



Trends and Patterns of Migration in India-Linking Economic Growth as well as Development

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Migration is the transfer of individuals to a new location to settle permanently or temporarily as the access to jobs, schools, civil and political rights, health care, and other critical services encourages relocation but increased employment access drives migration forcefully (HDI 2009). Hence, migration has been taking place since ages but the trends and patterns witnessed a great shift in last two decades due to various socio-economic reasons i.e low productivity in agriculture, unemployment and underdevelopment thus impacting the popular masses as agriculture, industry, and economic promises are driving migration .The paper studies these trends and patterns along with their contribution to economic growth. Male migrants for work/employment/business have increased over the base year workforce at urban origins from 5.1% to 6.8% (NSSO 2007-08). In and out migration impacts economic growth and development, positively as well as negatively. Migrants contribute to India's growth and employment. GDP has grown rapidly since 2004 and reached 7.9% in 2015-16. Migration and urbanisation are positively correlated because rural and urban income and employment differ. Migrant and remittance trends change regionally and economically. It is the main theme of the paper. It has been found that migration imbalances economic growth from where it has taken place and thus the balanced development is affected specially in rural areas.

Keywords: *Migration, Growth and Development, Balanced Growth and Development , Workforce ,Employment.*



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1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is the permanent or temporary relocation of people. However, the Indian Census recognises migrants who moved within a year. Moving is difficult for individuals, families, and groups. Location and goal aid migration. Origin-destination state borders characterise migration. Nomads who travel for leisure, tourism, pilgrimage, or work are not migrants. Political and geographical borders, such as state lines, between birth and destination classify migration. Migration involves permanent or temporary relocation (R. C. Chandna, 1998). Countries define migration differently. Access to jobs, schools, civil and political rights, health care, and other essential services encourages relocation, according to the Human Development Report (2009). Increased employment access fosters internal and international migration. Countries have internal migration, mainly over regional, district, or municipal lines. Nationals migrate internationally. This study examines rural-urban migration. Rural-urban migration is permanent or temporary. Returning rural family members are transients. Destination residents are permanent migrants. Based upon origin and destination. four types of internal migration: rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural, urban-to-urban and rural-to-rural, over short, medium, or long distances. Rural-to-rural migration pattern have declined over the years while other streams have grown. Immigration over longer distances has increased whereas migration over shorter distances has declined. Shorter trips are less urban than longer ones. This pattern shows rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban migration will increase. Along with employment and marriage, household migration is another major reason men and women migrate. In 2011, 37% of India's population were internal migrants, including 1% of the working age population with net migration flows.

In 2011, India has 48.2 crore workers; by 2016, it may have reached 50 crores (Census 2011). Rural-to-urban migration is common, boosting urbanisation and economic growth. Economic opportunities promote urban migration. Technological advances in agriculture have reduced labour. Fewer farmworkers can collect more food with better transportation, tools, fertiliser, and GMOs. This farm job loss sends many farmworkers to cities. The service sector and industrial technologies have increased urban employment. Development causes mass migration. Inner migration results from urbanisation. Migration and urbanisation are linked because rural and urban income and employment differ (Todaro and Smith, 2003).

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the proposed study are outlined as follows.

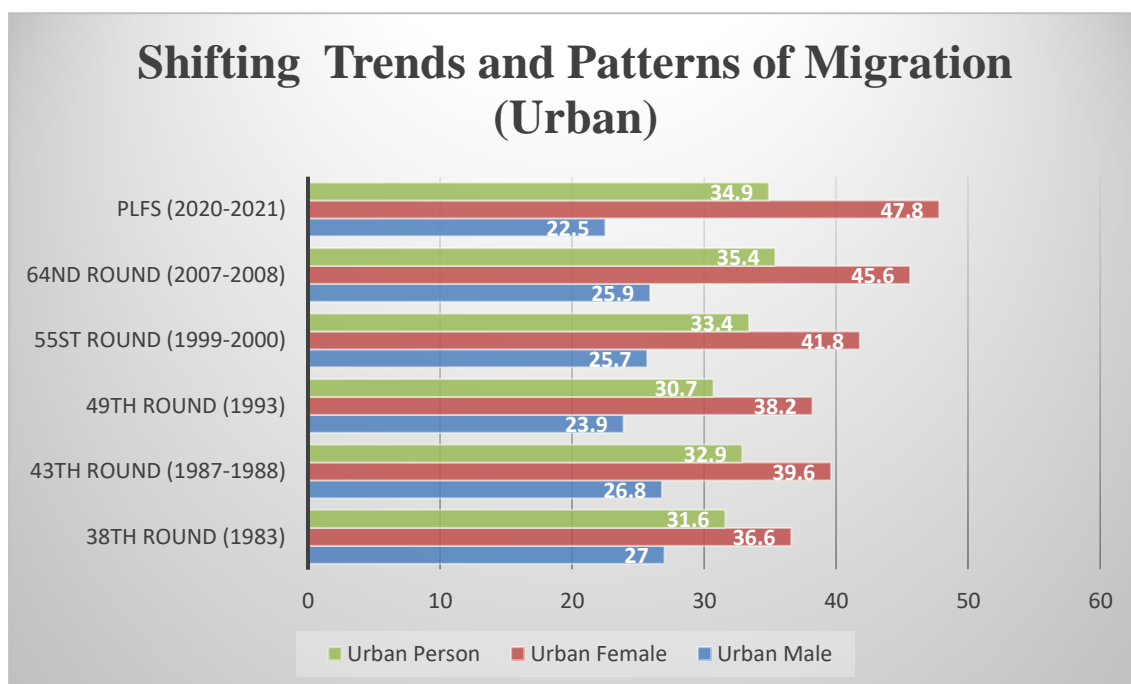
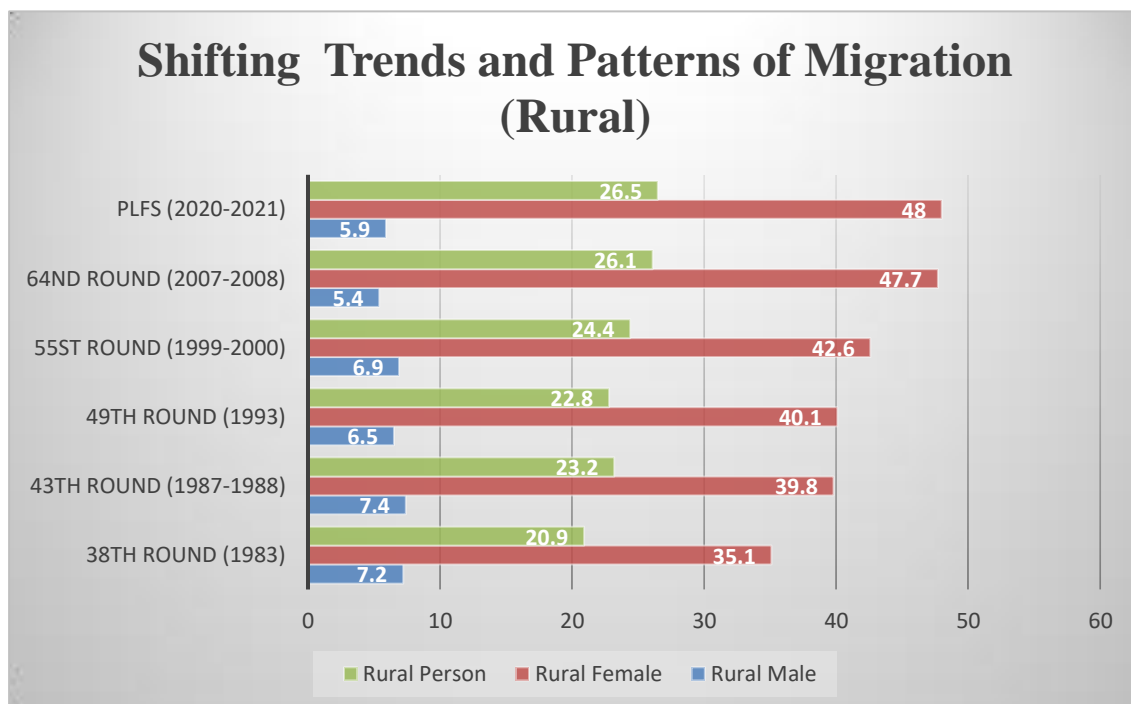
- To study the shifting trend and patterns of migration.
- To find out the linkage between migration and economic growth as well as development.

3. METHODOLOGY

The proposed research study is macro specific and analytical in nature, hence the descriptive method of research along with descriptive analysis, taking stabilised secondary data into consideration, has been implied here. Data were presented for migration within intra-district, inter-district, inter-state, and at international level, as well as rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural, and urban-to-urban migration from 1991 onwards.

4. SHIFTING TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

Graph – 1 : Migration Rate (All India) from different Surveys Conducted by NSSO (proportion of migrants in total population)



Source : (NSSO and other Reports)

The 2020-21 study predicts 28.9% of India's population is migrant. Migration rates can be estimated by gender, location (rural or urban), state, etc. There are 26.5 percent rural migrants and 34.9 percent urban migrants. Female migration rates are far greater than male rates.

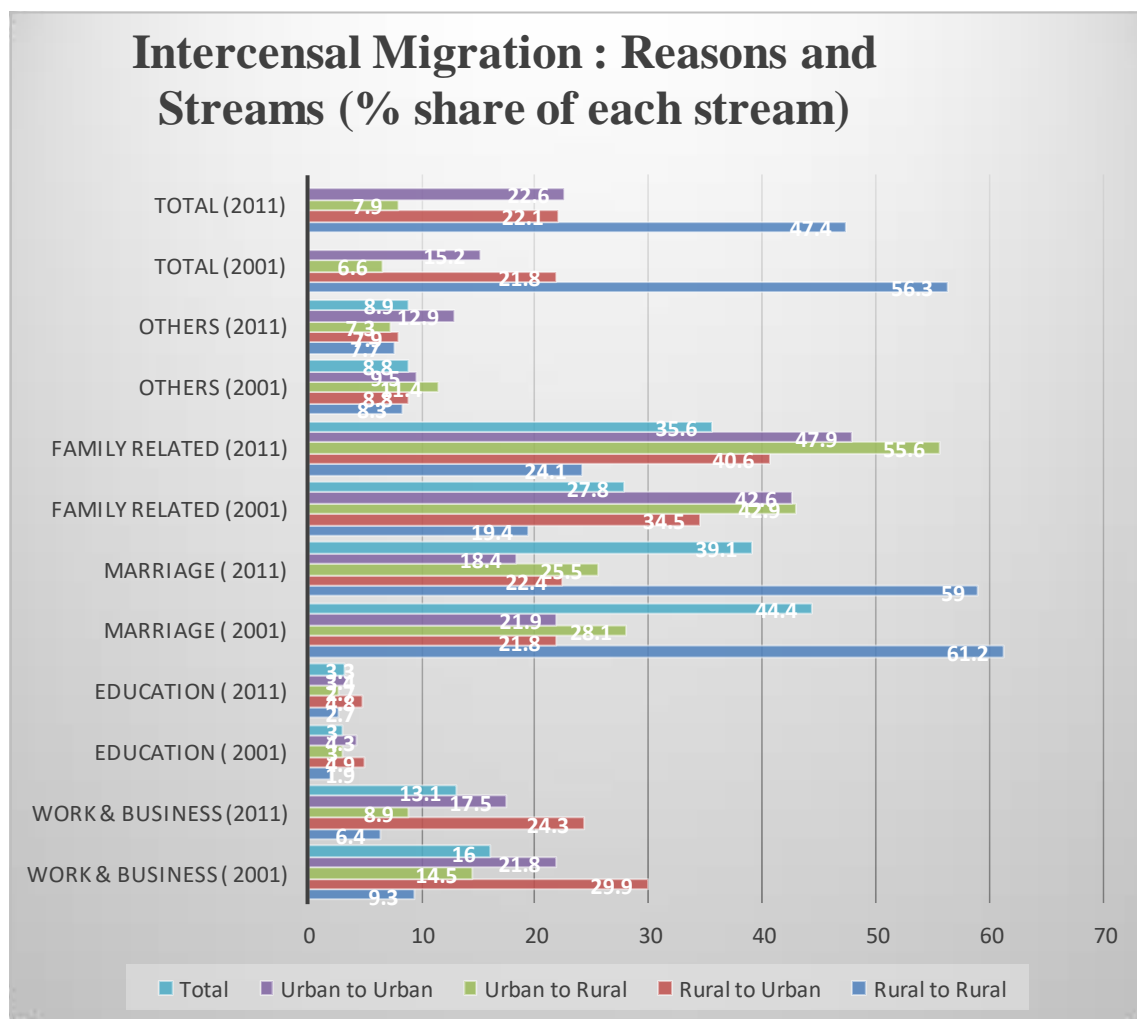
Women relocate after marriage. The survey asks if the person moved after March 2020. 12 (6) percent of rural (urban) Indian male migrants moved after March 2020. We observe little change in urban migration rates between the 2007-08 and 2020-21 surveys. Rural and urban India had

32.5% and 48.4% migrants, respectively, according to the 2011 Census. In 2020-21, rural migration is anticipated 6 percentage points lower and urban migration is roughly 14 percentage points lower. One could argue that census and survey estimates are not comparable. Migration rate may not have grown after 2007-08, but it's hard to explain.

The migration rate considered here as the ratio of migrants to total population.

The Indian migration landscape has seen a significant increase in migration, with 454 million migrants in 2011 compared to 315 million in 2001. The share of marriage and family-related migration has decreased, while other migrations have grown. Due to family migration, work-related migration has increased. Inter-state migration has increased to 43% of rural-to-urban job and business migrants.

Graph - 02: Intercensal Migration : Reasons and Streams (% share of each stream)



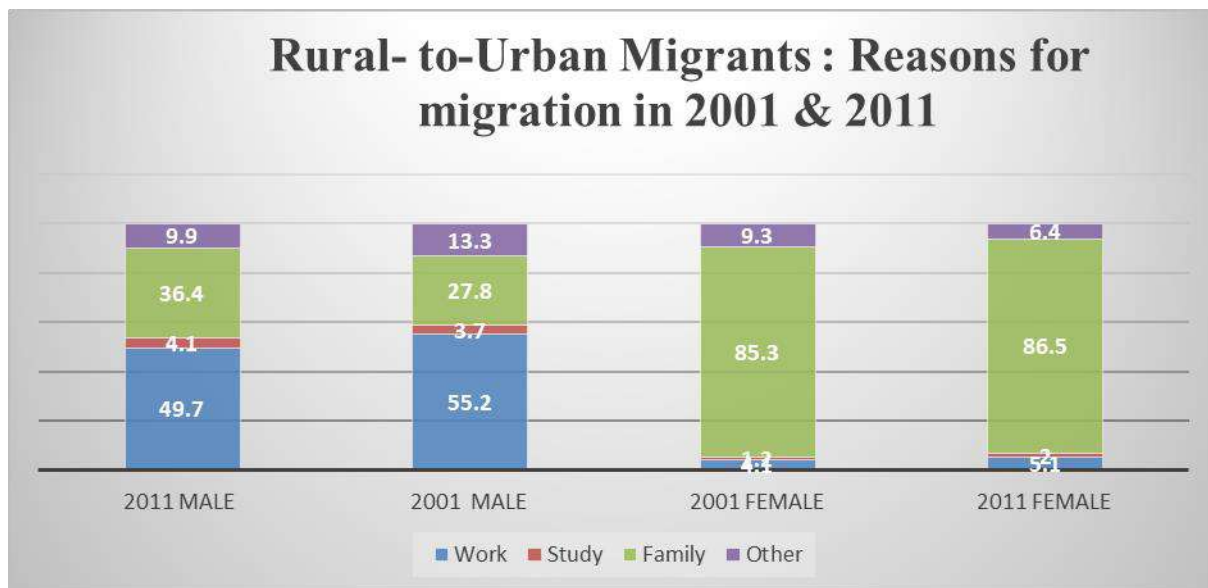
Source : (Census of India, 2001, 2011)

Male interregional migrants for work/employment/business rose over the base year workforce from 5.1% to 6.8%, reflecting a shift towards urban migration. This points to an ever-shifting labour market. The rising proportion of family migrants may suggest that migrants are beginning to make permanent urban homes for themselves and their loved ones. While women's

overall share in India's total decadal migration has decreased, the proportion of women making the journey from the countryside to the city has increased. Concerns regarding potential entry obstacles for rural migrants are prompted by the increase in urban-to-urban migration for better working opportunities. The distinction between rural and urban migration may also be muddled by

the rise in the number of people moving across regions without disclosing their rural or urban origin.

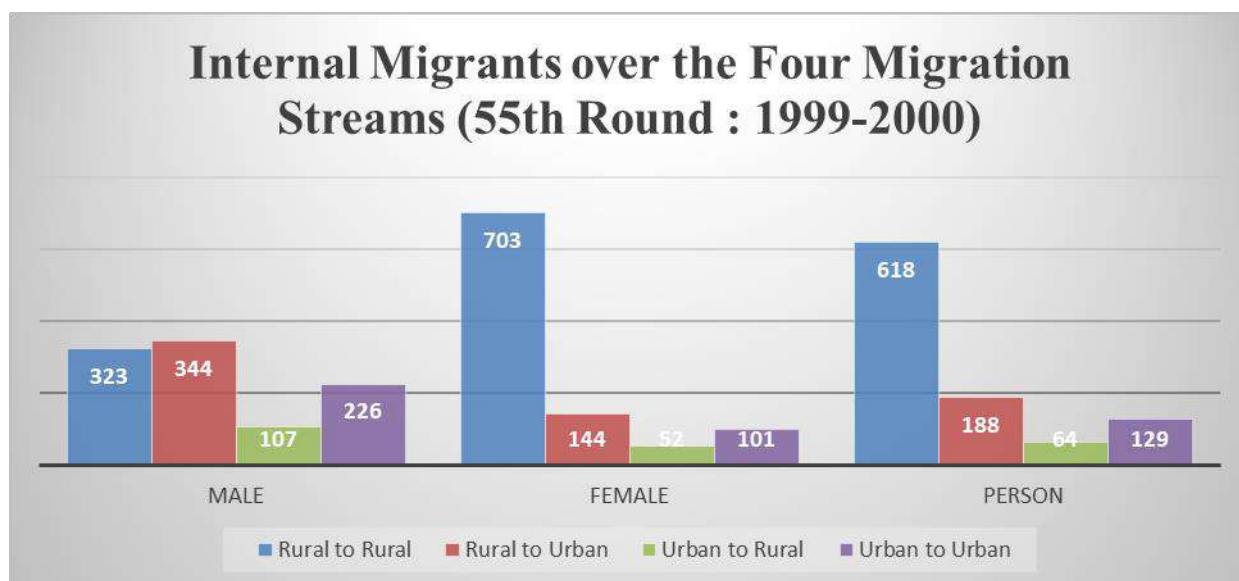
Graph-03: Reasons for migration of Rural-to-Urban Migrants in 2001 & 2011 (all durations)

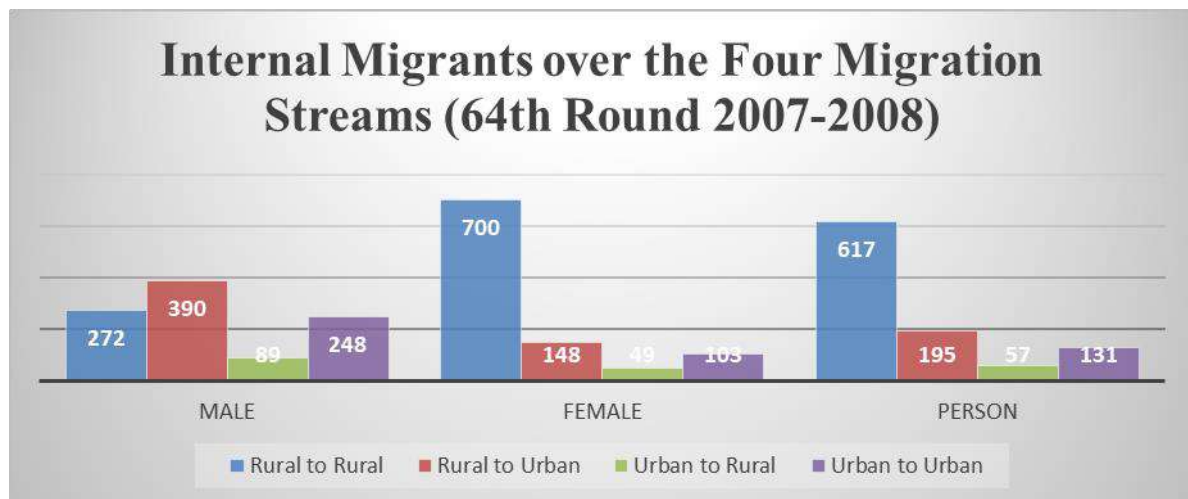


Source : (Census of India, 2001, 2011)

86% of rural-to-urban migrants go within districts or between states to be closer to family, as seen in graph-03. The majority (59%) of these relocations occur within the same district, and 23% of them occur with the same family. Women in rural areas, on the other hand, tend to follow their families' relocations rather than seek for out-of-state marriage partners. Most men relocate because of career or business opportunities, whereas a few relocate because of marriage or childbirth.

Graph-04 : Distribution of internal migrants (per 1000) : Four types of rural-urban migration streams





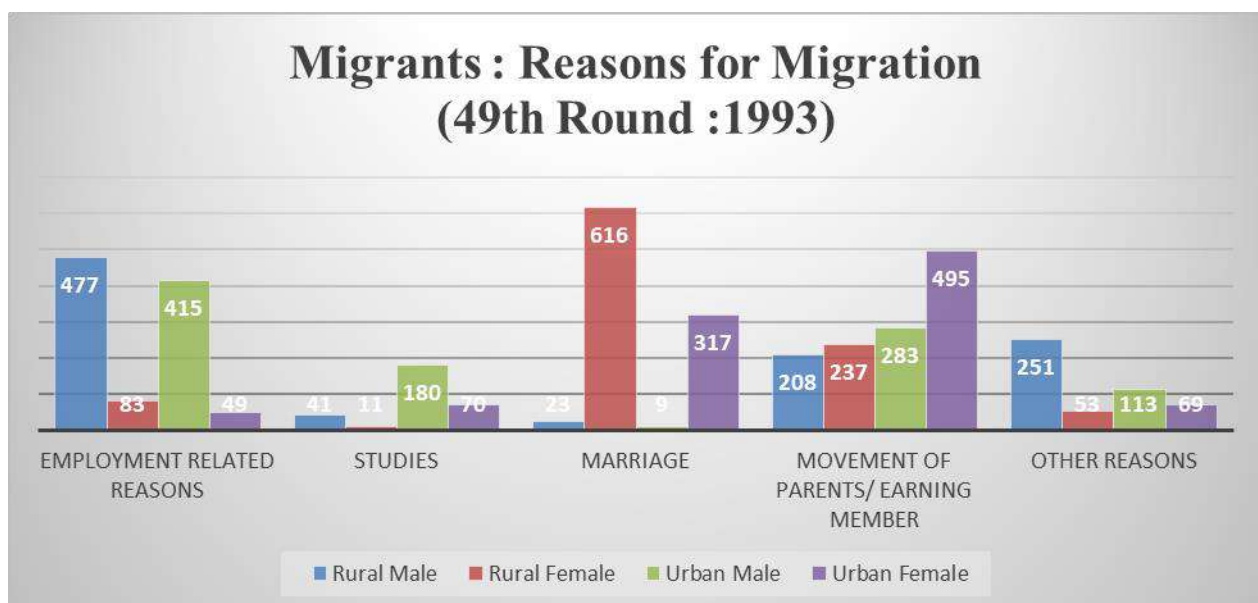
Source : (NSSO 2007-08, 64th Round (Table -25))

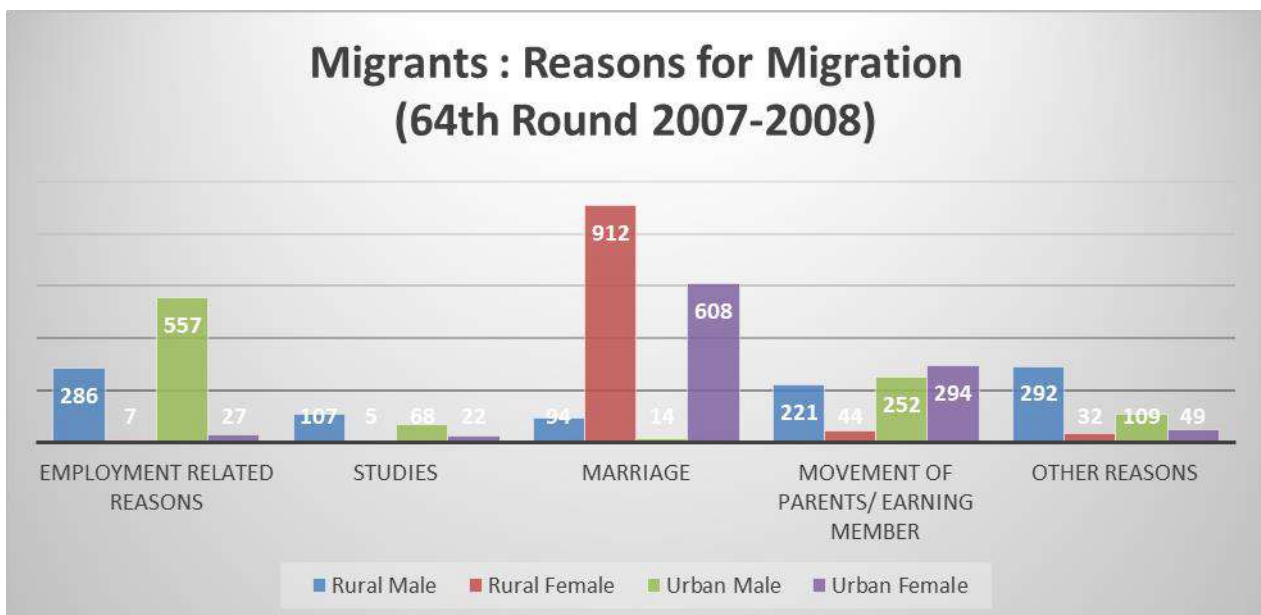
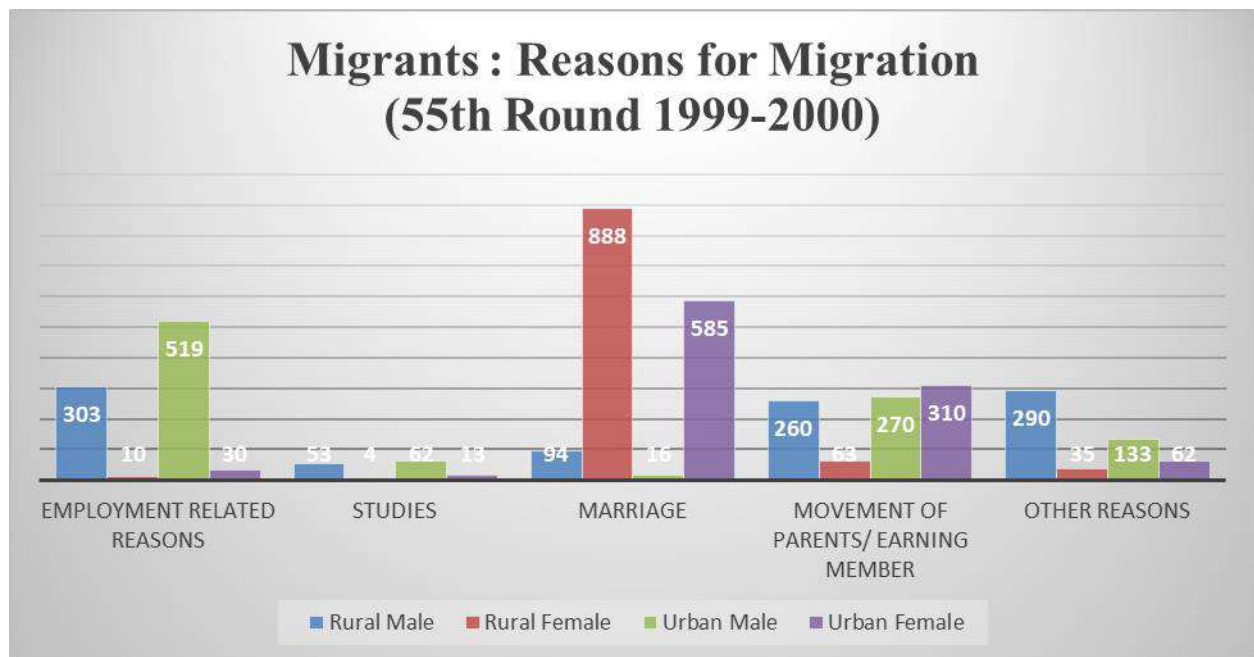
It would be interesting to investigate rural to urban migration after observing the shares of the four migratory streams. Above graph shows rural-to-urban migration shares for 1999-2000 and 2007-08 for all-India. Over 60% of male urban migrants and 59% of female urban migrants originated from the countryside, respectively, according to the NSS 64th round poll. According to the NSS 55th round, the vast majority of urban residents are recent rural migrants. The NSS 64th round estimates a similar proportion of rural migrants to urban dwellers.

The migrant's data of NSS 49th, 55th, and 64th rounds for 1993, 199-2000, and 2007-2008 respectively are grouped by general migration

causes in graph 05. Marriage was the main reason female migrants migrated, and the share of marriage in total female migrants increased over time: in 1993, nearly 62% of rural female migrants migrated for marriage, rising to 89% in the 55th round and 91% in the 64th round. Female migrants married 30% more over these periods, while parents/earners moved less. Parental/earning members' share of rural female migrants has declined from 24% in 49th round to 6% in 55th round and 2 percentage in 2007-08, whereas urban females' part has decreased from 50% to 29% in NSS 64th cycle. The three NSS rounds also show a drop in female employment migration.

Graph-05 : Distribution of migrants by reason for migration (per 1000)





Source : (NSSO 2007-08, 64th Round (Table -25))

Employment-related migration declined from 8% in NSS 49th round to 1% in 55th and 64th rounds for rural females and 5% to 3% for urban females. NSS 49th, 55th, and 64th rounds show various reasons for rural and urban male migrants. Employment-related characteristics declined for rural male migrants and increased for urban male migrants. Employment-related reasons declined from 48% in NSS 49th round to 30% in NSS 55th round and 29% in NSS 64th round for rural male migrants, but grew from 42% to 52% to 56% for urban male migrants.

5. INTERPRETATION OF TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

Understanding domestic migration trends requires migration pattern analysis. Economic, political, and cultural factors primarily affect this population growth component (Singh, 1998). Most intra-state migrations were non-economic. Three-quarters of migrants were women; therefore marriage drove them. Understanding migratory trends aids population redistribution forecasts. Population growth estimates depend on all temporal factors like birth, death, and internal migration (Chakravarty, 1997). Census 2011, Economic Survey 2016-17, Migration in India

Report 2020-21, NSSO report, etc. were used to analyse Indian migration trends and patterns. The following conclusions were reached:

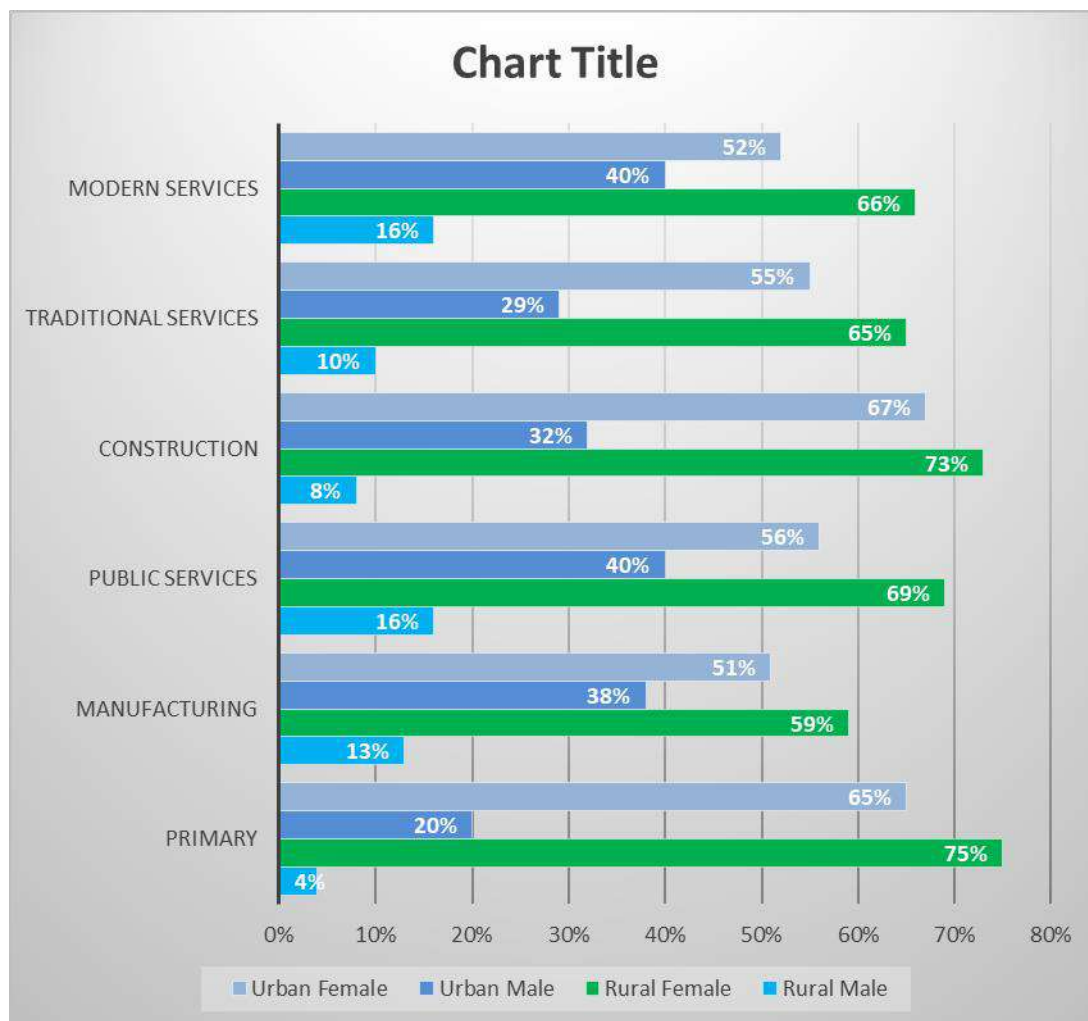
The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation estimated 25% male out-migration from 17 districts—10 in UP, six in Bihar, and one in Odisha ([Working Group on Migration, 2017](#)). Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have high net outmigration, while Goa, Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka have net immigration. Delhi received the most in 2015-16, while Uttar Pradesh and Bihar sent half of out-migrants ([Economic Survey 2016-17](#)). According to a June 2022 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation migration report, 0.7% of the population was a "temporary visitor," arriving in households after March 2020 and staying for 15 days or more but less than 6 months from July 2020 to June 2021. Over 84% of 0.7% transitory visitors left. The July 2020–June 2021 all-India migration rate was 28.9%, with 26.5 % in rural areas and 34.9% in cities. Female migration was 47.9%, 48% rural, and 47.8% urban, whereas male migration was 10.7%, 5.9% rural, and 22.5% urban. Women went 86.8% for marriage, men 49.6% for job.

6. LINKAGE BETWEEN MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH AS WELL AS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The benefits of overall economic growth are distributed evenly among the residents of all of a country's many regions. It means maximising a region's capacity to share economic growth with its residents. Regional development aims to boost national GDP and balance regional growth. Regional imbalances dilute growth by lower-income areas. However, not all regions can support industrial growth. Large industrial units' location can also be overstated in relation to the majority of the population's living conditions. But the balanced development could be possible only by balanced population along with balanced opportunities and produce at the place.

Rural migrants provide 35–60% of urban population growth, according to data. Most countries dissatisfied with their urban population blamed internal rural urban migration for city growth.

Since agriculture is mostly rural, industrialised countries have a much lower share of the agricultural workforce than developing nations. Growing countries will have more rural-to-urban migration. Economic changes boost the economy, job prospects, and rural-to-urban migration, but they damage rural industries and expedite movement. Low productivity, unemployment, underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of advancement opportunities, natural resource exhaustion, and natural calamities are common push factors. Rural workforce demand fell due to agricultural mechanisation, harming economic growth. The lack of rural income alternatives also promotes migration. Rural-urban migration boosts the economy ([Thet, 2014](#)). Internal migration was thought to be a natural process of rural workers being withdrawn to support urban industrial growth. Socially beneficial since marginal product was zero in regions where capital accumulation and technology were rapidly increasing marginal product ([Lewis, 1954](#)). Following Lewis, the 1960 FR model claims agriculture's surplus manpower hides unemployment. Thus, they can be removed from farms without affecting yield. Level 1 FR model mimics Lewis. Due to labour supply being elastic and marginal product close to zero, disguised unemployment occurs. Thus, disguised unemployed must work in industry for institutional pay. In the second stage of FR model, agriculture workers increase output ($MPL > 0$) but produce less than institutional wage. Work surplus occurs when average product of labour exceeds marginal product but is less than subsistence (institutional) pay in the second stage. Migration diminishes agriculture output but increases labour productivity. Hidden unemployed must work in industry. Continuing industrial migration will pay farm labour institutionally. Lack of farm workforce and rising grain demand. The third FR model stage takes off and becomes self-sustaining when farm labourers earn more than institutional pay. This economic growth stage commercialises agriculture and reduces unnecessary labour. Without agricultural unemployment, the economy is totally commercialised. Industry, agriculture, and economic promise encourage urban migration.

Graph – 06 : Percentage Share of Migrant Workers : Total Workers in Major Sectors

Source : Source: (NSS 2007-08 , National Industrial Classification codes of 2004 (NIC) Primary includes agriculture, hunting etc.)

Migrants boost India's economy and employment. Since 2004, GDP has increased rapidly, reaching 7.9% in 2015-16. Make in India, launched in September 2014 as part of a bigger economic reform package, intends to enhance manufacturing's contribution of GDP to 25% by 2020. The project reduced regulations and opened several areas to attract investment and business. Along six industrial corridors nationwide, industrial cities are proposed. Manufacturing will create numerous jobs in industrial corridors, where people will move from rural and urban areas. In addition to formal units, informal projects serving large units will create jobs and boost migration. Indian manufacturing is low; hence migration is expected to rise. China, the only other fast-growing economy, shows that manufacturing booms cause large-scale labour movement, which encourages internal migration.

In urban areas, men and women who move in with their husbands are major labour migrants.

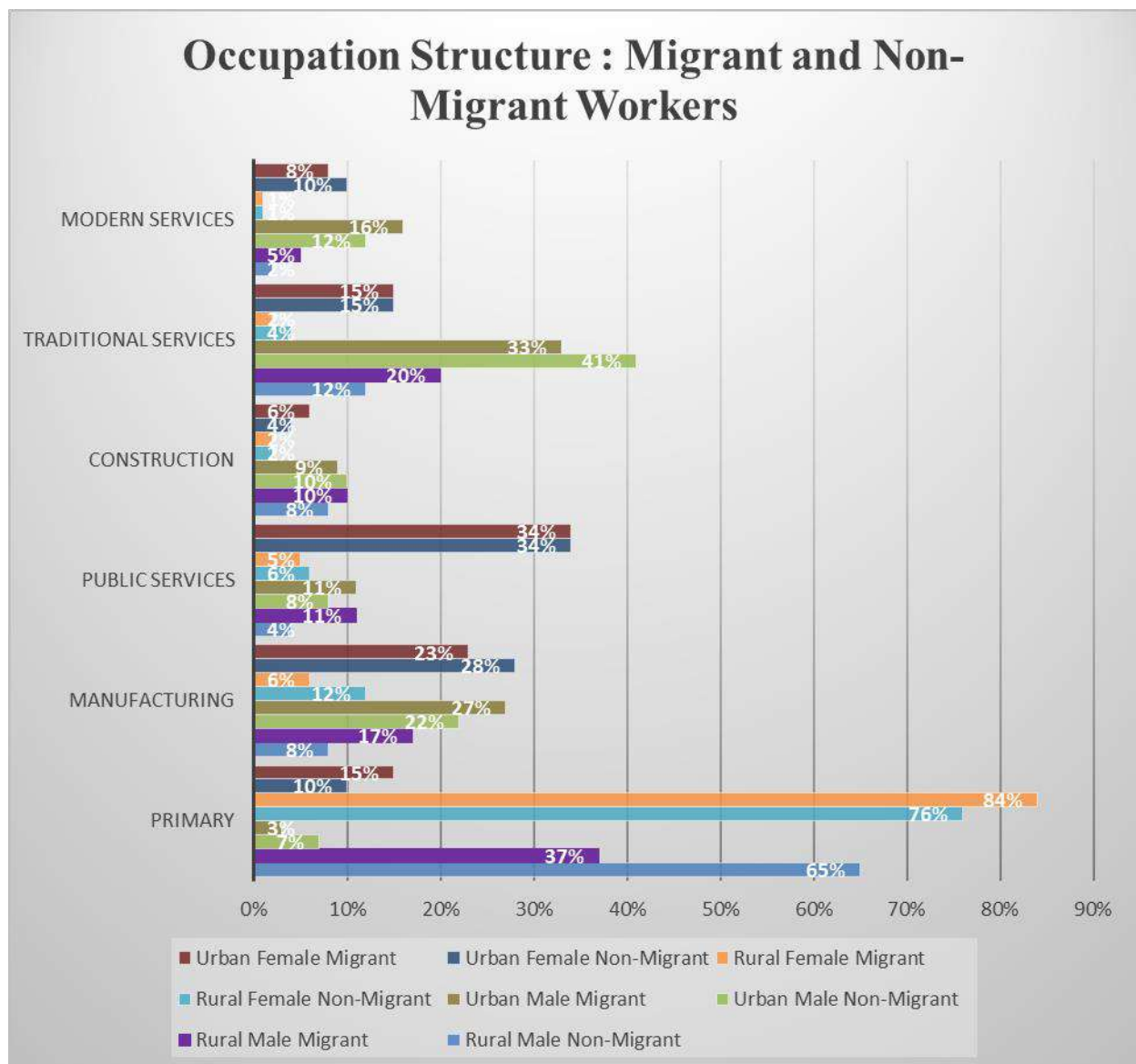
Technological advances in agriculture have reduced labour. Fewer farmworkers can collect more food with better transportation, tools, fertiliser, and GMOs. This farm job loss sends many farmworkers to cities. The service sector and industrial technologies have increased urban employment. Continue to fight migrant job discrimination. State-based rural migrants work in public and social services more than out-state migrants. Linguistic talents may give in-state migrants an edge over out-of-state migrants in public services, not discrimination. This indicates that migrants' power even major cities' economies. Unlike street vending, migrants contribute to manufacturing expansion in numerous industries. Urban and rural percentages will differ in these nationwide consumption quintiles⁷. Top

consumption quintile accounts for 31% of all migrant workers. Across all occupational categories in the rural and the urban areas, the migrant's representation is increasing. In urban areas, the consumption quintile is at top with 62% of migrant workers, followed by the manufacturing and modern services sectors with half of its workers as migrants.

This finding has several interpretations. First, managers in certain areas may migrate

frequently. Second, MPCE-based consumption quintiles place migrants in smaller households in higher consumption quintiles. This pattern may be seen if the migrant is a single-person household. This is also supported by the top quintile's high male ratio. Third, poorer migrants may be excluded from urban regions, but this is also evident in rural areas, so this may not be the right reason

Graph – 07 : Occupation Structure : Migrant and Non-Migrant Workers (%)



Source : (NSS 2007-08 , National Industrial Classification codes of 2004 (NIC) Primary includes agriculture, hunting etc.

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Economic growth and short-distance migration, mostly by women, have shaped India's demographic distribution. Traditional village

exogamy may explain this massive female migration. Another big migration pattern for men and women is rural-to-rural. Urban-to-rural

migration is also increased by work. Two-thirds of urban-to-rural interstate male migrants relocate for work. Rural-urban movement or internal migration alters a country's demographic distribution development and vice versa. Industrial expansion results from rural-to-urban migration. Industrialization produces urban jobs while mechanisation reduces agricultural labour need. Thus, it is concluded that rural-urban mobility is required for economic growth as well as development and employment, but a significant increase in rural-to-urban migration has caused urban unemployment to rise. Migration alters resource-population ratios. The study resulted if people migrate from an overpopulated area to an under populated area, the resource-population ratio will be balanced, but if they migrate from an under populated area to an optimal area, the ratio will be unbalanced and harmful to both areas. Development causes mass migration. Inner migration results from urbanisation. Migration and urbanisation are linked because rural and urban income and employment differ. Migrant and remittance trends vary geographically and economically. Many border crossers send money home. Remittances matter more in poorer areas. Despite the importance of policy and geography, migration specialists explain trends using economics. Migration from middle-income to high-income areas reflects economic developments (Connor et al., 2013). It shows how migration can reduce vulnerability and poverty in low-income locations and how population mobility affects livelihoods (Frank Ellis, 2003).

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