

REASONS OF MIGRATION FROM RURAL, URBAN REGIONS OF RAJASTHAN: A GENDER BASED STUDY

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ABSTRACT: WHEN A PERSON IS REGISTERED IN CENSUS AT A DIFFERENT PLACE THAN HIS OR HER PLACE OF BIRTH, HE OR SHE IS CONSIDERED A MIGRANT. MIGRATION TOOK PLACE DUE TO VARIOUS REASONS SOME PEOPLE MIGRATE IN SEARCH OF JOBS OR BETTERING THEIR LIVES AND FOR SOME MIGRATION IS COMPULSION. SOMETIMES THE CONDITIONS IN THE PLACE IN WHICH A PERSON IS LIVING COMPELLED HIM TO MIGRATE TO OTHER PLACE. IN CURRENT ERA OF FASTER ECONOMIC GROWTH, EASE IN COMMUNICATION AND COMMUTATION PEOPLE EASILY MIGRATE TO FIND BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR BETTERING THEIR LIFE. THE PRESENT STUDY IS DONE TO STUDY THE REASONS OF MIGRATION IN RAJASTHAN FROM RURAL AND URBAN AREAS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GENDER. THIS STUDY IS BASED ON 2011 CENSUS SECONDARY DATA. THE ANALYSIS REVEALED THERE IS SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE PROPORTION OF RURAL AND URBAN MIGRANTS FOR VARIOUS REASONS AND THIS VARIATION FURTHER VARIES WITH GENDER ALSO.

Key words: Migration, Gender, Opportunities, Region, Employment.

INTRODUCTION

People move from their place of domicile to other locations due to two factors – one is “pull Factor” and other one is push factor. People move to developed countries or other well developed industrialized city areas within the country because of the lower income in their areas. International transportation has now become much easier and cheaper than ever so that people can easily migrate. Modern day IT technology has made it easier to access information quickly so that people can search places where better opportunities are available, so that they can migrate to those place. Due to rapid economic expansion large number of skilled and unskilled people is required therefore people move to those places where there is requirement. Also people are attracted and want to move to stable democracies where human rights religious freedom is more likely to be respected. Younger generation move to place where better education opportunities are available and better job opportunities are available. Because these factors attract or pull people towards them hence they are called Pull Factors.

According to 2001 census over 98 million people migrated from one place to another in 1990s which is highest for any decade since independence. The number of migrants has increased by 22% in period of 1991-2001, over previous decade. Employment was the main reason of migration men apart from women migration due to marriage. The number of people who migrated in search of job has increased by 45% over previous decade according to 2001 census report.

Most people migrate because of a combination of push and pull factors. Lack of rural employment, fragmentation of land holdings and declining public investment in agriculture create a crisis for rural Indians. Urban areas and some rural areas with industrial development or high agricultural production offer better prospects for jobs or self-employment.

India has seen extraordinary economic growth during last two decades. With faster economic growth of service sector and manufacturing sector and foreign direct investment there are vast opportunities of growth at personal level also. Despite having high growth of all states, interstate inequality in terms of income per capita is still high (Chandrasekhar and Ghosh, 2012). Three states, namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, the net migration rate are still high. Furthermore, they possess highest proportion of 0-14 aged population, 40.2%, 35.7% and 34.6% respectively in 2011. Apart from labour migration, a substantial proportion of age 10 and below is associated migrants, who move with households or family members, and move after birth. (Mistri, 2015).

According to a report published in online portal “The News Minute” revealed that Around 10 percent of Rajasthan’s population migrates seasonally in search of work and among them the majority of people in search of work, are SCs or STs. The report further reveals that half of the migrants join construction, transportation and mining sector works.

The study further says that around 5.79 million people migrate to other states looking for employment. Intra-state migration is also at high level and Jodhpur and Jaipur are popular destination for search of work within the state. Barmer and Jodhpur in the western region and Dungarpur and Udaipur, from Mewar and Vagad regions, in south Rajasthan are those that send the largest number of migrants to Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, out of total migration from 83% migration took place to these states

According to a report of Centre for Migration and Labour Solutions of Aajeevika Bureau, migration results in new issues. The rural women in Rajasthan face a lot of challenges as the male population migrating causes the need for them to cope with problems like exclusion, isolation, insecurity and lack of access to government facilities because of low literacy, awareness levels and procedural hassles.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Migration took place due to various reasons. These reasons vary from place to place and with various demographic characteristics. The reason of migration for males may be different from that of female. It may also vary if male or female living in rural area or urban area. Hence the present topic of research was adopted by the author to study what are the reasons of migration from Rajasthan and what is the relationship of these reasons with gender and place of residence of migrants.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Study done by Jayant Singh et al. revealed that short duration of migration from Jaipur district to urban area has decreased and migration from rural area to Jaipur city is increased tremendously. Migration patterns of male and female differ significantly for different variables like employment, education, marriage etc. Migration of males took place more for employment and education whereas female migrate for marriage. Further he found that short duration migration and migration due to education and employment become less prominent in 2001 as compared to two decades back.

Jayant Singh et al. in his study titled “District Level Analysis of Urbanization from Rural-to-Urban Migration in the Rajasthan state” studied district level migration in the Rajasthan state is examined in relation to total urbanization and urbanization due to migration and find that there are various factor of migration and one of them is Urbanization. In his district level analysis of urbanization author finds that urbanization in each district is increased although the proportion varies in different districts, Urbanization due to migrants, showing increasing trend over the decades.

Neera Burra (2008) in her Report prepared for the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights New Delhi titled “Children migrating for work from Dungarpur district, Rajasthan, to Gujarat: A Report” find out that Migrant child labour is a major issue with parents sending children of even 8 years of age to work in the BT cotton fields in Gujarat. Author find that while there is a systematic mobilization of children for the labour market, there is no such social mobilization for getting children back into school. In Rajasthan, there is an acute shortage of school teachers. Some 30,000 teachers have been recruited but not placed. In most villages, children were also migrating because their parents were migrating. Without residential educational facilities, there was no option but to accompany parents.

The **Aajeevika bureau** in their study was undertaken as a follow up study to the Human Development Report, Rajasthan to analyze the current situation regarding rural livelihoods in the State and on the basis of analysis recommended a set of strategies for livelihood promotion, especially targeting the rural poor. In a strategy suggested by them targeting the rural poor involves helping them gain access to productive livelihood strategies out of the boundaries of their local village area. In this context, the specific they recommended the establishment of resource centers whose main aim is to facilitate migration by helping workers find viable opportunities outside the village economy.

The Aajeevika bureau report further revealed that big areas of Rajasthan where mainly land is dry or infertile there is trend of migration during years of drought because every resident of that area is forced to look for work due to crop failure. In this situation entire household and village migrate in search of food and shelter. Now-a-days migration is not only occur due to drought only now it has become integral part of work cycle of thousand of rural males who migrate to supplement to household income. As the means of communication network improved and remote villages are connected by roads and transportations migration became common phenomenon for rural villagers in the State. The nature of migration and reason for which people migrate differs across different regions due to different conditions. For example migration of tribal from south mainly occurs because of lack of source of earning in their area, in the same area non-tribals also migrate but for better opportunities. In the west from desert people belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes migrate in search of better incomes.

Ram Fishman et al. (2013) in their report submitted to the IGC India country program titled “Patterns of Migration, water Scarcity and Caste in Rural Gujarat” documented patterns of rural-urban migration and employment shift in the region facing depletion of groundwater. They found that migration does not occur due to solely reason of depleting groundwater but there are several multiple other reasons also. Their survey results revealed that migration and employment shift were dominated by Patel caste. Migration by younger males is prevalent in this region. Migration of younger ones is correlated with level of depletion of water, scarcity of land and family ties that have migrated previously to urban areas. Castes with no land ownership

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the present study are as follows –

1. To study the Causes of migration in Rajasthan
2. To study the relationship of reasons of male-female and rural-urban migration

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H₀₁: There is no-significant difference in the proportion of migration for different reasons from rural and urban migration for male migrants.

H₀₂: There is no-significant difference in the proportion of migration for different reasons from rural and urban migration for female migrants.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Collection: To study the current topic the source of data was secondary data which was available on portal of Directorate of Census Operations Rajasthan ([http:// www.rajcensus.gov.in/](http://www.rajcensus.gov.in/)). The 2011 census data of migration for Rajasthan was taken to study the present topic of research. The calculations and test results data shown in the tables besides the raw data are calculated by the researcher himself.

Statistical tools and techniques used for this study: To analyze the data mainly percentage / proportion test for difference of proportion was used.

DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS

In the present section analysis of migration data collected from secondary source is given.

Table 1: Reasons of Migration – Rural Migration

Reasons of Migration	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Work/Employment	1,080,094	37.72	188,667	1.34	1,268,761	7.51
Business	27,694	0.97	17,071	0.12	44,765	0.26

Education	88,084	3.08	50,215	0.36	138,299	0.82
Marriage	117,032	4.09	12,117,196	86.33	12,234,228	72.39
Moved after birth	484,649	16.92	320,040	2.28	804,689	4.76
Moved with household	782,925	27.34	1,023,281	7.29	1,806,206	10.69
Others	283,267	9.89	319,949	2.28	603,216	3.57
Total	2,863,745	100.00	14,036,419	100.00	16,900,164	100.00

Secondary Data Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Table 1 shows gender wise reasons of migration of from rural region. Out of total migration from rural region maximum migration took place due to marriage (72.39%). 7.51% migration took place due to work or employment. 10.69% migration took place due to moving with household. Only 0.82% migration took place due to education and meager 0.26% migration took place for business, rest 3.57% migrated due to various other reasons.

As far as migration of males from rural region is concerned 37.72% male migrated due to work or employment which is maximum percent age among men, 27.34% second highest migrated with household. 16.92% male moved after birth. Only 4.09% male migrated due to marriage. 3.08% male migrated for education. 0.97% male moved due to business and rest 9.89% moved due to various other reasons.

If we see the migration of female in Rajasthan from rural region, maximum 72.39% female migrated due to their marriage, next 10.69% female migrated with their household. Migration of female in search for work or employment was 7.51%. Only 0.26% female from rural region in Rajasthan migrated for business. 4.76% female moved after birth. Hence main reason of migration for female in rural region is marriage or moving with household. Migration due to various other reasons is less.

Hence if migration of male and female is compared – the main reason of migration of male was work or employment then moving with household and then moving after birth. Whereas that main reason of migration for female is marriage.

Table 2: Reasons of Migration – Urban Migration

Reasons of Migration	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Work/Employment	394,421	32.47	51,581	2.17	446,002	12.43
Business	21,847	1.80	8,855	0.37	30,702	0.86
Education	39,866	3.28	25,888	1.09	65,754	1.83
Marriage	18,787	1.55	1,556,564	65.60	1,575,351	43.91
Moved after birth	251,003	20.66	174,798	7.37	425,801	11.87
Moved with household	326,838	26.91	445,654	18.78	772,492	21.53
Others	162,021	13.34	109,376	4.61	271,397	7.57
Total	1,214,783	100.00	2,372,716	100.00	3,587,499	100.00

Secondary Data Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Table 2 shows reasons of migration from urban areas according to 2011 census provisional data. In urban region marriage is still number one reason of migration out of total migration. Maximum 43.91% migration took place due to marriage. The second maximum reason for migration is moving with house hold (21.53%). The third reason for migration is work or employment in urban area 12.43% moved due to this reason. 7.57% migrated due to various other reasons. 11.87% migrated after birth, 1.83% migrated for education and only 0.86% migrated due to business.

As far as migration of male in Rajasthan is concerned in Urban region, here also male migrate in search of work or employment (32.47%). Second big reason of migration for male is moving with household (26.91%). 13.34% migrated for various other reasons. 20.66% male moved after birth, 3.28% male migrated for the purpose of education and 1.80% migrated due to business. Only 1.55% male migrated due to marriage.

In case of female migration in Rajasthan in urban region the main reason of migration for female is marriage 65.60% female migrated due to marriage. 18.78% female moved with household. 4.61% migrated due to various reasons. 7.37% female moved after birth. 2.17% female migrated due to work or employment reasons. Only 1.09% female migrated due to education purpose in Rajasthan and 0.37% female migrated for business purpose.

Table 3: Comparative Analysis of Rural – Urban Male Migration

Reasons of Migration	Rural	Urban	Z	Result
Work/Employment	37.72%	32.47%	100.88	***
Business	0.97%	1.80%	70.09	***
Education	3.08%	3.28%	10.91	***
Marriage	4.09%	1.55%	130.75	***

Moved after birth	16.92%	20.66%	89.80	***
Moved with household	27.34%	26.91%	9.01	***
Others	9.89%	13.34%	102.05	***

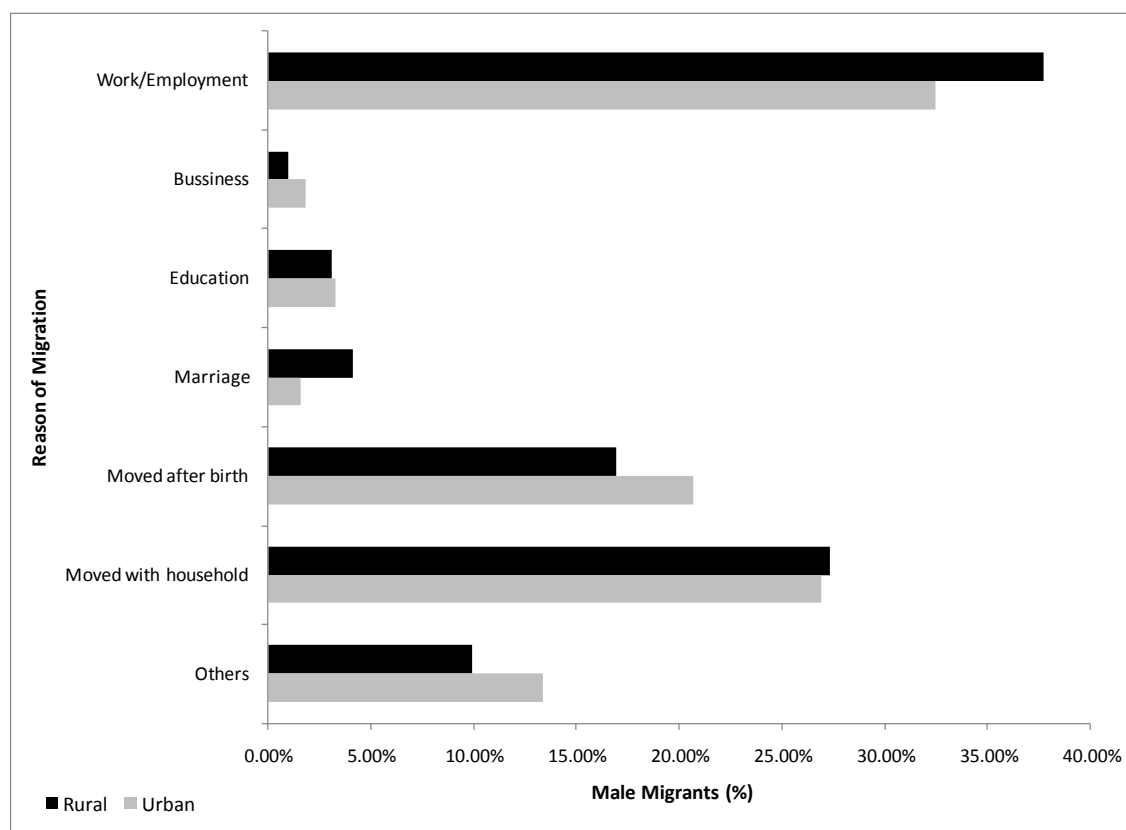


Fig. 1: Reasons of Male Migration

Table 3 given above shows comparative analysis of rural – urban migration for various reasons. According to 2011 census provisional data 37.72% male migrated from rural region for work or employment in Rajasthan whereas this proportion was 32.47% for Urban population, the difference in the proportion was highly significant ($Z = 54.7$, $p < 0.001$), which shows that more rural people migrate for work or employment as compared to urban male.

For business purpose only 0.97% people migrated from rural region in Rajasthan whereas 1.80% people migrated from Urban region for business, here also the difference in proportion was statistically highly significant ($Z = 70.09$, $p < 0.001$).

For Education purpose 3.08% rural male migrated as compared to 3.28% male migration from urban area in Rajasthan for education purpose, here also difference in the proportion was highly significant ($Z = 10.91$, $p < 0.001$).

As far as marriage is concerned 4.09% male migrated in Rajasthan because of marriage whereas 1.55% male migrated due to marriage from urban region in Rajasthan, this difference in proportion was also highly significant ($Z = 130.75$, $p < 0.01$).

16.92% people migrated in rural regions after birth as compared to 20.66% migration in urban region. The difference in proportion was also highly significant ($Z = 89.80$, $p < 0.001$).

In rural region of Rajasthan 27.34% people moved with household as compared to 26.91% from urban region ($Z = 9.01$, $p < 0.001$).

The above analysis shows that there is highly significant difference in the proportion of rural and urban male migrants for different reasons of migration, thus our null hypothesis “There is no-significant difference in the proportion of migration for different reasons from rural and urban migration for male migrants” is rejected and it is concluded that - there is highly significant difference in the proportion of migration for different reasons from rural and urban migration for male migrants.

Table 4: Comparative Analysis of Rural – Urban Female Migration

Reasons of Migration	Rural	Urban	Z	Result
Work/Employment	1.34%	2.17%	102.66	***
Business	0.12%	0.37%	102.84	***
Education	0.36%	1.09%	174.98	***
Marriage	86.33%	65.60%	859.37	***
Moved after birth	2.28%	7.37%	485.51	***
Moved with household	7.29%	18.78%	629.77	***
Others	2.28%	4.61%	222.44	***

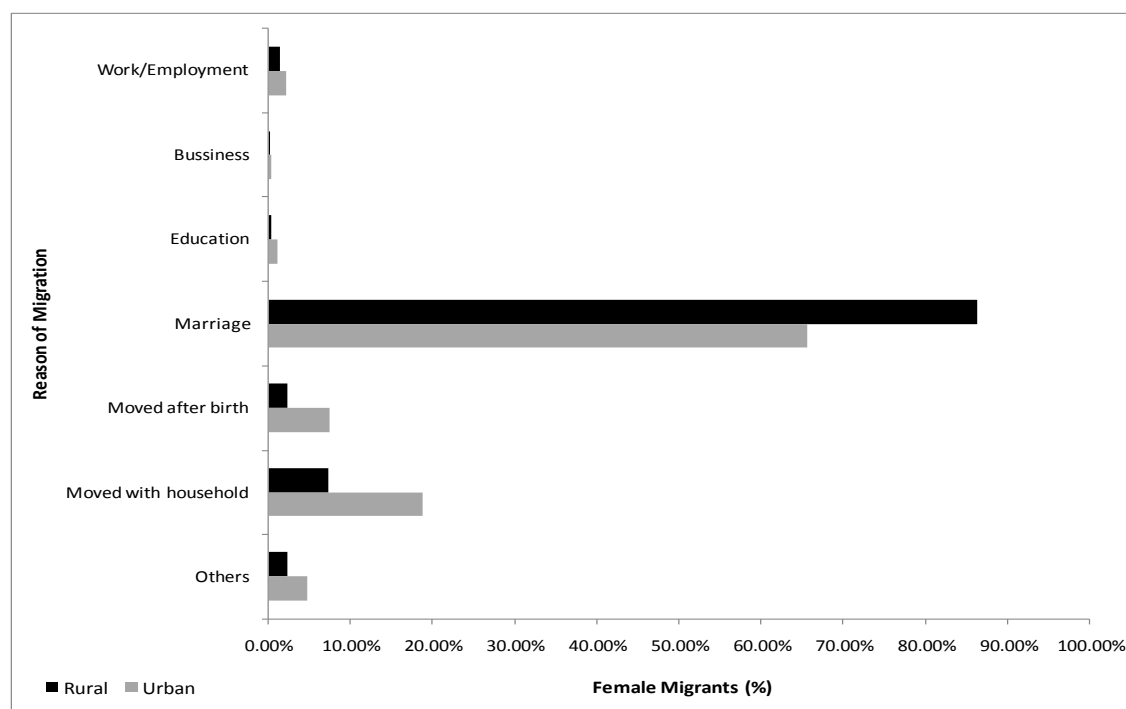


Fig. 2: Reasons of female Migration

Table 4 shows comparative analysis of female migration from rural and urban regions due to various reasons. According to 2011 census migration data of Rajasthan 1.34% female migrated for work or employment from rural region whereas 2.17% female from urban region migrated for work or employment from urban region. The difference in the proportion was highly significant ($Z = 102.66$, $p < 0.001$).

For business purpose 0.12% female migrated from rural area of Rajasthan whereas 0.37% female migrated from urban region. This difference in the proportion was highly significant ($Z = 102.84$, $p < 0.001$), which shows that proportion of female migration from urban region is significantly high in urban as compared to rural.

For education 0.36% female from rural region migrated whereas 1.09% female from urban region migrated for education in Rajasthan, the difference in the proportion was highly significant ($Z = 174.98$, $p < 0.001$).

Migration due to marriage was significantly high from rural region (86.33%) whereas it was 65.60% in urban region. The difference was highly significant ($Z = 859.37$, $p < 0.001$). Thus migration due to marriage for female was high in rural region as compared to urban region.

2.28% female moved after birth from rural region whereas 7.37% from urban region female moved after birth. Thus highly significant difference in the proportion of female migrated after birth from rural and urban region, exists ($Z = 485.51$).

7.29% female moved with household in rural region and 18.78% female from urban region moved with household. This difference in the proportion was highly significant ($Z = 626.77$, $p < 0.001$). Thus above analysis reveals that the main reason of migration for female from rural region is marriage whereas female from urban region migrated due to various reasons.

Thus migration for work or employment for male is greater in rural region whereas more female migrate for work from urban region in Rajasthan. Form business and education and movement after birth is concerned both male and female migrate in larger proportion form urban area as compared to rural area. Migration due to marriage is higher for male and female both from rural region as compared to urban region. Movement with house hold is greater for male in rural region whereas it is higher for female in urban region. Both male and female migrate more in urban region after birth as compared to rural male and female.

The above analysis shows that there is highly significant difference in the proportion of rural and urban female migrants for different reasons of migration, thus our null hypothesis "There is no-significant difference in the proportion of migration for different reasons from rural and urban migration for female migrants" is rejected and it is concluded that - there is highly significant difference in the proportion of migration for different reasons from rural and urban migration for female migrants.

CONCLUSION

The present research paper studied the reasons of migration of rural or urban male or female population of Rajasthan according to data available in 2011 census. The analysis reveals that reasons of migration are different for male and female in Rajasthan. Mainly males in Rajasthan migrate in search of employment or work both in rural as well as in urban region and the main reason of migration for female is marriage. The proportion of male migrants in search of job or employment was significantly more from rural region as compared to urban region. For education and business purpose the proportion of male migrants was significantly high as compared to rural male migration.

As far as female migration is concerned migration of female in search of job or employment was significantly high in urban area as compared to rural area. For business and education the proportion of urban female migrant was more as compared to rural female migrants. Migration due to marriage was high among rural female as compared to urban female.

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