promote village money economy as well, in place of traditional exchange or barter economy. Further, there will be significant revolutionary change in the socio-economic status of rural lives, as a consequence of enormous emigrant remittances.

Sometimes migration also constrains (obligates) an outflow of money from rural areas to cities. When the migrant is under employed or remains unemployed or the wages he earns are in no way suffice for his survival, he is compelled to secure money from his home. Some of the migrants also secure money from their homes for investment in city or town<sup>40</sup>.

The overwhelming urbanward drift of population throws most of the cities into the deep dungeon of serious troubles. There will be alarming deterioration in the basic civic amenities. A large proportion of migrants unable to find a job/better job drop into the miserable mushrooming dens/slums resulting in the explosive growth of slum population. Quite a significant segment of the slum population is composed of the rural migrants. Further, the urbanward exodus of population in many of the developing countries is far beyond the capacity of the cities to absorb them and the consequent resultant is an alarming deterioration of civic amenities imposing an inescapable social obligation and strenuous financial burdens on the weak and weary shoulders of the urban administration. It is severely compelled to divert huge amounts of scarce resource to provide social infrastructure at the expense of the directly productive economic investments. Quite obviously, in a poor economy where means are limited and ends are many, it implies frittering away resources from directly productive investments<sup>41</sup>.

### **1.16.2 Social Impacts:**

Migration brings about significant social changes in the emigrating as well as immigrating ends. Urbanisation represents a revolutionary change in the whole pattern of social life. Being a product of basic economy, urbanization affects every aspect of existence. The rural to urbanward shift of the population implicit both economic and social alterations since they are like two sides of the same coin<sup>42</sup>.

The UN publication “Planning of Metropolitan Areas and New Towns” points out that the explosion of urban population, consequently resulting in calamitous poverty, severely poses a strenuous problem for social development. Unlettered unskilled and socially panicked rural migrants fill the mushrooming squatters, finding little work or sometimes no work, a void subsistence and vain opportunities for self - improvement. Economically their role is repelling socially they are a strenuous burden on the treacherously thin layer of public services. Illegitimacy, immorality impending disease and impetuous crime symbolize the demoralizing social structure at work<sup>43</sup>.

Urban life usually brings about certain social changes in the rural migrants. The village culture may gradually give way to the modernized culture. The very nature of urban social life thrusts upon the immigrant transformation or transmission. The socio

cultural and transitional lethargy towards change may be strong, yet, he may not break away completely from his own original customs and life style. Hence, many migrants remain semi urbanized maintaining strong ties with his native culture. As well as preserve and protect their own social values and rituals congregating together for various social reasons. Consequently, a system or situation of cultural pluralism is observed in cities. This type of cultural pluralism tends to be higher in metropolis where cultural diversity of immigrants is more impressive than that in small cities<sup>44</sup>.

Urbanisation shows impelling impact on the occupational structure also. In India for instance, the traditional caste barriers of occupational mobility are breaking away in the urban environment. In an urban environment where there is a wider scope to adopt various jobs people of various castes and communities adapt their traditional occupation shedding their caste inhibitions and whims. To eke out livelihood, being their prime purpose, they are compelled to accept the job available<sup>45</sup>.

The social structure and character of the city may be influenced by the rural migrant, who causes the breaking down of the traditional enclave character of cities and the consequent result is ruralisation of cities and towns, evidently observed in the enlarging urban mushrooming squatters. However, this situation of ruralisation will be somewhat annoying to the traditional urban elite<sup>46</sup>.

Migration may also bring in remarkable changes in the rural society too. The value orientation and social behaviour of the emigrants as also the villages in general could be influenced by the urbanization brought into the villages though the change may not be radical and widespread<sup>47</sup>.

It has also found that some have overcome the barriers of commonality. Positive attitude towards intercaste marriage has been increasing. Besides, increase of marriage age of girls and boys, semi-nuclear and nuclear families have been replacing joint families. There is a slow but positive trend towards modernization in the village. The people have not forsaken the traditional scheme of life and culture. But a number of compromises have been made in the performance of religious rituals, family ceremonies and in the sphere of morality.... as well as considerable deviation in respect of religious attitudes, celebrations of festivals and value orientation of the people<sup>48</sup>.

### **1.16.3 Demographic Implications :**

The mobility of population towards urbanward is characterized by a higher proportion of people in the working age group bringing about changes in the age compositions of the population in both the emigrating and immigrating ends. The rural areas from where heavy urbanward migration takes place will have a comparatively lower proportion of people in the working ages. Thus, the dependency rate tends to be higher in such areas seriously affected by migration.

There is another important demographic implication to be given due significance. Rural-urban migration usually reduces the proportion of people in the reproductive age and thus tends to reduce the birth rates in the rural area and increase it in the urban area. Further, the separation of rural spouses for a long duration also tends to reduce the birth rates.

Thus, 'the absence of many young men from the village increases the proportion of the other groups-women, children or the old-in the population. Many studies indicate that such patterns of migration slows the birth rate. Hence, the large-scale rural-urban migration and consequent redistribution of population have a number of far-reaching implications<sup>49</sup>.

### **1.16.4 Impact on Health Conditions :**

It is pointed out in the study of ESCAP Population Division, that migration also has a profound impact on health condition. But surprisingly it is not understood properly. The shift of the population bringing people from different places of ecological/ environmental conditions to the place where completely alien environmental conditions exist may facilitate the spread of disease. Mobility/shift from the rural community to urban society can lead to problems of adaptation and to various types of mental disorders<sup>50</sup> (see appendix).

### **1.17 Objectives :**

1. To study the migration scenario in India.
2. To study and examine the determinants, causes and consequences of migration.
3. To analyse the socio-economic conditions of the migrant households.
4. To examine the laws, theories and models of migration and their application to the migration in the study area.
5. To analyse the causes and determinants for the migration of people in the study area.
6. To study and analyse the volume and composition of migrants in the study area.
7. To examine government development programme of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme of NREGP in relation to migration.

### **1.18 Methodology :**

The present research work may be considered an explanatory study aimed primarily at gaining an insight into the nature and consequential impact of migration. It attempts to bring into light the volume, composition, causes, consequences and their impact on socio-economic conditions of both the donor society (place of origin) and host society (place of destination). Keeping in view all these aspects and socio-economic implications, a number of hypotheses have been formulated and schedules along with general questionnaire have been designed to gather detailed information. Since the researcher has some idea about the magnitude of out migration from this part of region and migration exerted a considerable influence on socio-economic conditions of the area, the present district has been taken as case study. Since there is no exact number of migrants in the records of villages or mandals and its implications, he is compelled to limit his selection only to one district. Even the study of the sample villages posed a great problem in the field work. It is, therefore, decided to select four villages from four mandals on random sample basis. Not all the households of the selected villages have been interviewed/investigated. From among all communities 25 percent from every community in the village, namely O.C., B.C., S.C. and S.Ts of the migrant households, are selected. Altogether 300 migrant households have been selected on proportionate random sampling method.

In any scientific study in which the method of interview is employed, it requires administration of either questionnaire or schedules. Since the respondents belong to rural areas having lower level of education or illiteracy it was decided to use schedules. The schedule consisted of questions regarding demographic information like age, sex, occupation, religion, marital status and other socio-economic information like family size, socio-economic status of family, level of education, causes of migration, social changes etc.

The questionnaire was designed in such a manner that the questions could be easily understood by the respondents so that their responses would be quicker. The questions in the schedules were perpetually planned so that even the most reluctant informant would not hesitate in passing on the information to the researcher. The schedules have been pre tested in one village where the interview was to be conducted. It was pre tested on the respondents and in the light of this experience some questions were modified. The researcher had to spend several weeks in the village in order to gather information. After the field survey was over, data was processed and tabulated according to the requirement of the study. A large number of tables were interpreted and most of the generalizations were compared with similar studies done by scholars in India and abroad.

### **1.19 Importance and the Problem of the Study :**

The spontaneous overflow of population movements from place to place in recent times have wider social, economic, political, demographical and ecological implications. From the point of view of a nation, migration may have adverse as well as favourable effects. Hence, in the national interest, it is obligatory to regulate migration and take needful measures to prevent drift of population. In Indian scenario, in the recent times, there has an adverse impact been found at places of origin of the migrants and at the places of destination, more severely on the lives of migrants.

Moreover, migration can't be considered a separate cause, since it is prominently inter-related to poverty, unemployment underemployment, drought, labour surplus, urbanization and industrialization etc. It is, therefore, a social cause economically motivated/exercised and ecologically irksome, which influences socio-economic status of the nation as a whole. Hence, there lies the importance to study on migration and its impact.

### **1.20 Why Mahaboobnagar District has been selected as study area ?**

Why because..... Mahaboobnagar district, where very poor socio-economic indicators prevail, has been one of the most backward districts in Andhra Pradesh. Huge tracts of land has left unirrigated as chronic drought pruned the region and the percentage of irrigated area to the total cropped area is very low. Most of the natives are landless poor as and agricultural labourers, who have been panic due to their unemployment and under employment. In these miserable conditions, people were compelled to obtain loans from money lenders at interest rates of 4 to 10 percent per month. Most of these loans, other than those incurred during the contract were secured for the purpose of marriage, construction of houses, agricultural investments or medical expenses. The erratic rainfall and declining ground water also drew small peasants into indebtedness. Having got panicked under such miserable conditions, migration has become an inevitable strategy for the poor peasants of Mahaboobnagar district. Hence to analyse the impact of migration on this drought prone area, Mahaboobnagar district is selected.

### **1.21 Sources of Data :**

The present study is based upon two sources of data, viz. Primary source and secondary source.

Data concerning migration and the volume of migrants is derived from the secondary sources, such as D-series of census publications in India, records of various government offices such as, Chief Planning Officer, Mandal Revenue Office, Mandal Development Office and Office of the District Labour Commissioner, Records of village panchayats, books, articles and papers written by eminent scholars, both published and unpublished.

Since migration data on villages are not available in census records, efforts have been made to obtain different types of data with the help of preplanned perpetual schedules by interviewing the other members of the migrant households who were once migrated. To acquire information data on the general aspects of development programmes, school teachers in the village, village president (sarpanch), leaders of the village organizations of DWACRA groups and A.N.M.s by personal interaction.

## **1.22 SCHEME OF THE STUDY :**

To examine the causes of migration intensively and to assess the consequences with thorough sagacity and to depict comprehensive presentation, the thesis is structured/patterned into seven chapters.

**Chapter-I** depicts the introduction, objectives, methodology, importance and problem of the study and sources of data.

Review of Literature in relation to different aspects of migration is discussed at a glance in **Chapter II**.

**Chapter III** picturises the profile of Mahaboobnagar district.

Migration scenario, both global and Indian is presented in **Chapter IV**.

**Chapter V** deals with the laws, theories and models of migration.

Volume and composition of migration scenario in the sample villages is picturised in **Chapter VI**.

**Chapter VII** deals with findings, recommendations and conclusion.

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