



CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH: A CASE STUDY OF VIJAYAWADA CITY

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ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS:
*Migration, Labour,
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ization, Modernization.*

India being one of the developing countries has been experiencing population explosion and large scale rural urban migration as well. Having the Indian rural economy been characterized by spontaneous and overwhelming explosion of population. The consequent result is rural to urban migration and so man land ratio is getting coupled with deterioration of additional labor absorbing capacity. Migration from rural to urban in intra state is been increasing slowly with industrialization and modernization in India. The main reason for migration is Employment or business related migration. The ratio comparison of male and female migration; where male migration constitutes the highest level of migration in India. "This paper is an attempt to analyze the Causes and Consequences of Migration in Andhra Pradesh. India.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

When the industries were established in the developing countries, the need for work force man power had increased and when facilities for movement got developed, the rulers (governing keywords functionaries) of the some of the developed countries started establishing colonies in various

parts of the world. It was followed by the process of rural urban migration and it caused the growth of urbanization and industrialization. As a result explosion of population to urban areas had down uncontrolled and green pastures in the rural areas were left barren. This caused people fall into danger of poverty and people led miserable life.

After Second World War several Asia, African and Latin American countries had got freed from the shackles of colonial rule. With achievement of political had got enlightened towards their fundamental rights and started to move to other places to seek better employment and improve their living standards as well as social standards besides seeking out enough of livelihood. This process is evidently significant in the developing countries where migration plays a prominent role in revolutionizing the socio economic and cultural environment of the people dwelling in rural areas.

India being one of the developing countries has been experiencing population explosion and large scale rural urban migration as well. Having the Indian rural economy been characterized by spontaneous and overwhelming explosion of population. The consequent result is rural to urban migration and so man land ratio is getting coupled with deterioration of additional labor absorbing capacity. Besides proliferation of industries has become an obstacle to nonfarm employment. Consequently people are deprived of their basic needs, adequate productive activities to adverse and to fulfill the basic demands for their survival. This type of crisis formed the fire of frustration and depression of the poor, especially in the lives of the rural people necking them into the poverty and humiliating dependency. These types of precarious problems are the outcome of economic under development and undevelopment aggressively affecting the millions of

humble lives in rural green meadows which have impelled the people to move out their places of origin.

Meaning and Definitions

They are a host of definitions of the term of migration. According to the oxford advanced learner's dictionary of current English. To migrate means to "move from one place to another [to live there]. According to the Webster's new word dictionary," moves from one place to another, especially to another country "or" to move from place to harvest seasonal crops.

According to Weinberg" human migration is the changing of the place abode permanently or, when temporarily, for an appreciable duration as. Ex: .in the case of seasonal workers. It is used symbolically in the transition from one surrounding to another in the course human life". Caplow states that "migration is strictly speaking a change of residence and need not necessarily involve any change of occupation, but it is closely associated with occupational shifts of me kind or another"

MIGRATION TYPES

Internal Migration and External Migration

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

In Migration, Out Migration

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

Immigration refers to migration into a place from another place within the same country. Thus, the term outmigration is used with reference to the area of origin [departure] of the migrant and the term immigration is used with reference to the area of destination [arrival] of the migrant.

Immigration and Emigration

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

Migration Streams

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

CAUSES FOR MIGRATION

Reasons or causes for migration were elicited by Indian census 1981. For the first time in the history of Indian census huge number proficient scholars have expressed their views regarding causes and consequences of migration in their papers and articles. The following reasons/ causes and consequences maybe considered general that influence the movement of the people away from their place of birth or the place of last residence.

- [1] Awful economic conditions, Afflicting political conditions or crude cultural conditions are potent and predominant causes for migration.
- [2] Seeking employment, Better employment for better life standards, better prospective opportunities in progressive business and industries are also the causes exercised by pull factors for mobilization of population.

[3] In proud, sophisticated and comfortable living conditions afforded through by better prospects of employment are the significant reasons for the movements of population.

[4] Some other "push" factors such as pressure on land break up of joint family, debts etc.

[5] "Full" factors such as lure of educational facilities and higher social status at urban centers are also important causes for migration.

[6] One of the reasons for migration, which is predominant in female migration to both urban areas and rural areas. Marriage and there some times occurs mobility of families.

CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

Migration of population may result in both positive consequences and negative consequences. Mobility of population at large scale and the consequent redistribution of population have a number of economic, ecological, social, political and demographic implications.

1. Economic Consequences: Mobility of people may have essentially economic effects on both the place of origin and destination. Shift of labor force from the region where it is surplus or in disguised unemployment usually provides increase in the average and marginal productivity of labor in that region. According to this the migration disfavors the emigrating region and favors the immigrating region and the consequent result/effect is disparity in development between the place of origin and the place of destination due to the shift of resourceful persons. As long as this mobility of population, prompted by labor surplus or disguised unemployment proceeds to the extent of draining away the human resources, it help definitely the emigrating region, adversely effecting the place of origin of the labor force. The employment opportunities in urban areas motivate the city ward drift of population, the number composition and characteristics of the migrants will be regulated by these pull factors and concomitant demand-supply elasticities. Would tend strains of the adjustment and adaption process being too severe.

2. Social Impact: Migration brings about significant social changes in the emigrating as well as immigrating ends. Urbanization represents a revolutionary change in the whole pattern of social life. Being a product of basic economy, urban ward shift of the population implicit both economic and social alterations since they are like two of the same coin. Migration may also bring in remarkable change in the rural society too. The valve orientation and social behavior of the emigrants as also the villages in general could be influenced by the urbanization brought into the villages though the change may not be radical and wide spread.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRATION AND MIGRANTS

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

- [1] Demographic characteristics: Generally people of the young adult tend to move from their native places.

- [2] Mostly migration occurs among young generation in seeking employment or better employment.
- [3] Younger people with basic levels of schooling provided in rural areas usually desire to acquire cretin skills in any occupation they are interested in that could be available in cities. So these young people with basic schooling tend to move to cities, acquire needed skills and settle in jobs.
- [4] Besides the associational migration i.e. wives and daughters who move along with their employed male migrants to cities and set up families.

Educational Characteristics

Education is one of the significant characteristics which have deep harmony in the mobility of people towards urban areas. There is a clear association between the level of educational standard provides in rural areas and the propensity to migrate to cities the young men and women in their early teens who have completed their school education and desire to acquire higher standard show a greater tendency to move cities.

Economic Characteristics

A large percentage of rural to urban ward migration is poor, landless and unskilled for them labor opportunities in rural areas are scanty and in some areas non-existent. Hence, it is a frequently observed phenomenon, that majority of labor force move to cities in the absence of agricultural operations. This type of characteristics, known as seasonal migration which was predominant in India during the past decades.

Socio-Cultural Characteristics

Several migration currents reflect propinquity, social, historical, cultural and linguistic ties. People usually move places where there is similarity of language, culture and traditions with their own. In many cases it is observed that most of the migrants from an area tend to have same destination as well as the same occupation.

Profile of Vijayawada City

Vijayawada Division occupies a vital place in South Central Railway. Geographically Vijayawada city is located at strategic place, as hundreds of trains are passing through the junction. Thus, this division occupies an important place in SCR in terms of revenue, infrastructure development and numbers of wagons and passengers. Hence, an attempt is made in this chapter to describe the socio-economic profile of the city which is key in the development of the division. Vijayawada is a commercial city in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh, and the third largest after Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam, with an area of 261.88 kms. The city municipal limits has a population of 1,048,240 (2011 Census), while the population of the metropolitan area is 1,491,202.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the migration scenario in AP,
2. To review the laws, theories and models of migration,
3. To analyze the socio-economic conditions of the migrant households,
4. To analyze the causes and determinants for the migration of people.

NEED OF THE STUDY

The spontaneous overflow of population movements from place to place in recent times have winder, social, economic, political, demographical and ecological

implications from the point of view of nation, migration may have adverse as well as favorable effects. Hence in the national interest it is obligatory to relocate migration and take needful measures to prevent drift of population. In Indian scenario there has been found an adverse impact at origin of the migrants and at the places of destination more severely on the lives of migrants.

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

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research work is considered as an explanatory study aimed primarily at going on insight the volume, composition, causes and consequences and their impact on socio-economic conditions of both the donor society (place of origin) and host society (place of destination). Keeping in view all these aspects and socio-economic implications a number of hypotheses have been formulated and schedules along with general questionnaire have been designed to gather detailed information.

In any scientific study in which the method or interview is employed, it requires administration of their questionnaire or schedules. The schedule consisted of questions regarding demographic information like age, sex, occupation, religion, marital status and other socio-economic information like family size, socio-economic status of family, level of education, causes of migration, social changes etc.

Sources of Data

The present study is based upon two sources of data viz primary source and secondary source. Data concerning migration and volume of migrants is derived from the secondary sources, such as D-series of census publications in India records of various government offices such as, chief planning officer, mandal revenue officer, and office of the district labor commissioner, books, articles and papers written by eminent scholars both published and unpublished. The Vijayawada city is primarily selected for the present study. The location which is recently developed and characterized with high density will be selected. The selection of location with high concentration of migration will be identified with the help of municipal authorities.

CONCLUSION

Migration from rural to urban in intra state is been increasing slowly with industrialization and modernization in India. The main reason for migration is Employment or business related migration. The ratio comparison of male and female migration; where male migration constitutes the highest level of migration in India. This shows that female usually migrates as accompanists of males through several other factors like after marriage or family transfer. Especially the poor population shows highest mobility in search of jobs or livelihood in the urban cities. Due to this poor population labors have been poorly paid and exploited, and thus by increasing in inequality in the society Secondly we have seen reason of migration; the National Sample Survey (NSS) is trying to gather as much information about the migration. NSS is also collecting information about the employment and unemployment of the migrants. These all information could

help India to develop its infrastructure, to adopt these kinds of migrants. Then we have seen that how urbanization is affecting Indian societies. The rise in nuclear families; which has break-down the old traditional joint family system. Many Men and women want to be independent and work into cities; this is a slow destruction of traditional family values, increasing in more number of working mothers in cities and single parents, even increase in cases of divorce rates. This has led to neglecting of children and elderly people. Joint families cannot be afforded in urban cities so they keep their elderly parents in rural areas, which is an indication of danger for the collectivist families in India. Urbanization has caused other side effect like rise in domestic violence, practice of dowry. To save these kind of traditional values and institutions of family, there is a need of a set of strong, consistent policies to strengthen the Indian family system.

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