

Contemporary Pattern & Issues of Internal Migration in India Evidence from NSSO

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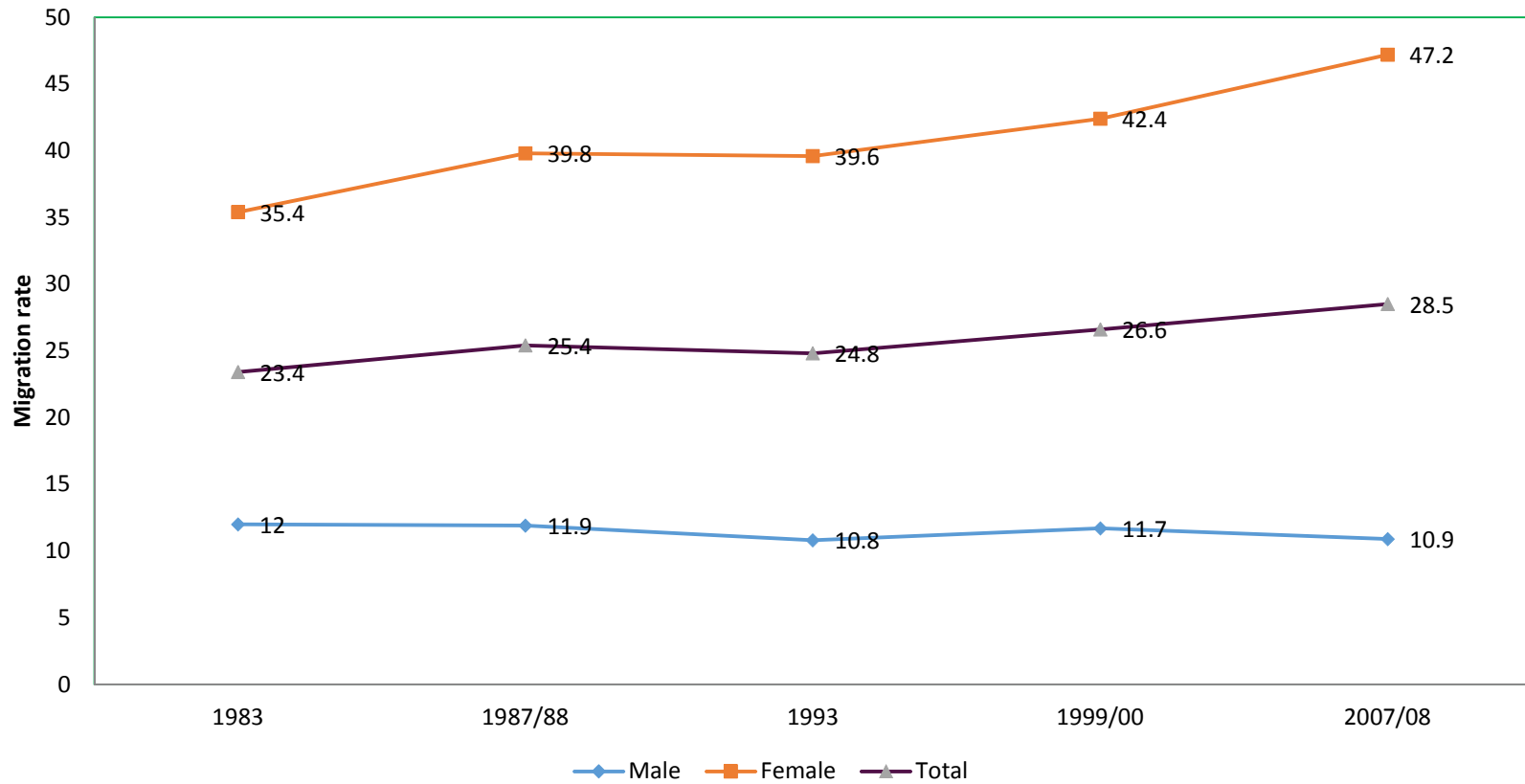
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The Context

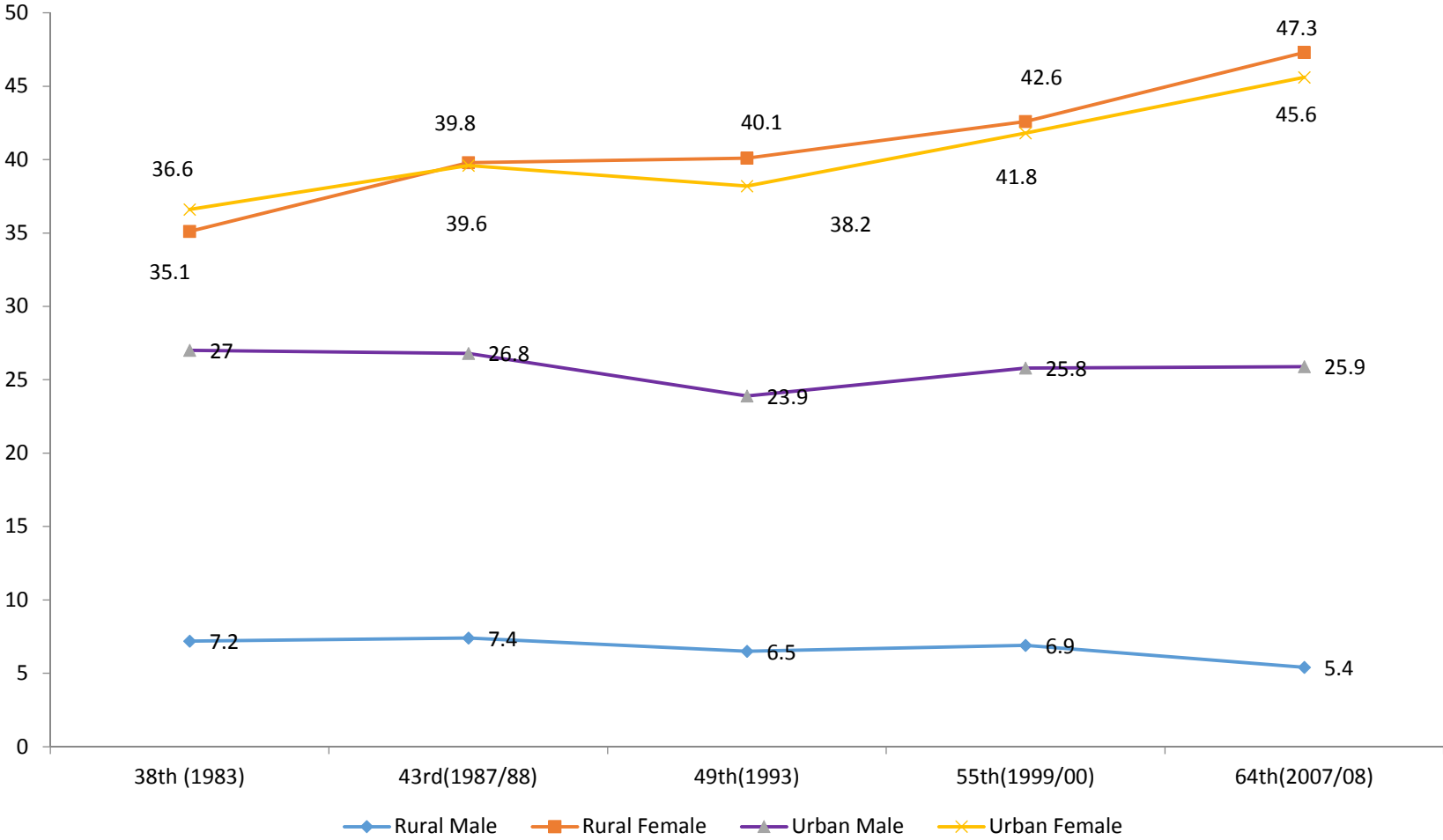
- Post reform period and migration.
- Contrasting reasons for increasing mobility
- Interface of push/pull factors has led to emergence of new migration pattern
- Economic compulsion or increasing aspiration related factor?.
- A critical investigation in to trends and pattern

Trends in Migration

Figure-1: Trend in Internal Migration in India by sex, 1983-2008

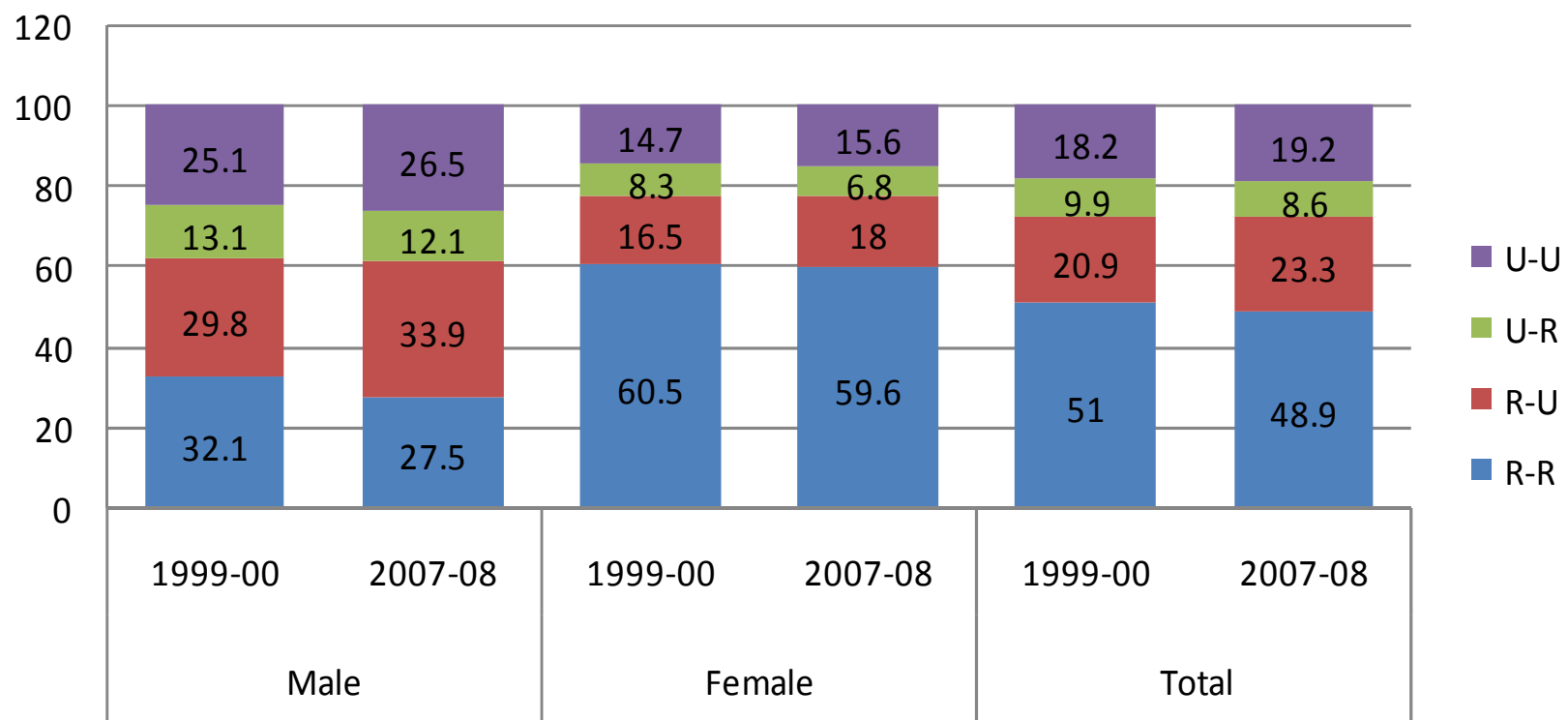


Migration by Place of residence & Sex, 1983-08



Rural-Urban Distribution

Figure-3: Streamwise distribution of migrants by sex, NSS 1999/00 & 2007/08(Duration<5yr)



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- Declining male migration in rural area : NREGA, undercounting of short duration migrants
- Increase in female migration
 - Importance of other socio-economic factor beyond migration
- Increase in Rural-urban migration among male
 - Poverty, declining farm and non-farm employment

Table-1: Percentage distribution of migrants in different distance categories, NSS, 1999/00 & 2007/08 (Duration<5yr)

Types of migration	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
2007/08						
Intra-district	37.59	59.05	52.5	69.57	27.71	38.32
Inter-district	34.71	30.33	27.77	24.15	39.31	42.51
Inter-state	26.27	10.33	17.77	6.07	31.9	18.72
International	1.43	0.29	1.95	0.21	1.08	0.45
1999/00						
Intra-district	47.78	63.09	59.84	71.98	37.77	43.47
Inter- district	30.94	26.64	23.06	21.18	37.47	38.67
Inter-state	19.72	9.94	15.08	6.53	23.57	17.46
International	1.56	0.34	2.01	0.31	1.19	0.4

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- Pattern of migration flow vary from rural to urban area across gender
- In rural intra-district migration dominates while in Urban it is higher for inter-district
- A significant increase in inter-state migration in urban area among male while for female it is inter-district migration

Table- 2: Rural-Urban distribution of migrants according to distance and sex, 1999/00 & 2007/08

	Inter-district		Inter-state	
2007/08	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural-Rural	18.27	45.86	13.32	27.77
Rural-Urban	30.29	20.67	43.44	31.65
Urban-Rural	13.62	6.98	13.65	11.26
Urban-Urban	37.82	26.49	29.59	29.32
1999/00				
Rural-Rural	21.73	45.63	14.49	28.2
Rural-Urban	30.92	21.36	39.82	28.43
Urban-Rural	12.07	9.08	20.19	17.01
Urban-Urban	35.28	23.93	25.5	26.36

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- Urban-urban stream contributes to increase in inter-district migration for both male and female
- Increase in Interstate migration is largely due to increase in proportion of migrants in rural-urban and urban-urban flow.
- Whether the increase in interstate migration is from better off or the lower socio-economic class?

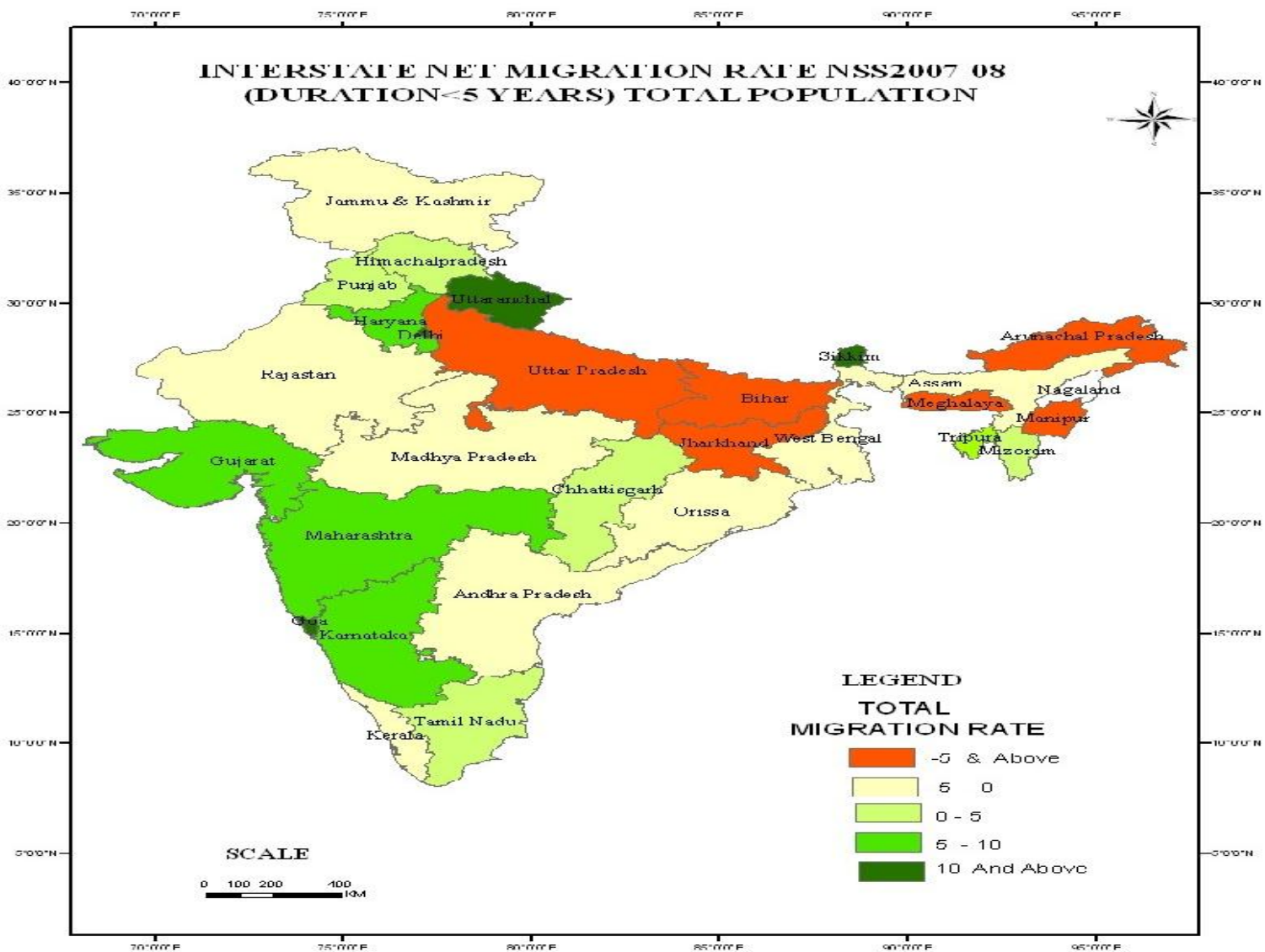


Table-4: Interstate net migration rate (Duration<5yr), NSS 1999/00 & 2007/08

State	2007/08		1999/00	
	M	F	M	F
Andhra	-2.31	-1.59	0.91	-0.03
Assam	-2.28	-2.44	-1.52	-1.13
Bihar	-23.25	-12.3	-13.77	-10.64
Delhi	93.38	44.57	-18.74	-26.81
Gujarat	13.77	5.19	2.88	3.47
Haryana	5.08	7.73	18.94	25.07
Karnataka	12.84	5.73	-2.98	-1.42
Kerala	-2.44	1.1	0.69	-0.46
MP	-0.87	-1.65	2.41	2.89
Maharashtra	13.51	6.1	12.56	10.44
Orissa	-6.71	-1.87	0.3	-0.93
Punjab	7.92	1.29	13.96	3.31
Rajasthan	-2.46	-0.16	-3.4	-0.35
Tamil Nadu	1.55	0	0.47	0.77
Uttar Pradesh	-11.59	-5.52	-2.69	-2.18
West Bengal	-2.55	1.6	1.4	3.45

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- Agriculturally and industrially developed states are the migrant receiving states
- Flow of migration to states like Punjab, Haryana declines over time.
- Findings show at low level of development high interstate out migration .

Economic characteristics of migrants by MPCE class, NSS, 1999/00 & 2007/08

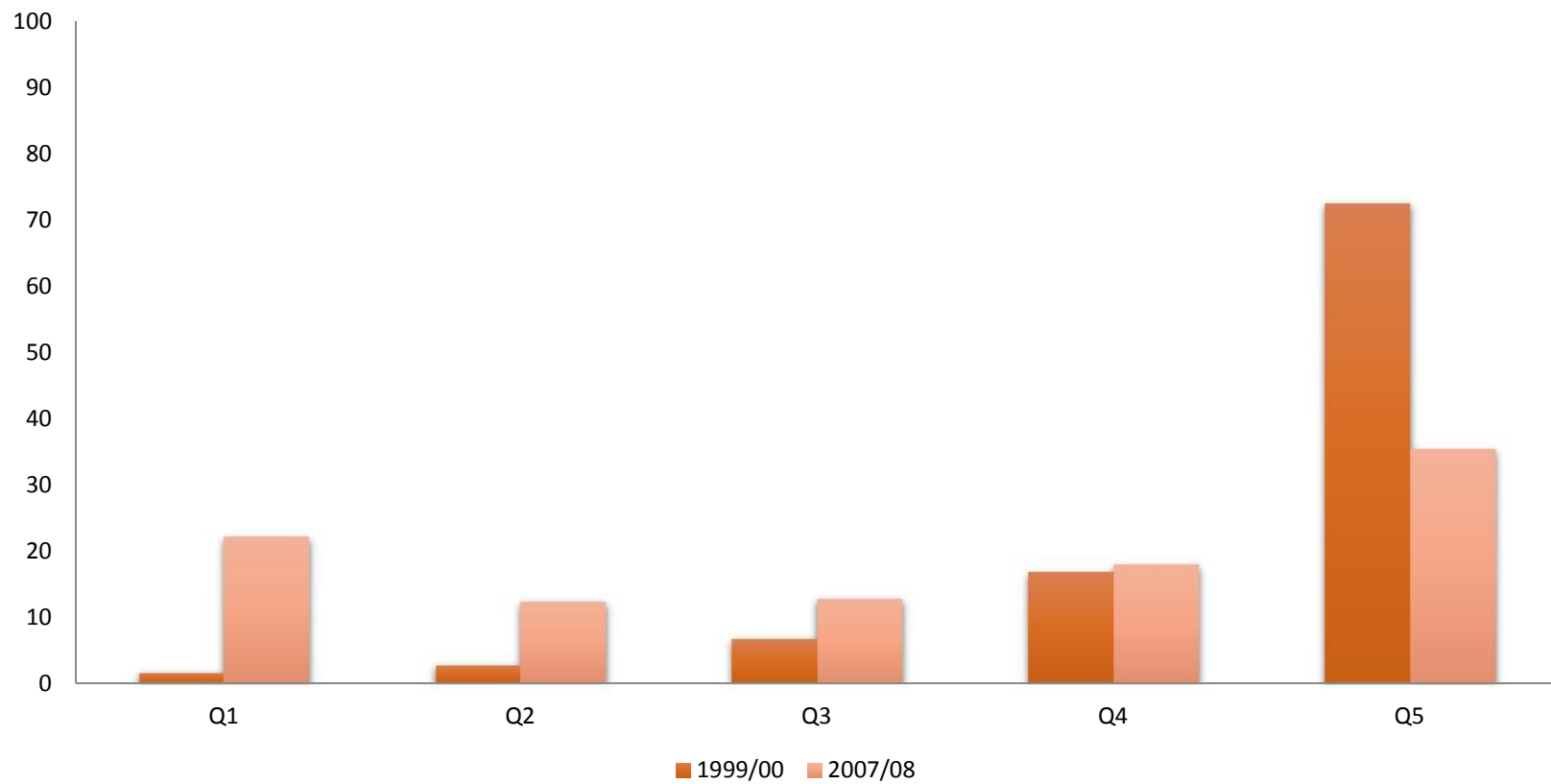
MPCE	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
2007/08						
Q1	4.88	8.53	2.79	7.97	22.47	14.27
Q2	2.72	6.93	1.52	6.24	10.12	11.23
Q3	2.87	7.34	1.60	6.55	7.88	10.45
Q4	3.98	8.58	2.45	7.99	7.09	9.81
Q5	5.75	10.39	2.98	9.87	8.03	10.80
1999/00						
Q1	1.81	5.98	1.66	6.00	3.30	5.81
Q2	2.03	7.32	1.74	7.29	3.94	7.51
Q3	2.68	8.19	2.02	8.01	5.53	8.96
Q4	4.08	9.49	2.83	9.04	6.98	10.52
Q5	9.80	12.31	6.19	11.18	12.62	13.24

Industrial classifications of migrant workers, (USPS), (duration of residence less than five year), 2007/08

Activity Status of migrant before and after migration	Rural				Urban			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	BM	AM	BM	AM	BM	AM	BM	AM
Agriculture & Allied	31.82	30.37	82.14	77.1	26.27	2.53	35.3	6.08
Manufacturing	15.89	21.04	7.42	8.58	13.91	28.53	18.69	26.28
Construction	14.39	10.59	2.45	3.06	9.47	10.13	5.87	7.75
Transport & Communication	6.47	6.65	0.2	0.13	8.15	10.89	1.38	1.62
Trade and commerce	18.52	16.32	1.73	2.95	21.47	28.69	12.57	21.08
Public Administration	4.03	3.35	0.62	0.76	11	8.25	3.66	3.50
Education	4.81	6.7	2.88	4.67	4.24	4.13	11.83	15.37
Health	1.25	1.42	1.25	1.08	1.54	1.90	6.4	6.91
Workers in Private Households	0.31	0.39	0.25	0.8	0.53	1.37	1.29	7.91
Others	2.51	3.17	1.08	0.86	3.43	3.58	3.02	3.48
Total	3,798	4392	2,725	3418	4,246	5,642	950	1,228

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Distribution of Salaried class migrants by MPCE, 1999/00 & 2007/08



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- Increase in migration of poorest to urban area
- Increase in salaried class migrants among poorest
- Increase in women worker engaged in private household in post migration.
- Rural-Urban gap in economic opportunities

Reasons for Migration by Sex, Place of Residence

Reason	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
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	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	25.33	21.91	25.76	12.71	24.97	42.15
Others	20.91	8.38	27.09	7.21	15.78	10.94

Results of Logistic Regression: [Table](#)

- In rural area with increasing education and economic class the likelihood to migrate becomes more irrespective of sex.
- In urban, the factors associated with male mobility is different.

Largely from illiterate relative to Sec/HS.

Likelihood to migrate is higher in higher MPCE followed by lowest economic class

- Female from higher educated and higher economic group have higher tendency of migration irrespective of place of residence
- Bi-modal pattern of migration

Findings

- Declining male migration in rural area
- Increasing inter state male mobility in urban area & inequality in opportunities has an impact on this.
- The recent migrants especially those moving to urban area are poverty driven compared to earlier time
- Female migration pattern is slowly gravitating towards economic reasons

Policy implication

- Pro-poor Rural development programmes in back ward states
- Foster Rural- Urban linkages
- Policies should evolved to address the needs and concerns of impoverished migrants in urban area.
- Access to legal rights, public services and social protection programmes.
- Set up of special Cells in public organizations to deal with migrants issues.

Future research

- Future research should be focus on gender aspects in migration research – restructure the questions that captures adequately multiple reasons.
- The secondary data needs to be restructured so that it can capture seasonal migrants
- The non-economic factors that shape migration like gender, cultural norms, political factors should be incorporated