



FACTORS OF MIGRATION IN INDIA: A STUDY

Dr.K.Sankara Reddy

Ward Welfare and Development Secretary, Proddatur Municipality, Y S R Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Abstract

According to data from the 2011 census and the 64th round of the NSSO (2007–08), internal migration in India has grown significantly. Compared to the rural migration rate of 26%, the urban migration rate of 35% was significantly higher. While 59% of urban migrants were from rural areas and 40% were from urban areas, nearly 91% of rural migrants and 8% of urban migrants were from rural areas. In terms of migratory streams, rural-urban migration plays a significant role. The lowest socioeconomic class migrants in metropolitan India are constrained as a result of macroeconomic reforms. A somber and diverse picture of recent migrants who moved before five years is presented by the 2007–08 NSS migration figures. The majority of interstate migration to metropolitan regions is male, indicating less movement across socioeconomic classes. It is supported by the inverse relationship between the interstate migration rate and per capita income. The number of low-income urban migrants is increasing, suggesting that they comprise the majority of migrants. This is not the same as the previous NSS round, where migration and economic status were connected. It is necessary to investigate why migratory patterns have shifted over the past decade. More people from lower socioeconomic groups are moving to urban areas. Urbanization and the socioeconomic divide between rural and urban areas are the root causes of these migration trends. Given current urbanization and regional disparities, the shifting economy may lead to a rise in migration to urban regions. Finding emerging issues, obstacles, and policy priorities for urban growth requires a thorough examination of migratory trends. Integrating jobs and social services with migration policies is the problem at the policy level in order to enhance the welfare of urban migrants.

Key words: Migration, Precedence Growth, Urbanization and socioeconomic.

Introduction

Migration is universal in the modern world. It is a component of global urbanization and industrialization as a result of the growth of transportation and communication. In the majority of nations with industrialization and economic development, there has been evidence of widespread migration from villages to towns, towns to other towns, and nations. One of the three primary factors influencing population growth in any given area is migration, along with fertility and death. But mortality and fertility are biological decisions. Neither at their starting point nor at their final destination do migrants need to register.

Moving is influenced by political, social, cultural, and economic factors. The consequences of these factors vary with time and location. migration does not have a framework. It has an impact on population size, distribution, and composition. People's social, political, and economic lives are more impacted by migration. The freedom to travel, reside, and work anywhere in India is protected by the constitution. Migration is the process of relocating, usually across administrative borders and changing residences, from

one migration-defining region to another (UN 1993). In addition to disrupting space, migration also affects patterns in social life, employment, and education. In order to reorganize their everyday lives in one location, migrants divert from relationships and activities in another. Changes in residency might be temporary, semi-permanent, or permanent (Premi, 1990). A shift of residence within a nation is referred to as internal migration (Dang 2005). Up to 1951, a person was considered a migrant in India if they relocated from their birth district to another district or state. This was known as the migration defining area (MDA). Since 1961, migration data has been collected, treating each urban settlement or revenue village as a separate entity.

Those whose birthplace differs from their enumeration are considered migrants. Based on their birthplace and previous location, the 1971 census included a question about the migrants' place of last residence. If a person's birthplace or last place of residence is different from where they are being counted, they are deemed migrants. The birthplace and census location are the same for non-migrants (Bhagat, 2005).

Since 1961 census, residence duration has been recorded to determine timing. In order to establish the timing of mobility, residence duration has been documented since the 1961 census. The data on duration is divided into four categories: 1–4 years, 5–9 years, 10–19 years, and 20+ years. All migrants are lifetime migrants because their move time is unknown. According to Premi (1990), these are individuals who arrived at the enumeration site at any time and have remained there ever since, whether it was a week prior to the census or decades earlier. Large-scale and regional surveys have been used to collect migration data in India. Nonetheless, the primary source of migration data continues to be the population census.

Literature Review

The body of research on India's major migration causes is to investigate the causes and trends of migration. Numerous studies on the factors influencing migration, including rural-urban migration in India, were identified by Sangita Kumar. Development experts and economists concur that movement is essential for advancement, but the upsetting migration that causes urban overpopulation is unacceptable. Beyond economic considerations, social variables including distance, common language, and migrant mindsets and goals also play a role in rural-urban movement.

The problems in rural India are the reason for the large-scale migration from Bharat to India. But this misconception has the potential to ruin "BHARAT" and agriculture. If the village dies, India will perish. India is going to end. Only when the government's rural development initiatives can convert investments into outcomes with fewer leaks is it feasible. Policymakers may be able to resolve the issue and secure the prosperous future of rural India if they have a better understanding of the dynamics of the mass migration from Bangladesh to India.

Sandhya's book, *Current Trends & Issues of Internal Migration in India: Evidence from NSSO*, looks at the traits, trends, and patterns of migrants across time. The study also looks at gender-specific factors that influence migration from rural to urban areas. The study found that migration trends differed by place, sex, and time period. According to the report, male migration is declining, particularly in rural areas. The LFPR may be impacted and labor mobility may be diminished by stagnant employment growth. Development imbalances and rural-urban economic disparities led to an upsurge in interstate and urban ward migration from underdeveloped states.

This is supported by the ongoing increase in low-income urban migration rates. The findings of regression models support the idea that poorer male migrants move to cities more frequently. It is puzzling that more people are moving from the poorest to the cities, especially in light of the nation's rapid economic development. The most vulnerable and impoverished migrate more frequently as a result of the informalization of the labor market and the unequal distribution of the benefits of economic progress. This makes it challenging to give impoverished migrants in cities work that are both economically viable and sustainable. Enhancing their abilities and output will help them do this. In order to give urban poor migrants, who deal with numerous housing, sanitary, and health challenges, a respectable level of living and social security, policymakers must develop and implement suitable policy measures. This situation has arisen in recent years. Since the majority of these impoverished people work in low-skilled occupations, appropriate steps should be taken to prevent and lessen discrimination at work.

Numerous findings and conclusions were reached by the papers, articles, and journals that examined migration factors and courses. India's migration is examined in this study.

Research Methodology

Objectives of the Study

This study's main goal is to investigate the variables affecting migration in India. To accomplish its main goal, the study set the following goals:

- To examine patterns of migration
- To investigate the causes of migration

Methods and data:

To study the migration in India Who the migration in India what is the reasons and trends of migration for the first time since independence, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas. During the last 50 years rural population has decreased from 82.0 to 68.9 per cent. Level of urbanization increased from 27.81 per cent in 2001 census to 31.6 per cent in 2011 census and the proportion of rural population declined from 72.19 per cent in 2001 census to 68.84 per cent census. It is estimated that approximately 22 million people have migrated from rural to urban areas since 2001.

Trends in Migration

Definition of Migrants

As per NSSO 55th round (1999-2000), A member of the sample household was treated as a migrant if he/she had stayed continuously for at least six months or more in a place (village/town) other than the village/town where he/she was enumerated. The village/town where the person had stayed continuously for at least six months or more prior to moving to the place of enumeration (village/town) was referred to as the 'last usual place of residence' of that migrated person. Shifting of residence within village/town was not considered as an event of migration.

Distribution of Migrants by Migration Streams:

Mobility of people from one region to another is a regular occurrence in any country. If we consider the population of a country an individual may often live in more than one region during his/her life time. The four main basic movements of people in a given country are

Rural to Rural

Rural to Urban

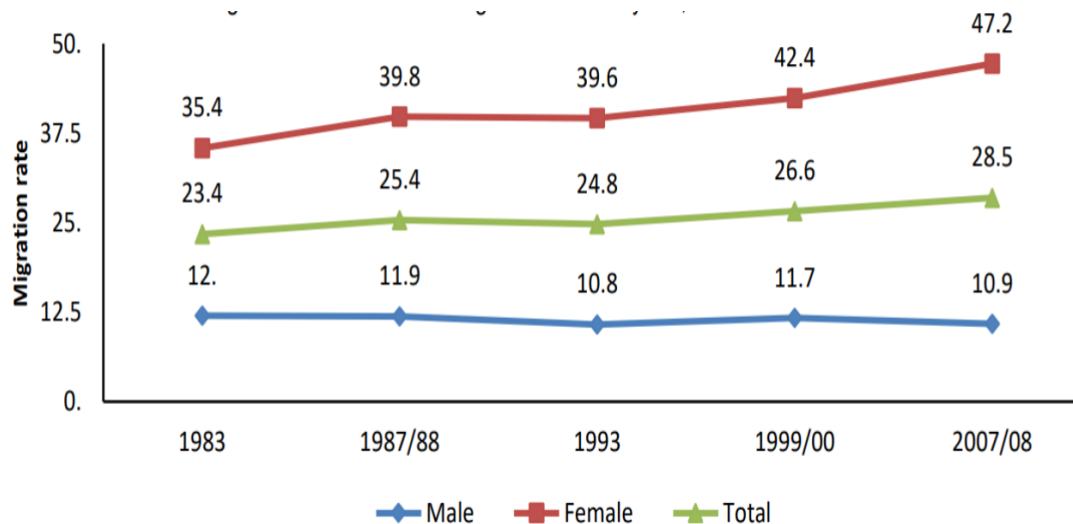
Rural-Urban Migration in India: Determinants and Factors

Urban to Rural

Urban to Urban

Rural-Urban Migration Streams If we see the distribution of internal migrants, at the all-India level, by four types of migration streams, namely, rural-to-rural, rural to urban, urban-to-rural and urban-to-urban for NSS 55th round and NSS 64th round and the corresponding figures estimated for NSS 64th round for each State/U.T. we observe that during 2007-08, rural-to-rural migration was the most dominant migration stream, accounting for nearly 62 per cent of the total internal migrants, followed by rural-to-urban migration stream, which shared nearly 20 per cent of the total internal migrants. The share of urban-to-urban migration stream stood at 13 per cent, while urban-to-rural migration stream shared merely 6 per cent of total internal migrants. However, the pattern displayed by male migrants are distinct from that of female migrants. For male migrants, rural to-urban migration stream was the most dominant one which shared nearly 39 per cent of total male internal migrants, while for female rural-to-rural migration stream shared nearly 70 per cent of the total internal female migrants. For males, the urban-to-urban migration stream shared nearly one-fourth of the total internal male migrants, while for female it was nearly one-tenth. The variation in the shares of the four types of migration streams, for males and females combined, in NSS 64th compared to those in NSS

55th round (1999-2000) is insignificant. However, some changes, in the shares of the migrations streams for male migrants have been observed in 2007-08 compared to that in 1999-2000. It may be seen that the shares of rural-to-rural migration for males has decreased and the shares of rural-to-urban migration has increased in 2007-08 from those of 1999-2000. In NSS 64th round, the share of rural-to-rural migration for males has decreased by nearly 5 percentage points from 32 per cent in 1999-2000 and the shares of rural-to-urban migration has increased by nearly 5 percentage points in 2007- 08 from 34 per cent in 1999-2000. Distribution (per 1000) of internal migrants over the four which shared nearly 39 per cent of total male internal migrants, while for female rural-to-rural migration stream shared nearly 70 per cent of the total internal female migrants 1 1 The percentage of life time migrants presented in migration rate till 1990's remain stagnant while there is a continuous increase in overall migration rate is noticed. For instance, the percentage of migrants in 1993 was 24.8 percent and it increases to 28.5% in 2007/08 and the increase is mainly because of increase in female migration. The trend in male migration also remains similar like the aggregate trend with a slight dip in 2007/08.

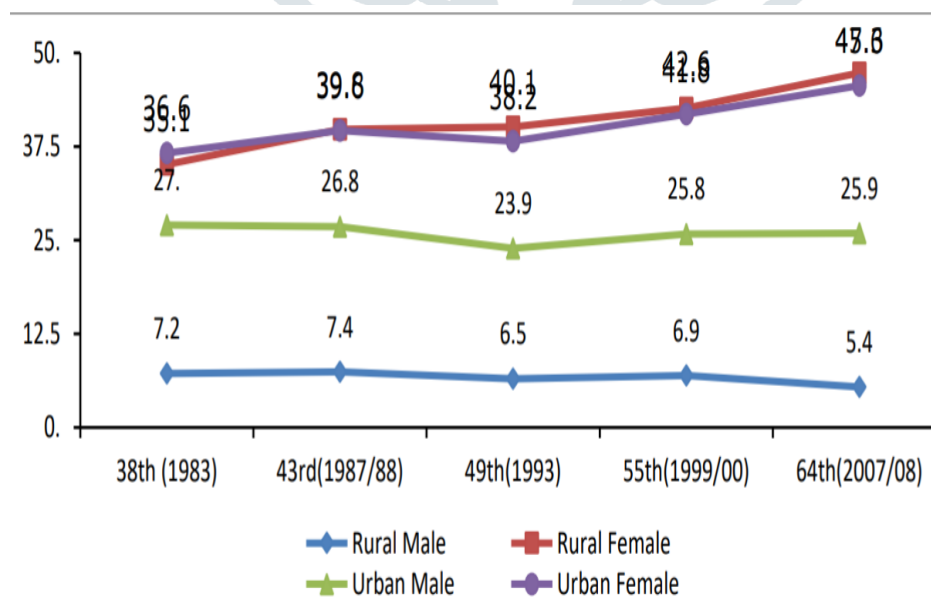


Graph 1

Source : Calculated from NSSO

The male migration rate stagnates and falls from 11.7% to 10.9% in 2007–08, while the female migration rate rises with every NSSO round. Particularly in rural areas, male migration has decreased.

Trends in Internal Migration in India by Residence and Sex, 1983–08.



Graph 2

Source : Calculated from NSSO

Male migration is declining in rural areas (6.9% in 1999/00 to 5.4 percent in 2007/08), while it stays constant in urban areas, according to the pattern of migration by rural-urban status. Rural mobility may be reduced by the implementation of NREGA, while distress-driven migration may be reduced by increases in unemployment (Hann, 2011). Underestimating seasonal migration, which has been extensively noted in numerous studies, is one of the additional factors that may influence the growth of male migration.

On the other hand, female migration increases everywhere. In the context of socioeconomic growth, when female migration has drastically declined and male migration is constant, this is significant. Marriage is the primary driver of female migration, although studies show that with time, economic factors are becoming more important (Shanti, 1991; Sundari, 2005; Arya & Roy, 2006).

Therefore, in order to comprehend current migration trends, it is necessary to look at the geographical aspect of migration. It is necessary to talk about their economic characteristics in order to comprehend the types of people who migrate.

Causes of Migration

Never before have so many people departed from their native countries. A lack of economic opportunities, environmental problems, military conflicts and violence, poor living circumstances, and the widening gap between rich and poor nations are all factors. Migration trends are also influenced by new media and global mobility.

Ethnic groups have migrated to various places in quest of a better living ever since humanity first set foot on Earth. For thousands of years, war has resulted in massive refugee displacement.

In recent decades, global migration has increased to previously unheard-of heights. According to international polls, over 175 million people reside overseas. There are 19.2 million "displaced individuals" or "refugees."

the causes of migration. All things considered, more migrants—especially women—are pursuing education. Men are more likely to claim economic reasons in urban areas than education in rural ones. The fact that men are moving to cities in search of employment indicates that migration is becoming into a means of subsistence. Statistics on female labor force participation from the 66th round of the NSS show that employment rates for rural female migrants fell from 2.06% to 1.78 percent in 2007–2008. Their employment share may be momentarily reduced by slow job growth in development or increasing enrollment in education.

School mobility is on the rise, which is good because it indicates social progress and a pool of skilled workers for the future. The NSSO data shows that over the last five years, urban migration differs from rural migration, particularly for men. Despite an increase in travel for education, the economic and spatial characteristics of migrants reveal that they are primarily disadvantaged and impoverished. Male and female migration determinants by place of residence are also empirically analyzed. Demographic traits include age, marital status, and family size. Area, caste, and education are sociocultural factors that are examined. Economic variables include job status and MPCE.

Table 1: Reasons for Migration by Sex, Residence (less than 5 years), 1999/00, and 2007/08.

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007/08						
Employment	43.02	2.78	29.67	1.78	51.81	4.76
Education	17.34	4.42	23.12	2.78	13.54	7.67
Marriage	1.79	64.58	3.59	78.14	0.6	37.82
Family moved	22.07	21.03	20.03	10.32	23.42	42.17
Others	15.78	7.19	23.6	6.99	10.63	7.58
1999/00						
Employment	39.19	2.91	30.92	2.06	46.05	4.78
Education	11.83	2.19	11.42	1.49	12.16	3.73
Marriage	2.75	64.62	4.8	76.53	1.04	38.4
Family moved	25.33	21.91	25.76	12.71	24.97	42.15
Others	20.90	8.37	27.10	7.21	15.78	10.94

Source: Calculated from NSSO

Regardless of region, migration trends appear to be different for men and women. Therefore, four sets of regression models, irrespective of sex, demonstrate that migratory factors differ by gender and place in order to comprehend the types of people participating and their purpose for migrating. Rural migration is more common among male graduates. Economic class increases the likelihood of male migration. This illustrates how affluent males are moving to rural regions.

Men without jobs, wage/salary workers, and casual workers are more likely to migrate. Male migration is still influenced by economic factors. In contrast to rural India, migration odds in urban areas decline with economic status. The only people who migrate more than the poorest are affluent males. Men who work for a living or on a contract are more likely to migrate than those who don't.

Males with higher secondary education migrate less than those without. In general, one of the main reasons why men migrate to cities is poverty. Regardless of where they live, women who are wealthier and better educated are more likely to migrate. Although the first two are not significant in urban India, females' migration risks increase with economic class in both rural and urban locations after adjusting for other socioeconomic factors. The migration rate of female wage earners was higher than that of non-workers, indicating economic incentive.

This demonstrates how education and female migration are positively correlated. Migration as a method of subsistence has been demonstrated in recent years by the migration of impoverished men to metropolitan areas for livelihood reasons. Job opportunities are increased by the labor market's informalization and urbanization. Rural communities migrate in search of economic opportunities in order to survive.



	Male		Female	
Explanatory variables	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Age	0.992	0.985***	0.915***	0.939***
Age square	1.000***	1.000***	1.000	1.000**
Marital status(NM/Others)				
Currently Married	1.868***	1.758***	89.835***	13.272***
Hhsize	0.545***	0.492***	0.767***	0.695***
Hhsize square	1.022***	1.021***	1.010***	1.012***
Caste(others)				
ST	0.915**	1.243***	0.906**	1.384***
SC	0.777***	0.844***	1.057	1.065
OBC	0.890***	0.977***	0.916***	1.045
Education(Illiterate)				
Primary	0.964	0.928	0.984	0.697***
Sec/HS	0.932*	0.907**	1.445***	0.969
Graduate+	1.152**	0.936	2.682***	1.147**
Economic status(poorest)				
Poor	1.088**	0.751***	0.948	0.943
Middle	1.404***	0.732***	1.145***	0.944
Rich	1.886***	0.870***	1.472***	1.136**
Richest	2.722***	1.235***	1.764***	1.359***
Employment(Not in LF)				
Self	0.980	0.952	0.832***	0.746***
Wage/salary	4.590***	2.636***	2.877***	1.327***
Casual	1.450***	1.425***	0.921*	1.065
Unemployed	2.368***	1.125	2.151***	1.116
Region(North)				
Central	0.428***	0.620***	1.170***	1.270***
East	0.378***	0.674***	0.478***	0.865***
North east	0.687***	0.410***	0.108***	0.228***
West	1.228***	1.111***	1.607***	1.053

(Source: Estimated from NSSO, 64th round) Table 2 Factors associated with Migration by sex and place of residence(recent migrants)

Push and Pull Factors

For millennia, the reasons behind migration have evolved. Although labor migration was different in the 18th and 19th centuries than it is today, some cases remain the same.

Push and pull factors are the two categories of migratory factors. Generally speaking:

- Economic, political, cultural, and environmental environments all have push and pull factors.
- Nigeria demonstrated restrictions and impediments during the 1970s and 1980s.

Migration is driven or attracted by push and pull influences. One's home nation is associated with strong push factors. Usually, there is a problem in the country of migration. Migration is typically the result of a challenge. The following lists a variety of push factors. A flaw or adversity that pushes someone away is called a push factor. The location of a nation is one of the pull factors. The north and south poles of a magnet are analogous to push and pull.

Of the 608 migrants polled, three-fifths cited either a lack of non-agricultural jobs (push) or more employment opportunities in Bangalore (pull). Of these, 8% selected only push factors, 10% selected both, and 82% selected only pull forces. Over five-sixths of the migrants surveyed selected either the pull of increased expected income after moving or the push of lack of money.

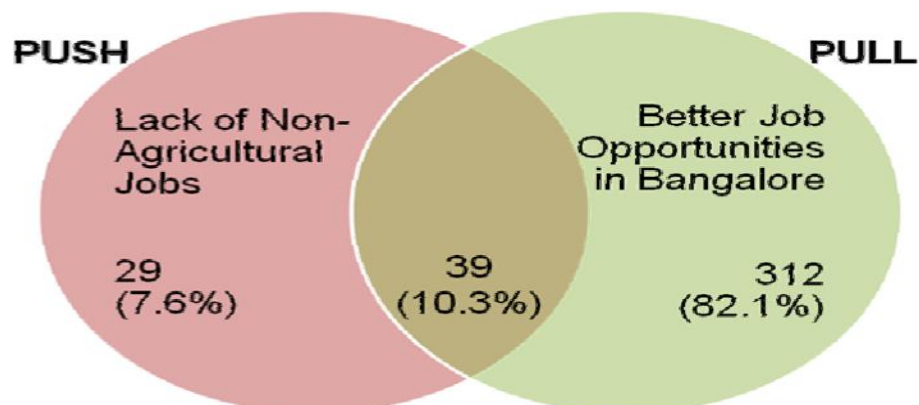
23% selected only push, 38% selected only pull, and 38% selected both. This implies that push and pull components have a greater semantic overlap. There are still those folks for whom it is just push and pull. Just four of the twelve causes of migration—six push and six pull—are listed here. For each of the twelve causes, we can categorize migrants into "only push," "only pull," and "both push and pull" subtypes. In order to obtain further information, we asked migrant above 21 respondents in our main survey why they chose Bangalore in addition to the reasons for their migration. However, we do not report these causes here because they are comparable to those driving city migration. To determine the migrant's income discrepancy, we compared their present pay to their previous employment. Todaro's theory that migration is caused by income disparities can be tested.

GRAPH OF PUSH AND PULL:

Overlap of Push and Pull – The case of Job Opportunities



Overlap of Push and Pull Factors -The case of Income



Conclusion and Findings

Managing the migration of Indians. when people think that time-controlled movement is safe and satisfactory. When people believe that pull factors—such as employment opportunities, improved living conditions, freedom of religion or politics, enjoyment, education, better medical care, security, family relations, industry, and higher chances of courtship—are positive, there is no migration. Since the majority of Indians are BPL, people look to the government for assistance. The largest migration in 2019 was due to COVID-19, the stream of migration from rural to urban areas in rural India. However, rural-urban migration

is unaffected by rural poverty, rural household employment, or the rural-urban pay gap. Despite some successes, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was unable to fulfill its objective of reducing labor migration by offering locally available jobs in rural areas. A major contributing factor to NREGA's limited influence is the misunderstanding that labor migration is a "issue" of poverty and a "push-and-pull" aspect of the economy.

It frames poverty as a rural problem that needs to be solved by rural development, implying that "the poor" want to farm. Labor migration is driven by social factors and evolving notions of modernity rather than merely economic concerns. The objectives of the impoverished go beyond just survival. Although it is unlikely to decrease labor mobility, NREGA has improved the migration chances of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It might lessen migration that causes distress. According to the 64th round of the NSS on "Migration in India," the scheduled tribe (ST) had the lowest percentage of rural migration, at about 24 percent. MNREGA could increase seasonal rural-urban migrations by providing jobs for rural residents during the slow season, but it is too early to tell. Indian cities will see less population pressure as excess rural labor finds employment in their local towns. Permanent migration will also be impacted by the MGNREGA. Although the precise effect is uncertain, it is reasonable to assume that the built infrastructure and heightened activity in the rural economy due to increased purchasing power will result in more permanent jobs being created, which will lessen the need to relocate.

Findings

As more people are forced to leave their native countries by economic, political, social, and environmental factors, managing migration has grown more challenging in recent decades. enhanced employment or education, reuniting of families, climate change, or natural disasters.

Reliable data on demographics, cross-border migrations, internal displacement, diasporas, labor markets, seasonal trends, education, and health must be gathered, examined, and utilized in order to develop policies that balance the benefits and drawbacks of migration. Regional cooperation can protect the integrity of migration and lessen its negative impacts. In addition to ensuring longer-term economic growth and enhancing human capital, sustainable development can support regional and international development objectives.

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