

# **Factors Influencing Migration Among Workers In Informal Sector**

**By**

**K.KARTHIKA**

**11PEC05**

**A Dissertation Submitted To The Avinashilingam  
Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women  
University, Coimbatore-641043**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF**

**Master of Arts in Economics**

**MAY 2013**

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*P. Ambekar, Dec 16/5/12*  
Signature Of Head Of Department

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## **CHAPTER-I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the process of economic development, there is shift of labour and capital from rural to urban activities leading to urbanization. High income countries are much more urbanized than low income countries and the proportion of urban population increases more rapidly with economic growth at two income levels than at high one (Mills and Becker,1986). The relationship between urbanization and economic growth is complex and varies among countries. Urbanization occurs independent of economic development in most of the developing countries. The demographic feature of urbanizations process viz. natural increment of population and rural to urban migration has resulted in a substantial increase in urban labour force. The surplus urban labour, including most of the rural – pushed migrants unable to get absorbed in the formal sector and they are forced to find their own source of employment and livelihood in a variety of productive activities in urban centres which constitutes informal sector. Developing countries at the present stage of their development are likely to continue to be characterized by a large informal sector. Thus, rural to urban migration and growth of informal sector are linked up.

The process covers decision on migration and job search. Of the various types of migration streams rural to urban migration represents mainly employment migration. The increasing degree of industrialization , consequent increase in demand for labour, existence of informal sector activities, scope for self-employment and above all the preparedness to accept any kind of job for an earning drive people towards urban areas. Migration is a two stage process. The first stage relates to the decision to move and the second stage to the choice of destination. Once the destination is chosen, the decision on the manner of search for the first employment is important. From the destination the types of linkages the migrants want to maintain with their places of origin through visits and remittances is also equally important for the study of the consequences of migration.

A study of migration is of key importance in social science, particularly in population studies. The importance emerges not only from the movement of people between places but also from its influence on the lives of individuals and urban growth.

Broadly migration is a relocation of residence of various duration and various nature. But, generally, rural urban dominates the domain of research and planning as its role in changing the lives of migrant families both at the place of origin and destination. Urbanisation has been one of the dramatic global social transformations of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The accelerating rate of urbanisation is high among the least developed countries of Asia. For the period 1970 to 1990, the average annual growth rate of urban population was 6.5 per cent for Bangladesh, 3.4 per cent for India and 4.2 per cent for both Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Hugo, 1992). However, the urban growth rate is dominated mainly by rural-urban migration and it contributes between three-fifths to two-thirds of this growth (UN, 1993). Though the incidence of rural-urban migration in any developing country is higher, a distinct selectivity with respect to age, sex, caste, marital status, education, occupation *etc.*, occurs and the propensity of migration differs significantly among these socio-economic groups (Lee, 1966; Sekhar, 1993; Yadava, 1988). Long rural development efforts neither could reverse the trend in rural-urban migration nor could it minimise uneven economic opportunities such as off-farm employment and earning (Robert and Smith, 1977).

Decision to migrate should be integrated with information about urban labour market in the case of the migration from rural to urban areas. Any discussion of job search process in underdeveloped countries needs consideration of three sets of issues namely, time taken by different sorts of aspirants to locate a suitable job, the type of job people aspire to get and finally the channels they use for information and selection. The choice of the type of search depends on the personal characteristics of the migrant households, their affordability in terms of time and finance, their aspirations forgetting the desired job and the feasibility of getting general or specific information about jobs. The possibility of the two types of search makes analysis of the determinants of initial and subsequent job search of the perspective migrants important and would help in having better understanding of the nature of the migration process with reference to labour market conditions. The labour market is blanketed by a network of formal channels transmitting information about jobs and works desire and available attributes and the cause and benefit of search. In less developed economies formal universal channels and standardized attributes are few and limited in scope. This consideration is important in rural urban migration as migrants enter the labour market unconsciously. But psychic costs and information gaps can be substantial

for those not favoured by existing informal channels. A migrant as a job seeker and a decision maker has to acquire and use information to take rational decision in an ever changing and uncertain environment. Job search becomes an integral part of decision to migrate. Job search becomes a continuous process in the case of those who want to keep on changing with the interior motive of moving up in the occupational ladder or moving up in the economic status.

A variety of disciplinary approach exists to explain how migration decisions are made (Oberai, 1987). Sociologists have considered wide range of variety influencing individual and households migration decisions including demographic, geographic, socio-psychological economics and attitudinal factors and soon. Economist focussed on economic factors influencing migration. The influencing factors were wage, income and unemployment levels. Aggregate movements of population are seen to occur as a consequence of the relative attractiveness of places and are considered to be inversely related to the distance between them. Ravenstein in 1880's proposed his 'law of migration' according to which migrants move from areas of low opportunities to areas of high opportunities. Based on his laws Lee (1966) divided the forces exerting his influence on migration into 'push and 'pull 'factors. The former are negative factors are leading ending to force migrants to leave origin areas in the anticipation of improving their lot. Arthur Lewis model (1954) which postulates that as capitalist sector expands if the capitalist surplus is reinvested taking more people out of the subsistence sector into capitalist employment at constant real wage at subsistence level. This process will continue until the labour surplus of disappears. Fei and Ranis (1961) further assumed co-existence of two sectors in labour surplus type of underdeveloped economy, subsistence agricultural sector and commercialized industrial sector.

Several studies have sought to understand the nature of such accelerated rural-urban migration in India, including those analyzing government statistics, such as the National Sample Survey (Singh 1986; Pal and Kynch 2000; Usami 2002; Mitra and Murayama 2008) and studies based on information obtained through field surveys at the village level (Paul 1989; Walker and Ryan 1990; Landy 1992). But due to inherent difficulties in scrutinizing the process of rural-urban migration (Banerjee 1981; De Haan 1997),

especially in collecting information on migrants staying in other areas from the study village (Misra 2009), the details of this phenomenon are not yet fully understood.

The Todaro model is the basic explanation underlying rural-urban migration in developing countries. Todaro's migration model is an economic model which attributes migration to the standard assumptions of rationality. The model seeks to explain rural urban migration as a function of the income differential adjusted for the probability of finding a job. The model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected income rather than actual earnings. Expected urban income is adjusted by the likelihood that migrant will find a job in the urban area when he migrates. The likelihood that the migrant will be selected for a job in the urban area depends on the rate of job creation in the urban area which is in turn dependent upon the rate of industrial growth and growth of labor productivity in the area. Todaro's model thus showed that the unemployment rate of an area is dependent on the job creation and income differential in the area. It also shows the paradoxical result that the creation of more job opportunities in cities can lead to more unemployment by encouraging more migration.

Sjaastad (1962) advanced a theory of migration which treats the decision to migrate as investment decisions involving an individual's expected costs and returns overtime. Todaro (1969) recognized a dichotomy in urban economy the regarded migration as a two stage phenomenon. In the first stage, the unskilled rural workers migrate to an urban area and initially spend a certain period of time in the urban traditional sector. In the second stage, they attain jobs in more permanent modern sector. The decision to migrate from rural to urban areas is related to variables such as

- (i) Urban-rural real income differentials
- (ii) The probability of obtaining an urban job

Todaro model assumes two permanent sectors in the economy, one in rural sector specializing in production of agricultural goods and other in modern urban sector. The urban sector is divided by Todaro into two sub-sections (i) Modern sector (ii) Traditional sector. Thus migration is stimulated by rational economic considerations of relative

benefits and cost and decision to migration depends on expected rather than actual urban-rural real wage differential.

The various studies (Sethuraman,1981) suggested a strong link between rural to urban migration and informal sector. Papolas (1981) study showed a smaller proportion of migrants in the informal sector than in the formal sector. The strong link between the informal sector and rural to urban migration is also observed in Bangalore, Coimbatore and Vishakhapatnam (Aziz,1984; Harris,1982; Raju,1986). Mitra (1992) found that due to meagre employment opportunities in the industrial sector larger inflows of migrants labourers are found to be absorbed in the informal sector. Kundu (1994) observed that the informal sector takes care of the displaced agricultural labours on the decline in the share of agricultural workforce is much higher than the increase in the share of manufacturing sector.

Labour being a primary factor of production, the size of labour force is of great importance for the level of economic activity in a city. The workforce participation rate in a activity that is proportion of working population to total population depends upon factors such as age, sex composition, attitude to work, availability of work etc. Being the second most popular country in the world after china, India's fast growing urbanization has a regional as well as worldwide impact. India's urban population constitutes a sizeable proportion of world's urban population. The most important factor that affects urbanization is rural-urban migration. Bogue and Zachariah (2004) remarked that rural-urban migration by for the major component of urbanization and as the chief mechanism by which all the world's great urbanization trends have been accomplished.

Migration is defined as a change of residence for atleast one year and involves crossing of an administrative boundary which is a prior defined (Zehinsky, 1971). A person who moves out from on village or town to another village or town is known as migrant provided his or her movement is not purely of temporary nature. The total population of a given place or a region may be dichotomized into two distinct groups as migrants and non-migrants. Sometimes, a person despite his willingness to migrate fails to do so due to certain reasons such as lack of resources, lack of guidance or information about job

opportunities, due to health reasons and so on. In this, context, Manglam (1968) observes that 'migration is relatively permanent moving away of a collectively called migrants from on geographical region to another, related by decision making on the part of the migrants on the basis of hierarchically ordered set of a valued ends and resulting on the basis of international system of migration. Safa (1975) emphasised on economic aspects of human migration, according to this definition, migration is normally viewed as an economic phenomenon though non economic factors obviously have some bearing.

Migration according to Saxena (1977) may be attributed to acquisition of more skill and that leads to development, urbanization and socio-economic development. Similarly Stark (1988) identified transaction cost, imperfect information and imperfect credit, land and labour markets as the main determinants of migration. On the other hand, research carried out by Berman (1985) and Olsen and murthy (2000) identified the structural constraints of capitalist system as the main source of exploitation of migrant labours. Berman (1985) also showed that while for the resource poor, migration strategy acts as a copying mechanism that provides means for debt servicing for the well being, it increases household's earnings, credit worthless and ability to manage crisis.

Migration may be temporary with the intention of returning to the permanent residence in future. Migration is effected by push and pulls factors. The former includes lack of employment opportunities, level of other facilities and fears of disasters on grounds of race, religion or policies in the areas people live. Pull factors include the favourable employment opportunities, good health, educational facilities, public order and freedom and favourable climate particularly retirement, in the areas people move to.

The movement of people from rural to urban areas is a common occurrence in India. The movement poses some problems in the rural as well as in the urban centre even though, there are benefits derivable from it. In most rural areas, the impact of rural-urban migration was a rapid deterioration of the rural economy leading to chronic poverty and food insecurity (Mini, 2000). These arise mainly due to excessive drain of youth from the rural populace thus leaving only the older and aged members to constitute the labour force of the rural area. According to Braunvan, (2004) people tend to be pulled to the areas of

prosperity and pushed from areas of decline. Migrants are usually concerned with the benefits they hope to gain by moving and usually give less thought to the problems that may be generated as a result of the process.

Migration differentials have significant role in identifying the nature and strength of the socio-economic and demographic impacts of the population concerned. Many researchers have tried to establish some uniformly applicable migration patterns for all countries at all times. However, only migration by age has been found to be more or less similar for developed as well as developing countries. It is established that adult males are more inclined to migrate than other people of the community (Rogaia, 1997; Singh and Yadava, 1981a). Generally, the differentials in migration (selectivity of certain person or group to be more mobile than others) have been studied mainly by age, sex, marital status, education and occupation. Several studies reported that determinants of migration vary from country to country and even within a country, it varies depending on the socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors. High unemployment rate, low income, high population growth, unequal distribution of land, demand for higher schooling, prior migration patterns and dissatisfaction with housing have been identified as some of the prominent determinants of rural out-migration (Bilsborrow *et al.*, 1987; Kadioglu, 1994; Nabi, 1992; Sekhar, 1993; Yadava, 1988). The propensity of migration is usually influenced by a combination of push-pull factors.

People migrated to cities and towns because they are attracted by livelihood opportunities. Studies on migration have established a positive association between levels of infrastructural development of a region and the magnitude of out-migration (CUS,1990). Regardless of skill, the migrated population can find diversified livelihood opportunities with various incomes in the towns and cities. Thus, the poor rural population considers migration a livelihood coping strategy. On the other hand, a considerable number of the population migrates to urban areas from villages for higher/better education, employment and investment opportunities. These privileged migrants occasionally create employment opportunities in urban areas for the poor migrants mostly in the form of wage labourer. Nevertheless, both these categories are driven preponderantly by economic reasons. Information and communication also influence the decisions of migration (CUS, 1990).

Migration studies in different regions of developing countries have generally dealt with the economic aspects of migration. However, majority of these studies has dealt with the differentials and determinants of migration focusing mainly on causes and consequences of migration (Afsar, 1995; Hugo, 1991; McInnis, 1971; Mehta and Kohli, 1993; Selvaraj and Rao, 1993; Stoeckel *et al.* 1972; Wintle, 1992; Yadava, 1988). Apart from social and economic impacts, migration of an individual produces demographic impacts as well. The physical separation between husband and wife as a result of migration gives the female partner less scope for conception that results in low fertility of the migrant households (Sharma, 1992). Therefore, it is important to understand intentions of migration, extent of migration and its effect on the growth of urban population for proper urban planning, as well as, for furthering rural development. There are many factors that motivate migrants at all times; most important factor which motivated people to migrate is economic. The people migrate and continue to migrate either to have better living or to have a living for themselves and other families.

Skeldon (1990) argued that not only do people change employer, occupations and industries but some of them also change their locations. The shift from old home to new home is termed as migration. Yadava and Yadava (1998) mentioned that high population density, surplus of labour force, high unemployment rates, meagre incomes, dissatisfaction with housing demand for higher schooling and rural urban wage differentials, patterns of land possession were identified as some of the main determinants of rural out migration in most of the developing countries. Such factors conceptualized as push and pull factors. Ramesh (2007) reported in his study that the labour demand is not adequate to provide sufficient work to the existing rural labour force in the villages. The situation has prompted some workers to shift occupations and some to shift places. Lack of regular employment, status consciousness, repayment of debt, obligation due to advance taken from the contractor, lack of amenities at the place of origin, non-availability of facilities like better education, health and other infrastructure amenities and to relieve from anxieties and worries were found to be push factors. availability of employment opportunities, better payment/ wages structure to see new places/recreational activities, social linkages /relationship, better facilities for education, health and other infrastructure amenities and demonstration effect acquisition of new habits, new dress, new articles leaning of new

languages and culture were identified as pull factors in migration. With the above background the study hopes to contribute to policy debates that seek to influence the process of rural-urban migration.

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To know the demographic profile of the sample migrant workers
2. To describe the occupational structure of the sample migrant workers.
3. To examine the determinants of migration – push and pull factors.
4. To analyze the remittance behaviour of the sample migrant workers

## **CHAPTER –II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The literature pertaining to the study “**Factors Influencing Migration among Workers In Informal Sector**” is present under the following heads:

2.1 Theoretical Framework on Migration

2.2 Studies on Characteristics of Migrants

2.3 Studies on Dimensions on Migration

2.4 Other Related Studies

### **2.1 Theoretical Framework on Migration**

The process of theorization of migration began in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has been discussed by sociologists, geographers and economist, who have respectively emphasized the social and cultural, the distance and economic factors as the causes of migration. The main concern of sociologist has been for migration. They have discuses demographic, social, physiological, economic and attitudinal factors to explain the migration flows. Economists have focused their attention on the causes and consequences of migration. They have been discussing role of wages, income, levels of employment and unemployment in influencing migration flows. Geographers are largely concerned with the movement of people in space and territorial redistribution of population.

#### **Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration**

The first name worth mentioning in theorization of migration is of Ravenstein. On the basis of internal migration data, at first, in Britain and later in twenty more other countries, he postulated hid laws of migration in his two classic papers. Which have stood the test of time and have remained the starting point for the most of the contemporary migration theories (Ravenstein, 1885 and 1889).he made out five explicit and two explicit statements concerning patterns, migratory streams, migration motives, characteristics of migrants and distance of migration. His laws of migration are as follow:

- Migration and distance: The rate of migration between two points will be inversely related to the distance between these two points. Long distance migrants have preferences for large centres of commerce and industry.

- Migration by stages: The inhabitants tend to move firstly towards towns and then migrate towards the most rapidly growing cities.
- Stream and counter –stream: Each main current of migration produces a compensating counter current.
- Rural –urban differences in propensities to migrate: The natives of town are less migratory than those of the rural parts of the country.
- Technology communication sand migration: The magnitude of migration increases with the advancement of technology. It further accelerates with the growth in means of transport and communication and expansion of trade and industry.
- Predominance of females among short distance: Among the short distance, female migrants appear to dominate. Moreover females in general are more migratory than males.
- Motives behind migration: The economic motives is always predominant factor in influencing the decision to migrate

On the basis of the above description, he concluded that people move from an area of low opportunity to the areas of high opportunity. However some of his laws like female predominance in short distance, distance and migration, migration by stages etc. have been challenged by various scholars.

### **Lee’s Conceptual Framework for Migration**

On the basis of Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration, Everett S. Lee (1966 and 1969) postulated a general schematic framework for analyzing the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams and the characteristic of migrants. He elucidated the factors associated with the decision to migrate and the process of migration into four categories:

- a. Factors associated with the area of origin
- b. Factors associated with the area of destination
- c. Intervening obstacles and
- d. Personal factors

### **Volume of Migration**

- The volume of migration within a given territory varies with the degree of diversity in the area included in that territory.
- The volume of migration varies with the diversity of people.
- The volume of migration is related to the difficulty of surmounting the intervening obstacles.
- Unless severe checks are imposed, both the volume and rate of migration tend to increase with time.
- The volume of migration Varies with fluctuation in the economy.
- The volume and rate of migration vary with the state of progress in a country or in an area.
- Migration tends to take place largely within well defined streams.
- For every major migration stream, counter stream also develops.
- The efficiency of the stream is high if the major factors in the development of a migration stream were minus factors at origin. In other words, origin push factors are relatively more important than destination pull factors.
- The efficiency of stream and counter stream tends to be low if origin and destination are similar.
- The efficiency of migration stream will be high if the intervening obstacles are great.
- The efficiency of migration stream varies with the economic conditions being high in prosperous times and low in times of depression.

The dominant theory of migration at the individual level is neo-classical economics, which states that rational actors migrate because a cost-benefit calculation leads them to expect positive net returns from international movement (Borjas, 1989 and Tadora, 1976). Migration is conceptualized as an investment in human capital; people move to places where they can be more productive given their skills (Sjasstad, 1962); yet before they can reap the higher wages associated with greater productivity they must pay the cost of travelling, looking for work, learning a new language and culture adapting to a new labour market and cutting odd ties (Todaro and Maruizkao, 1987). Potential migrants

estimate the cost and benefits of moving to alternative locations and go where the expected net returns are greatest (Borjas, 1989, 1994).

At the household level, the dominant theoretical paradigm falls under the domain of new economic of labour migration in which it is argued that households members move collectively not merely to maximize expected income but also to overcome various market failures (Sattrick, 1991 and Taylor 1986 and 1987).

### **Lee's Theory of Migration**

Revenstein's law of migration was restated by Evert Lee in 1956. To him, the forces exerting influence on migrant's perceptions were grouped into 'Push' and 'Pull' factors. The former are 'Negative Factors', which force migrants to leave the origin areas, while the latter are 'Positive Factors' attracting migrants to destination areas.

### **Dualistic Theory**

Lewis (1954) developed his approach to rural-urban migration on the basis of dualistic nature of third world countries. This model assumes a dual economy consisting of two sectors (i) traditional of agriculture sector with zero or very low productivity and surplus labour and (ii) a high productivity modern urban industrial sector which absorbs from the subsistence sector through gradual transfer. The Lewis theory of dualistic economy only explains the rural-urban migration but also focuses the growth of employment in the modern sector. The labour migrations from rural to urban employment growth are caused by output expansion in the modern sector. The acceleration of the progress depends upon the rate of investment. Capital investment is possible when there is excess of modern sector profits over wage under the assumption the capitalist regularly reinvest all their profits. The levy of progress in the industrial sector is assumed to be constant and taken as affixed premium over the subsistence level of wages in the traditional agriculture sector (urban wages would have to be dived at least 30 percent higher than average rural wages in order to induce the rural labour to urban industrial sector). The process continues till the surplus labour in the agriculture sector is exhausted or the wage gap in both the sectors is minimized

## **Sjaastad Human Capital Approach**

In 1962, Sjaastad advanced a theory of migration which considers the decisions to migrate as an investment decision involving of an individual expected cost and returns over time. The components of costs consist at transport expenses, subsistence until getting a job in the destination, cost of income forgone in the origin, cost of training for a new job and physical costs of adjustment in the new surroundings /social customs, food habits and so on. Similarly benefit constitute both monetary and non-monetary component i.e. the present values of expected aggregate income over the life time and psychic benefits as a result of a location preferences. If expected benefits in terms of higher earnings over the future years exceed the cost of moving from the region the individual concerned would, move. This theory helps to explain while most of the migrants belong to younger and productive age groups, since for them psychic cost of adjustment is lowers. Income foregone in the native place is low, while the expected gain of the movement over the life time is much greater.

### **2.2 Studies on Characteristics Of Migrants**

Most migration studies describe the characteristics of migrants and a major critique of the Todaro –type of model has been that migration is a selective process. The portrait of migrants is fairly uniform, reflecting labour demand structures and suggesting a specific war in which migration effects livelihood of families and social and economic relations. Labour migration is usually by young adult men-not only in the case of South Africa where this happened for specific well-known reasons. They are usually nor the poorest in the areas of origin and often slightly better educated. But there are important variations and the characteristics depend on economic, political as well as cultural circumstances -themselves changing overtime partly under the influence of migration itself. It would be impossible to summarize the evidence labour migrant characteristic this section will discuss a random set of studies from various parts of the world.

The multiplier model of Durand et al(1996) indicated that income from migration stimulates economic activity ,both directly and indirectly and that is leads to significant higher level of employment, investment and income. Taylor (1995) also discussing

Mexican migration, emphasise the multiplier effect of remittance and that they help to provide technology and market connections. Finally Helwegs (1983) longitudinal research showed that the way of spending the remittances changes over time first they are spend on family maintenance and improving land productivity; in a second stage spending tends to be on conspicuous consumption and symbolic purposes resulting in tensions, inflation and worsening of position of the poorest and a third phase remittance are also invested to start commercial non-agricultural activities. Thus, the levels of remittances vary widely depending on various factors such as accessibility of the home village, employment opportunities, and cost of living, easy of remitting and the orientation of the migrant and estimates are usually unreliable.

Causes of migration are usually in terms of push and pull factors. Push factors come under those circumstances, which compel a person or a family to leave their previous residence. On the other hand, pull factors constitute those attractions in the town, which induce them to choose it as their new home. Push factors usually include lack of employment opportunities as well as educational, medical and other service facilities available there. But there are occasions when the push and pull factors overlap and sometimes amount to merely stating the two different aspects of the same reality. Even the migrant himself may not be able to distinguish whether he was pushed from the village or pulled into the town. It is rightly considered that a push –pull is subjective characteristics of migration (Yadav, 1989).

To analyze rural –urban migration in terms of only the push-pull factors has, according to Gino Germani (1964), the risk of oversimplifying the process, reducing it to a kind of mechanical balance of external and internal forces. In this context, he distinguishes three levels of analysis of the causes of migration viz., objective, normative as the main motivating factor behind migration as the rural poverty rather than the urban prosperity is held as mainly responsible for urban growth in India. A relative majority of those who move to urban areas are pushed out of rural areas because of underemployment at home, meager income and insufficient land to cultivate. However, a significant number are also pulled into cites because of help and assistance provided by their friends and relatives in securing employment for the migrants.

Greenwood's (1971) regression analysis of migration in urban areas concluded that migration occurs on both sides of the scale, poor and rich both migrate from rural areas. In terms of the cause of migration he says that economic factors such as transportation cost, income and job opportunities are very important in migrant's decision to the city. Rural migrants were found to have migrated to rapidly growing cities. On the study of ten city surveys. Bulsara (1964) also hypothesized that adverse or unsatisfactory economic condition in the original habit form the largest single push factor to stimulate the movement of people to cities. The second important cause of compulsory migration is much more within the same districts or hereby metropolitan cities, whereas urban migrants travel further in search of employment. Industrial cities like Mumbai, Kanpur, Jamshedpur etc, attracted a larger proportion of such in-migrants than the non- industrial cities.

Brijj (1971) suggested that the educated migrants are primarily attracted by the pull factors at the place of destination whereas the illiterate migrants are primarily forced out by the push factors at the place of origin. It is also observed that the educated people in India migrate to urban areas not only because they do not have jobs in rural areas but also because they develop misstate for traditional work in the village (koathari, 1975). Similar results were found by Lipton (1980) who concluded that most of the migrants in the third world countries originate because (i) the very poor, landless and illiterates predominantly are pushed from the village and (ii) the relatively well off and better educated are more likely to be pulled by urban centres providing attractive economic opportunities.

A number of studies also support the hypothesis that migrants are attracted to urban areas in search of better entertainment or bright light (Findely, 19977) or better education facilities for their children. In addition, a number of factors such as presence of friends and relatives in urban areas, initial assistance and desire of migrants to break away from traditional village norms, also affect migration. Factors, which influence migration probably, change the level of development of society. As one self – evident example, the development of transport system has reduced the different arte of distance on migration (Greenwood, 1971) more broadly, it has been hypothesized that non-economic factors become more important than the economic factors at higher level of development (Zelniski, 1971).

Unlike rural to urban migration which is more economic than social in nature, rural to rural is more social than economic in character. In most countries of South Asia, land colonization is essential a dear system as well as the outcome of growing agrarian problems and the inability to tackle rural poverty. This land accumulation in the hands of few landlords compels other small size landholdings farmers to out – migrate from the villages. The wide spread existence of near landlessness is unproductive from the economic development point of view if not irrational system. Near landlessness thus surfaces as both a cause and consequence of under development. Economically, the productive potentiality of a vast majority of migrants, both the landless and near landless has generally been wasted or underutilized as they have been deprived of adequate land and or regular jobs. In the context of predominantly agriculture economy and a consistently fast growing population, the small and declining size of agricultural holdings had been basic to the process of out migration (Shrestha, 1990)

As to the features of out-migration from the urban areas, (Premi, 1976) had analyzed the nature, causes and characteristics of the migrants along with the channels and sources of information about potential job opportunities. In this study, he pointed out that the sources of information, i.e. friends and relatives, previously out – migrated from those towns, were instrumental in providing information and in helping their initial adjustment. So it is clear that urban out migrant follow the same pattern as of rural out migrants. The study also shows that a major portion of movers arrived at their present place of destination directly in one move instead of steps. In this kind of migration, migrants generally move from small towns to metropolitan cities or towards other class one cities. In the small towns, their economic base does not give job opportunity and hence the conditions develop a push factors. Therefore migrant start thinking to shift towards large metropolitan areas of the country because job prospects are better in the smaller towns.

### **2.3 Studies on Dimensions on Migration**

Ramesh (2007) in his study on “out migration of labour from rural areas”, made an attempt to study migrants farm labourers, unskilled, skilled non-farm labourers in the village of Mahabubnagar District of Andhra Pradesh. The objective of the study were to

understand the nature and characteristics of migrant labour in a drought prone area, find out causes behind these migration and to analyse their problems like wages, exploitation of contractors etc. The study examined the major characteristics of migrant labourers and also analyzed the housing conditions, health conditions and also brought out the importance of non-farm sector. The study concluded that the labour demand is not adequate to provide sufficient work to the existing rural labour force in the villages. There is thus shortage of employment opportunities and uncertainty of work. The situation had prompted some workers to shift occupations and some to shift places. It is mostly the younger males who go out of the village for work. The workers who stay behind are mostly elderly persons. Efficient and hardworking workers do not experience any difficulty in getting employment.

Meiyan (2007) analyzed in his study on “migrant workers vs. urban local workers: employment opportunities and earnings differentials in urban China”. The study examined the duality of urban labour markets during the transition in china and decomposes the components of the earning differentials between migrant’s workers and urban local workers. The results showed that nearly 15.62 percent of the hourly earnings differentials between migrant workers and urban local workers were due to the inter occupational earnings differentials while the remaining is caused by intra occupational earning differentials. The study concluded that urbanization is an important theme in the economic and social development of any nation. The process of urbanization is itself the process of constant merging and converging of rural and local workers in terms of income, social security and welfare, opportunity for and quality of education, employment conditions and living environment. The children of migrant workers should be able to enjoy equal opportunity for and the same quality of education as their urban counter parts ,thus reducing and eventually eliminating all sorts of differences in the generational transition. Since almost all public services, policies and even behaviours of enterprise are intricately related to its exclusive welfare implications, migrants workers have been comprehensively excluded from the mainstream of urban economic and social life.

Singh and Ghaffari (2001) examined rural-urban migration : A search for economic determinants the contributing factors for rural-urban migration may either be ‘push’ or

'pull' with the dormers guided by force of internal circumstances and the latter by the presence of external attractions or incentives. The present study attempted to identified the major push and pull factors responsible for rural out migration ,based on the data collected from 1991 census for 50 district of Uttar Pradesh. The OLD regression model had been applied to examine the impact of various determinants of rural –urban migration. It has been found that development of educational facilities as well as irrigation facilities in rural areas and acceleration of industrialization process in these areas are significant variable sin abating the floe of rural exodus. The study concluded that the result of the regression model were impressive. The three variable in the pull model explained 51 percent of variation in the push model explained 41 percent of eth variation in (RUM). Considering the fact that rural-urban migration depends on a number of social, economic, demographic, political, cultural and educational factors, the magnitude of  $R^2$  in the analysis indicated the good fit for the regression model, the result of the regression analysis suggests some policy implication which are useful for controlling the undesired flow of rural population. According to the findings based on descriptive as well as statistical analysis, the existing educational facilities in urban areas in a crucial variable in rural exodus. Thus, to control the flow of rural –urban migration, more educational facilities including more school and colleges of good quality need to be established in the vicinity of villages and small towns. Since lack of development of the non-households manufacturing sector in the rural areas is an important contributing factor in rural-urban migration, development of industrialization process in rural areas is a necessity also on the basis of the result of the regression models, lack of irrigation facilities acts as a significant push factor to rural out migration. To abate the unbalanced flow rural population to urban area high priority must be given to development of irrigation facilities in rural areas.

Nair (2005) studied migrant labourers from Kerala and the impact on household economy. Kerala the southernmost state in India has emerged as major centre for exporting for human resource to the oil rich gulf countries in South Asia. The national family health survey Kerala in 1992-963 provided a unique opportunity for assessing the impact on some socio-economic variables. The survey in Kerala included on questions on emigration from Kerala, especially to Middle East counties. The study concluded that the

analysis of the NFHS I of Kerala revealed that the estimate rate of out –migration from Kerala to other countries is 2.1 percent. Applying this rate to the projected population it was estimated to be 626, 55 migrants. A sample of 4387 households with a migrant family member was included in the analysis of socio- demographic characteristic and economic impact on the household in Kerala. The analysis revealed that most of the migrants (88.6 percent) had migrated to the gulf countries. Migrants were mostly men, young currently married and literates. While migrants were from religious groups, Muslims (42 percent) were more than Hindus or Christian. Most of the migrants worked as labourers.

Borman and Das (2004) in their work on urban migrants and rural development tried to analyze that there is a long standing debate on urbanization and urbanism as a way of life. One view stated that due to urban influence rural migrant feel alienated and get disillusioned. Another view stated that rural migrants in urban areas tend to cling together in specific pockets. They form welfare association to take care of their interest, mainly saving the slums resist eviction by municipal boards.

Patel (2005) conducted a sociological study of migrant’s tribal farm labourers in villages of Anand district of Gujarat. In his study he attempted to study the migrant tribal farm labourers in villages of Anand district of Gujarat. Seventy five migrant’s tribal farm labourers were selected from villages like Mogri, Karamsad and Gana. Information was duly classified and analysed. The objective of these studies were as follow to understand the inter-relationship to the tribal migrants with cultivators and other group of villages; to find pout some reasons behind these migration; to know their problems like wages, exploitation etc. The tribal migrants in these villages were proved employment by cultivators, mainly patidars. They gave them daily wages ranging between Rs 40 to Rs. 45. Even though wage rate depend upon the type of agricultural work and seasons the rate is high in the monsoon and winter season than in summer. Sometimes they are served with biddies and teas. The vacuum created by local landless welcomes then because they believed that they are loyal, faithful, diligent, trustworthy etc sometimes land owner sexually exploit the women. Cultivators took more work from them. It was essential to know the age of tribal migrants because age always had a bearing on the efficiency of work.

Sidhu and Naresh (2005) made an attempt to identify the push and pull factors which influence workers inter state migration, on the basis of the perception of workers. A sample of 200 workers drawn from 25 brick kilns located in three districts of Punjab was interviewed. This study found that industrial development, better job opportunities and comparatively higher wages in Punjab have emerged as the most important pull factor which motivated labour to migrate. Lack of development, inadequate agricultural land and poor economic condition of family forces labour to migrate out of its native place. The study further found that economic factors have emerged more significant as compared to non-economic factors in the process of migration. The study recommended that in view of the slow absorption rate in the urban industrial sector, the labour migration should be regulated. Concentrate plans and their effective implementation are necessary in order to minimize the difference between the economic opportunities in urban and rural sectors.

Catalina (2006) used data of Mexico while studying about migration, remittances and male and female employment patterns. They trace the impact of international remittances on the labour supply of working age men and women in Mexico. They accounted for the endogeneity of remittances income and examined differences in the hours worked in various types of employment by men and women in urban and rural areas, owing to their remittances income. Remittances may reduce or increase work hours depending on the gender of the recipient, the location of the household and the type of work. The income effect appears to dominate in the case of women in rural areas, who seem to be using remittance to purchase durables. Higher remittances appeared to be associated with a reduced male labour supply in informal sector work and urban self employment.

## **2.4 Other Related Studies**

Rao (1996) covered in his analysis 21 districts of Andhra Pradesh, the study revealed that male migrants migrate to longer distance. In shorter distance females migrants mostly migrated which has been referred as marriage association. Both internal and out-migration have been studied by the author. Migration according to Rao contributed for economic development of the migrant household as well as the locality i.e. place of origin of the migrants.

Joshi (1977) analyzed the issue of tribal migration on the basis of primary data collected from 2280 households in 66 villages of the tribal district of Jhabna from Madhya Pradesh. The study revealed that the large –scale migration is one of the survival strategies adopted by the tribals to save them from starvation under a condition of the failure of the local support system caused due to increasing population and dwindling resources.

Khan (1986) presented a picture of the persistence of depressed and stagnant agricultural economy that had hardly exhibited any sign of improvement. The study has been based on the field data from 20 randomly selected villages of Uttar Pradesh. The study had brought to light that economic backwardness in rural areas caused by appalling poverty and inability of meagre land to absorb the pressure of population explosion had been pushing rural bulk to urban centres in search of livelihood.

Singh (1986) examined the characteristics pattern of rural to urban migration in three Indian states -Bihar, West Bengal and Kerala basing upon census data in a cross cultural perspective. The study pointed out different social, cultural and economic structure has definite impact on the differential in rural-urban migration.

Joseph (1988) studied the migration of the peasant on the Kerala state. The study portrayed the migration of peasants in the context of socio-economic development on Kerala. A sort of subsistence economy provided in Kerala till towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was neither the significance movement of the people to other places nor any urge on the part of the people to improve their standard of living. By and large people were content with the bare needs of life, while could meet without nay break without to the bounty of nature. However, when the Kerala economy started to show signs of progress and development at the behest of a number of extraneous factors like education and rise in the prices of cash crops, and population pressure began to be felt at the family level, migration ensued as a concomitant variable. The process became momentous when the immobile peasantry ventured to move to other parts of the state where wastelands suitable for cultivation were available at fairly cheap prices. While analyzing the socio-economic dimension at the peasant migration in Kerala, Dr. Joseph brings out the

contesting picture of development of Travancore and that of a Malabar and the role of institutional factors like land tenure system in the fostering different patterns of migration from the two regions.

Rath et al (1989) mainly examined the socio-economic conditions of out-migrants of Ganjam districts (Orissa). Such out-migrants (Dadan labourers) reported differed exploitation and harassments at the hands of the agents who recruited them and also the principal employers who provided them employment. Though, a very old system the Dadan out-migration has been portrayed as an institution of exploitations by the press in early 70's with the help of survey method. The study has been conducted to collect information pertaining to the socio-economic condition of migrant's labourers household in various blocks of ganjam district. The study had observed the individual workers out-migration on their own without the agent supports. The push factors were stronger than the pull factors in causing out-migration whatever little role the pull factors play, they are observable as motivations only for the first experience of Dadan labourers. The study had further remarked that " the legal measures taken by the government to regulated the Dadan system so as to bring relief to the out-migrants in the event of exploitation could not be realized because of in built snags in the law which had given rise to the clandestine drafting and trafficking of Dadan labourers. This study has the lacuna by not covering the Surat migrants which has been found predominantly in the villages of ganjam.

Gupta (1990) in his study examined the migratory process of farm labour in the context of their socio-economic characteristics, factors of migration, method recruitment and relative deprivation in the agriculturally advanced state of Punjab.

Kasar (1992) has focused light on the seasonal migration of farm labourers from dry and backwards tracts of Maharashtra to co-operative units in irrigation sector for employment and income earnings. He has identified the important factors behind the seasonal migration, engaged in harvesting and transport of sugarcane during crushing season of sugar factories. This seasonal migration had depended upon the involvement of middlemen who generally exploit poor, literate and fragmented agricultural labourers. The problems are further aggravated by involvement of the basic facilities of education

and health. Hence, the study had significance in view of examining the socio-economic features of migrants and the affect of migration in the economy. The seasonal migration has significant effect on the annual gross family employment of migrants households as the migrants were indebted than the non-migrants.

Nayak (1993) has mainly studied the problems of migration in ganjam and puri districts of Orissa. The study focused light on the situation of migrant labour prevalent in Orissa. The study pointed out that remittance received by the rural households from the migrants not only enhanced the level of income through increasing the productivity of rest of household members by adjusting newer technologies in their productive process but also improve their life style. The study points out that migration are rarely a solitary affair. Potential migrants did not wish their decision in isolation. Most of the majority flow indicated that the labourers to migrate in groups mostly with kiths and kin. Many of eth migrants do not have choicest destination of their own, their movement is regulated either through a contractor or an agent sometimes to a place whether a friend/ relatives stay and provided with initial assistance.

Nayyar (1994) studied on the migrants of Kerala who had migrated to oil rich countries of Middle East and other industrialized countries of Europe. Due to wage difference prevailing between India and other countries, the Kerala migrants could able to earn huge amount of income from abroad. The remittances helped not only a decent standard of living but also acquiring material wealth.

Sandbergen (1995) examined the gender specific causes and consequences of seasonal labour migration or survival migration, in four Indian states – Kerala, Orissa, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Three important case studies have been presented in his volume, which specify three crucial transformation process related to different socio-economic, cultural and ecological condition and livelihood system, the forest, the sea, the land. Theses case studies also dealt with different categories of women involved in migration process; married, unmarried, abandoned and tribal women staying behind while men migrate.

Tripathy and Dash (1997) have studied the interstate migrants of Orissa mainly the Surat migrants of Ganjam districts. Using the method of simple random sampling in eight villages of Ganjam district. The study made a comparative analysis on both migrant and non-migrant household for the purpose of the study. The size of households, ethnic composition of the households, age groups of the migrants, frequency of migration, duration of migration, media of migration, land holding size, income and expenditure of the migrants and non-migrant households, indebtedness and remittances of the migrant etc... have been studied for analyzing the socio-economic dimensions of migrant's workmen. The study presented the unhygienic condition of the Surat city where Orissa migrants of Ganjam district mostly migrated and wasteful expenditure of the migrants at the place of destination leading to meagre remittance to their origin villages.

Mishra (1998) examined the nature, size, type and other characteristics of rural migrant's workmen and studied the difficulties confronted by migrants during migration in two coastal districts Ganjam and Puri of Orissa states. With the help of interview schedule data have been accumulated on various socio-economic variables from 400 households covering 40 villages of the two districts. However, this study had also not touched the problems of tribal migrants of Orissa.

Cerrutti and Massey (2001) in their work on "The Auspices of female migration from Mexico to the United States", indicated that family considerations are still prominent in the initiation of female migration especially among wives, female labour force participation may be more important in individual and family migration decision about whether to continue migration, whether to settle in the United States and whether to remit money and invest at home or how much.

Partha (2004) illustrated that people have been moving from one place to another since the dawn of mankind. In South Asia, the migrants and the original inhabitants are alike in almost all resources, with the only difference being religion. Against the background, the problems of refugees, migrant stateless and displaced persons in South Asia assumed important dimensions. The author has emphasised two aspects—the political issues involved and secondly on the issue of regional security. The study concluded that

the problem of migrants and refugees in South Asia cannot be addressed unless the receptive developmental models of the regional states are coordinated.

Freeman (2006) studied about the caused and consequences of immigration and showed that people flow s are large and growing but remain smaller than the trade and capital flows and represent a promising way to Attain global economic benefits. Greater mobility of labour across borders could raise the output and economic well being of workers in developing countries. Recipient countries could experience modest gain as well, not because immigration can be economically and culturally disruptive, countries are unlikely to favour free immigration event to the moderate extent that they favour free trade. People flows will become more important in globalization and should help to reduce global inequality among workers around the world.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

The methodology adopted in the current study is on “Factors **Influencing Migration among Workers in Informal Sector**” discussed under the following heads:-

- 3.1 Selection of the Area
- 3.2 Concepts of Migration
- 3.3 Database of the Study
- 3.4 Period of Study

## 3.5 Techniques of Analysis

### 3.1 Selection of the Area

Labour migration may be defined as a form of labour mobility towards district or states or outside where industry and employment are expanding. Migration may be the phenomenon of the flow of the people over shorter or longer distances from one origin to a destination either temporary or permanent settlement. The study was conducted among workers who migrated from Rameswaram on temporary basis for construction workers. The study area happens to be the native place of the investigator.

### 3.2 Concepts of Migration

- **Rural to Urban Migration**

It is movement of people from rural areas or origin to places of destination at urban areas.

- **Rural to Rural Migration**

It is moving people from rural areas to another new rural area.

- **Seasonal Migration**

Natarajan (1981) defined seasonal migration as one who moved out during some reasons in the year and who wanted to get back to his/her place of origin.

- **Temporary Migration**

It is defined as one who moved out under condition of stress for example during drought period, and one who wanted to go back to his place of origin.

- **Permanent Migration**

It is defined as movement of people from their place of origin to destination place and stay there for more than three years.

### 3.3 Database of the Study

The study is based on primary data collected with predesigned interview schedule by applying purposive sampling technique. Generally migration studies are either origin or destination based. The present study is destination based as it is considered relevant to ascertain information from those who have taken decision to migrants.

Migration labour in the current study is of two streams (a) those that had migrated individually or individual decision (b) those who migrated in a group with the help of mediator who is locally know as a contractor. A total of 100 migrants were selected who were represented in both the activity. Data of five respondents are deleted because after cross-checking they found irrelevant. Hence, our sample size confined to 95.

Primary data are obtained by a study specifically designed to fulfil the data needs of the problems at hand. Such data are original in character and are generated in large number of surveys cons ducted mostly by government and also by some individuals, institution and research bodies (Gupta, 2004).

The date required for the study was collected through administering interview schedule and also through personal and oral discussion and observation. Under this method of collecting data there is a face to face contact with the persons from whom the information is to be obtained (known as informants). The interviewed asks them questions pertaining to the survey and collects the desired information.

### **3.4 Period of Study**

Data for the study were collected from the sample units by administering a pre-tested interview schedule during the period December 2012-January 2013.

### **3.5 Techniques of Analysis**

Besides averages, percentages and graphs, the following techniques were applied.

#### **3.5.1 Likerts' Summated Scale**

In the Likert scale, the respondent was asked to respond to each of the statements in terms of five degrees of agreement or disagreement. Each point on the scale carries a score. Response indicating the least favourable degree of satisfaction is given the least score (say 1) and the most favourable is given the highest score (say 5). These score values are normally not printed on the instrument but are shown here just to indicate the scoring pattern. The Likert scaling technique, thus, assigns a scale value to each of the five responses. The same procedure is repeated for each and every statement in the instrument.

This way the instrument yields a total score for each respondent, which would then measure the respondent's favourableness toward the given point of view.

### **3.5.2 Garrett's Rating Scale**

To find out the strength of factors ranked by the selected sample groups in relation to the reasons for selecting healthcare services, Garrett's rating scale technique was used. From the ranks given for each factor, percent positions were calculated by using the formula.

$$\text{Percent position} = 100 * (R - 0.5) / N$$

where R is the rank assigned and N is the number of items ranked. The percent position was then converted into scores using Garrett's scores table (Garrett H, 2005).

Garret ranking scale technique was used in ranking the various reasons for selection of healthcare services in their order of priority.

### **3.5.3 Factor Analysis**

Factor analysis is a generic name given to a class of multivariate technique whose primary purpose is to define the underlying structure in a data matrix. Broadly speaking, it addresses the problem of analyzing the structure of the interrelationships (correlations) among a large number of variables by defining a set of common underlying dimensions, known as factors. With factor analysis, the researcher can first identify the separate dimensions of the structure and then determine the extent to which each variable is explained by each dimension. Once these dimensions and the explanation of each variable are determined, the two primary uses for factor analysis, namely summarization and data reduction can be achieved. In summarizing the data, factor analysis derives underlying dimensions that, when interpreted and understood, describe the data in a much smaller number of concepts than the original individual variables.

## **CHAPTER-IV**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of the study on “**Factors Influencing Migration among Workers in Informal Sector**” are presented and discussed in the following heads:-

1. Demographic profile of the sample migrant workers
2. Occupational structure of the sample migrant workers
3. Determinants of migration-push and pull factors
4. Remittance behaviour of the sample migrant workers

#### **1. Demographic Profile of the Sample Migrant Workers**

Rural-urban migration because of its socio-economic, political, demographic and environmental implications has attracted attention of academicians, policy makers and administrators throughout the world. India is experiencing apart from high population growth, large scale-rural –urban migration affecting basic demographic features of both rural-urban areas. Among these the proportion of rural workers, mainly landless agricultural labourers still remains high. However, especially during the last two decades changing economic policies and stagnation in agriculture have to lead to increase changing organization and migration of people from rural and semi-urban areas to urban centres (Bhattacharya, 1998). This resulted in subsequent growth of the urban informal sector. Indian rural economy is basically an agricultural oriented economy characterised by a) ever declining man land ratio due to population pressure b) employment opportunities declining sharply c) lack of adequate non-farm employment opportunities d) sizeable proportion of rural population migrating to urban areas in search of employment. The gainful employment could be an effective instrument to reduce the spatial, interpersonal and gender-related socio-economic inequality. The increasing proportion of educated in the unemployed involves not only wastage of human capital but also endangers social and political stability.

Table 4.1 presents details of the sample distribution of migrant workers. The tendency of moving in a group consisting of both male and female workers was noticed in the sample.

**Table-4.1**

**Distribution of Sample Migrants by Their Places of Destination**

S.No	Place	Number of Respondents			
		Male	Percent	Female	Percent
1	Trichy	8	13.3	4	10.0
2	Salem	4	6.7	3	7.5
3	Madurai	10	16.7	8	20.0
4	Rameswaram	29	48.3	17	42.5

5	Erode	9	15.0	8	20.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Among the total migrants who were surveyed, 46 percent of the workers had migrated to distance place (rameswaram) in search of employment in the construction industry. The their places attracted the movement of workers were Madurai (18 percent); Trichy (12 percent) Salem (12 percent) and erode (17 percent). In all these districts, workers were found in construction activities in largest number than in other activities in informal sector.

### Age Composition of the Sample Migrant Population

India's population which has already passed one billion is expected to increase to 1646 million by 2051; the changes in the total population will also introduce the changes in the age distribution, which will have considerable influence on planning for development. The population foundation of India has done estimation of not only the total population but also of categorizing them by age, gender, religion etc. Since the age profile will be directly related to employment opportunities, the relevant information is summarised in the following section. Analysis of migration differential by age reveals the impact of migration on socioeconomic and demographic structures at both the places of destination and origin. Hugo(1981) contends that the loss of young adults through migration from villages leads to undermining of agricultural production by way of reducing agricultural labourer. Table 4.2 represents age composition of migrant workers covered in the study

**Table – 4.2**

### Age Composition of the Sample Migrant Population

Age	Number of Respondents					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Below 30	23	36.7	17	45.9	43	45.3

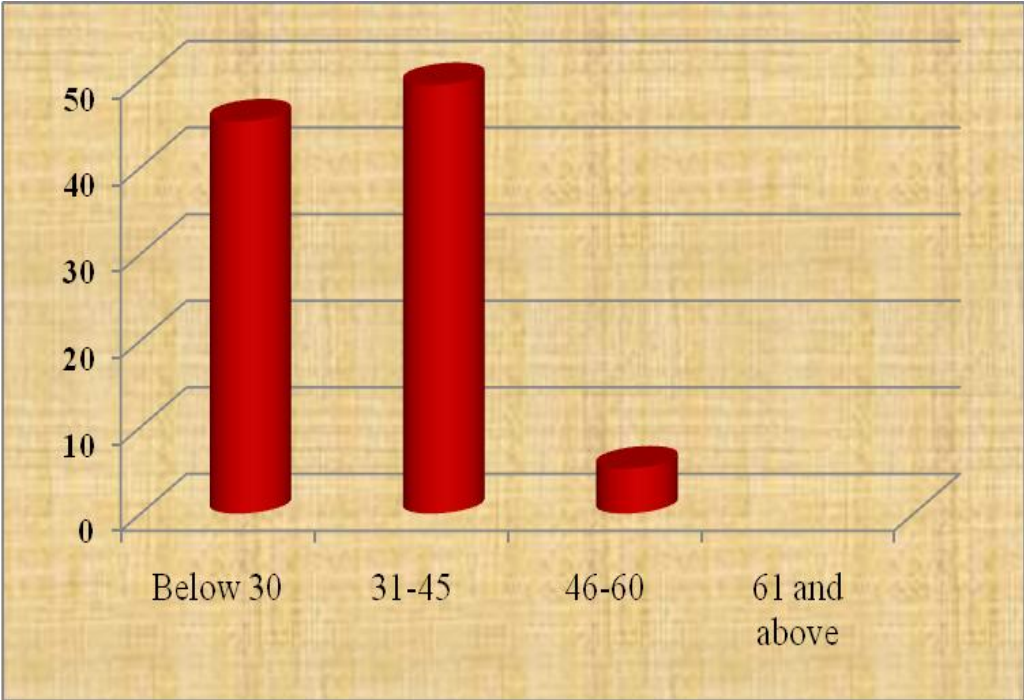
31-45	30	51.7	20	54.1	47	49.5
46-60	5	8.6	-		5	5.2
61 and above	-	-	-	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Most of the workers are in the age group of 31-45 years. The type of work that these migrant workers do is unskilled work that demands hard physical work which may be the reason for large number of workers are found in most productive age group. The distribution pattern of female labour indicates a little different picture. Less number of workers are seen in the age group of 46-60 years. The probable reason may be that generally females in rural areas get married in the age group and due to their familiar circumstances they tend to remain in their native places than going for migratory work at distant places.

Figure – 4.2

Age Composition of the Sample Migrant Population



### **Educational Level of the Sample Migrant Population**

As mentioned earlier, selectivity of migration varies according to education of the migrants too. Several studies showed that migrants are usually more educated than non migrants with respect to the place of origin, and less educated than non-migrants with respect to the place of destination (Singh and Yadava, 1981b; Singh, 1985). Table 4.3 shows the distribution of migrants according to their educational attainment. The contribution of education to reduce the absolute poverty was recognized give long. Education is expected to reduce absolute poverty the higher the level of education the lower would be the proportion of poor people in the total population.

**Table - 4.3**

#### **Educational Level of the Sample Migrant Population**

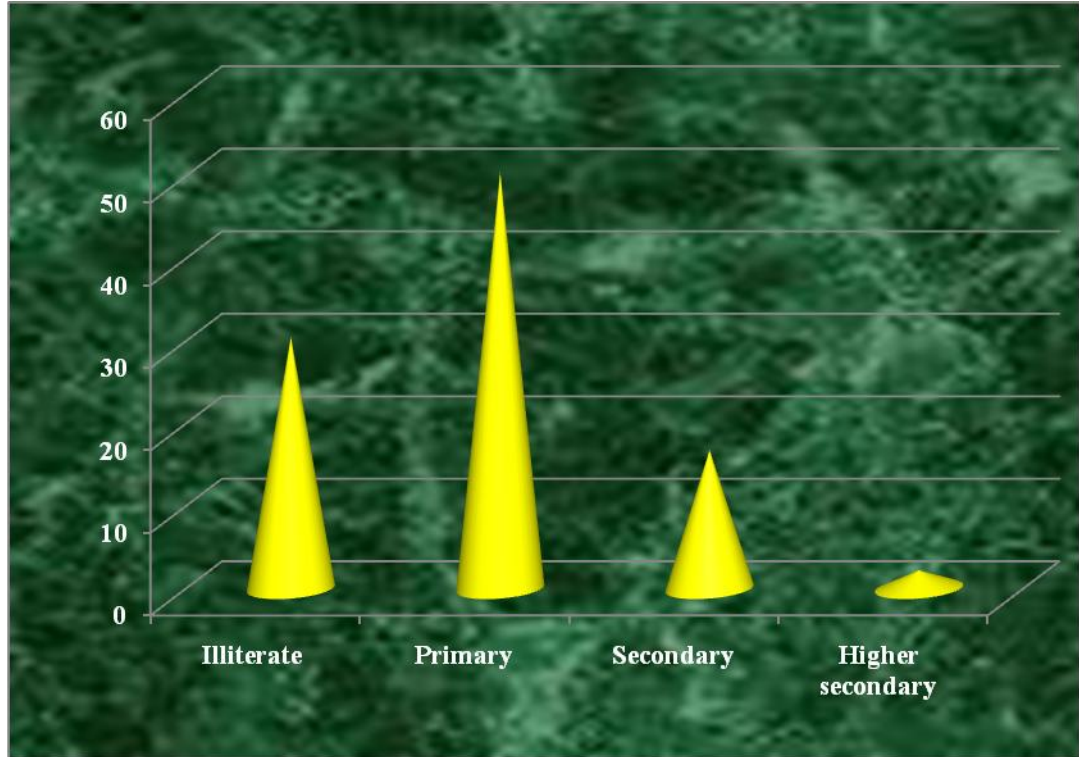
<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>					
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	18	31.1	11	29.7	29	30.5
Primary	32	55.1	16	43.3	48	50.5
Secondary	8	13.8	8	21.6	16	16.8
Higher secondary	-	-	2	5.4	2	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The literacy levels of the sample population indicate that one third of these migrant workers are illiterates. Among both males and females they had education up to primary level. Because of the low level of education they had opted to work in informal sector especially in unskilled jobs in construction industry which does not require any formal education.

**Figure- 4.3**

**Educational Level of the Sample Migrant Population**



### Marital Status of the Sample Migrant Population

Marriage brings an important and major change in the lives of men and women irrespective of their economic position. The migration decision of an individual is influenced by marital status. It is observed that the distance moved by a migrant is found closely associated with the marital status, and depends, to some extent on his/her responsibilities towards the family. Singh(1985) reported that married persons usually migrate shorter distances in order to visit his family frequently. In this background, an attempt has been made in the study to know the marital status of the respondents. The details are given in table 4.4

**Table-4.4**

#### Marital Status of the Sample Migrant Population

Marital Status	Number of Respondents					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Married	38	65.5	26	70.3	64	67.4
Unmarried	20	34.5	4	10.8	24	25.3
Separated/ widowed	-		7	18.9	7	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

More than 50 percent of migrant population were found to married even at the young age 20-30 years. It was surprising to note that eight female members were separated from their families due to family conflicts and problems. To earn livelihood and have economic security they had decided to more out of their places of origin even to long distance in search of employment.

## **Family Structure of the Sample Migrant Population**

Family refers to a group of people associated by a consanguinity, kinship or co-residence and to share love, care and affection with each other which shows the value of human being. The functions of the family are to produce and reproduce persons, biologically and socially. In general, family structure is divided into nuclear family and joint family. A nuclear family includes husband, wife, and children who are not of age of marriage and is referred to as a conjugal family. A joint family includes husband, wife, children, and their parents live under a single roof and is referred to as complex family. The details on the type of family system prevailing among the population sample reported in table 4.5

**Table – 4.5**

### **Family Structure of Sample Migrant Population**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Nuclear	56	58.9
Joint	39	41.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Filed Survey,2013

Fifty nine percent of the families followed nuclear family system; while 41 percent were in joint family system. Nuclear families were seen to be more because of economic hardship and development of the ideology of individualizing and materializing. The present study supports the fact reported by Jain (2011) in this study that 73.46 percent of the beneficiaries of a scheme followed nuclear families, thus irrespective of any level of caste, income and assets there is dominance of nuclear family system.

## **Nativity of the Sample Migrant Population**

Nativity is the place a person born and settled down throughout his life with his family from generation to generation. Nativity of a place may be urban or rural areas. Urban area is a city with all modern facilities and rural area is a country side with low density population with lack of services.

**Table -4.6**

**Nativity of the Sample Migrant Population**

<b>Nativity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Rural	63	66.3
Urban	32	33.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Filed Survey,2013

In the frequency it is evident that bulk of the sample respondents belongs to the rural area are 66 percent) and remaining 33 percent are belong to urban areas. It is observable from the information that respondents located in urban area for their occupation and they migrate due to marriage.

**Residence Structure of the Sample Migrant Population**

A residence is an establishment where it was originally or currently being used by a host as their main place of dwelling or home. Residence is of two types own and rent, which is uphold by a particular persons for their shelter. Architecturally, a residence is typically a house, mansion, cottage or even grand castles and palaces.

**Table -4.7**

**Residence Structure of the Sample Migrant Population**

<b>Residence Structure</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Own	42	44.2
Rent	53	55.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

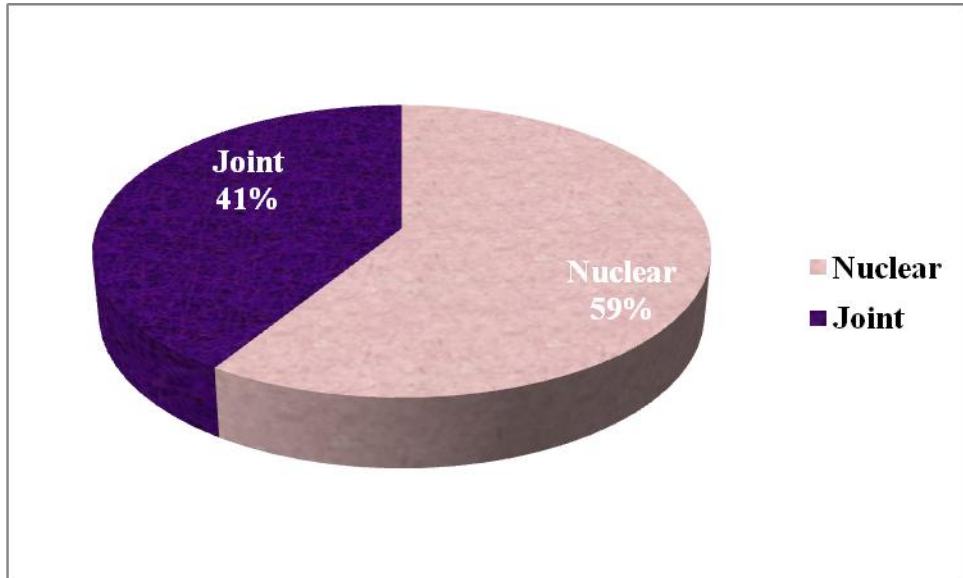
Source: Filed Survey,2013

In the exceeding data, 44 percent protected in their own house and 54 percent of household

respondents are sheltered in rented house.

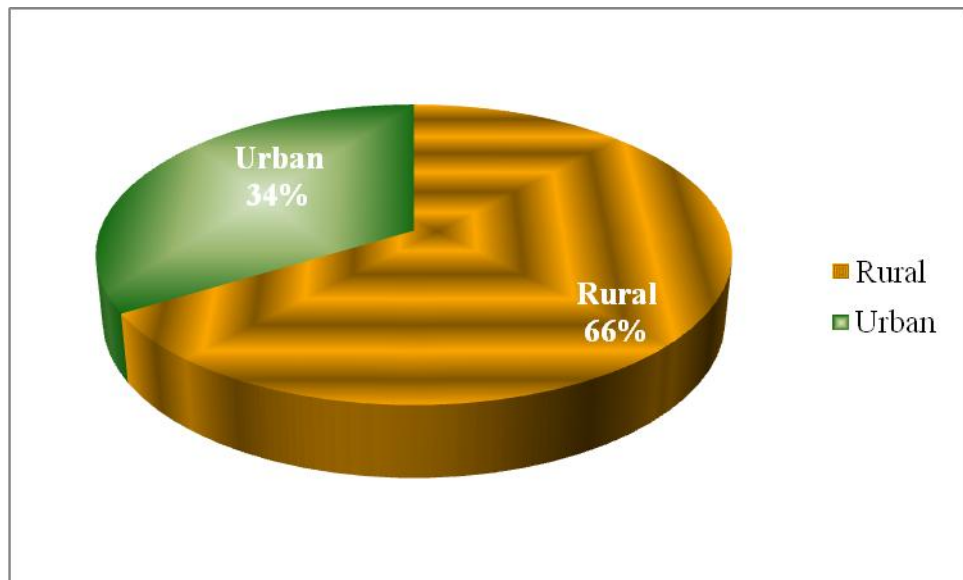
**Figure – 4.5**

**Family Structure of Sample Migrant Population**



**Figure -4.6**

**Nativity of the Sample Migrant Population**



### Size of Family of the Sample Migrant Population

Family is one of the basic institutions of as society; employment and utilization of resources in any productive activity and its beneficial effects depend upon the size of the family. The size of family reveals the structure of family. It was classified into three categories small (up to four members) medium (4- 6 members) large (6-8 members) and very large (8 and above members). Table 4.8 gives the details on the size of the family of the migrant population covered in the study.

**Table – 4. 8**  
**Distribution of Sample Population by Size of Family**

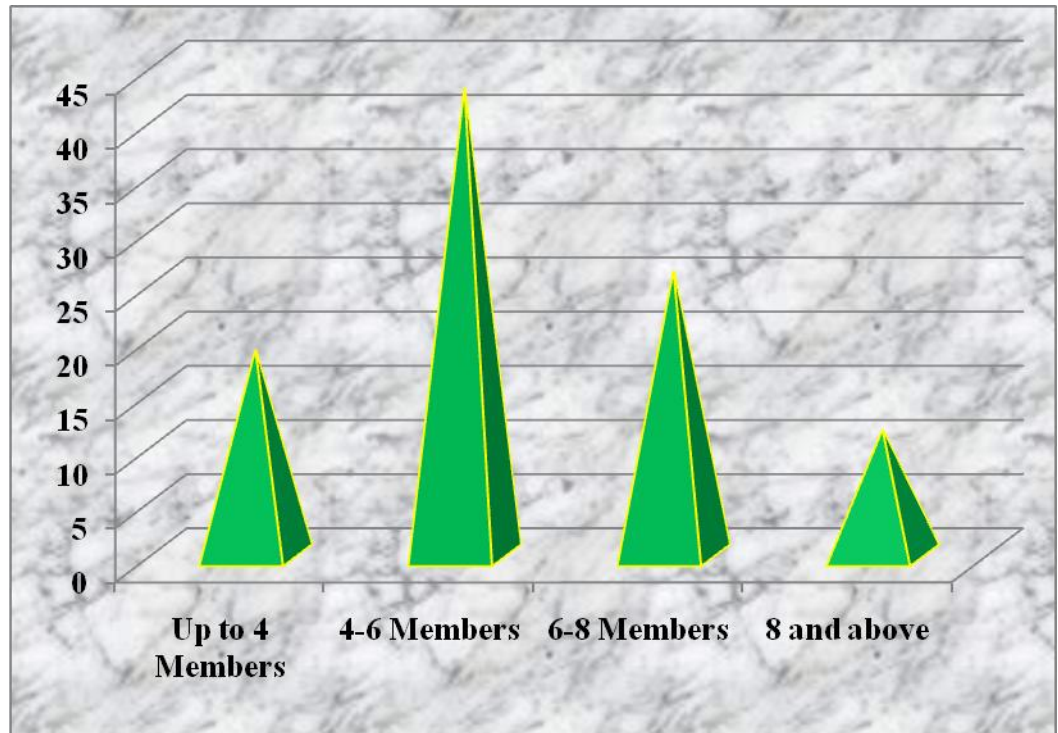
Size of Family	Number of Respondents					
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percent
Up to 4 Members	11	19.0	7	19.0	18	19.0
4-6 Members	25	43.1	16	43.2	41	43.2
6-8 Members	14	24.1	11	29.7	25	26.3
8 and above	8	13.8	3	8.1	11	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Filed Survey,2013

The information reported in the table indicates that nearly 40 percent of both male and female respondents has large size families. Generally, a large family size is said to be the cause of low income, poverty and low standard of living. The percentage of small family was very minimum. These migrant populations have no better economic assets other than their own labour and the more the workers or earners in the family, the more the earnings of the family. These results have social implication for policy makers in the present context.

**Figure – 4. 8**

**Distribution of Sample Population by Size of Family**



## 2. Occupational Distribution and Earnings

An understanding of the occupational distribution of the migrant population is important in order to have an idea about their livelihood support system. Occupation refers to the type of activity performed by a household for higher livelihood. The nature of work, type of activity, number of days of availability of employment etc decides upon the impact of migration on the household or individual migrant. This occupational status also determines whether the difference between their actual income and expected income is positive or not. Table 4.9 reports the occupational distribution of the sample migrant respondents included in the study.

**Table – 4.9**

**Occupational Distribution of the Sample Migrant Respondents**

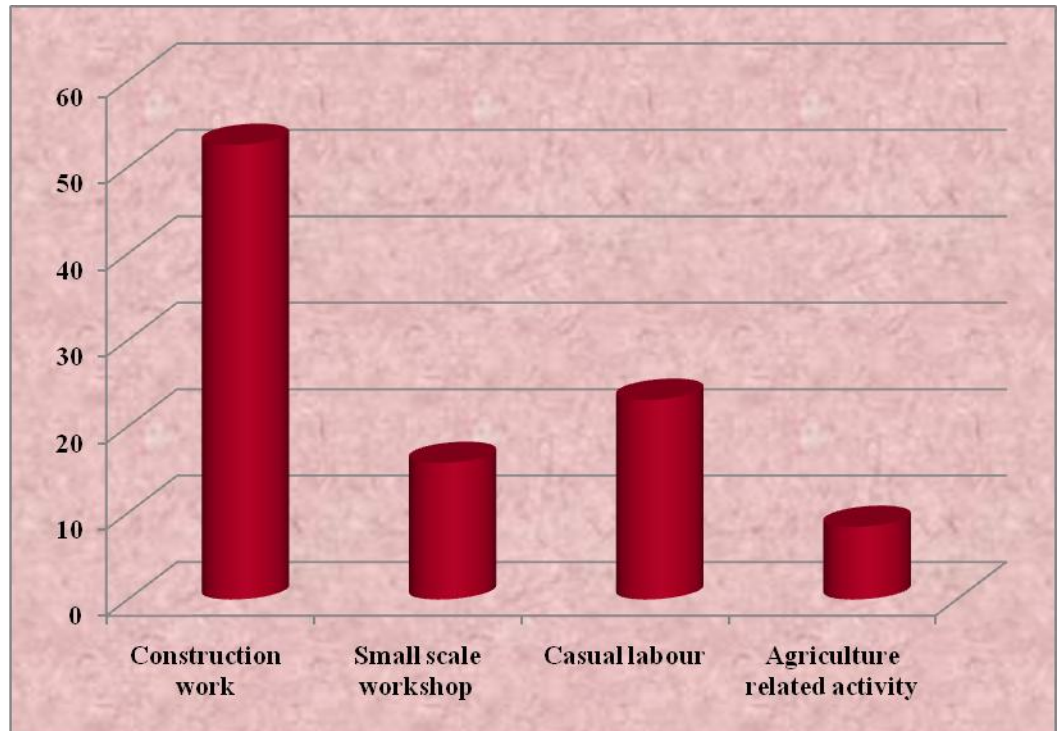
<b>Occupational Category</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>					
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Construction work	22	37.9	28	75.1	50	52.6
Small scale workshop	15	25.9	-	-	15	15.8
Casual labour	13	22.4	9	24.5	22	23.1
Agriculture related activity	8	13.8	-	-	8	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Filed Survey,2013

The information reported in table 4.9 indicates the migrant workers find their employment in construction work followed by their work in the industrial units on wage basis. They also take up any type of casual labour whenever they are free from the regular work. Since they had moved into these places for job, they prefer to do any work instead of remaining idle without any work. Informal discussion with them also revealed that they did not mind going for agriculture related work also like counting coconuts shifting items to lorries, watering the plants, plucking flowers etc.

**Figure – 4.9**

**Occupational Distribution of the Sample Migrant Respondents**



## Total Monthly Earnings of the Migrant Respondents

Security of employment should ensure security of income. Employment secured by a worker in the market need not guarantee security of sufficient income, because of low rate of wages. It is accepted that to ensure a decent standard of living, workers, need reasonably regular income. When wage rates are low, income insecurity may arise even though there is employment security. The inadequacy of income causes uncertainty and insecurity to workers. The details on wage rate and income; the migrant workers get after migrations are given in table 4.10

**Table – 4.10**  
**Total Monthly Earnings of the Migrant Respondents**

Income (in Rs)	Number of Respondents					
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percent
Below 3000	5	8.6	2	5.4	7	7.4
3000 – 5000	16	27.6	15	40.5	31	32.6
5000 and above	37	63.8	20	54.1	57	60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

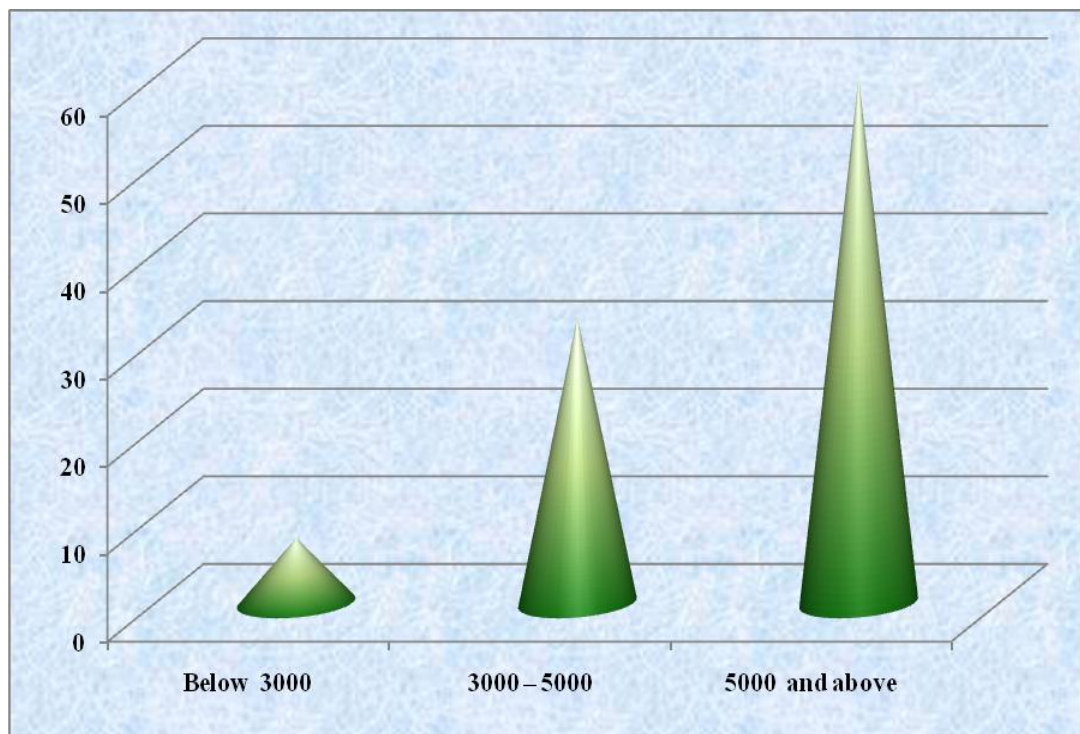
Source: Filed Survey,2013

Migrant workers were seen working in very many activities such as construction work, brick cutting, bricks shifting, mixing cement etc which do not require much of education and skill. Depending on the type of work, wages also varied between the range of Rs 300 – 400 for men per day and Rs 100 – 150 for females. The regularity in the availability of job and seasonal demand helped the workers to earn adequate amount of income. These levels of wages they could not earn at the places of origin due to lack of job availability and poverty. The attractive wages they earn at the places of destination were received either on weekly or monthly basis. The male workers were seen taking advance from the owners of brick chambers and often seen reducing the amount taken from their earnings regularly

without paying any interest. The economic conditions of these workers are such that they purchase their essentials on daily basis, only few items of consumption are brought in the weekly markets. These workers strictly follow working hours of eight hours per day. For extra hours of work, they are paid additional payment which add up to their total earnings above Rs 5,000/month.

**Table – 4.10**

**Total Monthly Earnings of the Migrant Respondents**



### **3. Determinants of Migration: Push and Pull Factors**

In the academic front, a debate exists over the forces which have actually driven migration and city growth in developing countries. This debate deals with 'Push' (Amin, 1974) versus 'Pull' (Todaro, 1969). However push and pull are simply evidence of wider socio-economic conditions and structural transformation in the society. Among the early migration research, sjaastad's (1962) contribution was a test of economic rationality which has been confirmed by Fields (1982) and Schultz (1982). Earning differentials consistently appeared as an important determinant of migration. According to Todaro,, migrant do not respond solely to current earnings differentials are conditioned by migrants expectation of securing job in the favoured urban formal sector. Various studies suggest that observed nominal wage gap and occupational differential, rather than wage gap as such (Bellante, 1979, Majumdar, 1976) and the incomes of the in-migrants are not lower than that which that would have received in the rural areas (Yap, 1977).

There are a number of hypotheses as to what drives migration and city growth in developing countries. Two principal hypothesis have been advanced

1. Socio-economic transformation in to the cities

2. Strong economic forces pulling migrants into urban areas. These fundamental forces pushing and pulling migrants to other areas/urban areas in the developing countries are classified under two headings exogenous external events and exogenous internal events (Becker et, al.1986, Williamson 1992)

#### **Push Factors for Migration**

The causes of migration are usually explained by using two broad categories, namely, push and pull factors. For example, people of a certain area may be pushed off by poverty to move towards a town and/or industrial base for employment. While a better employment or higher education facility may pull people to avail these opportunities. People's decision to migrate from one place to another may be influenced by many non-economic factors such as, personal maladjustment in the family or community. When maladjustment arises, economic disadvantage may appear as a strong influential or push factor in migration decision of an

individual. Factor analysis was used in the present study to identify the underlying pattern of relationship between various push factors determining the respondents for migration and whether these progresses can be grouped in terms of a composite variable. To determine the appropriateness of applying factor analysis, the KMO and Bartlett's test measure were computed and the results are presented in table 4.11. KMO statistics is .904 which is signifying higher than acceptable adequacy of sampling. The Bartlett's test of Sphericity was also found to be significant at one percent level providing evidence of the presence of relationship between variables to apply factor analysis.

**Table-4.11**

**KMO and Bartlett's Test Measures**

<b>KMO and Bartlett's Test</b>	
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.904
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Approx. Chi-Square	1.317E3
Degrees of freedom	91
Significance level	.000

Source: Estimation based on Field Survey, 2013

The communalities for each variable were assessed to determine the amount of variance accounted by the variable to be included in the factor rotations. All the variables had value greater than 0.50 signifying substantial portions of the variance accounted by the factors. Table 4.11.1 enlists the Eigen values, their relative explanatory powers and factor loadings for 14 linear components identified within the data set.

**Table-4.11.1**  
**Rotated Component Matrix**

<b>Push Factors</b>	<b>Component</b>		
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
No regular employment	.786		
Heavy work load	.769		
Lack of desired job			.775
No proper irrigation			
No land		.820	
Heavy debt	.886		
Drought in land			.862
No sufficient wages	.843		
No proper distribution of wages			
Conflict with neighbours		.754	
Caste discrimination			.877
Labour discrimination		.723	
Family disputes	.761		
Problems in joint family system		.883	
Eigen value	<b>8.187</b>	<b>1.692</b>	<b>1.043</b>
Percentage of variance	<b>58.476</b>	<b>12.088</b>	<b>7.449</b>
Cumulative percentage	<b>58.476</b>	<b>70.564</b>	<b>78.013</b>

Source: Estimation based on Field Survey,2013

Extraction method: principal component analysis

Rotation method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization, rotation converged in 6 iterations

The Kaiser rotated component matrix presented in table reveals that factor one had significant loadings on five dimensions namely 'No regular employment' 'Heavy work load' 'heavy debt' 'No sufficient wages', 'Family disputes' and it explains 58 percent of the variance. Factor 2 had significant loadings on four dimensions namely 'No land' 'Labour discrimination', 'Conflict with neighbours' 'Problems in joint family system', and explains only 12 percent of the variance. Factor 3 had significant loadings on three dimensions namely

'Lack of desired job' 'Drought in land' and 'Caste discrimination' which explains 7 percent of variance.

### **Pull Factors for Migration**

Factor analysis was used in the present study to identify the underlying pattern of relationship between various pull factors determining the respondents for migration and whether these progresses can be grouped in terms of a composite variable. To determine the appropriateness of applying factor analysis, the KMO and Bartlett's test measure were computed and the results are presented in table 4.12. KMO statistics is .819 which is signifying higher than acceptable adequacy of sampling. The Bartlett's test of Sphericity was also found to be significant at one percent level providing evidence of the presence of relationship between variables to apply factor analysis.

**Table-4.12**

#### **KMO and Bartlett's Test Measures**

<b>KMO and Bartlett's Test</b>	
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.819
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity    Approx. Chi-Square	350.006
Degrees of freedom	91
Significance level	.000

Source: Estimation based on Field Survey, 2013

The communalities for each variable were assessed to determine the amount of variance accounted by the variable to be included in the factor rotations. All the variables had value greater than 0.50 signifying substantial portions of the variance accounted by the factors. Table 4.12.1 enlists the Eigen values, their relative explanatory powers and factor loadings for 14 linear components identified within the data set.

**Table-4.12.1**  
**Rotated Component Matrix**

Pull Factors	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
Better job opportunities	.719				
Availability of job					
Higher wages	.776				
Advance payment					
Better working conditions	.811				
Regularity in job		.852			
Security of income		.559			
Less skill		.851			
Flexible working conditions			.872		
Health facilities			.840		
Able to repay debt	.773				
Able to save					.777
Better availability of food item				.797	
Housing facilities at the work site				.794	
<b>Eigen value</b>	<b>3.659</b>	<b>1.556</b>	<b>1.475</b>	<b>1.302</b>	<b>1.129</b>
<b>Percentage of variance</b>	<b>26.139</b>	<b>11.115</b>	<b>10.537</b>	<b>9.301</b>	<b>8.066</b>
<b>Cumulative percentage</b>	<b>26.139</b>	<b>37.254</b>	<b>47.792</b>	<b>57.092</b>	<b>65.158</b>

Source: Estimation based on Field Survey,2013

Extraction method: principal component analysis

Rotation method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization, rotation converged in 8 iterations

The Kaiser rotated component matrix presented in table reveals that factor one had significant loadings on four dimensions namely ‘Better job opportunities’, ‘Higher wages’ ‘better working conditions’, ‘Able to repay debt’ and it explains 26 percent of the variance.

Factor 2 had significant loadings on three dimensions namely 'Regularity in job', 'Security of income' 'Less skill' and explains only 11 percent of the variance. Factor 3 had significant loadings on two dimensions namely 'Flexible working conditions' and 'Health facilities' which explains 10 percent of variance. Factor 4 had significant loadings on two dimensions namely 'Better availability of food items' and 'Housing facilities at the work site' which explains 9 percent of variance Factor 5 had significant loadings on one dimensions namely 'able to save' which explains 8 percent of variance.

It is evident from the study the push and pull factors emerged as a prime motive of the migration from rural area. The workers surveyed were found to have migrated to different places from their native places, due to poverty, inadequate income, unemployment and underemployment. Todaro's' hypotheses of more expected life time income as the prime motives of migration does not get support from the field data if is the higher current money income in the destination places rather than more expected life time income that has a greater role in migration decisions. Mobility of workers between different areas can be either actual mobility or potential mobility. Actual mobility is found when a workers actually move upward from the places of origin to destination either from one job to another job or from wage employment to self employment or vice versa. On the other hand, potential mobility of a worker in the case when he has the desire to move and had actually tried for the same.

#### **4. Remittance Behaviour of Sample Migrant Population**

Remittances between individual migrants and their families combine into enormous transfers of money and goods between rural and urban areas and between countries. The remittances from urban areas or other countries to the rural areas of developing countries loosen family budgets and create the potential for investment and rapid economic development to understand micro level processes that make up these macro level flows between the pattern of remittances and money flows between individual migrants and their origin households need to be analyzed.

Migrants can be seen as acting altruistically sending money and other forms of support to increase the welfare of family members. Alternatively, migrants may be seen as entering into contractual arrangements with non – migrant members of their families. This

contract may involve remittances as repayment for family support for the education of the migrant (Lucas and Stark, 1985) or may involve the future bequest of land or after inheritable assets to the migrant in repayment for the remittances.

Table 4.13 summarizes the information on number of remitting individuals to their places of origin and the amount remitted by the migrants.

**Table – 4.13**

**Amount Remitted By Sample Migrant Population**

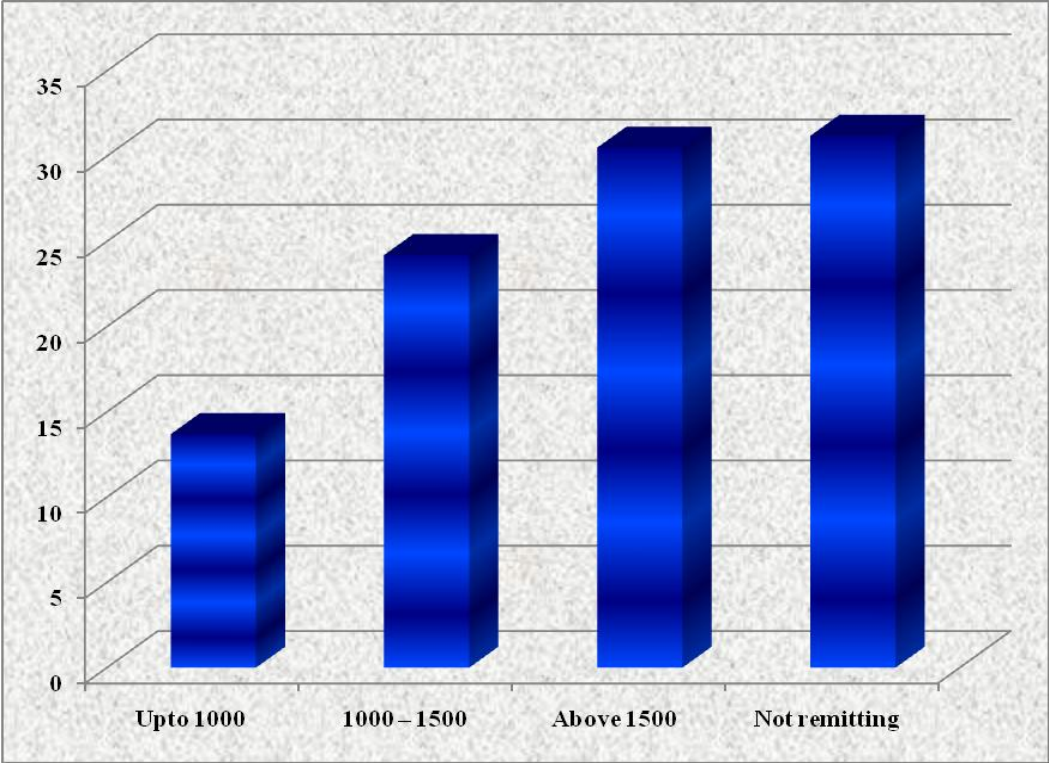
<b>Amount remitted (in Rs)</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>					
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Upto 1000	10	17.2	3	8.1	13	13.7
1000 – 1500	12	20.7	11	29.7	23	24.2
Above 1500	16	27.6	13	35.1	29	30.5
Not remitting	20	34.5	10	27.0	30	31.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Filed Survey, 2013

It is evident from the table that both men and women were seen remitting money to their places of origin. The number of members who reported that they do not remit money accounted for 31.2 percent of the total. Nearly one third of male respondents and more than two thirds of the respondents were seen remitting in the range of above 1500. Thus, both men and women have a motivation to remit to their families. These findings were in contrast to the findings of Vanway (2004) where in it was reported that women have a strong motivation to their families than men for remitting money to the places of origin.

**Figure – 4.13**

**Amount Remitted By Sample Migrant Population**



## Reasons for Remittance

Remittances from individual migrants to households will follow some basic arguments. As the income of the migrant increases the household will be less likely to send remittances. As the number of people from an origin increase the migrants will have more responsibility to send more money. Ties between the migrant and origin household serve to strengthen the bond between them and have an impact on household who receive remittances from migrants affected migrant to household remittances. These remitted amounts were used by members at the places of origin for variety of reasons were listed and the respondents both men and women were asked to rank them in their order of preferences. The ranks were converted into percent position first and from the percent positions the individual scores were determined of a scale of 100 points by using Garrett's rating scale. The average scales and the ranks corresponding to each reasons for remittances are shown in table 4.14.

**Table – 4.14**  
**Reasons for Remittance**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Scores</b>	<b>Rank</b>
To repay the old debt	39.14	2
To buy land and other assets	29.25	4
To effect some improvements on land	19.46	6
To meet educational expenses	41.19	1
To take care of elders at home	32.87	3
To meet religious expenses	26.12	5

Source: Filed Survey,2013

It is evident from the table that both men and women remitted money to their places of origin for a number of reasons. The major reasons for remittances followed by the respondents in their life was 'to meet the educational expenses of children left behind at home accounted for top priority '(1<sup>st</sup> rank), followed by more than one third of the respondents were found sending money to pay back their old debts which they incurred due to various reasons earlier. 'To repay the old debt' (2<sup>nd</sup> rank), 'To take care of elders at home ' (3<sup>rd</sup> rank), and 'To buy land and other assets' (4<sup>th</sup> rank), such as creation of assets, land and

also for doing some improvement on existing land like undertaking cultivation ,providing irrigational facility or buying fertilizers etc; ‘To meet religious expenses’ (5<sup>th</sup> rank) and ‘To effect some improvements on land’ (6<sup>th</sup> rank), were significant personal reason for remittance followed by the migrant workers.

## CHAPTER-V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Migration is a livelihood strategy adopted by people who are facing problems like unemployment, poverty, lack of income, security and employment security. The migrant workers shift to different places either individually or with families depending upon the nature of work and seasonality of work. Due to urbanization and commercialization provides a variety of job opportunities both in formal and informal sector is heavy concentration of migrant workers in different activities. Urbanization has been attributed to the “attraction of city lights” and the Census of India also acknowledges that migration is one of the important factors contributing to the growth of urban population. The migration data of 2001 Census indicate that 20.5 million people enumerated in urban areas are migrants from rural areas who moved in within the last 10 years. It may also be worth noting that rural-urban migration constitutes a significant component of inter-state migration (about 41.1 million as of 2001) taking place within the country. Clearly, haphazard migration is not the way to urbanize and there are many undesirable outcomes that have resulted in rural as well as urban areas from the migration. Rural areas stand to lose from the out-migration of skilled residents. One problem in the urban areas, which, in most cases, are a result of the migration, is slums. On average, 4 percent of population in the country lives in slums, varying from nearly 50 percent of the population in Mumbai to 15 percent slum population in Delhi to about 5 percent in Tamil Nadu, as of the 2001 census. Migration from rural to urban areas poses a major challenge to attaining the Millennium Development Goals. The percentage increases from rural to urban area as characteristics feature of migration in India. This movement of population is explained by both push and pull factors due to varied rural based development programme. The current study “**Factors Influencing Migration among Workers in Informal Sector**” was undertaken with the following objectives:

5. To study the demographic profile of the sample migrant workers
6. To describe the occupational structure of the sample migrant workers.

7. To examine the determinants of migration – push and pull factors.
8. To analyze the remittance behaviour of the sample migrant workers

## **MAIN FINDING OF THE STUDY**

### **Demographic Profile of the Sample Migrant Workers**

- There were 100 sample respondents which consisted of 58 males workers and 37 female workers.
- Most of the workers are in the age group of 31-45 years.
- The literacy levels of the sample population indicate that one third of these migrant workers are illiterates. Among both males and females they had education up to primary level.
- More than 50 percent of migrant population were found to married even at the young age 20-30 years. It was surprising to note that eight female members were separated from their families due to family conflicts and problems.
- Fifty nine percent of the families followed nuclear family system; while 41 percent were in joint family system.
- In the frequency it is evident that bulk of the sample respondents belongs to the rural area (66 percent) and remaining 33 percent are belong to urban areas.
- In the exceeding data, 44 percent protected in their own house and 54 percent of household respondents are sheltered in rented house.
- Nearly 40 percent of both male and female respondents has large size families. Generally, a large family size is said to be the cause of low income, poverty and low standard of living. The percentage of small family was very minimum.

## **Occupational Structure of the Sample Migrant Workers**

- The migrant workers find their employment in construction work followed by their work in the industrial units on wage basis. They also take up any type of casual labour whenever they are free from the regular work.
- Migrant workers were seen working in very many activities such as construction work, brick cutting, bricks shifting, mixing cement etc which do not require much of education and skill.
- Depending on the type of work, wages also varied between the range of Rs 300 – 400 for men per day and Rs 100 – 150 for females. The regularity in the availability of job and seasonal demand helped the workers to earn adequate amount of income.

## **Determinants of Migration – Push and Pull Factors**

- Factor analysis was used in the present study to identify the underlying pattern of relationship between various push factors determining the respondents for migration. KMO statistics is .904 which is signifying higher than acceptable adequacy of sampling. factor one had significant loadings on five dimensions namely 'No regular employment' 'Heavy work load' 'heavy debt' 'No sufficient wages', 'Family disputes' and it explains 58 percent of the variance. Factor 2 had significant loadings on four dimensions namely 'No land' 'Labour discrimination', 'Conflict with neighbours' 'Problems in joint family system', and explains only 12 percent of the variance. Factor 3 had significant loadings on three dimensions namely 'Lack of desired job' 'Drought in land' and 'Caste discrimination' which explains 7 percent of variance.
- Factor analysis was used in the present study to identify the underlying pattern of relationship between various pull factors determining the respondents for migration and KMO statistics is .819 which is signifying higher than acceptable adequacy of sampling. factor one had significant loadings on four dimensions namely

'Better job opportunities', 'Higher wages' 'better working conditions', 'Able to repay debt' and it explains 26 percent of the variance. Factor 2 had significant loadings on three dimensions namely 'Regularity in job', 'Security of income' 'Less skill' and explains only 11 percent of the variance. Factor 3 had significant loadings on two dimensions namely 'Flexible working conditions' and 'Health facilities' which explains 10 percent of variance. Factor 4 had significant loadings on two dimensions namely 'Better availability of food items' and 'Housing facilities at the work site' which explains 9 percent of variance Factor 5 had significant loadings on one dimensions namely 'able to save' which explains 8 percent of variance.

- It is evident from the study the push and pull factors emerged as a prime motive of the migration from rural area. The workers surveyed were found to have migrated to different places from their native places, due to poverty, inadequate income, unemployment and underemployment.

### **Remittance Behaviour of the Sample Migrant Workers**

- It is evident from the surveyed data that both men and women were seen remitting money to their places of origin. The number of members who reported that they do not remit money accounted for 31.2 percent of the total. Nearly one third of male respondents and more than two thirds of the respondents were seen remitting in the range of above 1500.
- The major reasons for remittances followed by the respondents in their life was 'to meet the educational expenses of children left behind at home accounted for top priority '(1<sup>st</sup> rank), followed by more than one third of the respondents were found sending money to pay back their old debts which they incurred due to various reasons earlier. 'To repay the old debt' (2<sup>nd</sup> rank), 'To take care of elders at home ' (3<sup>rd</sup> rank),

## **Conclusion**

The security of employment and income gets enhanced due to migration at the places of destination. So to strengthen the informal sector, provision of infrastructure is essential which can be simultaneously accelerating the process of development. Though migrant workers could enhance their income and employment security due to migration efforts could be made to arrest migration from the places of origin by starting training programmes, strengthening agricultural sector base and also creating job opportunities.

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

1. Name of the Respondent
2. Address of the Respondent

3. Age of the Respondent

4. Marital Status of the Respondent

- a) Married
- b) Unmarried
- c) Divorced
- d) Widow

6. Educational level of the Respondent

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Higher secondary
- d) Illiterate

7. Size of the family of the Respondent

- a) Small
- b) Medium
- c) Large

8. Nativity of the respondents    Urban     Rural

9. Family structure of the respondents    Nuclear     Joint

10. Residence structure of the respondents    Own     Rent

11. Occupation of the respondents

- a. Construction work
- b. Small scale workshop
- c. Casual labour
- d. Agriculture related activity

12. Monthly Income (Rs):

13. Reason for Migration: Push Factors

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>SDA</b>
No regular employment					
Heavy work load					
Lack of desired job					
No proper irrigation					
No land					
Heavy debt					
Drought in land					
No sufficient wages					
No proper distribution of wages					
Conflict with neighbours					
Caste discrimination					
Labour discrimination					
Family disputes					
Problems in joint family system					

14. Reason for Migration: Pull Factors

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>DA</b>	<b>SDA</b>
Better job opportunities					

Availability of job					
Higher wages					
Advance payment					
Better working conditions					
Regularity in job					
Security of income					
Less skill					
Flexible working conditions					
Health facilities					
Able to repay debt					
Able to save					
Better availability of food item					
Housing facilities at the work site					

15. Do you remit money to your native place?

Yes  No

16. Amount Remitted by the respondents (in Rs.)

17. Reason for Remittances (Rank them )

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Rank</b>
To repay the old debt	
To buy land and other assets	
To effect some improvements on land	
To meet educational expenses	
To take care of elders at home	
To meet religious expenses	