



Exploring Reasons of Migration in India

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Abstract

Migration a significant process of population dynamics and it helps in the distribution of people across regions. The study of migration is very important in India which is the second most populated and one of the largest countries with huge socio-economic, demographic and physical disparities. In India, people not only migrate from rural to urban areas but also from urban to urban areas. In the country, small and medium sized towns especially in underdeveloped states are characterised by low level of industrialisation, lack employment opportunities and high level of unemployment. Therefore, the male population of these small and medium sized urban centres is forced to migrate towards highly industrialised and large urban centres for employment purposes. In this context the present paper aims to explore the pattern of migration as well as state-wise in-migration, out-migration and net migration rates in India. Besides, an emphasis has been given to investigate the reasons for male migration by state and duration of residence. The present study is based on Census of India 2001 and 2011. The results have revealed that in India a very large number of people have been found migrants. However, majority of the migrants both in the rural and urban areas were intra-district migrants, followed by inter-district migrants and inter-state migrants. High outward net-migration rate has been observed in the underdeveloped and low urbanised states. On the other hand, industrialised and developed states have experienced inward net-migration. Majority of the male migrants in both the life time and inter censal migration moved for economic motives.

Keywords: Migration, Reason, Inter-state

Introduction

Sources of Data and Methodology

The present study is based on data obtained from Census of India 2001 and 2011. Census of India collects data on migration by place of birth and place of last residence. On the basis of place of birth a migrant is a person who is enumerated at a village/town at the time of census other than their place of birth. While according to place of last residence criteria a person is considered as migrant if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence (Census of India, 2001). Place of birth data has been used to demonstrate migration by distance as well as to examine the migration rates by state. Migration rate has been computed as number of migrants per hundred persons. Besides, other simple statistical methods including percentages and ratios have also been used to analysed the data.

Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of study are as follows:

1. To examine the pattern of migration by type of migration and sex in India.
2. To analyse state-wise in-migration rates, out-migration rates and net-migration rates in India during 1991-2001 and 200-2011.
3. To investigate the reasons for male migration by states, duration of residence and age groups of migrants in India.

Pattern of Migration by Place of Birth and Distance

Place of birth is one of the prime criterion to differentiate migrants and non-migrants. To identify various types of migrants, Census of India records the place of birth of every

person in the country. On the basis of place of birth 300.98 million people (29.26 percent) were recognised as internal migrants in India in 2001 (Census of India 2001). But as per the Census of India 2011 the number of internal migrants increased to 441.63 million people (36.37 percent) have been identified as migrants by place of birth. It should be noted that in 2011 the share of inter-state migrants have declined as compared to 2001. In 2001, male migrants comprised 29 percent while female migrants constituted 71 percent. This indicates that in India the population movement is female dominated. However, this female dominated migration in the country is mainly restricted to marriage or associational migration and in most cases is confined to short distances. Therefore, female representation in economic migration is very little, however, during recent years females are also increasingly migrating for employment purposes and education as well. On the basis of administrative boundaries migrants have been classified into intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migrants.

Table 1 depicts the distribution of internal migrants in India by place of birth. From the table it is evident that in India majority of the migrants moved from one place to another within the district of their birth. Table 1 shows that as much as 60.40 percent of the total migrants by place of birth were identified as intra-district migrants, i.e., they changed their place of residence within the district boundary. In intra-district migration the proportion of male migrants represented half of the total male migrants across all boundaries while the proportion of female migrants was 65.04 percent of the total female migrants in India. This indicates that in India majority of the people, especially females are migratory over short distances, i.e. they migrate within the district boundary. In case of females this type of

migration is determined by marriages usually between rural areas while in case of males such type of migration is mainly guided by work, ‘moved with households’ and ‘moved after birth’. In intra-district migration, males also move from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood. Many poor rural people who are unable to get any employment in the villages usually migrate to urban areas within the district of their birth.

Inter-district migration, in which people change their place of usual residence from one district to another district but remain within the state of their birth, represented one-fourth of the total internal migration. In inter-district migration the proportion of male and female migrants to the total male and female migrants was at 28.40 percent and 24.36 percent correspondingly. Again inter-district migration, in case of females, is largely governed by marriage, and associational migration in which females generally follow their husbands and parents while inter-district male migration is usually directed towards urban and industrial areas for economic reasons.

It is interesting to note that only 14 percent of the total migrants moved from their state of birth to another state. Inter-state migration is of great significance because it involves change of residence over long distance and thus involves greater cost of migration in terms of cost of travel, cost of living and identity, and is largely motivated by economic factors, particularly in case of males. Nearly 23 percent of the total male migrants were identified as inter-state migrants that is they moved from one state to another state. However, only about one-tenth of the total female migrants were reported to have moved from one state to another state. Inter-state migration in India is caused due to

variations in social, economic, demographic and physical factors among different states of India. Inter-state migration is specially directed towards the industrialised, urbanised and rich states. In case of males, inter-state migration is governed by the economic factors of employment and business, also a quite handsome proportion of younger population especially from middle and high class population move for education.

The distribution of male and female migrants on different spatial scales presented a very contrasting picture in rural and urban areas. In rural areas an overwhelming majority of the migrants changed their place of residence within the district boundary, i.e. they migrated from one part of the district to another part but remained within the district. In rural areas nearly three-fourths (73 percent) of the total migrants were identified as intra-district migrants while in urban areas the proportion of the intra-district migrants was restricted to slightly more than one-third (35 percent) of the total migrants. In rural areas the proportion of inter-district migrants was only 20.20 percent while in urban areas inter-district migrants represented 36.37 percent of the total migrants. Inter-state migrants accounted only 6.95 percent of the total migrants in rural areas while in urban areas the share of inter-state migrants to the total migrants was as high as 28.55 percent. This indicates that the rural areas in India are primarily dominated by short distance migration, especially intra-district migration henceforth a very little representation of long distance migrants. But in case of migration in urban areas three types of migrants almost represented an equal share particularly in case of male migrants (Ahmad 2013).

Table 1: Distribution of Migrants by Type of Migration in India, 2001 and 2011

| Area | Type of Migration | 2001 | | | | | 2011 | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | | Migrants in Percent | | | Sex Ratio in Percent | | Migrants in Percent | | | Sex Ratio in Percent | |
| | | P | M | F | M | F | P | M | F | M | F |
| Total | Intra-district | 60.4 | 49.04 | 65.04 | 23.5 | 76.5 | 59.80 | 55.18 | 61.95 | 29.27 | 70.73 |
| | inter-district | 25.53 | 28.4 | 24.36 | 32.2 | 67.8 | 27.45 | 27.09 | 27.62 | 31.3 | 68.7 |
| | inter-state | 14.07 | 22.55 | 10.6 | 46.5 | 53.5 | 12.75 | 17.74 | 10.43 | 44.14 | 55.86 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 31.72 | 68.28 |
| Rural | Intra-district | 72.85 | 68.4 | 73.96 | 18.72 | 81.28 | 71.69 | 74.1 | 70.97 | 23.62 | 76.38 |
| | inter-district | 20.2 | 20.68 | 20.08 | 20.41 | 79.59 | 22.37 | 18.68 | 23.46 | 19.08 | 80.92 |
| | inter-state | 6.95 | 10.92 | 5.96 | 31.32 | 68.68 | 5.94 | 7.22 | 5.56 | 27.77 | 72.23 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 19.94 | 80.06 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 22.85 | 77.15 |
| Urban | Intra-district | 35.09 | 32.48 | 37.43 | 43.86 | 56.14 | 41.00 | 40.22 | 41.65 | 44.90 | 55.10 |
| | inter-district | 36.37 | 35.01 | 37.6 | 45.61 | 54.39 | 35.49 | 33.73 | 36.97 | 43.5 | 56.5 |
| | inter-state | 28.55 | 32.51 | 24.97 | 53.97 | 46.03 | 23.52 | 26.04 | 21.38 | 50.68 | 49.32 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 47.38 | 52.62 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 45.76 | 54.24 |

Note: P=Persons, M=Males, F=Females

Source: Calculations based on Census of India 2001 and 2011.

Table 1 also portrays the sex differentials among the migrants at various spatial scales. In India female migrants constitute the lion’s share of total migration as according to Census of India 2001, 71 percent of the total migrants were females while male migrants represented only 29 percent of the total migrants. In all type migration, i.e. the intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migration the ratio of female migrants was higher than male migrants. Moreover, in rural areas the ratio of female migrants was even higher as they comprised about 80 percent of the total migrants. In urban areas, in both the intra-district and inter-district migration the sex ratio of the migrants was slightly in favour of females. As far as inter-state migration in urban areas is concerned, sex ratio slightly inclined in favour of male

migrants because male migrants accounted about 54 percent of the total migrants while female migrants represented 46 percent of the total migrants.

Migration Rates in India by States

State-wise in-migration, out-migration and net-migration rates in India during 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 have been shown in Table 2. The analysis has revealed that at the state level the migration rates were highly uneven among various states. This may be attributed to variations in demographic, social, economic, physical, political and overall development situation prevailing in different states. In 2001 and 2011 the highest outward net-migration rate was

observed in Bihar. Bihar's outward net-migration stood - 2.68 percent and -2.62 percent. The second highest outward net-migration rate was experienced by Uttar Pradesh. Outward net-migration rate from Uttar Pradesh was -2.02 in 2001 and -1.72 percent in 2011. However, in terms of absolute numbers Uttar Pradesh experienced the largest net out-migration. Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh also recorded outward net-migration rates. Among north-eastern states Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, and Assam emerged as out-migrating states. While in south India, Kerala and Tamil Nadu experienced outward net-migration. In India in the post liberalisation period, especially during 1991-2001 inter-state migration has significantly increased

but streams of migration at the state level continue to be directed towards developed, industrialised and urbanised states namely Maharashtra, Haryana, Delhi, Punjab and Gujarat. The growth rate of inter-state migration was recorded 80 percent in Maharashtra 70 percent in Haryana, followed by Delhi 63 percent, Punjab 56 percent and Gujarat about 50 percent during 1991-2001. These states attract population from almost all states, especially underdeveloped, rural states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha etc. Though, majority of the remaining states emerged as out-migrating but all of them were not poor (Bhagat, 2011).

Table 2: State-wise Migration Rates in India (in Percent) during 1991-2001 and 2001-2011

| Name of State | 1991-2001 | | | 2001-2011 | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | In-Migration Rate | Out-Migration Rate | Net- Migration Rate | In-Migration Rate | Out-Migration Rate | Net- Migration Rate |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1.09 | 1.54 | -0.45 | 0.56 | 0.95 | -0.38 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3.56 | 3.12 | 0.44 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 0.50 |
| Punjab | 3.91 | 2.40 | 1.51 | 3.56 | 1.81 | 1.75 |
| Chandigarh | 36.24 | 16.28 | 19.97 | 22.98 | 11.88 | 11.10 |
| Uttarakhand | 4.88 | 4.87 | 0.01 | 5.30 | 3.56 | 1.74 |
| Haryana | 7.26 | 3.47 | 3.79 | 6.02 | 2.91 | 3.11 |
| Delhi | 22.32 | 4.75 | 17.57 | 13.49 | 4.59 | 8.91 |
| Rajasthan | 1.61 | 2.21 | -0.60 | 1.44 | 1.97 | -0.53 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.79 | 2.81 | -2.02 | 0.71 | 2.43 | -1.72 |
| Bihar | 0.69 | 3.37 | -2.68 | 0.32 | 2.93 | -2.62 |
| Sikkim | 5.39 | 1.49 | 3.90 | 5.05 | 1.68 | 3.37 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 7.98 | 1.39 | 6.59 | 4.52 | 1.52 | 3.00 |
| Nagaland | 2.68 | 4.14 | -1.46 | 2.56 | 1.14 | 1.41 |
| Manipur | 0.24 | 1.62 | -1.39 | 0.24 | 1.43 | -1.19 |
| Mizoram | 3.17 | 4.55 | -1.37 | 1.86 | 0.77 | 1.09 |
| Tripura | 1.44 | 0.83 | 0.61 | 1.08 | 0.78 | 0.31 |
| Meghalaya | 1.83 | 1.12 | 0.71 | 1.44 | 0.96 | 0.48 |
| Assam | 0.53 | 1.22 | -0.69 | 0.46 | 0.94 | -0.48 |
| West Bengal | 1.03 | 1.04 | -0.01 | 0.75 | 1.07 | -0.32 |
| Jharkhand | 2.24 | 2.75 | -0.51 | 2.00 | 2.02 | -0.02 |
| Odisha | 0.71 | 1.36 | -0.65 | 0.74 | 1.42 | -0.68 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1.88 | 2.46 | -0.58 | 1.86 | 1.15 | 0.72 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1.64 | 1.70 | -0.05 | 1.25 | 1.62 | -0.37 |
| Gujarat | 2.68 | 1.07 | 1.61 | 3.17 | 0.89 | 2.28 |
| Daman and Diu | 46.76 | 5.20 | 41.56 | 39.35 | 2.94 | 36.41 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 33.56 | 2.43 | 31.13 | 26.57 | 1.92 | 24.65 |
| Maharashtra | 4.01 | 1.11 | 2.90 | 3.25 | 1.07 | 2.17 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.62 | 0.94 | -0.32 | 0.72 | 0.98 | -0.26 |
| Karnataka | 1.91 | 1.67 | 0.24 | 2.42 | 1.51 | 0.91 |
| Goa | 10.10 | 2.72 | 7.38 | 9.29 | 2.79 | 6.49 |
| Lakshadweep | 8.53 | 2.09 | 6.44 | 7.17 | 4.98 | 2.19 |
| Kerala | 0.78 | 1.44 | -0.66 | 0.94 | 1.49 | -0.55 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.46 | 1.18 | -0.71 | 0.93 | 1.03 | -0.10 |
| Pondicherry | 12.84 | 4.28 | 8.56 | 10.04 | 8.66 | 1.38 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 10.33 | 2.74 | 7.59 | 7.11 | 3.08 | 4.03 |

Source: Calculations based on Census of India 2001 and 2011.

Urban Out-Migration in India by States

It should be noted that in India there is huge variations in the level of urbanisation across the states. On one hand some states and union territories have very high level of urbanisation and industrialisation such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Delhi etc. and on the other hand some states have low level of urbanisation and industrialisation like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha etc. The urban areas especially small and medium sized towns of low urbanised and low industrialised states are characterised by scarcity of

employment and business opportunities. Therefore, the urban population of underdeveloped states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc is forced to out-migrate towards the industrialised and developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, Punjab etc. It should be noted that most of the inter-state out-migration for employment and business is dominated by male population. State wise share of inter-state out-migrants by sex has been presented in Table 3.

It is seen from the table that Uttar Pradesh with more than one-fourth of the urban out-migrants accounted for the largest share of inter-state urban out-migrants among the states in India in 2001. Moreover, the share of urban male out-migrants was even higher as it contributed 28.72 percent of the total urban male out-migrants in India. While, the proportion of female migrants from Uttar Pradesh was 23.26 percent to the total urban female out-migrants in India. It is interesting to note that though Uttar Pradesh' share in the total urban population of the country is only about 12 percent yet it contributed to over one-fourth of the total urban out-migrants in the country. This clearly reveals that there is dearth of employment and other economic and social opportunities in the urban areas of the state. Therefore it has emerged as the leading contributor of out-migrants from its urban areas.

The second most prominent supplier of out-migrants from urban areas was Bihar with about 14 percent of the total urban out-migrants in the total urban male out-migration in India. Bihar accounted for about 17 percent urban male out-migrants and nearly 11 percent of the urban female out-migrants in the country. As Bihar is also one of the least urbanised and least developed states of India, here also the absence of employment opportunities has emerged as one of the prime reasons for high out-migration. Out-migration of more educated, technical, professionals and young people from Bihar has caused the scarcity of able and young people in the state. The third important state facing the problem of urban out-migration was Rajasthan. Rajasthan contributed to nearly 6 percent of the total urban out-migrants in India. Thus these three less developed states namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan contributed to about 47 percent of the total urban out-migrants and 51.5 percent of the total urban male out-migrants in India. Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu each shared around 4 percent of the urban out-migrants in India. These states are relatively more urbanised and industrialised states and urban out-migration may be contributed to large proportion of urban population and also due to return migration from the urban areas of these states. The proportion of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Haryana and Punjab each revolved around 3 percent. The share of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Odisha and Delhi each was about 2 percent in the total urban out-migration in the country. Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Assam separately constituted about 1 percent urban out-migrants in India in 2001. While the proportion of other remaining states separately was less than 0.50 percent in the total inter-state urban out-migration in the country. The sex ratio of inter-state urban out-migrants in India (Table 3) shows that it was in favour of males. In case of less developed states like Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand etc., out-migration was male dominated, while in case of developed states like Delhi, Maharashtra, Goa and Haryana it was female dominated. Male migration from one urban area to another is increasingly becoming the more visible migration stream, particularly across the state boundaries. The movement of higher proportion of migrants under this stream across the states clearly reveals the disparities among the urban areas of within and across the states. Considerable proportion of migrants move from one urban area to another particularly from small and medium size towns to big cities especially for economic reasons.

Table 3: Lifetime Inter-State Urban Out-Migrants in India by States, 2001

| State of Birth | Out-Migrants in Percent | | | Sex Ratio in Percent | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Uttar Pradesh | 26.21 | 28.72 | 23.26 | 59.15 | 40.85 |
| Bihar | 14.21 | 16.72 | 11.26 | 63.51 | 36.49 |
| Rajasthan | 6.29 | 6.16 | 6.44 | 52.85 | 47.15 |
| Maharashtra | 4.72 | 3.91 | 5.66 | 44.76 | 55.24 |
| Karnataka | 4.39 | 4.02 | 4.83 | 49.40 | 50.60 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4.28 | 4.10 | 4.49 | 51.71 | 48.29 |
| West Bengal | 3.89 | 3.83 | 3.96 | 53.12 | 46.88 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 3.80 | 3.46 | 4.20 | 49.12 | 50.88 |
| Gujarat | 3.72 | 3.35 | 4.16 | 48.54 | 51.46 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3.67 | 3.00 | 4.46 | 44.10 | 55.90 |
| Kerala | 3.61 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 52.26 | 47.74 |
| Haryana | 3.60 | 2.93 | 4.37 | 44.04 | 55.96 |
| Punjab | 3.52 | 3.06 | 4.07 | 46.80 | 53.20 |
| Jharkhand | 2.36 | 2.33 | 2.40 | 53.27 | 46.73 |
| Uttarakhand | 2.34 | 2.26 | 2.44 | 52.03 | 47.97 |
| Odisha | 2.05 | 2.37 | 1.68 | 62.41 | 37.59 |
| Delhi | 1.95 | 1.33 | 2.68 | 36.84 | 63.16 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1.25 | 1.10 | 1.44 | 47.23 | 52.77 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.13 | 53.05 | 46.95 |
| Assam | 1.02 | 0.96 | 1.10 | 50.47 | 49.53 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.49 | 50.88 | 49.12 |
| Chandigarh | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.47 | 47.53 | 52.47 |
| Goa | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.28 | 44.59 | 55.41 |
| Pondicherry | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.27 | 44.16 | 55.84 |
| Nagaland | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.17 | 48.04 | 51.96 |
| Tripura | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 54.50 | 45.50 |
| Manipur | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 55.18 | 44.82 |
| Meghalaya | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 47.48 | 52.52 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 52.21 | 47.79 |
| Daman & Diu | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 49.98 | 50.02 |
| Sikkim | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 50.89 | 49.11 |
| Mizoram | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 53.05 | 46.95 |
| A & N Islands | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 49.69 | 50.31 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 43.34 | 56.66 |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 63.64 | 36.36 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 53.97 | 46.03 |

Source: Calculations based on Census of India, 2001.

Reasons for Migration in India

Migration of people is motivated by a complex set of reasons including economic and social incentives, demographic factors, conflict and political instability. Family reunification, seeking a better education and the effects of climate change and natural hazards are also important drivers of migration. People from undeveloped and poor areas may also migrate because they have no other viable option to sustain their livelihoods in their place of origin (FAO IFAD IOM WFP. 2018). The migrants react to push as well as pull factors, that migration is a reaction to opportunities elsewhere, and that they often manage to profit from their move (de Haan, 1997). Likewise, Goldscheider has pointed out that migration to large cities often linked to the push of rural economic stagnation than to the pull of urban opportunities (Goldscheider, 1987). In India reasons for migration are collected based on place of last residence with rural/urban and with male/female distinctions. Census of India 2001, collected seven reasons for migration from place of last residence with rural/urban and male/female distinction. These reasons consisted of work/employment, business, education, marriage, 'moved after birth', 'moved with households' and 'others'. A combination of push and pull factors may stimulate he

migration decision from a specific region. D. J. Bogue (1969) pointed out that migration is a response of human beings to economic, social, and demographic forces at the place of origin and destination. As discussed above that on the basis of distance all the migrants can be divided into three categories namely intra-district migrants, inter-district and inter-state migrants. Each category of migrants is motivated by a different set of conditions. Therefore in the following sections an effort has been made to investigate the reasons for migration for each of these categories of migration from both rural and urban areas.

Reasons for Intra-District Migration

From Table 4 it is seen that at intra-district level work/employment did not play a decisive role moving people from the origin. However, from the rural areas slightly less than one-fourth of the total migrants moved for work/employment from one part to another part within the district of their residence. From the urban areas also nearly one-fifth migrants cited work/employment as the reason for their migration. In intra-district migration close to one-fourth of male migrants from both the rural and urban areas cited ‘moved with household’ as the reason of their migration. About one-fourth male migrants from the rural and nearly 22 percent from the urban areas moved within the district of their enumeration for economic reasons (work/employment and business). An overwhelming majority of females from both the rural and urban areas moved for marriage. About half of the female migrants from the urban areas reported marriage as the reason for their migration.

Reasons for Inter-District Migration

Compared to intra-district migration, in inter-district migration the share of male migrants was higher for work/employment or for economic reasons. About 42

percent male migrants from the rural areas and nearly one-third male migrants from the urban areas moved, for work/employment, from one district to another within the state of their enumeration. Nearly 4 percent migrated from one district to another for the purpose of business. At the inter-district level too, ‘moved with household’ as a reason for migration was responsible for about one-fourth of male migration from both the rural and urban areas.

Reasons for Inter-State Migration

In India inter-state lifetime male migration was predominantly for work/employment from both the rural and urban areas. Nearly 59 percent of the lifetime male migrants moved for work/employment from rural areas to both the rural and urban areas of other states. About 4 percent lifetime rural male migrants moved for business to other states. From the urban areas too, half of the total lifetime inter-state migrants moved for economic reasons (45.34 percent for work/employment and 4.99 percent for business). At the inter-state level the second most significant reason for lifetime male migration was cited as ‘moved with household’ as about one-fourth of the males from urban areas and close to about one-fifth from rural areas moved for this reason. ‘Moved after birth’ as a reason of migration accounted 6.66 percent of the total lifetime inter-state urban male out-migration in India. 3.68 percent male migrants were found to have migrated from urban areas for education. However, from rural areas only 1.49 percent lifetime male migration was determined by education. Marriage as a reason for migration was of least importance from both the rural and urban areas. ‘Other’ reasons for inter-state lifetime male migration contributed to about 14 percent and 12 percent males from the urban and the rural areas respectively.

Table 4: Reasons for Lifetime Male Migration in India by Last Residence (In Percent), 2001

| Type of Migration | Last Residence | Work/employment | Business | Education | Marriage | Moved after birth | Moved with household | Others | Total |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|
| Intra-District | Rural | 23.03 | 2.55 | 3.92 | 5.47 | 16.91 | 22.86 | 25.26 | 100 |
| | Urban | 19.27 | 2.77 | 1.75 | 1.47 | 22.36 | 24.66 | 27.72 | 100 |
| Inter-District | Rural | 42.01 | 3.38 | 3.61 | 2.75 | 9.61 | 23.15 | 15.50 | 100 |
| | Urban | 34.72 | 3.37 | 3.79 | 1.20 | 12.32 | 27.30 | 17.29 | 100 |
| Inter-State | Rural | 59.07 | 3.57 | 1.49 | 1.05 | 4.16 | 18.66 | 12.00 | 100 |
| | Urban | 45.34 | 4.99 | 3.68 | 0.79 | 6.66 | 24.24 | 14.30 | 100 |

Source: Calculations based on Census of India, 2001.

Table 5 displays the percentage distribution of inter-censal male migration at intra-district, inter-district and inter-state level from both the rural and urban areas by reasons. It is important to note that work/employment constituted a higher proportion of male migrants from both rural and urban areas in inter-censal male migration (compared to lifetime migration) at intra-district, inter-district and inter-state levels. However, the proportion of male migrants in inter-district and inter-state inter-censal migration for

business has reduced in comparison to lifetime migration. It is also significant to note that male migration for education has accounted a higher proportion in inter-censal migration compared to lifetime migration from both the rural and urban areas at intra-district, inter-district and inter-state levels. At inter-state level about 7 percent females from rural areas and nearly 5 percent females from urban areas moved for work/employment.

Table 5: Reasons for Inter-Censal Male Migration in India by Last Residence (In Percent), 1991-2001

| Type of Migration | Last Residence | Work/employment | Business | Education | Marriage | Moved after birth | Moved with household | Others | Total |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|
| Intra-District | Rural | 25.86 | 2.58 | 8.53 | 3.87 | 14.02 | 25.99 | 19.14 | 100 |
| | Urban | 24.21 | 2.87 | 3.79 | 1.40 | 23.89 | 29.21 | 14.64 | 100 |
| Inter-District | Rural | 43.07 | 3.18 | 6.78 | 1.96 | 8.31 | 24.70 | 12.00 | 100 |
| | Urban | 35.82 | 3.00 | 6.93 | 1.02 | 10.22 | 30.01 | 12.98 | 100 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|
| Inter-State | Rural | 62.53 | 2.97 | 2.47 | 0.73 | 3.39 | 19.71 | 8.20 | 100 |
| | Urban | 46.26 | 3.91 | 6.60 | 0.65 | 5.06 | 25.99 | 11.52 | 100 |

Source: Calculations based on Census of India, 2001.

Reasons for Urban Out-Migration in India by States

In any study on migration the investigation of motivational factors of migration are extremely important. Motivational factors may be push or pull or a combination of both. In India, wide regional and state level disparities exist in physical, economic, industrial, social and demographic dimensions. These disparities have led to the flows of people from one state to another state, especially from underdeveloped, less urbanised and industrially backward states to the more industrialised and urbanised states with high socio-economic and employment opportunities. Therefore to have broader understanding of out-migration from various states it is imperative to look into the reasons for inter-state out-migration. Searches for jobs and better employment possibilities are among the basic reasons for migration towards big urban centre. Generally the lack of employment possibilities in area of origin and the greater job opportunities in places of destination are the most important factors in understanding migration patterns. Whatever other factors are involved in the analysis of migration, the economic motive looms very large (Goldscheider, 1987).

From Table 6 it is evident that in 2001, for lifetime out-migrants from urban areas of most of the states the significant reason was work/employment. In some of the states this reason accounted for more than half of the total out-migrants moving from the urban areas. Poor people from the urban areas, especially from small and medium size towns of less developed states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan etc. migrate to big industrial and metropolitan cities to find livelihood. Thus generally people migrate to find employment and also for education and business in big urban areas (Groetschel et al. 2000) while Devi, et al (2009) have pointed out Migration occurs in search of survival, fulfilment and better life. Therefore, in majority of the states work/employment emerged as the most significant reason for urban male out-migration and it was followed by ‘moved with household’. The largest share of out-migrants due to work/employment was accounted from urban areas of Kerala. Due to work/employment about 55 percent of the total out-migrants moved to other states (Table 6). In Kerala, business (as a reason for out-migration of males from the urban areas)

constituted about 4 percent of the total out-migrants from the state. Kerala is one of the out-migrating states and out-migration from the urban areas has supplied educated and technical persons to various states. The level of literacy is very high in Kerala. Therefore educated males from Kerala have migrated to other states, many of whom are occupying very high positions in several states. The second most prominent reason for out-migration from Kerala was ‘moved with households’. However, this reason accounted only 15.52 percent, and was followed by other reasons (11.44 percent) and ‘moved after birth’ (7.83 percent). The second most important state having the largest proportion of urban male out-migrants due to work/employment was Uttar Pradesh that constituted 54.25 percent of the total urban male out-migrants from the state. Business, as a reason for male out-migration from the urban areas of the Uttar Pradesh constituted nearly 4 percent of the total urban male out-migrants. Thus these two reasons namely work/employment and business constituted 58 percent of the total urban male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh. This clearly proves that there is a lack of economic opportunities in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh. There are large numbers of small and medium size towns in Uttar Pradesh. But the economic and industrial base of these towns is not sound enough to provide work/employment to their own residents. Therefore these towns are increasingly losing their male population. ‘Moved with household’ contributing to slightly less than one-fourth of the total urban male out-migrants was the second important reason for urban male out-migration from Uttar Pradesh and was followed by other reasons (12.42 percent). ‘Moved with household’ which is also called as associational migration i.e. the movement arising out of accompanying parents or any other member of the family was the second most important reason among lifetime migrants. Though work/employment was the overriding reason for male out-migration from the urban areas of almost all states in India but this reason accounted for higher proportion of male migrants from the urban areas of other less developed and less industrialised states like Odisha (54.19 percent), West Bengal (53.49 percent), Bihar (52.38 percent), Uttarakhand (50.63 percent) etc.

Table 6: Reasons for Lifetime Urban Male Out-Migration by States in India (In Percent), 2001

| State of Out-Migration | Work/employment | Business | Education | Marriage | Moved after birth | Moved with household | Others | Total |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|
| Jammu & Kashmir | 34.13 | 3.31 | 7.12 | 0.45 | 2.60 | 32.89 | 19.51 | 100 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 46.32 | 2.63 | 5.85 | 0.62 | 4.63 | 26.16 | 13.80 | 100 |
| Punjab | 39.65 | 4.86 | 2.58 | 0.60 | 5.63 | 31.79 | 14.89 | 100 |
| Chandigarh | 24.36 | 1.63 | 2.34 | 0.34 | 9.05 | 44.20 | 18.08 | 100 |
| Uttarakhand | 50.63 | 1.79 | 4.16 | 0.69 | 2.99 | 27.00 | 12.75 | 100 |
| Haryana | 41.36 | 5.53 | 3.09 | 0.77 | 5.48 | 30.80 | 12.98 | 100 |
| Delhi | 32.06 | 2.97 | 3.09 | 0.72 | 4.23 | 37.03 | 19.91 | 100 |
| Rajasthan | 38.41 | 13.90 | 2.97 | 0.57 | 7.29 | 24.20 | 12.66 | 100 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 54.25 | 3.76 | 2.79 | 0.52 | 3.84 | 22.42 | 12.42 | 100 |
| Bihar | 52.38 | 5.44 | 5.23 | 0.54 | 2.80 | 19.87 | 13.74 | 100 |
| Sikkim | 31.47 | 4.12 | 11.02 | 0.77 | 3.06 | 28.05 | 21.51 | 100 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 27.99 | 2.28 | 13.81 | 0.45 | 2.39 | 28.46 | 24.62 | 100 |
| Nagaland | 31.58 | 3.63 | 11.15 | 0.73 | 2.71 | 29.65 | 20.54 | 100 |
| Manipur | 30.70 | 4.65 | 29.95 | 0.69 | 1.21 | 18.40 | 14.40 | 100 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Mizoram | 27.67 | 2.17 | 25.27 | 0.55 | 1.66 | 23.65 | 19.03 | 100 |
| Tripura | 33.60 | 11.87 | 8.59 | 0.69 | 1.70 | 24.78 | 18.77 | 100 |
| Meghalaya | 33.78 | 4.50 | 6.15 | 0.99 | 2.45 | 34.63 | 17.50 | 100 |
| Assam | 38.43 | 7.33 | 4.67 | 0.80 | 2.60 | 27.81 | 18.36 | 100 |
| West Bengal | 53.49 | 5.54 | 3.47 | 0.60 | 3.86 | 19.80 | 13.25 | 100 |
| Jharkhand | 42.32 | 3.90 | 7.77 | 0.87 | 4.19 | 26.35 | 14.60 | 100 |
| Odisha | 54.19 | 3.68 | 4.36 | 0.63 | 4.65 | 19.45 | 13.04 | 100 |
| Chhattisgarh | 42.24 | 2.40 | 5.69 | 0.64 | 7.07 | 29.03 | 12.92 | 100 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 42.00 | 3.56 | 3.85 | 0.84 | 9.18 | 26.99 | 13.58 | 100 |
| Gujarat | 34.99 | 6.27 | 3.76 | 0.50 | 13.54 | 22.99 | 17.94 | 100 |
| Daman & Diu | 28.95 | 9.49 | 3.97 | 0.68 | 16.20 | 20.85 | 19.86 | 100 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 41.79 | 6.01 | 3.64 | 1.10 | 11.51 | 21.40 | 14.55 | 100 |
| Maharashtra | 34.27 | 6.66 | 2.04 | 0.83 | 12.48 | 25.89 | 17.83 | 100 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 45.90 | 3.68 | 5.77 | 1.09 | 8.25 | 21.68 | 13.62 | 100 |
| Karnataka | 46.25 | 2.74 | 2.60 | 1.15 | 13.75 | 19.86 | 13.66 | 100 |
| Goa | 37.73 | 1.59 | 5.74 | 0.64 | 14.74 | 23.19 | 16.37 | 100 |
| Lakshadweep | 46.82 | 2.34 | 21.07 | 0.67 | 2.34 | 16.05 | 10.70 | 100 |
| Kerala | 55.08 | 3.95 | 5.31 | 0.87 | 7.83 | 15.52 | 11.44 | 100 |
| Tamil Nadu | 49.50 | 5.19 | 2.28 | 2.25 | 7.77 | 19.84 | 13.18 | 100 |
| Pondicherry | 22.72 | 1.65 | 2.43 | 3.76 | 38.05 | 17.72 | 13.68 | 100 |
| A & N Islands | 31.08 | 1.23 | 6.41 | 1.02 | 3.37 | 36.88 | 20.01 | 100 |
| India | 45.34 | 4.99 | 3.68 | 0.79 | 6.66 | 24.24 | 14.30 | 100 |

Source: Calculations based on Census of India 2001.

Reasons for Urban Male Out-Migration by Age Groups and Duration of Residence

The study of reasons of out-migration in relation to duration of residence is very significant because it shows what prompted people to leave an area during a particular period of time. Table 7 (a) and Table 7 (b) illustrate reasons of urban male out-migration by duration of residence for all ages and for 15-59 years of age respectively. This has been analysed to investigate the effect of age on different reasons of migration. Duration of residence of urban male out-migrants in India has been classified into four categories, viz. less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years and 10 years and above. From the tables it is clear that for all ages work/employment accounted for nearly 30 percent of the urban male out-migration during less than 1 year duration of residence while the same reason of migration for 15-59 years of age contributed to about 48 percent of the urban male out-migration in the same duration of residence, i.e. less than 1 year. Similarly work/ employment reported higher share in all duration of residence for migrants

between 15-59 years of age compared to migrants of all ages. This may be attributed to the fact that male out-migration for work/ employment generally occurs between the age 15-59 years that is for economically active population. Therefore 15-59 years of age in all duration of residence, work/ employment contributed to the higher proportion of migrants compared to the migrants of all ages. Similarly, higher proportion of urban male out-migration has been observed for business and education for each category of duration of residence for 15-59 years of age in comparison to all ages. But, 'moved after birth' as a reason of out-migration is mainly associated with infant children and thus this reason accounted higher proportion in all category of duration of residence for all age which included the children too compared to 15-59 years of age. The reason 'moved with households' consisted about one-fourth of all the reasons in each category of duration of residence for all the migrants but for the population of 15-59 years of age its proportion was lower for the duration of residence less than 1 year, 1-4 year and 5-9 years.

Table 6 (a): Urban Male Out-Migration by Reasons for Migration by Duration Residence for All Ages (In Percent), 2001

| Types of Reasons | Less than 1 Year | 1-4 Years | 5-9 Years | 10 Years and above |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| | 30.12 | 35.75 | 36.12 | 37.08 |
| Business | 2.19 | 2.99 | 3.86 | 4.86 |
| Education | 5.84 | 8.55 | 2.23 | 1.13 |
| Marriage | 0.47 | 0.97 | 1.26 | 1.58 |
| Moved after birth | 13.11 | 11.16 | 15.16 | 15.73 |
| Moved with household | 25.50 | 28.30 | 29.62 | 26.25 |
| Others | 22.76 | 12.29 | 11.74 | 13.37 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Calculations based on Census of India 2001.

Table 6 (b): Urban Male Out-Migration by Reasons for Migration by Duration of Residence for 15-59 Years of Age (In Percent), 2001

| Types of Reasons | Less than 1 Year | 1-4 Years | 5-9 Years | 10 Years and above |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| Work/Employment | 47.74 | 54.84 | 55.23 | 38.76 |
| Business | 3.36 | 4.49 | 5.85 | 4.98 |
| Education | 7.96 | 11.59 | 3.50 | 1.20 |
| Marriage | 0.75 | 1.49 | 1.95 | 1.61 |
| Moved after birth | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 13.81 |
| Moved with household | 13.80 | 17.34 | 23.06 | 26.76 |

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Others | 26.25 | 10.11 | 10.19 | 12.88 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Calculations based on Census of India 2001.

Conclusion

The present paper reveals that in India a very large proportion of the population migrated from one part of the country to another. However, India the lion's share of the migrants moved over short and medium distances, i.e. they moved within the district of their birth or across the district boundary within the state of their birth and a lowest proportion of migrants moved across the state boundary, especially in case of rural areas. Moreover, in 2011, the share of inter-state migrants has declined in both the rural and urban areas compared to 2001. Intra-district and inter-district migration were highly dominated by the female migrants while the inter-state migration was almost balanced between both the sexes. In case of less developed states like Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand etc, out-migration was male dominated while in case of developed states like Delhi, Maharashtra, Goa, Haryana etc. it was female dominated.

Male migration was mainly stimulated by economic motives while motivation for female migration revolved around marriage or associational migration. Therefore, females' representation in economic migration is low. However, during the recent times females are also increasingly migrating for economic purposes and also for education. Urban male out-migration from most of the north-eastern states was dominated by social reasons specifically by education and moved with household. Pattern of urban out-migration was highly uneven. The most significant out-migrating states included Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. Majority of the urban male out-migrants from poorer state like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha etc. were largely motivated by economic reasons especially lack of employment opportunities in the small and medium size towns and saturation as well as stagnation of large cities of these states. Urban male out-migration for education has increased rapidly and it is evident by the fact that out-migrants with less than one year of duration and 1-4 year of duration have accounted for higher proportion compared to the out-migrants with 5-9 years and more than 10 years of duration. At state level it is very clear that among the out-migrating states, Uttar Pradesh has assumed a very significant position. It contributed to the largest share of urban male out-migration in India and the majority of the out-migrants cited work/employment and business, i.e. economic reasons for their migration.

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