

# Trends and Patterns of Migration in India: A Case Study of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

**(SUMMARY)  
DISSERTATION**

Submitted To  
**BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY  
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)  
LUCKNOW**

BABASAHEB  
BHIMRAO  
AMBEDKAR  
UNIVERSITY



प्रज्ञा शील करुणा  
ESTABLISHED 1996

In Partial Fulfillment for the Award of  
**Master of Philosophy**  
in  
**ECONOMICS**

Submitted By :  
***Shambhavi Singh***  
Enrollment number: 1289/15

Under the Supervision of :  
***Dr. Surendra Meher***  
Assistant Professor

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
SCHOOL FOR AMBEDKAR STUDIES  
**BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY  
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)**  
VidyaVihar, Raebareli Road Lucknow-226025(U.P), India

**2017**

## SUMMARY

### 1: INTRODUCTION

Migration is the movement of people across regions or countries. It is the process of changing one's place of residence and permanently living in a region and country. According to the Demographic Dictionary of United Nations, "Migration is such an event in which people move from one geographical area to another geographical area. When people leaving their place of residence go to live permanently in another area then this is called migration". Migration is defined as a move from one migration defining area to another, usually crossing administrative boundaries made during a given migration interval and involving a change of residence (UN 1993).

Migration is of two types: Internal and International migration. All migration which takes place within an area lying in the territorial jurisdiction of a country is distinguished as internal migration. On the other hand, where the migrants move across the international border is known as external or international migration. Internal migration within the territorial jurisdiction of a country is of two types: inter-state and intra-state migration, where inter-state migration occurs from one state to another and intra-state migration occurs within the boundary of a state. Intra-state migration has further of two types: inter-district and intra-district where inter-district takes place from one district to another and intra-district takes place within the district boundary. The internal migration can further be classified into four migration streams: rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural, and urban-to-urban.

In the Census of India, migration is of two types – Migration by Birth place and Migration by place of last residence. In census when a person is enumerated at a place, i.e., village or town, different from her/his place of birth, she/he would be considered a migrant by place of birth. A person would be considered a migrant by place of last residence, if she/he had last resided at a place other than her/his place of enumeration. The Census also captures the reasons for migration. Some of the reasons cited are: Work/Employment, Business, Education, Marriage, moved after birth and moved with household. Migration has become a universal phenomenon in modern times. In most countries, it has been observed that industrialization and economic development has been accompanied by large-scale movements of people from villages to towns, from towns to other towns and from country to another country. Migration is the third factor for

changes in population, the other being birth rate and death rate. As compared to the birth rate and death rate, migration affects the size of population differently. Migration is not only a biological event like birth rate and death rate, but also influenced by social, cultural, economic and political factors. The changes occurring in the birth rate and death rate do not affect the size and structure of the population on a large scale, while migration, at any time, may cause large scale changes in the size and structure of population. Migration shows the trends of social changes. From the historical point of view, during the process of industrialization and economic development, people migrate from farms to industries, from villages to cities, from one city to another and from one country to another.

The present study attempts to examine the socio-economic characteristics of migrant workers in the capital city of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It also explores various reasons of migration and examines the changes in the living standards of migrant workers as a result of migration.

## **2: OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The proposed research study has following objective to fulfill:

- ❖ To analyze the trends and pattern of inter-state migration in India with the help of secondary data.
- ❖ To examine the socio-economic characteristics of migrants in the study region of Lucknow.
- ❖ To study the reasons and socio-economic impact of migrant workers in the study regions of Lucknow.

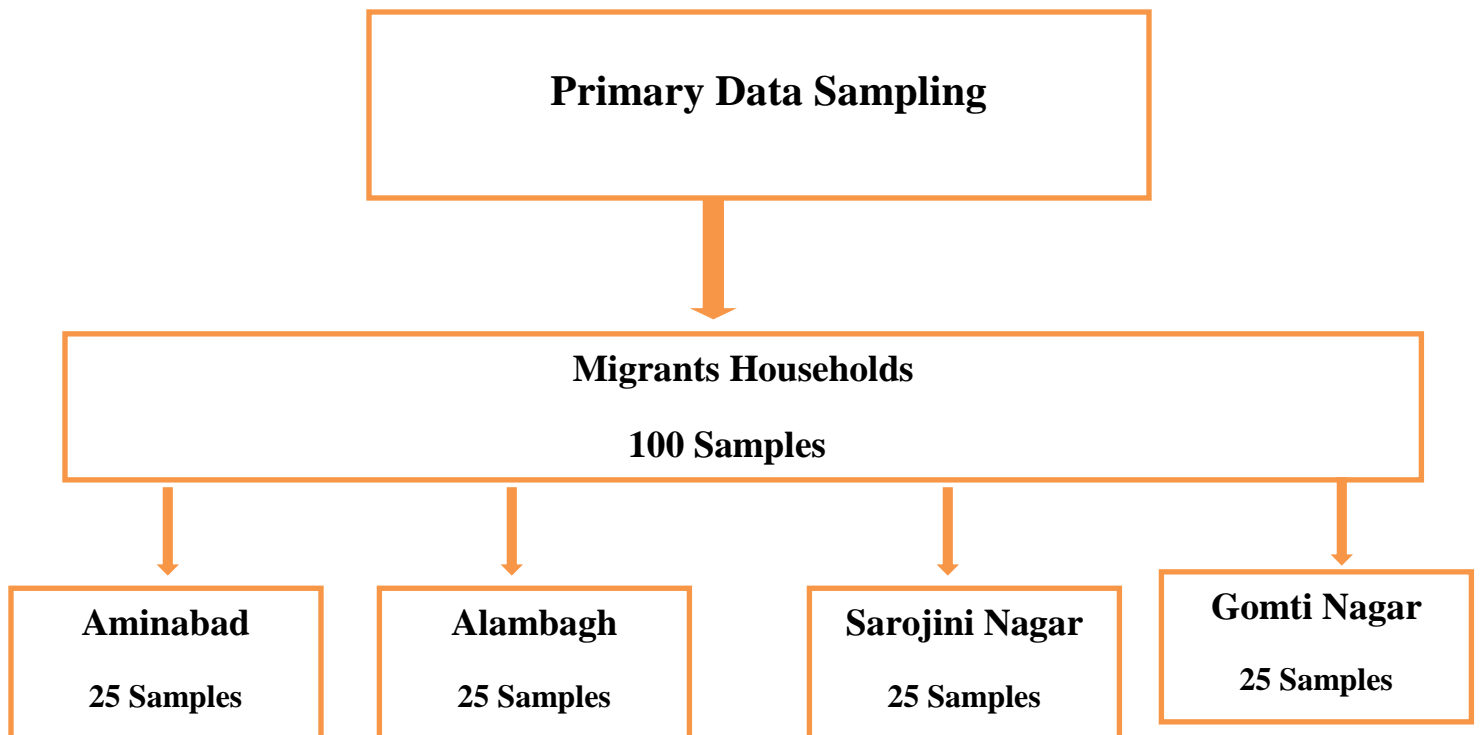
## **3: HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**

The study may test the following hypothesis:

- ❖ After 1991 the migration from rural to urban area has increased.
- ❖ Unemployment happens to be one of the important reasons of migration.
- ❖ Migration has positive socio-economic impacts on migrant workers in the capital city.

#### 4: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCE

For accomplishing the objectives of study, both primary and secondary data have been used. In India, there are two major sources of data on migration: Census of India and National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The secondary data are collected from various rounds of National Sample Survey Organisation and various other sources which would mainly comprise of articles, journals, books and other published documents. Primary data has been collected through structured questionnaire. Purposive stratified random sampling method has been used for the collection of data in which 100 samples are taken from four areas of Lucknow district namely; Aminabad, Alambagh, Sarojini Nagar and Gomti Nagar. Data will be collected from different household in these localities with the help of structured questionnaire.



## **5: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study will focus on the trends and patterns of interstate migration in India. The study will also focus on the socio-economic characteristics of migration in the study region. By identifying the reasons and analyzing the socio economic impact of migration in study region of Lucknow, it could identify policies for improving the socio-economic conditions of migrated people.

## **6: Chapter plan**

**Chapter 1:** Introduction.

**Chapter 2:** Trends and Patterns of Interstate Migration in India.

**Chapter 3:** Socio-Economic Status of Migrant Households.

**Chapter 4:** Socio-Economic Impact of Migration.

**Chapter 5:** Major Findings and Conclusion.

## **7: Conclusions:**

One important facet of study on population is the study of migration arising out of various social, economic and political reasons. For a large country like India, the study of movements of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society better. Migration is generally known as the movement of people from one residence to another permanently or temporarily for a substantial period of time. According to Census 2001, a person is considered a migrant, if birth place or place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration. The National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India defines migrant as a member of the sample household who had stayed continuously for at least six months or more in a place other than the place of enumeration. Migration can benefit poor people in developing countries whether it is individual or families as it leads to increase in income, lead to new skills, improve social status, build assets and improve quality of life. Labour migration is an important factor affecting the course of socio-economic development in India. Accelerated movement of people originating mainly from the rural and backward areas in search of employment has been one of the most important features of the labour market scenario in India. There has been a steady increase in the number of migrants in the country. The latest National Sample Survey report (2007-08) shows that internal migration in India has increased in

the post reform era to 29 percent from 25 percent in 1993. And there is contrasting reasons for this current increase in the migration rate. On the one hand increasing unemployment, poverty, population pressure, environmental degradation, depletion of natural resources limits the livelihood options and may force people to migrate and at the same time urbanization, better employment and educational opportunities, changing occupational pattern, development of transport and communications are the new stimulus factor which facilitate spatial mobility.

The Introductory chapter reveals about the migration pattern in India. Since from the above literature in the introductory chapter reveals that there are differences exist between rural-urban employment patterns of migrant. In rural areas, agriculture sector become the major source of employment whereas in urban areas it is industrial and service sector. The increasing labour force participation of migrants in non-agricultural activities indicates that migrant worker preferred to join to such activities for higher remuneration. Besides, one may also state that there is flow of skilled labour to trade and commerce, manufacturing sector. The declining labour force participation of migrants in agriculture and other allied activities is an indication of economic growth and with economic growth; one would expect there is shift in employment from agriculture to other sectors.

The present study analyzes the trends and patterns of internal migration in India with special reference to the capital city of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) with the help of both primary and secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from the two major sources, i.e. National Sample Survey Organisation and Census of India and the primary data has been collected with the help of 100 different households of Lucknow who migrated from their origin place to Lucknow city. The main aim of the study has to focus on the changing pattern of migration in India after the post reform period and to analyze whether migrated people are benefitted or not. By identifying the reasons and analyzing the socio economic impact of migration in study region of Lucknow, it could identify policies for improving the socio-economic conditions of migrated people.

The second chapter of the present study is “Trends and Patterns of Interstate Migration in India”. The chapter analyses the interstate migration pattern in India by using the secondary data from National Sample Survey Organisation and other government reports. The major objective of this chapter is to examine the overall migration pattern in India which shows that there were four streams of migration in India as rural to urban, rural to rural, urban to rural and urban to urban

but the trend of migration was in favor of rural to urban migration in India. Reasons for migration is also captured using NSSO data which reveals that the main reasons for migration are employment, studies, marriage, movements with earning members. The study shows that employment among male and marriage among female is the major reason for migration. The chapter analyzed by considering the net migration rate of 20 major states in India during both the NSS round i.e., 55<sup>th</sup> round (July 1999-June 2000) and 64<sup>th</sup> round (July 07-June 08), the share of in-migrants was highest in the state of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and was lowest in the state of Assam, Bihar and Orissa. On the other hand, out-migrants was highest in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka and out-migrants was lowest among the state of Assam, Orissa, Kerala and Haryana. The out-migration to abroad was highest among the state of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The study further reveals that net migration rate was highest among the state of Haryana, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and in Gujarat and lowest among the state of Bihar, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. Further the result of analysis show that a gain in in-migrants over out-migrants was highest among the state of Maharashtra, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab whereas Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are those states in which out-migrants are higher than in-migrants. The data thus, reveals that developed states have attracted larger migrants compared to less developed states.

The chapter also covers the migration rate by general education level which indicates that as the level of education rises the mobility of people also rises because the migration rate is increasing as increasing in the level of education of a person in both the rural and urban areas. It also covers the household migrants for 20 major states which depicted that the highest percentage of migration from rural areas is found in Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala and in urban areas the highest percentage of migration is found in Gujarat, Kerala and Assam whereas the lowest percentage of migration from rural areas is found in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and lowest percentage of migration from urban areas was found in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir. The result also shows that the rate of migration has increased in the era of globalisation.

The chapter third of the study is “Socio-Economic Status of Migrant Households”. The present chapter is based on primary data. 100 samples are collected from the migrant households who migrated from their place of origin to Lucknow. In this chapter, socio-economic status of surveyed households of migrant people has been analyzed by taking into consideration the educational qualification, health status, family size, educational status of household’s children, housing status, agricultural landholding size and monthly income of migrant households. The chapter also considered the origin of migration, i.e. from where the migrants originally belongs or from where the persons migrated to the capital city of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and the results shows that most of the migrants belongs to the nearby city of Lucknow i.e. from Unnao, Raebareli, Hardoi, Sitapur, Kanpur, Barabanki, etc. After that the chapter analyzes the demographic profile of migrant households where educational status shows that majority of the migrants population belong to primary level and higher secondary level and very few of them are graduated. The educational status of household’s children after migration or at present shows that majority of the households sent their children to private school for better educational facilities whereas in the case of hospital, majority of people would like to prefer government hospital for their family treatment as for them it is difficult to bear private hospital’s expenses. It indicates that after migration, these household wants their children to study better. As far as housing status is concerned the study shows that after migration very few of migrant households are capable to purchase their own houses at the capital city while remaining use to live on rented house. The study finds that most of migrants sold out their lands after their migration because of improper maintenance, while, on the other side, some of them are still maintaining their agricultural lands in their native places with the help of their family members.

The last or fourth chapter of this research study is entitled as “Socio-Economic Impact of Migration”, the chapter aim is to points out the impact of migration on migrants and their families by comparing the previous and present status of migrant households. The result of the analysis reveals that before migration majority of respondents were unemployed and among employed, a major proportion of them were agricultural labourers in their natives and they were pushed out of their natives due to lack of continuous unemployment and unviable land size which indicates that employment or better employment opportunities are the main factor of migration to the study area i.e. Lucknow. Family conflicts and big family size were also significantly influenced the migration decision of the respondents. Further the result of the

analysis reveals that 42 percent of migrants purchase land in Lucknow city after their migration and after purchasing of land, they wanted to build their own house in which 36 percent are able to build their own. This indicates that migrants were very much interested in investing on land/plot in their destination place rather than investing on their origin place.

The analysis further shows the big differences between the monthly income of individual migrant workers before their migration and after their migration as majority of the migrants are unemployed before their migration and those who employed earned less than 5000 rupees per month while after migration, majority of people earned in between 5000-15000 rupees per month, which shows a positive impact of migration on migrants worker and on their families. In other words, condition of migrants became much better than that of before migration, as far as their income earning is concerned. And when we talk about the savings, the saving behavior of migrant households before and after migration shows that the savings of migrants is significantly increased after their migration because before migration they were unable to save much due to unemployment or low earning. And migrants having saving bank account in commercial banks had comparatively more after migration.

Social Networking after migration reveals that most of the migrants maintained their contact with their native place; they use to visit their native place twice in a year; once in a year or once in a two year. The major reason for their visit is to meet their parents, friends and relatives and some other reasons are to look after their native house or to attend some kind of social ceremonies at their native place. The analysis also reveals that migrants also faces some kind of problems after their migration as problem related to locality; related to safe drinking water; problem related to expenses in new locality. Migrants, who are in rented accommodation spent more on rent, this is due to the fact that the destination place is lacking in providing adequate housing, so they have to pay more rents for even a small house. The migrant's expenditure on electricity, on education and other expenditure also increased after their migration. Some of the migrants frequently visited to their native places and some of them had to travel for their working places, so the expenditure towards travelling also increased after migration. Overall, the migrants are better off in their new localities in terms of income, employment, education and health. Therefore, there is a need of more job recreation in the urban areas so that rural unemployed could find some gainful employment.

## **8: Recommendations:**

- ❖ Balance development is required in both rural and urban areas in the state.
- ❖ Appropriate policy measures are to be undertaken to augment productivity in the agricultural sector. The agricultural labourers have to be provided with financial assistance at subsidized rate of interest to make them efficient and self-employed.
- ❖ There is a need to generate employment opportunity in the villages. Development of small and cottage industries in the rural areas, promotion and protection of traditional artisan works and handicraft will also create employment opportunities in the villages. Rural youth need to be trained so they do not face problems in getting a gainful employment in both rural and urban areas of the study.
- ❖ Government should finance rural people to start cottage industries in their areas. Further, the government should also take appropriate steps to see that the products of the cottage industry shall be marketed through its agencies from the rural area.
- ❖ There must be provision for alternative non-agricultural employment opportunities in the rural sector. Employment generating activities should be introduced in the off season periods.
- ❖ Effective and extensive implementation of government measures for creating employment for rural people like Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme; this will also prove helpful in the reduction of migration by creating additional employment opportunity for the perspective migrants. The NGO's through promoting SHG's can also work in this direction.
- ❖ In urban areas also, there is a need of creation of additional job opportunities in both industrial and service sector through adequate government investment.

## **9: Limitations:**

Analysis of the study is mostly based on sample observation and descriptive statistics. The sample size of the study is too small to generalise the overall results.