Chapter - IV

METHODOLOGY

The methods adopted, the approach followed in the collection of the data and the tools used in the analysis are presented in this chapter. This study attempts to understand the impact of migration on the migrant households and those who are migrated in Pudukottai District. So the feasible source, to study the economic aspect of urban migration is the primary data. The available secondary data will provide a broad framework and support for the study.

This study aims to analyse the primary causes and the impact of rural out migration in the place of origin as well as the impact of occupation and earnings of migrants. Hence, it is necessary to collect primary data from the migrant households. The data base for this study is generated from the intensive field survey of migrant households in selected villages of Pudukottai District. The total number of 450 migrants households were interviewed personally for this
purpose. The sampling procedure is explained in the subsequent section.

The secondary data cover the study of selected sample taluks and sample villages from Pudukottai district. The secondary data about internal migration in India have been collected from the Indian Census Reports and National Sample Survey Report. District and Taluk level data are collected from Pudukottai District Statistical office and village level data for the selected villages from the respective taluk offices. The secondary data about migration at the National and Tamil Nadu level, are collected from various Indian Economic Surveys, various issues of the Tamilnadu Economic Appraisal and from reports of the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy.

**Sampling**

The sample units of the present study are migrant as well as non-migrant households. For the study is considered a migrant household, if it has at least one of its members as a migrant person on the following conditions.

1. The migrant person should be a male.
2. The migrant should have migrated after 14 years of age.

3. Migration should be independent and voluntary.

4. The person should have migrated in search of employment or after getting a job.

5. Migration should be of a permanent nature or at least the person should be continuously out of the study area at the time of survey since his out migration. At the same time he should be out of the study area at least one year, at the time of survey.

A household, which does not have a migrant member satisfying the above conditions is treated as an non-migrant household. The majority of the female migration is due to marriage or dependent migration. The present study aims to analyse the rural-urban linkage, occupation, remittances and earning of the migrants. The study is concerned with the present status of migrants and does not take into consideration return migration. It is concerned with the migrants who migrated between 1990 and 2005. This period is chosen by assuming that thesis is the optimum period for migrant household to have memories of the
migration process, and be in touch with the migrants at the same time.

Selection of the study area

Among the various streams of migration, urban migration is common and pre-dominant in all developing countries. In India it is a well-known fact that more than 50 per cent of urban areas and majority of working population are engaged in both private and government employees. This explains the selection of the area for the study. Each of the region has its own features among the urban areas are highly developed and other are not so the causes and patterns of the urban migration are therefore different from place to place. In accordance with the economic development of the place, normally the rate of urban migration would be high in non-industrial areas than in industrial areas. For the present study Pudukottai district is taken as the study area. The reasons that prompted the researcher to choose Pudukottai district as the study area are as follows.

Pudukottai district is a more urbanized district among the southern districts of Tamilnadu. Since the urbanization is the cause and consequence of migration, it is
interesting to study the pattern of urban migration from the areas of this district. Moreover in any migration study, identification of migrants and collection of required data relating to pre and post migration is little difficult. So familiarity with the study area and with the people is necessary to collect the primary data. Since Pudukottai district is the nearest area in the native place of researcher, so it was found convenient to choose Pudukottai district.

**Method of Sampling**

The use of census method is highly impractical. It has been decided to study this problem using the sampling method. Much care has been taken while selecting the samples to see that the samples represent the universe.

In the first stage, random sampling method was used to choose one third of the total taluks (3 out of 9 taluks) in Pudukottai district like Pudukkottai, Alangudi district and Aranthangi taluks were chosen. The selection of the taluks themselves represents both private and government employees and Both industrial and non-industrial areas. In the second stage streets were identified in the taluks and three streets from each taluks were selected. So totaly 12 streets were
selected from the above three taluks, by applying the simple random sampling method.

The selected streets are Norht Car Street, Kamban Nagar, East Main Street, and Sathiyamoorthy Streets from the Pudukkottai taluk and Kalainger Street, Thiurvalluvar Road, Besent Nagar and Kattu Street from the Alangudi taluk and Kattumavadi Street, Perumal Street, Ganthid Poonga Street, and Old hospital Streets from the Aranthangi taluk.

Finally it was decided to take sample units after the identification of migrant households. The identification started in the year 2004 and a list of migrant households was prepared. Migrant were identified according to the predetermined criteria for migrant and non-migrant households. After the identification it was found that there were a total of 450 migrant households in selected 12 streets. This being a manageable size, it was decided to survey all the migrant households. A simple random sampling method was adopted to choose the migrant household. After the identification an intensive field survey of the sample units was taken up during the 2005. The researcher visited all the heads of the selected migrant, with an interview schedule for collecting the required
data. During the field survey the response and the quality of the data, 450 respondents from migrants of the study. The taluk wise distribution of sampling respondent are listed in the Table-4.1.

**Table - 4.1**

**TALUK AND STREET WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLING RESPONDENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluks</th>
<th>Streets</th>
<th>Total sampling respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aranthangi</strong></td>
<td>Kattumavadi Street</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perumal Street</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ganthid poonga street</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old hospital Street</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pudukkottai</strong></td>
<td>Norht Car Street</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kamban Nagar</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Main Street</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sathiymoorthy Street</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alangudi</strong></td>
<td>Kalainger Street</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thiurvalluvar Road</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Besent Nagar</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kattu Street</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>450</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collection of Data

The study is primarily based on the data collected from sample households with the help of structured questionnaires. To make the study more comprehensive the secondary data were also collected on the pattern of growth in population and employment trends and on the quality of migrants arriving in the city.

In selecting migrant households for the study has drawn in the first place in the list of taluks of the district according to 2001 census, and all the listed streets were divided according to their functional categories – industrial, commercial and primary and those selected taluks comprising different functional categories were considered.

Households which moved into the district between 1991 to 2001 and have remained within the district limit for more than 12 months were considered as migrants. Migrants households were separately listed. All these streets have been covered. Migrants and their households were interviewed on a random basis by means of common set of questionnaires. A total of 400 respondents were interviewed and the data collected processed and analyzed.
Method of Analysis

Objectives of the study are identification of causes and consequences of urban migration and analysis of the economic status of the migrants. Factors influencing the decision to migrate, size, age, gender, educational and occupational distribution of workers / dependents, according to different income and occupational groups of urban migrants and views were analyzed by simple tabular statements, frequency distributions, percentage ratios and analysis of variance. Matrix, simple scaling and ranking techniques were used to identify the causes and effects of migration. These simple analyses identified major determinants of migration. Then multiple regression analysis was used to study relative influence of various determinants on the rate of migration.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

This section studies the characteristics of out migration and also the various factors involved in causing the migration. Garret's ranking method is used to determine the push and pull factors for migration. Simple percentage ratios and arithmetic averages are used to study the various aspects of migration process. The socio-economic status of the
migrants has been further analyzed. The relation; between socio-economic status of the migrant households and the pattern of migration are also studied in the end Probit and Logit methods have been used to study the probability of joint migration of husband and wife.

**Regression Model**

The collected data were tested to analysis in linear multiple regression model was specified.

\[ MIG_{ij} = A + B_1 M_{ij} + B_2 OLH_i + B_3 EDN_i + B_4 SHA_i + B_5 AGE_i + B_6 EMP_i + B_7 D_{ij} + B_8 IR_j + B_9 CA + B_{10} AP + u \]

where \( MIG_{ij} \) = Number of persons migrating from origin \( i \) to destination \( j \)

\( M_{ij} \) = Average per capita income of migrants from origin \( i \) to destination \( j \)

\( EDN_i \) = Average level of education per person per household at \( i \)

\( SHA_i \) = Size of work force in the households in terms of adult unit per household at \( i \)

\( AGE_i \) = Average age in years at \( i \) at the time of migration
$\text{EMP}_i = \text{Ratio of number of persons migrated with employment motive to total number of person from } i$

$D_{ij} = \text{Distance in km. between origin } i \text{ and destination } j$

$\text{IR}_j = \text{Percentage number of persons influenced by relatives and friends to the total in } j$

$\text{CA}_i = \text{Caste - percentage number persons of backward caste to total number in } i$

$\text{AP}_i = \text{Active or passive members - percentage number of active member to total from } i$

$B_i = B_{10} - \text{regression coefficients}$

$A = \text{regression constant}$

$u = \text{random error}$

N.B. Destination $j$ is always the Pudukottai district, where as origin $i$ was located in and out of Pudukottai District. Some were outside the state of Tamil Nadu also.

**LIMITATIONS**

The problems of migration have several dimensions all off which could not be studied in the present work limited as it is in scope by time and other resource constraints on
individual researchers. More specifically this study was confined to an examination of the causes of in-migration. It is an exposit facto evaluation of economic conditions of immigrations, and an analysis of the causes of their migration based on their own testimony. Therefore the date are not completely free of recall bias even though all possible efforts have been made to minimize its influence. The study did not analyze the economic repercussions of the origin. Nor did it make any attempt to analyse the macro dimensions of migration. The results were therefore indicative rather than imperative of policy decisions.