

Contemporary Patterns & Issues of Internal Migration in India: Evidence from NSSO

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The present paper attempts to understand the changes in pattern of internal mobility in India and the emerging issues analysing different rounds of NSSO survey. The socio-economic transformation happening especially post reform period brought out a lot of changes in the migration pattern within country. The findings reveal a completely different pattern with respect to urban migration. In recent, a disproportionate increase among migrants in poorest socio-economic group especially in urban area irrespective of sex accompanied by declining share of migrants in richest class is observed. Inter-state migration among males to urban area shows precedence growth reflecting migration of people from lower socio-economic class. The results of empirical analysis show that migration to urban India is different from rural India and vary across gender. Migration among urban male associated with poverty while among female it is a reflection of movement of better off group. This implies migration is increasingly used as survival strategy for the poor male and is the result of poverty and impoverishment and the visibility of women in migration in recent years is largely for socio-economic betterment.

All these variations in migration pattern are attributed to rural-urban disparities in socio-economic development and increasing urbanization. Given the current development and growth of urbanization, increasing regional disparities, it is likely that migration to urban area will accentuate more in future due to the changing nature of the economy. Hence, the major challenge is to formulate migration policies that must be linked with employment and social services, to enhance the well-being of the migrant living in urban area.

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Introduction

Internal migration in India is not a new phenomenon. It exists historically and it is a continuous process. Nevertheless, in response to socio-economic changes the pattern of migration getting change over time. Studies on internal migration based on the Census as well as NSSO, informs stagnancy in the population mobility till early 1990's (Kundu, 1996; Singh, 1998; Srivastava, 1998; Bhagat, 2010), while the post reform period show evidence of an increase in the internal population movement. The latest NSSO figure (2007/08) shows internal migration in India has increased to 29 percent in 2007/08 from 25 percent in 1993. The estimates from Census 2011 indicate the internal migration in India is expected to reach 400 million that comprises 1/3rd of population of the country.

The current increase in migration rate could be attributed to contrasting reasons. Factors in terms of poverty, shrinking livelihood options in rural areas, environmental degradation etc pushed them out from their home place. On the contrary growing service and industrial sector in urban areas provides lured wage employment along with improvement in educational level, development of transport and communication are the new factors facilitating spatial mobility. Consequently, interface of various factors (push/pull) in the course of development can not only accentuate the pace of mobility but would lead to emergence of new migration patterns. This raises the challenge of identifying whether the changing structure of the economy is impelling the poor and marginalised section or it is the attributes of the better off group leading to the increasing trend in migration. Hence, it calls for a further critical investigation in to the trends and patterns of migration in recent years in India.

In order to indentify and understand the migration situation in India , the objective in the present paper is to understand the contemporary pattern of migration in India. Besides, the study also attempts to understand the factors associated with internal migration in India. Since information on migrants available with the Census documents up to 2001 and the data on Census 2011 has not released yet, the recent NSSO round provides the understanding of the latest changes taking place in the migration process. Most of the studies analysing the trends and pattern of migration in India have so far focused on life time migrants. For example, a recent study by Kundu & Ray Saraswati

(2012) using NSS data has highlighted the current migration patterns in India but the study is limited only to male life time migration. It has been realised however, that the information on life time migrants is not ideal for comparison across periods as it is cumulative in nature and it does not capture the short term fluctuations in the migration trends. Thus, in order to have a better picture of the contemporary migration trends, a cut-off point of less than five year duration i.e., only the migrants with a 0-4 year² has been considered for analysis in the present study.

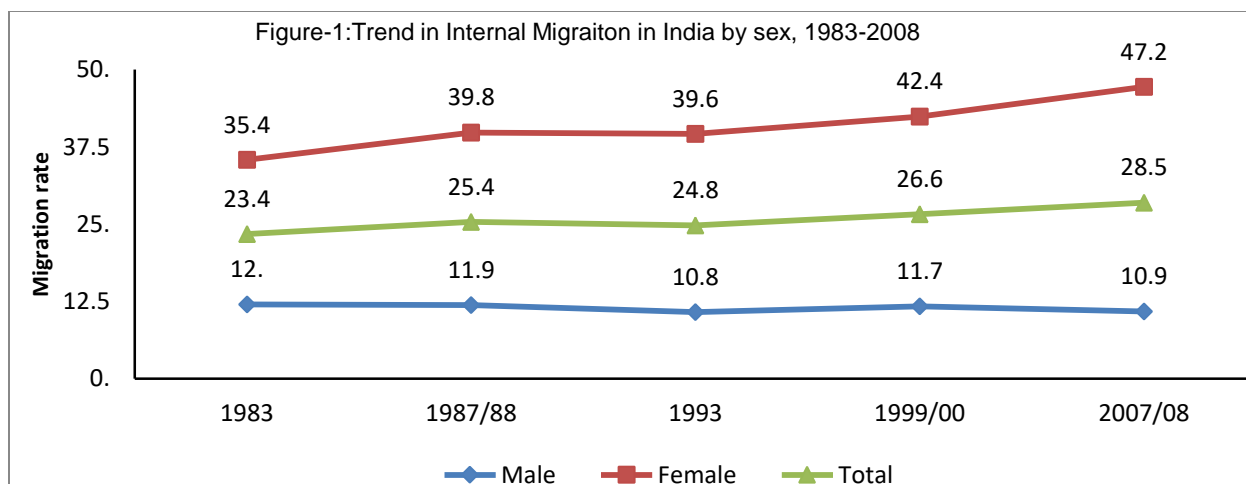
Data and Methodology:

The data for the study is largely drawn from different rounds of NSSO covering 38th round to 64th round to understand and analyze the trends in migration. To understand the socio-economic selectivity of migration the NSSO rounds cover the period 1999/00- 2007/08. In order to examine the factors associated with migration, a logistic regression model is applied for the recent migrant irrespective of sex and place of residence. The explanatory variables taken for analysis include the demographic, social, economic and regional variables.

Trends in Internal Migration in India

The percentage of life time migrants presented in the figure-1 shows, 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.

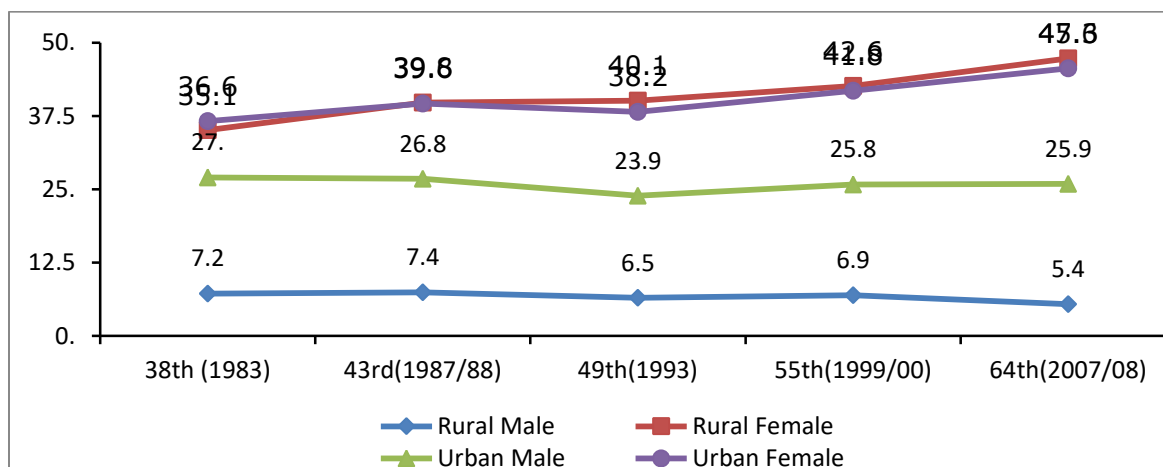
² In the present study migrants coming under 0-4 year duration are considered as recent migrants



Source: Source: Calculated from NSSO

While there is a continuous increase in female migration rate for all the rounds of NSSO is observed, a stagnancy in male migration rate is noticed for the same period and for 2007/08, the migration rate of male declines from 11.7% to 10.9%. The decline in male migration is especially noticed in rural area as presented in fig-2.

Fig-2: Trends in Internal Migration in India by Sex & Place of Residence, 1983-08



Source: Source: Calculated from NSSO

A glance at the trend of migration by rural-urban status shows that the percentage share of male migrants is declining especially in rural area (6.9 percent for 1999/00 to 5.4 percent for 2007/08), while in urban area it remains the same. There could be many possibilities for such declining trend of male migration such as: the implementation of NREGA in rural area partially might reduce the

distress led migration besides the jobless growth of the economy which is also may leads to fall in rural mobility(Hann,2011). Apart from that, under estimation of seasonal migration that has been widely cited in many studies could be one of the likely causes that influence the overall growth of male migration (Shylendra and Thomas, 1995; National Commission on Rural Labour, 1991; Srivastava, 1998; Kundu, 2003).

On the contrary, female migration increases continuously irrespective of place of residence. This needs attention particularly in the context of ongoing socio-economic development process, where the male migration rate remains stagnant while female migration rate has substantially shut up over the period. Although preponderance of female in migration process is largely attributed to marriage, the emerging studies (Shanti, 1991, Sundari, 2005; Arya & Roy, 2006) show that over the period, the pattern of female migration is slowly gravitates towards economic reasons.

Therefore, to explore the reasons for current trends in migration, it is crucial to have a look at the spatial dimension of migration. Further, to understand the type of people involved in migration the economic characteristics of the migrants are discussed.

Migration by distance (Type)

Distance wise there are 4 categories migration pattern exists in India such as: Intra-district, Inter-district, Interstate and International. Generally the share of short distance migration is always remains high relative to other categories and the preponderance is higher for female and that is mainly identified with marriage. Of late, this pattern is undergoing changes at least among urban migrants.

Table-1: Percent distribution of migrants in different distance categories, NSS, 1999/00 & 2007/08 (Duration of residence less than five year)

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

Source: Calculated from NSSO

An inter-temporal analysis of migrants according to the distance shows a number of changes in the pattern of migration (Table-1). With time the share of intra-district migration declines for both the sex irrespective of place of residence. For instance, in 1999/00 the share of intra-district male migration was 47.7 % while it declines to 37.5% in 2007/08. The same pattern is noticed for female as well.

Following inference drawn from the distance wise analysis of migration. a) An increase in inter district migration between two rounds of NSSO found among female while the increase is noticed both in the case inter district and inter-state category among male. b) The pattern of migration is differing from rural to urban. For instance, the share of inter district migration is higher for female in urban area while in rural area intra district migration is higher. This indicates women are more accentuated to medium distance than short distance in recent years. It seems that the structural transformation occurring in the country in terms of changing agricultural practices, urbanization, higher education opening up of the gender segregated labour market is mainly responsible for changing pattern of female migration (Shukla & Chowdhry, 1992; Jayweera et.al. 1994; Gracia, 2000; Sundari, 2005). Like female, the share of inter district migration is also high among male in urban areas followed by inter-state. C) The proportion of male migrants in inter-state category show a spurt increase with reference to urban India in recent years from 23.6 percent to 31.9 percent. The relative increase in inter-state migration among male is an indication that migration trend are incline towards economic reasons (Srivastava & Sasikumar, 2003; Singh, 2009).Increasing inter-state mobility may be a manifestation of mobility of better off section for

higher education and better job opportunities, but subsequently forced by extreme poverty, inequality of opportunities and environmental vulnerabilities, people from lower socio-economic strata in under developed states tend to migrate to developed states in pursuit of employment.

In the following section, stream wise and regional pattern of migration is presented for further understanding.

Streams of Migration according to distance

The analysis of migration according to distance clearly shows there is spurt increase of migrants in inter-district and inter-state level. To understand from which stream of migration attributes to this increase the stream wise distribution of migrants are presented in Table-2. This may further enhance the understanding of the factors associated and the type of people involved in migration.

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

	Inter-district		Inter-state	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2007/08				
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

Data presented in Table-2 shows that within inter district migration urban to urban is high among male and proportion of female is high in rural-rural flow. On the other hand in the case of inter

state migration the share of migrants are high in rural-urban irrespective of the sex. An intertemporal analysis of stream wise distribution of migrants show that there is an increase in rural –urban and urban to urban flow in both the distance category. studies largely attribute the increasing rural to urban migration in the recent years to economic reasons, considering that people generally get influenced by the availability of employment opportunities in the urban areas, especially in the expanding informal sector (Shylendra & Thomas,1995; Hann, 1997, Srivastava and Bhattacharya,2003). On the contrary, some studies (Kundu, 1997; Mitra & Murayama, 2008; National Commission on Rural Labour, 1991) argues that the adverse impacts of economic reforms, a slow growth in agriculture, extreme levels of poverty, unemployment environmental degradation, and the low impact of poverty reduction programmes in terms of providing employment to the rural youth have led to a large scale migration of labour to urban areas. Beside, economic factors, non-economic factors such as for higher education, changes in the administrative boundaries (Singh & Agarwal, 1998; James, 2002; Singh, 2009) also influence rural to urban migration. Thus, it can be observed that it is not just the push or pull factors that influence rural-urban migration rather it is a mix of both the sets of factors. However, the dilemma arises whether the increasing mobility from rural to urban and urban-urban is a reflection of movement of individuals from higher socio-economic class or from bottom-up sections of the society.

It is preliminary, however to say about the causes (push/pull) of increasing volume of interstate mobility rather a more detailed analysis is required to understand the type of people involved in interstate migration

Inter-state Migration in India

The spatial characteristics of migration such as distance wise and stream wise of migration makes it clear that there is an increase in inter-state migration over time especially in urban India. However, it does not give a clear picture of the factors that are inducing long distance migration. Given the spatial heterogeneity underlying the differing levels of development, it is natural that the pattern of interstate migration varies significantly across different states. Earlier the believe was that the interstate mobility is generally low in states with high levels of poverty, illiteracy etc (Kadi & Sivamurthy, 1988). Of late, however there is an increasing outflow of unskilled and low

educated people from the backward states to developed states in search of livelihood options, providing an account of the interstate disparities in development.

The volume of interstate net migration for both male and female estimated from two consecutive NSS rounds is presented in Table-3. The results indicates net migration rate is positive for the states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Haryana and Punjab while states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan and North-eastern states supply a large number of migrants to some of the economically better off states. Various studies at the village level (Deshingkar & Start, 2003; Karan,2003; Dayal and Karan ,2003) points out to high levels of out-migration from poor and drought prone areas of backward states like Andhra, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to developed states that offer various employment opportunities in the informal sector. An inter-temporal analysis brings out significant changes in the net migration rate with respect to some of the major states of the country. Firstly, among in-migration prone states, Karnataka followed by Gujarat account for a large number of migrants. Secondly, the rate of in-migration in states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharastra though positive, shows a declining trend. Thirdly, the volume of out migration increases substantially for states with low level of development. These findings fall in line with the observations made by various micro level studies pertaining to interstate migration in the country.

Table-3: Interstate net migration rate (duration of residence less than five year), 1999/00 & 2007/08

State	2007/08		1999/00	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
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
Chhattisgarh	2.43	4.59		
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
Jharkhand	-9.63	-5.98		
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
Uttaranchal	33.75	18.67		
West Bengal	-2.55	1.6	1.4	3.45
N	4294	3254	3359	3031

Source: Calculated from NSSO data

On the contrary, some studies (Oberai and Singh 1983; Skeldon, 2002; Bhagat, 2009, Kundu & Roy, 2012) observe that with increasing levels of development across states the migration rate also increases. Kundu & Ray (2012) stated interstate migrants are better-off relative to intra-state as they are mostly engaged in salaried/wage employment. In this juncture it can be argued that although interstate mobility of people could be for improvement in the quality life in terms of better employment and higher education, but a positive increase net migration rate from the low developed states also is a sign of growing regional inequalities and hence, an indication of mobility of poorer section of the states.

Moreover the interstate net migration rate provides a mixed picture of the relationship between the socio- economic conditions of a state and their influence on the migration flow. Thus it is difficult to argue whether migration is poverty induced or it is from better off group.

Who are the Migrants?

To explore the nexus between poverty and migration, the economic characteristics of migrants in terms of their economic status and the types of employment they are into have been analysed.

Poverty and Migration

To examine the relationship between migration and poverty, monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) as an indicator of economic status of household is used particularly in the absence of direct measurement of poverty.

The data presented in the Table-4 shows that for both the rounds of NSSO, although the overall proportion of migrants are high in higher economic class irrespective of sex but for 2007/08 the incidence of overall migration is higher in the case of higher MPCE group followed by the lowest economic class while for 1999/00 the migration rate increases with increase in economic class.

Likewise a significant difference observed in the pattern of migration by rural and urban status of the migrant. In rural area, the percentage of migrants are highest in richest class followed by poorest class while in respect of urban area the share of migrants are prominent for the lowest economic class. The figures for urban area show that with increase in MPCE, the proportion of migrant's declines with a slight increase at highest end. The percentage of male migrants in the case of urban areas is higher (22.47 %) for the poorest quintile followed by poorer class (10.12%) and so on. A similar pattern is found in the case of female with higher proportion of female from poorest quintile (14.27%) followed by poorer and so on.

Table-4: Economic characteristics of migrants by MPCE class, (duration of residence < 5year), 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
N	16425	26165	7171	15639	9254	10526
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
N	14130	23893	5008	13546	9122	10347

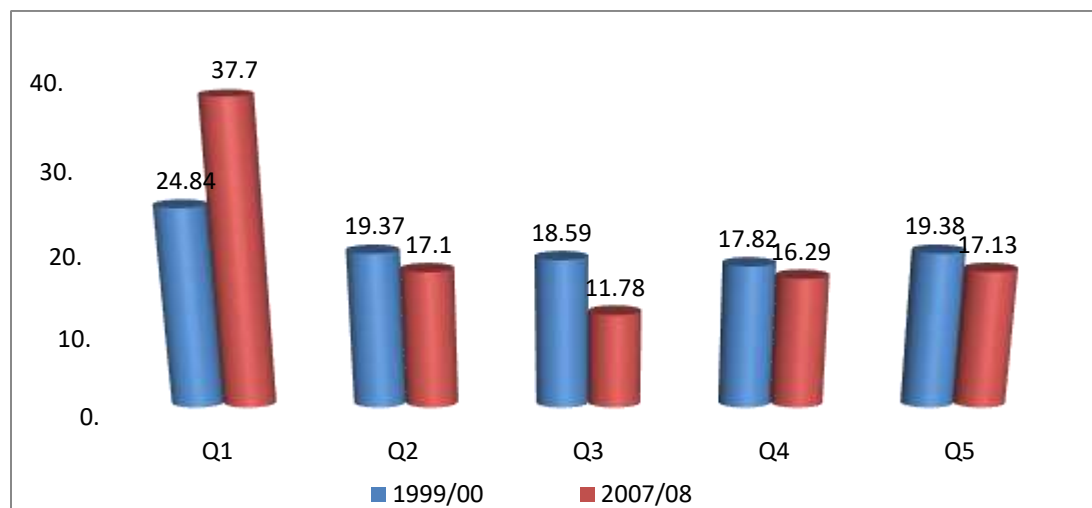
Source: Calculated from NSSO

An increasing trend in migration among the poorest is noticed between two NSSO rounds whereas the same is declining for other economic classes. For instance, for 1999/00, the percentage of male migrants works out to 1.81 percent in respect of Q1 economic class, while for 2007/08; it is 4.88 percent, a fair increase. The phenomenal increase in proportion of migrants under the lowest economic quintile between the two NSS rounds suggests that in the recent years, it is the poorer sections of the society that are mostly driving the pace of migration. With development of the country, the rural-urban gap in economic opportunities get widens. On one hand, the livelihood options for rural people slowly getting reduced and on the other hand the demand for labour in the modern industrial sector increase. As a result of this, characteristics of migrants in recent year are changing and people from lowest and lower economic classes are driven out of their home place to get absorbed in the urban advanced areas. This runs against the arguments put forth by studies (Hann, 1997; Deshingkar & Start, 2003; Skeledon, 2002; Bhagat, 2009; Singh, 2009, Kundu &

Sarwasti, 2012) that migration largely originates from better off groups and that unprivileged people are less likely to migrate.

The inter-linkage between migration and poverty provides an interesting and completely different picture for two consecutive NSSO rounds especially with regard to urban India. Since there is a substantial increase in migration among male in inter- state category and mostly from rural to urban migration is noticed, to understand whether the increase in migration of individual is from richer or poorer class, the distribution of male who have migrated in last five year has been presented by their economic class. From the figure-3 it is clear that there is a substantial increase of male migrants from lowest economic quintile in recent year. Earlier there was no much variations in migration across economic class was noticed with little higher in lower end.

Fig-3: Rural-Urban Interstate male migration across Economic Class, 2000-08



For eg. In 1999/00, the proportion of male was higher in Q1 class(24.8%) but for other economic quintile, the differences are not vary much. On the other hand in 2007/08 it has been observed that the proportion of poorest increases drastically from 24.8 % to 37.7% with decline in share in other economic classes compared to 1999/00. This make it clear that migration among male in recent year especially to urban India, is mostly from poorest class and they are coming from other states of the country in relation to the estimation of 1999/00. It implies economic deprivation become a major reason for urban male migrants in recent years indicating migration to urban India is more

out of poverty. The nexus between migration and poverty further substantiate by examining the employment pattern of migrants

Employment pattern of Migrants

The occupational characteristics of migrants at pre and post migration status will throw light on the employment motivation and the type of people involved in migration

In rural areas, agriculture sector happens to be the major source of employment and it is substantially high for female whereas in the case of urban areas it is the industrial and service sectors that dominates. The overcrowding of women in agriculture should be considered as a negative sign, an illustration of women's disadvantageous position in the economy and also as an indication of increased disparity and poverty (World Bank, 1997). This also shows that non-farm employment pattern is heavily biased towards male workers.

The data presented in Table-5 makes understand that there is no significant change in employment pattern in rural areas is noticed at pre and post migration status except few categories of occupations. At post migration stage the share of female migrants in agriculture is found to have declined. A significant increase among male in manufacturing sector at post migration stage is noticed in rural area from 15.8 to 21.4 percent. While for female the increase is noticed in education.

Table-5: 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

Source: Calculated from NSSO data

However, in urban area the changes in pre and post migration stage are more apparent in many employment categories. In urban areas, a substantial increase of migrants in manufacturing, trade and commerce, workers in private household (especially for female) has been observed. While manufacturing, trade and commerce constitutes a significant share of female employment, both manufacturing and trade and commerce sectors account for an equal and highest share of male employment that is 28 percent respectively. The increasing migration of individuals on such occupations implies an increase in salaried employment. However, within such occupation there are many informal employment persist and majority of migrants working at the lower end of income in such category of employment. Thus, the increment is perhaps due to the increase of poorest and vulnerable group at post migration stage.

The table also reveals a substantial increase in women migrants as employed in private households. Women in such category largely worked as domestic workers³ is found to have increased significantly in urban area from 1.3 percent(before migration) to 8 percent (after migration). In view of the trend that for taking care of children and the aged, most of the households hire women as domestic servants for reducing the double burden of work, the demand for domestic servants has increased in the recent years as their service is becoming a necessity in almost every person's life. A number of studies point out that domestic service is a female driven phenomenon and that increasing poverty and unemployment in the rural areas have resulted in migration of females to urban areas in search of such activities (Banarjee, 1985; Kalpagam, 1994, Ghosh, 1996; Bhatt,

³ Domestic workers are those whose work includes sweeping, washing, mopping, cooking, taking care of children etc.

2001, Neetha, 2004). This indicates females are no longer passive movers rather they economic responsibility of family or may be the sense of independence motivate them to find for a job.

At this stage it is important to understand the specific reasons for migration and its change over the period to understand the changing migration pattern. Data presented in Table-6 shows that although various factors influence migration, it is employment seeking among males (43.02percent) and marriage among females (64.6 percent) that constitute the significant reasons for migration although in urban area family moved dominate the major reason.

Table- 6: Reasons for migration by sex, place of residence (duration of residence less than five year), 1999/00 & 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

However, a comparison of data over the period shows significant discrepancies in the reasons for migration. Of all the reasons, an increasing percentage of migrants seeking education are observed for both sex especially among female. In urban area an increase in percentage of males reporting economic reasons is prominent while in the case of rural areas it is education. The increased mobility of male to urban area in pursuit of employment indicates that migration is increasingly used as a livelihood strategy. In the case of female migrants, employment as a reason have found declined in rural areas from 2.06 percent to 1.78percent in 2007/08 and this is supported by NSS 66th round data on female labour force participation which show a falling trend. Sluggish growth in employment in the development process or increasing enrolment of younger cohorts towards education might temporarily reduce their share in employment. The increasing mobility in recent years for education is an encouraging trend as it reflects a fair degree of social development and also an indication of the supply of future skilled workers.

However, looking at the reasons for migration one can't state that the increasing trend in migration is because of migration of better-off sections of the society. A perceptible change in the economic characteristics of migrants suggests the increasing share of economic deprived group in the migration process. Added to this female migration pattern is slowly changing towards economic reason although marriage as the reason for migration constitutes a significant share. The prevailing socio-cultural practices and certain caveats at data collection level concealed their actual motive behind their migration.

The analysis makes clear that, the pattern of migration during last five year as evident from NSSO shows that the urban migration pattern quite different from rural migration especially with respect to male. Though migration for education fairly increases, the spatial and economic characteristics of migrant makes it clear that individuals migrating to urban area are largely poor and vulnerable group. Further to understand the factors that are associated with migration, an empirical analysis is carried out both for male and female separately with respect to place of residence. Demographic variables include age, household size, and marital status. Socio-cultural variables for the study taken such as education, caste, region. Variables like MPCE, employment status are considered as the economic variables.

Table-7: Factors associated with Migration by sex and place of residence(recent migrants)

	Odds ratio
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Explanatory variables	Male		Female	
	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

South	1.668***	1.098***	0.867***	0.857***
N	161596	76868	98047	55877
R2	0.16	0.20	0.3868	0.20
LR chi2(24)	8709.84***	10399***	32625.7***	10259.74***

Source: Estimated from NSSO, 64th round

The spatial and economic characteristics of migrants have the impression that the pattern of migration differs for male and female irrespective of their place of residence. Thus, to have a proper understanding of type of people involved and the motivation for their migration 4 set of regression model irrespective of sex has presented in the table.

From the table it is clear that the factors associated with migration vary by gender and place of residence. For male who are migrating to rural area, the odds of migration is higher for graduate and above. Likewise, with increase in economic class the odds of migration are increases for male. This indicates the migration of male taken from better off group who are migrated to rural area. Compared to those who are not in labour force, the odds of migration is higher for male engaged in wage/salary work, casual labour and unemployed. This indicates economic factors persist in male migration. Unlike rural area, the odds of migration declines with increase in economic class for urban India. Only male who are in highest end of economic class has higher migration propensity relative to the poorest. The employment status of migrant indicates, relative to men who are not in labour force, those who are in salaried class or casual work, have higher odds of migration. The findings show relative to illiterate men having higher secondary education is less likely to migrate. Overall the rural and urban migration of male shows that poverty is the one of the most important significant determinant for male who is migrating to urban area than that of rural area.

Female having higher education and better off group have higher odds of migration irrespective of place of residence. After controlling for other socio-economic factors, the odds of migration increases with increase in economic class for female both for rural and urban area although the first two economic class are not significant for urban India. Compared to female who are not in labour force, female engaged in salary/wage earning class show higher odds of migration

suggesting female are motivating towards economic reason. This further confirm from the positive association between education and female migration,

From the above discussion it is clearly emerge that individual especially male migrating in recent years to urban area are from poorer economic class for livelihood reasons, indicating migration is a means of subsistence for those people. The increasing urbanization, informalisation of labour market expands the employment opportunity. Rural people migrating in the expectation of getting economic opportunities for their subsistence.

Concluding remarks

The present paper depicts the current trends, patterns and characteristics of migrants and analyse the changes over time. Besides, the study also attempts to address the factors associated with migration across rural and urban across gender. The study found a wide variation in pattern of migration over time, sex and place of residence. The study finds that male migration especially in rural area shows a declining trend. Perhaps the stagnant employment growth may discourage labour mobility and also influence the LFPR.

A wide range of issues concerning recent migrants in India is addressed in the paper. Imbalances in development with rural-urban economic gap brought about a significant increase in urban ward and interstate migration from underdeveloped states. This is further evident from the steady increase in migration rate in low economic quintile in urban areas. The results of regression model further confirm that migrants especially male moves more from poorest class to urban area. A substantial increase of migrants from the poorest section especially to urban areas appears a puzzle especially in the context of high economic growth of the country. On the one hand, it implies an uneven distribution of the benefits of economic growth across economic classes and the informalisation of the labour market on the other, leading to a higher rate of migration from the poorest and vulnerable sections. This poses a major challenge in terms of providing a decent living standard for the poor people migrating to the cities- through economically sustainable employment opportunities. This can be ensured through enhancing their skill and productivity. This kind of scenario that emerges in recent years needs to address and seeks attention of policy makers to formulate and design appropriate policy measures in order to provide decent standard of living and social security measure to the urban poor migrants since they face a many problem as a migrant in

respect of housing, sanitation, health. Besides, since these poor are largely engaged in lower end of occupational spectrum appropriate measure taken to avoid and minimize the discrimination they face at work place.

A perceptible change in the pattern of female migration towards economic reasons has emerged that is reflected in terms of education and income. The patriarchal norms of the country restrict women's participation in migration decision and hence, concealed their economic motivation. Besides, Census or NSSO allows individuals to state only one reason for migration and invariably it is identified with marriage for women. In this respect, there is a need for addressing a set of multiple questions to the respondents while eliciting reasons for migration. Besides, the data sets have serious limitations in terms of covering seasonal and short term migrants which is continuously increasing. For designing effective policy responses, comprehensive information on migration details is required.

Given the current pace of development and growth of urbanization it is likely that migration to urban areas will accentuate in future as also across the poorer economic classes. Policies should propose to not only to ensure employment opportunities but also increasing standard of living of the poor. The challenge for policy makers is to formulate migration policies that are linked to employment and well-being of the migrant families living in urban areas as well. Besides, effort should make to generate employment and infrastructure base in rural areas to improve the living standard of rural people besides bridging the rural-urban gap. Moreover, a great deal remains to be done subject to the dynamism of internal migration in India which has significant implication on socio-economic condition of the country.

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