



## A Brief Analysis of Trends and Reasons for Migration in India

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**Abstract:** Migration profile of population is very important for the development of the nation, especially nation like India where people can move from one state to another which is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution of India under Article 19(1). Migration is one of the major components of population change. Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihoods is a key feature of human history. The word migration is derived from the Latin word migrate which means change in ones residence or shifting of an individual or a group of individuals from one physical space to another. Labour migration is one of the integral features in economic growth and development process of the nation. Majority of surveys highlights that there is an increasing trend in labour migration over the years. According to National Sample Survey record dated 2007-2008 reveals that about 28.3% of the workforces in India are migrants.

**Keywords:** Migration, Labour, Workforce, Business, Education, Family.

### Introduction:

Migration profile of population is very important for the development of the nation, especially nation like India where people can move from one state to another which is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution of India under Article 19(1). Migration is one of the major components of population change. People are basically and emotionally attached to their original homesteads, however lakhs of people move from their origin place to other place in order to settle their because of job opportunities, better wages, advanced education system, good health facilities, entertainment and for many other reasons. The word migration is derived from the Latin word migrate which

means change in ones residence or shifting of an individual or a group of individuals from one physical space to another. Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihoods is a key feature of human history (Srivastava and Sasikumar, 2003). These moves might be of short to long distance as well as of short to long duration (Kosinski and Prothero, 1975; Massey, 1990, Stone, 1975). It is evident from the available literature that there is a widespread occurrence of temporary and seasonal migration for employment in developing countries (Brauw, 2007). Temporary migration is also one of the most significant livelihood strategies, adopted among the poorest section in rural India, pre dominantly in the form of seasonal mobility of labour (Bremen,



1978; Rogaly et al., 2001). Temporary migration, often used interchangeably with circular, seasonal, short-term and spontaneous migration, has been a subject of much discourse. It is a sort of mobility where the economic activity of a person is moved but not the usual residence (Bilsborrow et al., 1984). Researchers and statisticians differ on the definition of temporary migration in respect to the duration of stay. However there is an agreement on the fact that the temporary but uninterrupted absence from the place of origin is an important condition for temporary migration (Hugo, 1982; Zelinsky, 1971). In essence, temporary migration is a move made for a short period of time with the intention of returning to the place of usual residence. An important group of circular migrants consists of seasonal migrants, those who combine activities in several places according to seasonal labour requirements. Six months is generally used as the maximum duration of a temporary move (Mberu, 2006, Srivastava and Sasikumar, 2003).

Labour migration is one of the integral features in economic growth and development process of the nation. Majority of surveys highlights that there is an increasing trend in labour migration over the years. According to National Sample Survey record dated 2007-2008 reveals that about 28.3% of the workforces in India are migrants. Migration plays pivotal role in fuelling Indian economy by allowing labours to work any part of India based on the need of the area.

**Objective of the Paper:** The Present Research paper wants to know the reasons and trends of migration in India.

**Research Methodology:** This paper is presented by reviewing various secondary sources like books, journals, Census reports and various other webliographical sources.

### **General Theoretical Reasons for Migration**

Generally demographers classifies reason for migration is of two categories, they are;

- A) **Push Factors:** push factors makes people to leave their residence or their origin place due to learn job opportunities, famine, drought, local conflicts, political intolerance and many other things. The push factors made people to leave their original home States because of various factors like low productivity win in their own vicinity, lesser agricultural incomes, unemployment, under employment, lack of better economic opportunities, mismatch of talent and jobs, lack of natural resources, more dependency on agriculture and allied activities, make people to move from their place of origin to other place in search of better employment and better life.
- B) **Pull factors:** pull factors attract people different parts of the nation. They are educational opportunities, better economic opportunities, warm weather, peaceful location and many other things. The pull factors such as better public services, better employment opportunities, living condition, better socio economic condition attracts people to move from one part of country to another part.



### Results and Discussions

**Table No 1.1 Migrants classified by place of last residence outside India, 2011**

Countries	No of Migrants	% of total Migrants
Total migration	53,63,099	100
Migration from neighboring countries	47,66, 231	88.9
Afghanistan	6,476	0.1
Bangladesh	27,47, 062	51.2
Bhutan	7,964	0.1
China	18,114	0.3
Myanmar	59,282	1.1
Nepal	8,10,158	15.1
Pakistan	9,18,982	17.1
Sri Lanka	1,98,193	3.7

**Source: Census of India, 2011**

Migrants classified by place of last residence outside India, according to 2011 census the data represents migration from neighboring countries into India. More than half i.e. 51.2 percent of the population is migrated from Bangladesh followed by Pakistan which has 17.1 percent of migration,

Nepal migrant's accounts around 15.1 percent followed by Sri Lanka with 3.7 percent. Myanmar has 1.1 percent of migrants followed by China, Bhutan, and Afghanistan which are roughly estimated below 0.5 percent of migration to India.

**Table No 1.2 Reasons and Streams of Intercensal Migration**

	Work and Business	Education	Family related	Others	Total
Rural to Rural	6.4	2.7	24.1	7.7	47.4
Rural to Urban	24.3	4.8	40.6	7.9	22.1
Urban to Rural	8.9	2.7	55.6	7.3	7.9
Urban to Urban	17.5	3.4	47.9	12.9	22.6
Total	16.0	3.3	35.6	8.9	100

**Source: Census of India 2011**



Table number 1.2 gives us information with respect to regions and streams of intercensal migration. Migration which falls under four categories is as follows; migration from rural to rural area, migration from rural to urban areas, migration from urban to rural areas, and migration from urban to urban areas. The report of the working group on migration prepared by Ministry of housing and urban poverty alleviation provides us the information about reasons and streams of inter censal migration. Accordingly from the census data year 2011 rural to rural migration of about 24.1 percent is with respect to family related issues, followed by 6.4 percent of people migrate for work and business purpose, about 7.7 percent of the people migrate due to other reasons and about 2.7 percent of people migrate for the purpose of education in rural to rural migration scenario. The census data year 2011 with respect to rural to urban migration of about 40.6 percent is with respect to family related issues, followed

by 24.3 percent of people migrate for work and business purpose, about 7.9 percent of the people migrate due to other reasons and about 4.8 percent of people migrate for the purpose of education in rural to urban migration scenario. The census data year 2011 with respect to urban to rural migration of about 55.6 percent is with respect to family related issues, followed by 8.9 percent of people migrate for work and business purpose, about 7.3 percent of the people migrate due to other reasons and about 2.7 percent of people migrate for the purpose of education in urban to rural migration scenario. The census data year 2011 with respect to urban to urban migration represents about 47.9 percent is with respect to family related issues, followed by 17.5 percent of people migrate for work and business purpose, about 12.9 percent of the people migrate due to other reasons and about 3.4 percent of people migrate for the purpose of education in urban to urban migration scenario.

**Table No 1.3 Share of Migrant Workers in Total Workers by Major Sectors**

Sectors	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Primary</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>75 %</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>13 %</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Public Services</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Traditional Services</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Modern Services</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>56%</b>

**Source: Census of India 2011**

Table number 1.3 provides us the information about the share of migrant workers in total workers by Major sectors in rural and urban areas male and female wise. Majority of about 16 percent of

male migrants work under public services and modern services followed by 13% percent of male migrants are under manufacturing sector, about 10% of male migrants work under traditional services,



8 % of male migrants are under construction service and 4% of male migrants work under primary sector. In contrast to this Majority of about 73 percent of female migrants work under primary sector followed by 73% percent of female migrants are under construction service, about 69% of female migrants work under public services, 65% of female migrants are under traditional services 66% are under modern services and 59% of female migrants work under primary manufacturing sector in rural areas of India. On the other hand Majority of about 40 percent of male urban migrants work under public services and modern services followed by 38% percent of male migrants are under manufacturing sector, about 32% of male migrants work under Construction services, 29 % of urban male migrants are under traditional services and 20% of male migrants work under primary sector. In contrast to this Majority of about 67 percent of female migrants work under construction service followed by 65% percent of female migrants are under primary sector, about 56% of female migrants work under public services, 55% of urban female migrants are under traditional services 52% are under modern services and 51% of female migrants work under primary manufacturing sector in urban areas of India's primary sector.

#### **Conclusion:**

Hence to conclude migration as a concept and phenomena is very deeply affecting the peoples of various Nations. Globalised world has no boundaries. People from one Nation can move to another Nation. The world has become a small village due to migration and globalization. The tagline for Migration of the people is better living conditions and greater chances of migrating. Indians have migrated to

various states of the nation in search of employment, better job facilities, better living conditions and many more reasons which is making India a diverse nation consisting of all types of people where they can reside and freely move and settle in any part of India without any restrictions.

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