Chapter – 1

INTRODUCTION

Economic Development in any country includes Urban Development, Urbanisation and Urban Development are technically different.

In India, recently Prime Minister ManMohan Singh has announced Jawaharlal Nehru Scheme of Urban Development, which will provide infrastructure facilities in backward Urban areas.

There is another scheme in Tamilnadu known as provision of urban Amenities in Rural areas. Such measures will certainly benefit rapid urban development. In the study area, Pudukkottai District (TN), urban migration, due to pull and push factors, have brought about significant changes in income levels, commercial development and housing. In this dissertation, theories on city origin by distinguished urban analysis scholars have been given (Urban Economics by A.G.Nourse). Bhanoji Rao has explained “three pillars of sustainable urban development from case studies.”
In late November the Asian Development Bank and the Cities Alliance (a global coalition of cities) brought out a volume of essays on Urbanisation and sustainability: case studies of Good Practice, edited by Professors Brian Roberts and Trevor Kanaley of the university of Canberra.

The context for the book is provided in the foreword by Mr. Bindu N. Lohani, a senior official of ADB in charge of regional and sustainable development. Development in Asia is tied to the growth of sustainable cities; cities are the main locations of production, trade, and productivity growth, together providing the basis for rising standards of living, and over the next 25 years, Asia’s urban population will grow by around 70 per cent to more than 2.6 billion people, which implies that an additional billion people will be residing in urban habitats.

Towards the closing pages of the book, the three pillars for sustainable urban development are suggested:

- **improving the** enabling environments, the framework of institutions, policies, incentive structures, and reporting requirements for urban governance;
ensuring that decentralization and devolution are made to work; and

continuing programmes of technical assistance and training for improving urban governance and management. None can disagree with these.

Theories of the Urban and Regional Development

Since the forties, a number of research workers, geographers and regional and locational economists have devoted several volumes and research papers to investigate the problems, to postulate various theories and to analyse and synthesis the various conceptual bases of urban and regional developments. The important theories in this regard may be classified as follows:

1. Central place theory;
2. Growth pole theory;
3. Transition of development theory;
4. Diffusion on innovation theory

A brief review of the salient feature of the above theories would be useful in assessing the extent to which they could aid to promote the development.
Towards the selection of an Appropriate Theory for urban and Regional development

The central place theory in its modified form serves as basic framework to understand and to interpret the pattern of functional organizations particularly in agricultural regions. Though this theory was originally formulated to explain the locations, functions and interrelationships between urban centers, yet this needs not detract from its application to non urban areas. The aspects of functional hierarchy and spatial organization of economic activities are relevant even without the constraint of homogeneity of physical landscape, resource base and uniformity in purchasing power.

The central place theory has relevance in the integrated regional planning for locating central functions at the center on the basis of population thresholds and central functions and complementary areas. Regional integrated planning takes into account the whole settlement system of a region. Thus Bronger argues that a major task of regional planning is considered to be to offset the spatial and
functional gaps by developing and encouraging central places as centers of development in rural areas.¹

The growth pole theory certainly provides a comprehensive framework for linking of location, growth centers regional growth. Mennes and associates have viewed it as a tool of analysis for regional planners because thereby a micro and sectoral planning can be made consistent with spatial strategies.²

It is obvious from the review of the central place and growth pole theories that there are some weaknesses and limitations and rigidities in their original form which could be overcome and both the theories should be integrated to from a basis for spatial organization of regional development. As Parr³ argues that central place theory suffers with four limitations as;

1. applicability of this theory is limited to the tertiary sector and consumer oriented industries;

¹ Bronge, D., Central Place System, Regional Planning and Development in developing Countries: A case study of India in Singh, R.L. and Singh, R.P.B., (Eds) Transformation of Rural Habital in Indian Perspective: A geographical Dimension, Varanasi, 1978, p.159
² Mennes, L.G., Tinbergen, J and Wardenburg, J.G. the Element of Space in Development Planning, Amsterdam, 1970
2. the focus of this theory is only on the pattern of output, not on the input supply;

3. according to this theory two centers of same size do not have functional interaction. And lower order center cannot serve the higher order centers; and

4. central place theory is a deductive and static model.

Likewise growth pole theory also suffers from three weakness which are as follows:

1. **Functional Rigidities:**

   The hypothesis has its roots in western economic thought and has yet to shed off its preconceived role of accelerating development through industrialization. Industrial development is indeed a major contributor to general economic growth, but it occurs only at few places with a favourable socio-cultural base and some time the industrialization creates more problems to solve.

2. **Conflict between Trickle Down and Polarisation Process**

   For balanced development, simultaneous operation of trickle down and tend polarisation process is essential. Polarisation process tends to concentrate activities as few

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4 Mishra, R.P., Growth poles and growth centers in Urban and Regional Planning in India, Development Studies, No.2, Institute of development Studies, Mysore, 1973, pp.16-18
centers and trickle down process put a dark on the polarization process and tends to assign functions and activities to different centers. Though, both the processes are complimentary to each other, yet trickle down process may halt if there is hierarchical gap in the level of growth centers. A policy designed to fillup this gap by developing new growth centers, can accelerated the trickle down process in the region.

3. Relevance to varying Development Situation

The relevance of this theory for sub-regional and local planning is limited. In developing countries, sub-region and local planning acquired great significance for which the growth pole hypothesis has to incorporate the concept of a hierarchial system of growth foci. This system should cut across the existing conflicts between national, regional and local level planning situations.

The above limitations and weakness of these theories should be illuminated by integrating them by linking the growth pole and central place models together. Singh argues to reinforce the identification of growth pole as an urban center of economic activity and acceptance of the compatibility

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of a polarized region visualized by Boundeville as a system and hierarchy of communities with the hierarchically nested complimentary regions of successive order of central places. In India, the integration of growth pole and central place theory may play very important role for providing services, economic growth, social change and balanced urbanization for rural transformation in varying degrees depending upon the stage of the development of growth foci and the area they have to serve.

**Empirical Studies or urban Impact**

Rao, M.S.A., who studied a fringe village near Delhi, observes that the urban impact of Delhi is mostly limited to economic change, occupational structure and consumption patterns.

In the study of the influence of three towns, Baroda, Jarod and Waghodia on Rasulabad, a typical village in Gujarat, Janki and Ajwani traced urban influence to changes in land utilization, improved methods of cultivation and occupational structure.

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Gilbert holds that according to analyses 42 per cent of variance in levels of development index was explained by distance from the central city, the logarithm of distance explaining even more, upto 64 per cent, it was also seen that this relationship did not vary with the direction from the city or with the changing physical and economic environments encountered in different parts.

Gopi's investigation of the fringe community, Uppal near the city of Hyderabad provides some evidence in support of urban impact. The fringe area has a comparatively higher rate of growth of population, lower sex ratio, higher proportion of population in the working age group; lower average household size; a higher proportion of households in rented houses; 50 per cent of the working force employed in the secondary and tertiary sectors of economic activity.

Migration as a component of population change has significance much beyond its impact on population size and on the settlement. Unprecedented increasing trends of migration into urban settlements has created problems of unemployment, placed burdens on the available socio-economic infrastructural facilities and the general
environment. The perception of migration in India has been mostly in terms of rural to urban migration, but its consequences have been perceived more from the urban end. Among the various causes of migration, such as demand for industrial dispersal, social conflicts and tensions, structural stagnation of economy, inequitable distribution of the benefits of economic development, inequalities in the availability of basic social and economic opportunities and amenities of life are the chief factors. Moreover, the literature reveals several clusters of reasons or motives for migration. These include income maximization, social mobility, and family and friends influences, attaining life-style preference and maintaining community-based social and economic ties. Several of the studies by Shah, Greenwood, Yap, Simmons, Todaro and Ritchey have drawn attention to the lack of well-articulated individual or household level theory of why people move. Most migration studies have emphasized macro-level causal influences, while the available micro-level studies have not reflected a consistent theoretical perspective or have emphasized only economic motives.
In dealing with the positive and negative implications of migration for the process of urban development, it has to be understood that migration could be an important factor in economic development. Also, migration is important for supplying the manpower demands. In addition, migration plays an equalizing role in allocating labour – force from low productivity, low income occupations and areas to high productivity and high income occupations and areas, and thus reduces the income gap between backward and progressive areas, particularly between rural and urban ones.

However, such positive views of the effects of migration have been disputed in recent studies charging that the rate of urban population growth is putting great strain on facilities for housing, education and health care and also aggravating problems of environmental pollution and unemployment. We must note, however, that a study undertaken by the United Nations of 29 developing countries has found that 61 per cent of the growth was owing to natural increase of population and only 39 percent to migration.
Although migration involves an influx of better-qualified people into the cities, it also places a burden on the urban environment. However, the empirical studies have shown that migrants as highly selective, resourceful and better educated than the city dwellers, and have seized opportunity for better jobs.\(^8\)

A study carried out by Weiner\(^9\) also found that the migrants have occupied better earning occupations as compared to native in urban areas. A study undertaken by Lakdawla\(^10\) also indicates that in Bombay, the higher paying occupations are held by migrants. However, at the initial stages of entry into the labour market the migrants generally do not enjoy such advantages, although the levels of earnings do eventually increase more sharply in favour of migrants.\(^11\)

Part of the increase in the population of large cities in India is due to spatial expansion of their agglomeration to include large numbers of towns and villages. The area of the Bombay urban agglomeration, for instance more than doubled during 1971-91. The Delhi urban agglomeration had expanded during the same 20 year period to cover most of the area of union territory of Delhi, absorbed within it almost 150 villages.
of 1971 besides 20 towns, and was expanding by 1991 into the adjoining states of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The number of administrative units (cities and towns) was much larger in cases of both the Calcutta (129) and Madras (57) urban agglomeration. The Pudukottai urban agglomeration had expanded absorbing 14 villages during 1971-1991 besides 3 towns. Tamil Nadu is the third highest urbanized state in India and nearly 34 per cent of its population lives in urban areas. In the state, the Madras urban agglomeration had expanded absorbing 14 villages during 1971-1991 besides 3 towns. Tamil Nadu is the third highest urbanized state in India and nearly 34 per cent of its population lives in urban areas. In the state, the Madras urban agglomeration had expanded absorbing 14 villages during 1971-1991 besides 3 towns. Tamil Nadu is the third highest urbanized state in India and nearly 34 per cent of its population lives in urban areas. In the state, the Madras urban agglomeration had registered a tremendous growth of 63 per cent during the last decade. Next to Madras, it was Pudukottai that has grown fast. This is partly because of rural-urban migration. With
38.9 per cent of its population consisting of migrants, the city provides a fertile ground to study the problems of migration.

With all these considerations in mind, the study will seek a further understanding of the factors at work in the phenomenon of increased migration to Pudukottai city.

Human beings and others change often their places of residence from one geographical boundary to another, mainly with the aim of satisfying their economic needs. In the case of non-humans, the aim may also be to satisfy biological needs. The activity involving change of normal residence from one geographical boundary to another is generally called migration. However, human migration is a universal phenomenon caused during the process of economic transition. The pattern and nature of migration is determined largely by the interplay of labour demand and supply factors in a given location. Economic transition leads to inter-sectoral movement of the labour force, as in the case of agriculture to industry and tertiary sectors. Migration becomes inevitable when the labour force in the area is compelled to search for employment in urban area. Increasing population and mechanization of agriculture are the two immediate factors,
which force the excessive labour force in the rural area to move towards the urban industrial centers. As a result, the increasing population comprising overwhelmingly the young is forced to float through national space in search of a living, leading to inter-state and intra-state migrations.

In general, migration takes place to satisfy economic motives, which aim at maximising individual satisfaction. The individual normally migrates to another place in order to achieve better employment, better wages or better socio-economic overhead. Hence, these micro-level wants (that is, maximization of individual welfare) lead to macro-level requirements. Migration has positive as well as negative effects. Migration increases urban poverty, unemployment, and urban environmental problems. The positive effects are in the form of supply of labour to the industrial sector especially to the urban informal sector.

Migration in India

There are a number of micro-level studies on migration in India, carried out by individuals or organizations for specific purposes. But census of India and a few Rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS) provide migration particulars at
the micro-level and their pattern. Census of India remains the major and only source of information on internal migration in India. Information on migration, on the basis of the place of birth, was collected from the First Indian Census 1881. But its coverage and aim have been changing. In the 1971 census, the concept of last residence was introduced. In the 1991 census two more reasons for migration due to national calamities and business were included. According to Indian Census, a person is considered a migrant on the basis of place of birth, if the place at which he/she is enumerated during Census is other than the place of his/her birth. And a person is considered a migrant on the basis of the place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence.

The 1991 census collected information relating to reasons for migration. The five major reasons were employment, education, marriage, family move and other reasons. This information was collected from the migrants. The percentage of migrants based on the causes of migration is on the basis of place of last residence, of the total of 207.68 million migrants in India, more than half, that is 51.51 per
cent migrated giving marriage as reason, 19.23 per cent mentioned family move, 10.67 per cent employment, 2.23 per cent education and remaining 16.36 per cent other reasons.

Migration in Tamil Nadu

According to the place of last residence, there were 1,38,11,487 total migrants in Tamil Nadu in 1991. The pattern of migration according to the causes for migration is out of total migrants in Tamil Nadu 14.70 per cent for employment. A majority of the migrants migrated for the purpose of marriage, accounting for 43.13 per cent of the total migrants. The next largest number of migrants migrated due to family move accounting for 024.03 per cent. Migration for education was the last cited reason – only 2.44 per cent of the migrants migrate for education. The percentage of migrants migrated for employment in Tamil Nadu was 14.70 per cent which was higher than the national level (10.67 per cent). Also migration for family move and for education in Tamil Nadu were higher that the all India level.
Migration in Pudukottai District

In Pudukotai District, 2001 census report says 34.68 per cent of total population was migrants, on the basis of the place of birth. Out of the total population, 71.53 per cent were in their respective birthplace which was higher than the Tamil Nadu level. Nearly 12 per cent were inter-district migrants, 8.59 per cent were intra-district migrants, 3.24 per cent were inter state migrants and only 0.94 percent were international migrants.

Effects of Migration

One of the important functions of migration is the supply of labour from surplus (disguised unemployed) in the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. Moreover large number of migrants are in the urban informal sector, which provide services to the urban population, such as rag pickers, porters, transport workers, newspaper sellers, workers in hotel, trade and retail business and the like. It is said that in several developed countries without migrant workers, their public services would come to a halt.\textsuperscript{7} The provision of better

\textsuperscript{7} Harold Dunning, \textit{Trade Unions and Migrant Workers}, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1985, p.6
jobs and wages to the migrants in urban areas increases their income and thereby they’re standard of living. So it maximizes individual utility and thereby social welfare. But it is a well-known fact that every activity has its own positive as well as negative effects. Recent theoretical and empirical studies show that migration is taking place, especially from rural to the urban, even in the presence of urban unemployment and poverty. Moreover the increase of labour supply in the urban labour market tends to reduce the urban wage level, thereby worsening the problem of increased urban poverty. Migration leads to pressure on land in towns and due to that many urban services are operating at increasing costs and beyond the optimum capacity. Since most of the migrants are poor and do not get better employment in urban areas they are forced to settle in unhealthy.

OBJECTIVES

Migration is an entirely personal decision. An understanding of the factors shaping this decision and of its

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repercussions for the migrants into Pudukottai District is the object of this study. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To identify the reasons and motivations for leaving the native place and coming into the city.

2. To study the changes in the socio-economic status of migrants as a result of migration.

3. To examine the socio-economic conditions of the migrant and non-migrant in the study area

4. To study the causes and sources of urban migration in the study area.

5. To analyse employment and earning patterns of urban migrants.

Limitations

The problems of migration have several dimension 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 In-migrants, and an analysis of the causes of their migration
based on their own testimony. Therefore the data are not completely free of recall bias even though all possible efforts have been made to minimize its influence. The study did not analyse 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.

The present analysis could deal only in limited fashion with the social aspects of migration; it is more an economic analysis, and that, too, on a "micro" scale.

The limitations are noted so as to place the study in proper perspective. They have not, however, impeded a detailed in-depth analysis of the problem.

Significance of the Study

Migration is as old as human history. Human beings have always been migratory, and migration is a basic social process. However, the massive population movements of the modern times have wider social, economic, political, demographic and ecological implications. Migration assumes special significance in the context of developing societies.
Modern technology, industrialization and urban growth are critically important instruments of advance in such societies, provided there is a balance among them so that such side-effects as unemployment and poverty do not assume serious dimensions. Lack of such a balance is a source of concern for planners and administrators, and the need to check the volume of exodus is generally recognized.

In-migration, as stated, is a vehicle of economic and social development. It is a safety valve for shifting the population pressure from areas of high fertility and low economic opportunity to areas of high opportunity. Hence the distribution of a country's population at any given time may be seen as favouring the distribution of economic opportunities.

Economists are interested in the study of migration because it has an effect on business cycles and on the supply of both skilled and unskilled workers. It also influences industrial growth and the occupational status of the migrants.

Today in India, the urban migration has been massive and unprecedented. Urban population in India was in the order of 300 millions by 2000. It is well known that villages are not developing into urban centers, the existing
the existing urban centers are growing in size, and urbanization is proceeding much faster than industrialization. The consequences are unemployment, underemployment, slums and poverty in the cities, along with other social evils. It is, therefore, necessary to arrest the volume of migration and, if possible, reverse the trend. The present study proposes measures to this end for Pudukottai city.

Unlike many other studies in the field, the present investigation is based on intensive field work carried out at the micro level of a city. The aim is not simply to give some factual description of the movement or to focus simply on the characteristics of the movers. On the other hand it does seek to analyse the processes of in-migration, its causes and consequences so as to determine if the migrants have any meaningful life in modern urban setting. Though the present study is confined to the area of Pudukottai, still its findings are likely to be equally applicable to other cities of similar size. A study such as the present one is not only of academic interest but has practical significance as well.

In these days of growing disturbances, riots, clashes and strikes, particularly in big cities, studies of the
present type have wider utility value as well. The town planners, city – administrations, civil authorities, and social workers are in need of information of various kind based on factual study. As the present study is concerned with explaining not only what proportions of men are coming to Pudukottai, from which corners, but also with detailing their background, motives and other factors, it is expected to be of great help to those charged with civil responsibilities.

We believe that the present study is also significant viewed from the broader perspective of regional and national policy making. As the impact of geographical mobility upon socio-economic conditions of migrants varies with their personal characteristics, knowledge of the various types of people who have successfully adjusted to the new environment should be useful to the policy makers.

Migration analysis stresses causal factors behind the decision to move and the effects of this movement in both origin and destination. The results of this research should help in formulation government policies regarding migration in order to moderate population distribution in a manner best calculated to promote economic and social development.
Through a greater understanding of the causes of migration and its effects on the migrants, it should be possible to plan action-oriented programmes which would be compatible with national development policies, and appropriate to the realities of local situations.

Though Pudukkotai is a city of great antiquity, only in recent years has it become an important industrial city and a commercial and educational center. So far, very little effort has been made to study the effect of migration on its life, which adds to the importance of this study.

**CONCEPTS USED**

**Migrant Household**

A household which has at least one migrant.

**Migrant:**

A person who satisfies the following conditions is called a migrant:

a) The person should be a male

b) He should have migrated after 14 years of age

c) Migration should be a voluntary one
d) Migration should be in search of employment or after getting a job

c) He should have migrated between 1971 and December 1990.

f) Migration should be of a permanent nature or at least the person should be continuously out of the study village, at the time of survey (January 1990).

**Non-migrant Household**

A household which is not satisfying the conditions for a migrant household, is a non-migrant household.

**Migrant Household Head**

One who has taken the migration decision, and who takes major decisions in the household.

**Non-Migrant Household Head**

One who takes major decisions in the household which do not involve the decision on migration.
Household Income

It includes personal earnings of the members of the household, income from investment, business, property and agriculture.

Formal Sector

Establishments are covered by the Factory Act 1948. It is applicable to all establishments where 10 or more persons are employed and where power is used. Where the power is not used, the workers should be 20 or more.

Informal Sector

All the establishments and jobs which do not come under the formal sector. In the present study the following jobs come under the informal sector: Manual work, rickshaw pullers who do not have their own rickshaws but rent them on a daily basis, building construction workers, hotel servants, carpenters and goldsmiths working for daily wages, quarry workers, agricultural labourers, labourers employed in private hospitals and shops, load men, coolies, and other casual workers.
Non-Manual Workers

Persons employed in private, government or semi-government administrative work.

Self-employed Service Sector

Persons like Doctors, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, persons running repair shops and others are treated as self-employed in the service sector.

Outline of the Thesis

The first chapter focuses on the Introduction deals with importance, objectives, scope, Concepts used and limitation of the study.

The second chapter deals with the survey of related literature on the concepts, methodological issues, dimensions and determinants of migration, and the important concepts used in the study.

The third chapter shows the description of the study area provides profiles of the survey area.

The third chapter presents a brief account of the methodology, namely, the choice of the study area, the data,
the sample, tools of analysis and statistical tests used, followed by a brief description of the study area.

In the fourth chapter, the results of the analyses are presented and discussed. For convenience, it is arranged into three sections. The first describes the characteristics of the migrants and their influence on migration. Section two offers a more detailed analysis of the relationship between the rate of migration and its determinants. An analysis with respect to post-migration standard of living of the migrants is given in section three.

The fifth chapter presents the summary of the thesis, conclusion and makes policy recommendations.