

Sex-wise Spatial Analysis of in-Migrants in North-Western Region of India

Jagdeep Kumar^{1*}, Dr. Gaurav Kalotra²¹Research Fellow (Ph.D), Department of Geography, CAS-II, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India²Professor & Chairperson Department of Geography, CAS-II, Panjab University, Chandigarh, IndiaDOI: [10.36347/sjahss.2021.v09i10.002](https://doi.org/10.36347/sjahss.2021.v09i10.002)

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*Corresponding author: Jagdeep Kumar

Abstract

Original Research Article

Migration studies have been a concern as a very important issue among the contemporary scholars of population geographic research. As a third major reason for population change it plays an essential role in the growth of an area and redistribution of the population. Distribution of the population in all the continents and countries is the consequence of long time Migration of people from the old world to the newly discovered countries .from the time immemorial, people tend to migrate from the stage of food gathering and pastoralism to the present stage of highly specialized nature of migration with varying of distribution. In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the in-migration in north western India to other Regions (states and Union Territories of India). The analysis is based on the 2001 & 2011 D-2 migration tables of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, states, and Union Territories released by the census of India. The study informs that in-migrants in north western India have been enumerated in all states and Union Territories of India. A large number of in-migrants have come from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh not only in 2001but also in 2011.

Keywords: Migration, population, in-migration, destination, origin.

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INTRODUCTION

Migration has been observed as a demographic regulator that has the favourable effects of providing relief from the strain of a fast growing population moving from the rural agricultural societies to the industrially developed urban areas. It is currently being recognized as a major contribution towards the dynamics of population being resource in the demographic character of a region. It enables the individuals to transfer from an agricultural economy to the industrial and service sectors. This took care of the social and economic progress of an area, (Chandna, 2006). The primitive societies were nomadic. Fossil remains of homoerectus, an ancestor of modern man who lived 400000 years ago, have been located from widely separated places like Africa, Europe, China, and Java (Uyanga,1981, p.42), giving an indication of the earliest migratory trends.

Females forming almost half of any population have been increasingly seen as contributors to the overall population as a vital resource. During the last couple of decades the share and role of females in migration has been widely recognized by various scholars. Gallo (2006), OECD Report (2007), Piper

(2009), Bindhulakshmi (2010), Haringa (2010), Walton-Roberts (2010), Rajan and Sukendran (2010) and Desai (2011) migration but differs in various geographical niches in terms of volume and spread of socio-economic characteristics and various other aspects of the life and lifestyle of the migrant women.

Apart from the conventional 'push' and 'pull' factors it has been observed in recent years that emotional ties with family members and the native place play an important role in the decision to migrate especially for women. Mill (1997) has documented that emotions influence the decision making among women who opt to migrate from rural Thailand to Bangkok in search livelihoods. Similarly, Bras and Nevel (2007) studied the effect of emotions on migrants.

The North western parts of India have been taken as the study area and include Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi NCR. This region has experienced the movement of millions of people across the new borders established by India's Independence from British rule in 1947. The large exodus of population occurred as the government and the people themselves sought settlement and stability in various

regions. This region is one of the most advanced agrarian regions of the country. The States of Punjab and Haryana have gained maximum profits from the Green Revolution and therefore, have attracted migrant labour for decades.

Industry too has advanced in this region due to development projects along the National Highway No. 1. The migration of skilled labourer was first constituted of male workers only but later females workers were seen joining their men in the National Capital Region (NCR) and Faridabad and Gurugram districts of Haryana. The Special Economic Zones (SEZ) initiated by the government in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi witnessed the mushrooming of several manufacturing units which attracted in-migrants who were drawn to these sites in search of better jobs and lucrative remuneration as compared to their native places.

Manufacturing has always been a labour intensive activity in India and therefore immigration serves the vital dual purpose of providing manpower to

the growing industrial and commercial belt and offering attractive remuneration to the migrant workers from various places of origin.

OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

This research paper examines the trends of the in-migration occurring in North western India as per the Census data analyzed for the Census years 2001 and 2011. The objective has been to underline the trends of in-migration to places of destination and work in the major States and Union Territories of the North western India.

Volume of in –Migration

Table - 1 is the presentation of the data analyzed on the trends of in-migrants from different States and union territories in North-western India and how the pattern of in-migration varies from all States of India (Map - 1). In Table - 1 data related to male and female in migrants (based on 2001 census) of North-western India has been analyzed.

Table-1: North-Western India: Volume of In-Migrants, 2001 (Data by State)

Sr. No.	Region/States	Person	Percentage
I	North-Western India	7938704	100
1	Uttar Pradesh	4138053	52.13
2	Bihar	1348733	16.99
3	Madhya Pradesh	525591	6.62
4	Uttaranchal	474164	5.97
5	West Bengal	340946	4.29
6	Gujarat	190301	2.40
7	Jharkhand	170642	2.15
8	Maharashtra	160030	2.02
9	Kerala	106009	1.34
10	Chhattisgarh	96212	1.21
11	Tamil Nadu	82418	1.04
12	Orissa	80622	1.02
13	Remaining States & UTs	224983	2.83

Source: compiled from Census of India (2001): Table D 2, Migration Tables of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi.

As per the Census, 2001 total of 79.38 lakh in-migrants were enumerated in the North western Region from other States and Union Territories of India. More than 80 percent of in-migrants were coming from four States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal. While the remaining 20 percent came from other States and Union Territories of India. The highest number of in-migrants came from Uttar Pradesh that is 41.38 lakh which is 52.13 percent of the total volume of in-migrants. The North-western region is a comparatively more developed region than other regions of India. This is largely due to the large-scale and broad based industrial and commercial development as well as focussed investment corporate and individuals in the industrial sector. People come

from Uttar Pradesh for employment, high wage rates, skill building and education. The second largest volume of in-migration comes from Bihar that is 13.48 lakh. In Bihar, around 40 percent of the people are enumerated as living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) and the per capita income is also low. According to the Census 2001 more than 60 percent of total in-migrants of Bihar come to this region because of being married here and another 50 percent come for employment purposes. Madhya Pradesh is at the third position with 5.25 lakh in-migrants that is 6.62 percent of the total volume of in-migrants. According to the Census 2001 more than 15 percent come to this region for employment purposes. The fourth area of influx of in migrants is Uttaranchal with 4.74 lakh in-migrants which were 5.97

percent of the total magnitude of in-migrants. According to the Census 2001 more than 30 percent in-migrants come for work and employment purposes, and more than 20 percent come for marriage purposes. The remaining 20 percent of the in-migrants were coming

mainly from West Bengal (4.29), Gujarat (2.40) Jharkhand (2.15) Maharashtra (2.02) Kerala (1.34) Chhattisgarh (1.21) Tamil Nadu (1.04) and Orissa (1.02). Besides those coming from other States and Union Territories were 2.83 percent (Table - 1).

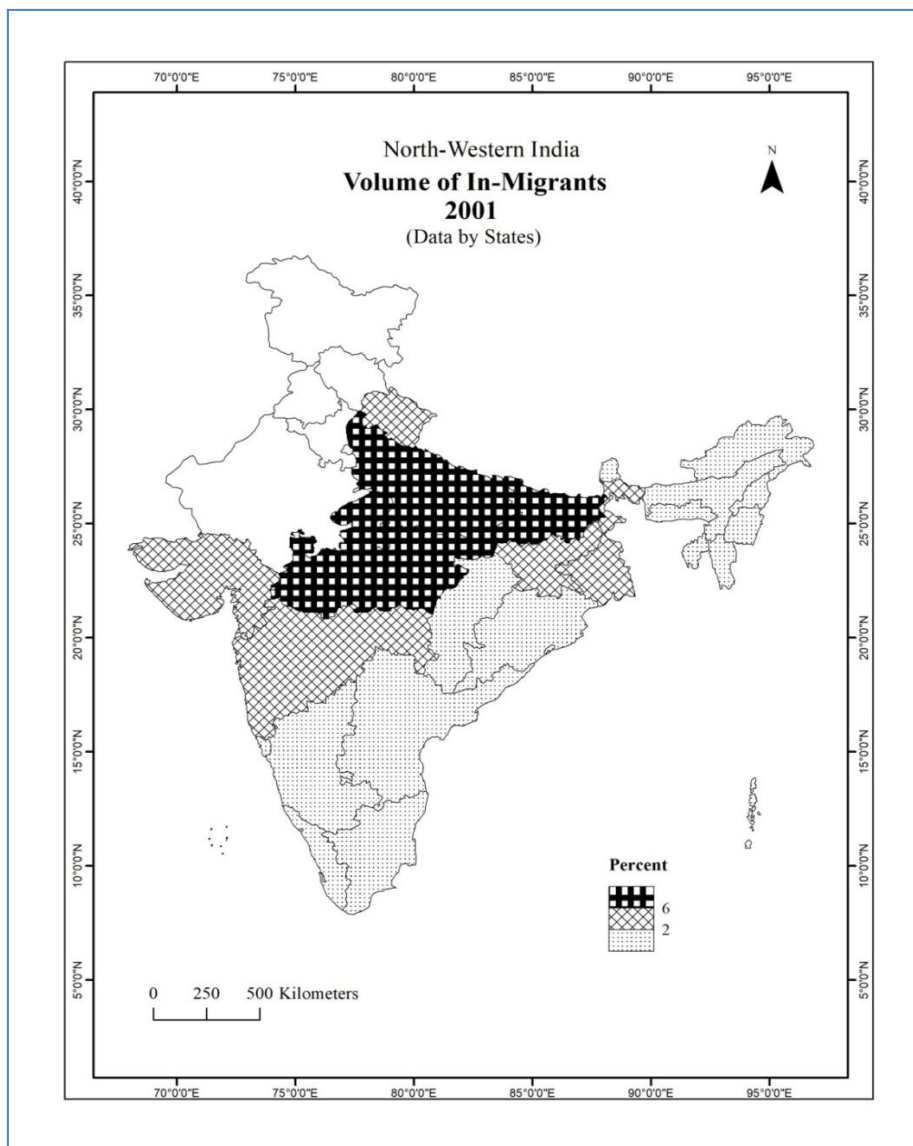


Fig-1: Volume of In-Migrant Load to North Western India in 2001

Table-2: North-Western India: Volume of In-Migrants, 2011 (Data by States)

Sr. No.	Region/States	Person	Percentage
I	North-Western India	10389422	100
1	Uttar Pradesh	5469140	52.64
2	Bihar	2086008	20.08
3	Madhya Pradesh	795872	7.66
4	Uttarakhand	507592	4.89
5	West Bengal	395914	3.81
6	Gujarat	251503	2.42
7	Maharashtra	216219	2.08
8	Jharkhand	139060	1.34
9	Remaining States & UTs	528114	5.08

Source: Compiled from Census of India (2001): Table D 2, Migration Tables of, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, and Data available on CD.

As shown in Table 2 it is observed that out of the total 1.038 core in-migrants which were enumerated for the North-western region from other States and Union Territories of India, more than 80 percent in-migrants were coming from only three States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The remaining 20 percent came from the remaining States of India. Here again the maximum number of in-migrants came from Uttar Pradesh as compared to the Census of 2001 that is 54.69 lakh which formed 52.64 percent of the total volume of in-migrants. Uttar Pradesh was followed by Bihar (20.08 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (7.66 percent).

The in-migrants coming to this region did so for various reasons like well-paying or even better paying jobs and remunerative work besides employment, education, marriage or any number of other reasons. As per the 2011 Census more than 30

percent of the in-migrants came to this region for employment purposes. Those coming from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh of the total in-migrants to the area were reported to be coming largely for marriage as per the Census 2011. More the 45 percent in-migrants came from Madhya Pradesh. Uttarakhand (4.84 percent) West Bengal (3.81 percent) Gujarat (2.42 percent) Maharashtra (2.08 percent) Jharkhand (1.34 percent) and others formed the low category of States having in-migration rate less than 5 percent of the total in-migrants.

The increased trend of the migrant population highlights the fact that the rapid social and economic progress made by the region by launching several development oriented projects had attracted most of the in-migrants to avail themselves of the better job opportunities.

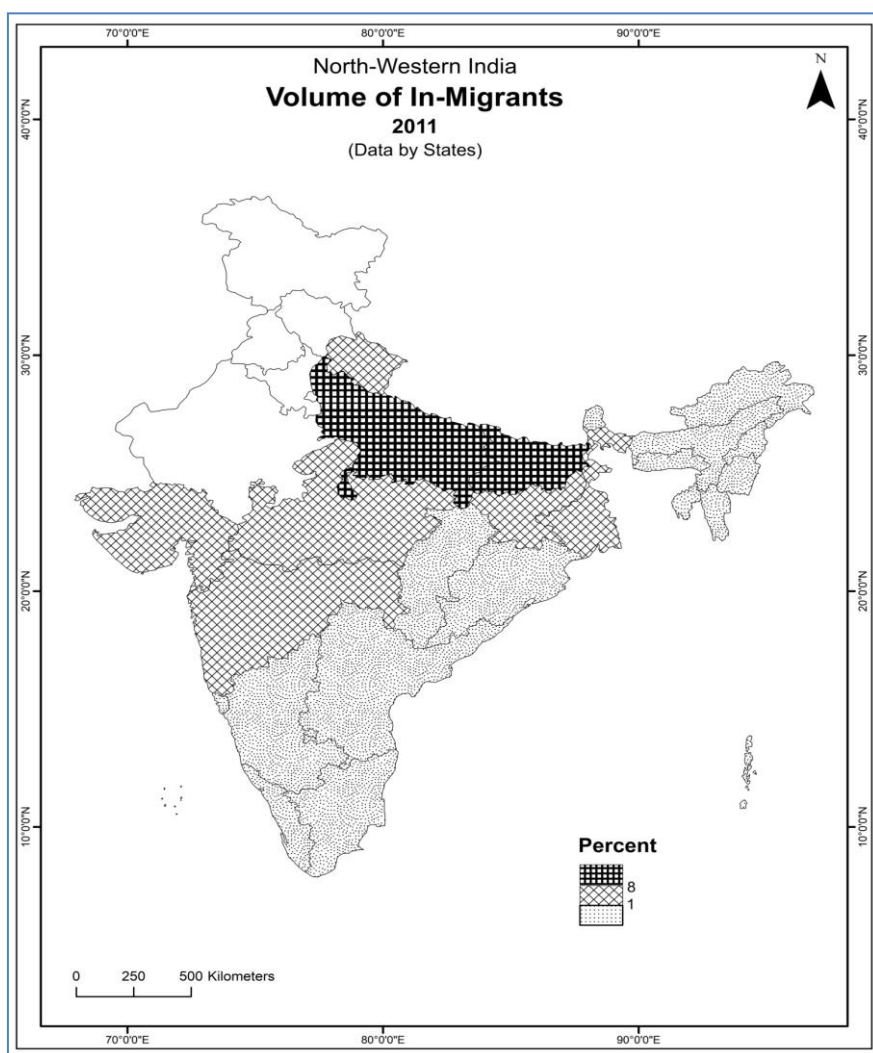


Fig- 2: Volume of In-Migrant Load to Influx in 2011

The Gender Divide among In-Migrants

According to the 2001 Census reports on in-migration based on the place of last residence showed that 43.33 lakh males and 36.05 lakh females came to North western India from other States and Union Territories. The figures seem to show that there is greater tendency for migration among the males as compared to the females. More than 60 percent of the in-migration flow seems to have been directed towards

the neighbouring States and Union Territories. These States are Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for consideration of the migration movement among both males and females. Male in-migrants from Uttar Pradesh were a maximum of 51.22 percent followed by Bihar (21.45 percent), Uttaranchal (5.93 percent) and the remaining 21.8 percent was from the other parts of the country (Table 3).

Table-3: North-Western India: Volume of In-Migrants by sex, 2001(Data by States)

Sr. No.	Region/States	Male	Percentage	Region/States	Female	Percentage
I	North-Western India	4333163	100	North-Western India	3605541	100.00
1	Uttar Pradesh	2219561	51.22	Uttar Pradesh	1918492	53.21
2	Bihar	929376	21.45	Bihar	419357	11.63
3	Uttaranchal	257028	5.93	Madhya Pradesh	357649	9.92
4	West Bengal	196524	4.54	Uttaranchal	217136	6.02
5	Madhya Pradesh	167942	3.88	West Bengal	144422	4.01
6	Jharkhand	108065	2.49	Gujarat	124682	3.46
7	Maharashtra	79970	1.85	Maharashtra	80060	2.22
8	Gujarat	65619	1.51	Jharkhand	62577	1.74
9	Kerala	51540	1.19	Kerala	54469	1.51
10	Chhattisgarh	51406	1.19	Chhattisgarh	44806	1.24
11	Orissa	50862	1.17	Tamil Nadu	40223	1.12
12	Remaining States & UTs	155270	3.98	Remaining States & UTs	141668	3.93

Source Compiled from : Census of India (2011): Table D 2, Migration Tables of, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi.

Male migrants are probably attracted to the large cities because of the industrial development that features as a major 'pull' factor for the migrants who seek employment and better living conditions. They come with the hope that they could earn more at the place of destination rather than their native place. In the context of female in-migrants also Uttar Pradesh again had a maximum of 53.21 percent followed by Bihar (11.63 percent), Madhya Pradesh (9.92 percent) and the remaining 25.25 percent was from other States and Union Territories (Table 3). As per the 2001 Census, the seven reasons for migration have been taken to be:

- (i) Employment
- (ii) Marriage
- (iii) Business

- (iv) Moved after birth
- (v) Education
- (vi) Moved with households
- (vii) Others

In the case of ascertaining the gendered reasons of in-migration, it was observed that the main reason for in-migration among males was the attraction of better paying work or lucrative employment which was exhibited by more than 60 percent. For the females it was more about their moving with the household which is more than 40 percent. Also marriage was the primary reason for the females to migrate as per the Census 2001.

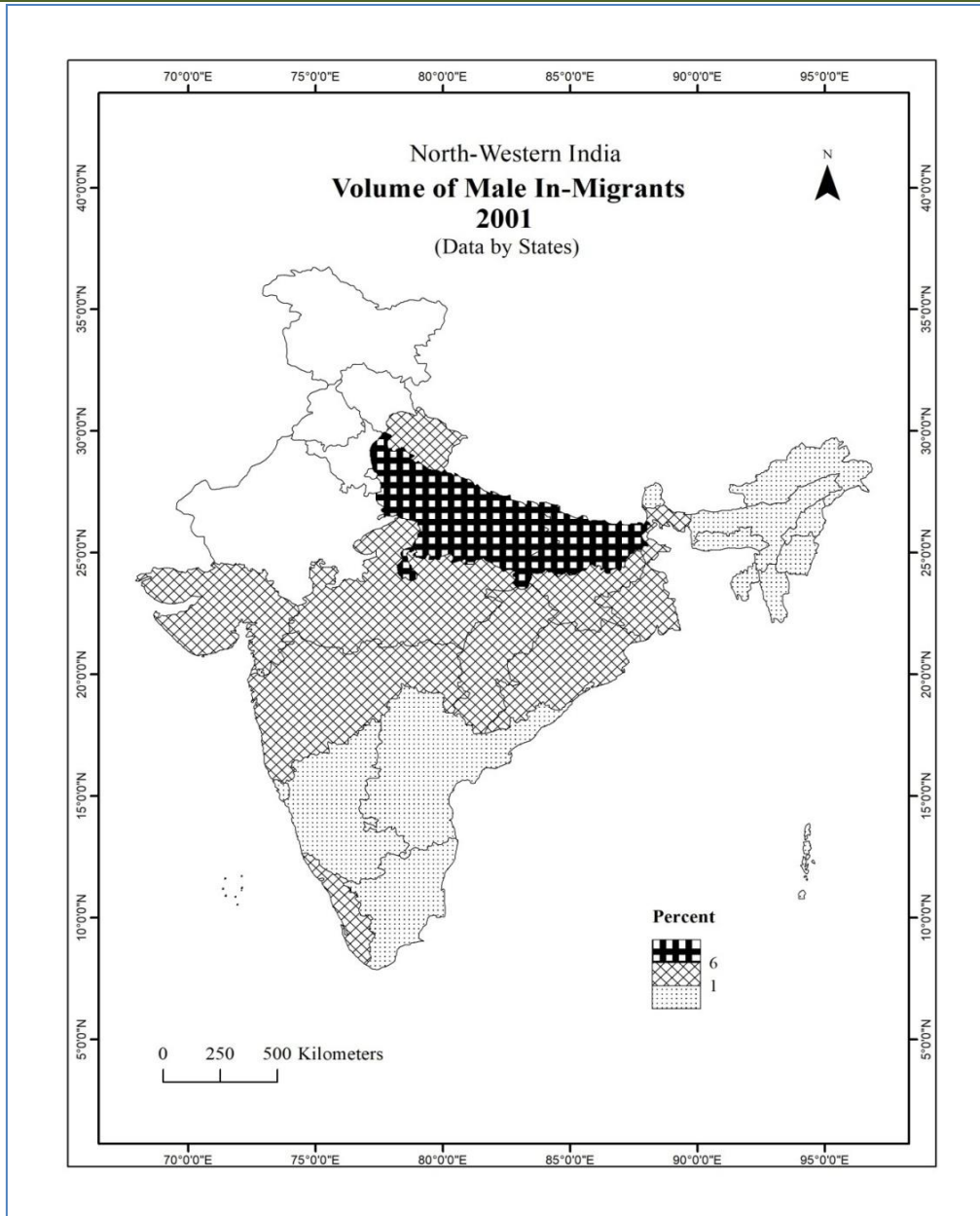


Fig- 3: Volume of Male In-Migrants in 2001

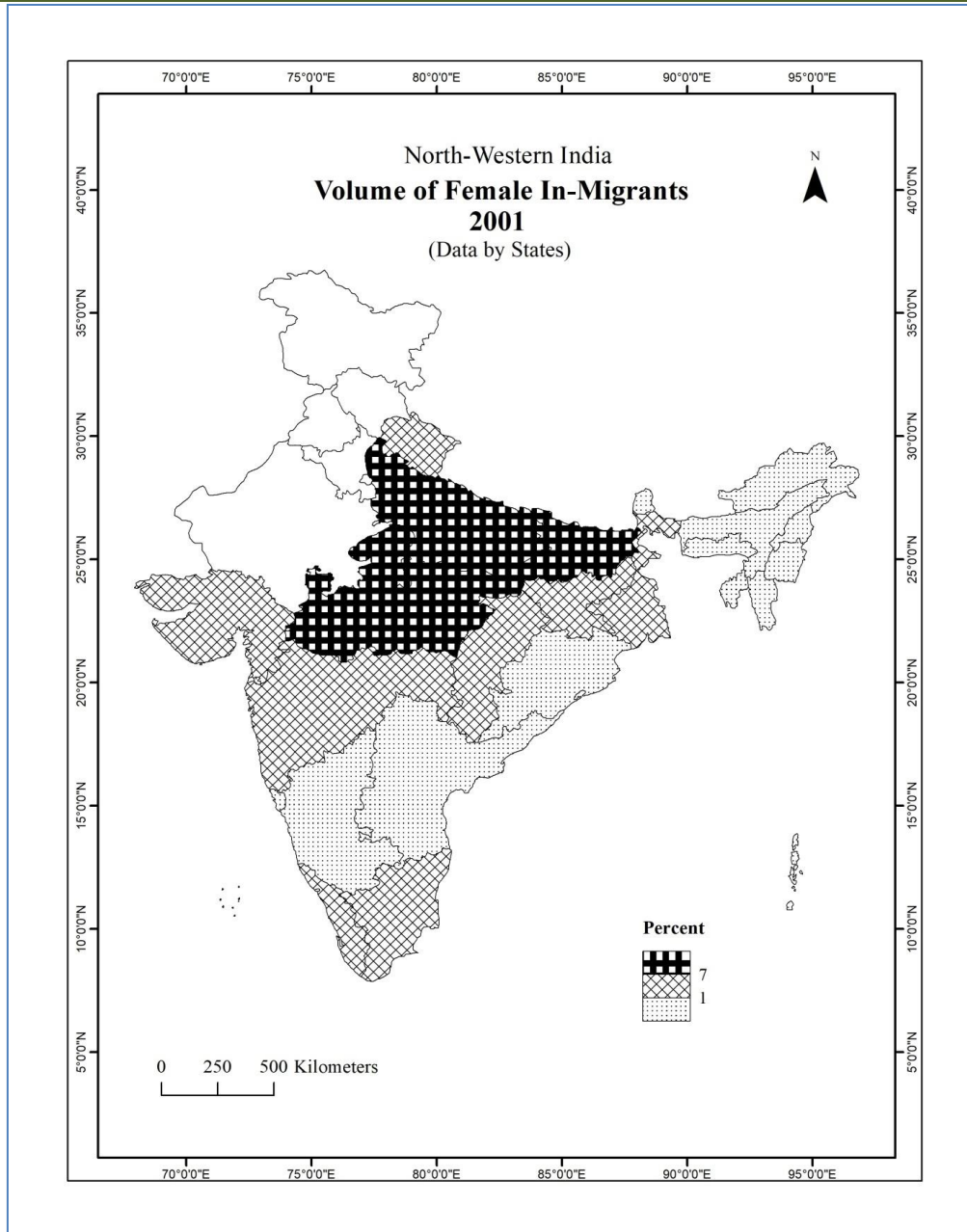


Fig- 4: Volume of Female In-Migrants in 2001

Table-4: North-Western India: Volume of In-Migrants by sex, 2011 (Data by States)

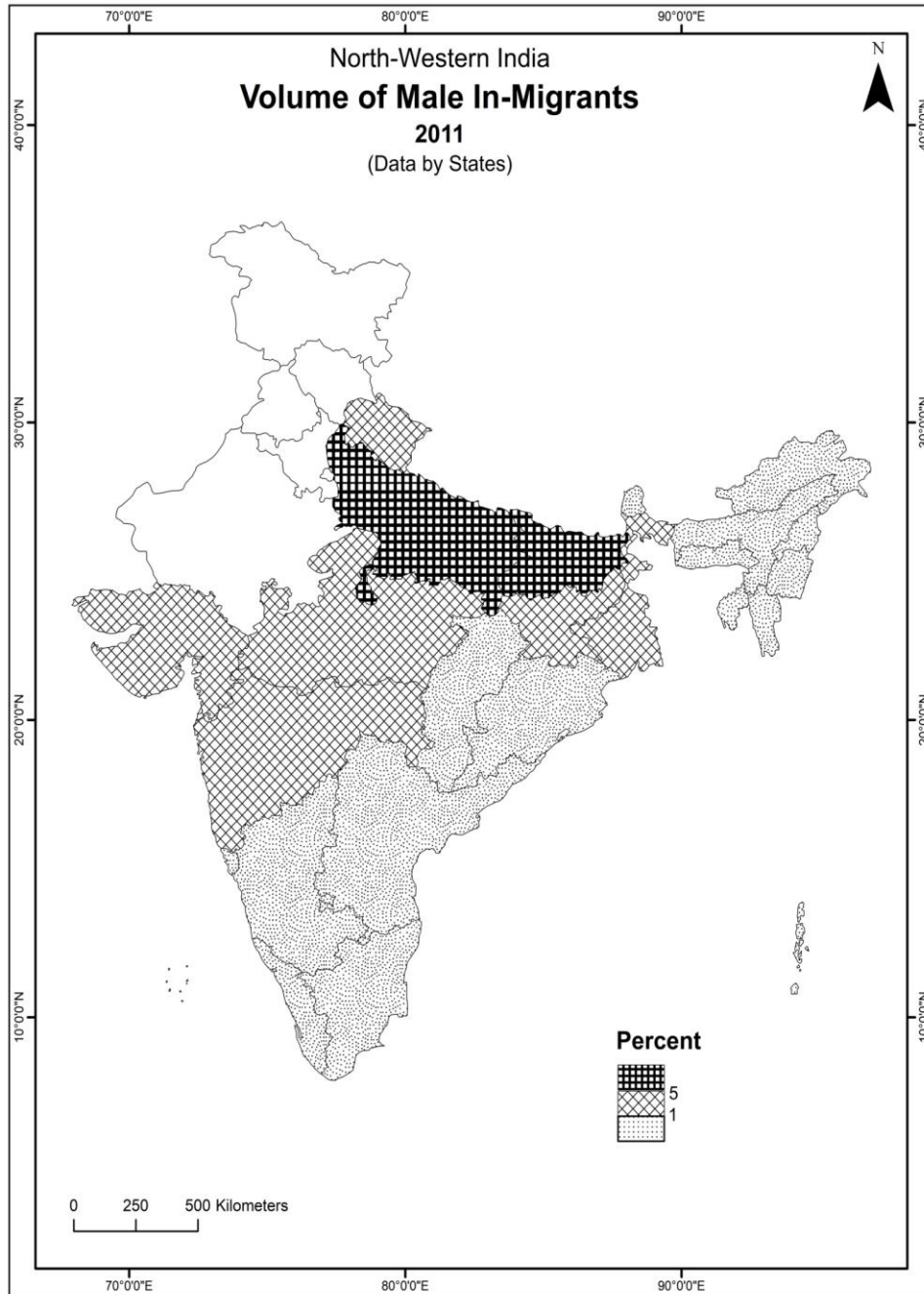
Sr. No.	Region/States	Male	Percentage	Region/States	Female	Percentage
I	North-Western India	5163626	100.00	North-Western India	5225796	100.00
1	Uttar Pradesh	2702866	52.34	Uttar Pradesh	2766274	52.93
2	Bihar	1248720	24.18	Bihar	837288	16.02
3	Uttarakhand	254779	4.93	Madhya Pradesh	547137	10.47
4	Madhya Pradesh	248735	4.82	Uttarakhand	252813	4.84
5	West Bengal	194995	3.78	West Bengal	200919	3.84
6	Maharashtra	98560	1.91	Gujarat	174793	3.34
7	Gujarat	76710	1.49	Maharashtra	117659	2.25
8	Jharkhand	76113	1.47	Jharkhand	62947	1.20
9	Remaining States & UTs	262148	5.08	Remaining States & UTs	265966	5.09

Source : Compiled from: Census of India (2011): Table D 2, Migration Tables of ,Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi.

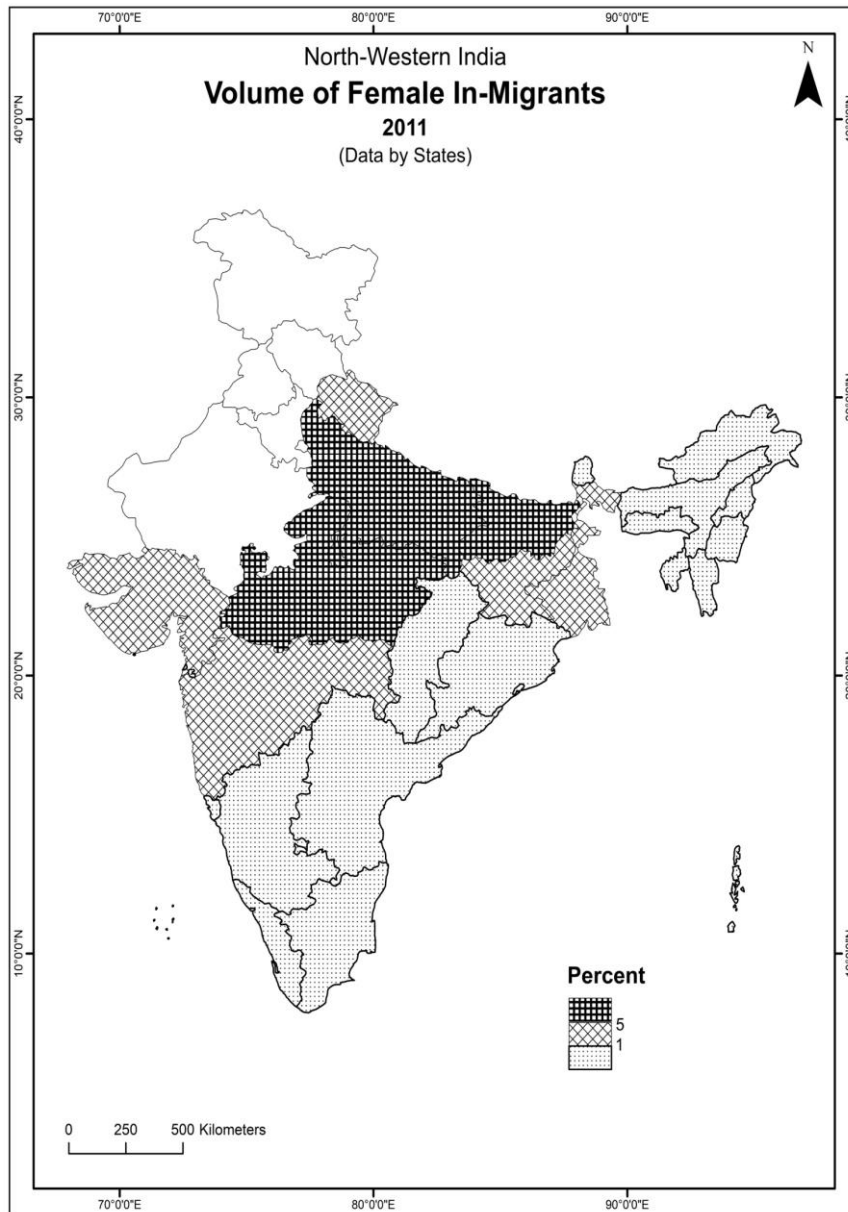
Table - 4 shows the volume and percentage of male and female in-migrants going to North-western India during the 2011 Census. A total of 51.63 lakh males and 52.25 lakh females were enumerated as in-migrants in North-western India. The female population was found to be more than the male in-migrants population during the 2011 Census year. Around 62170 female in-migrants were enumerated. They were observed to be more than the male in-migrants. More than 70 percent of the male in-migrants hailed from Uttar Pradesh (52.34 percent) and Bihar (24.18 percent) which shows that the major share of the male in-migrants was coming from only two States into this region while a very small proportion was coming from the remaining States and Union Territories of the country (Table 4). As in the 2001 Census Uttar Pradesh was at first position among male in-migrants with 22.19 lakh in-migrants to this region.

Since the North western region has been progressing and becoming more and more developed due to industrialized advancement in the agriculture sector. The in-migrants have been attracted for

employment purposes as well as to have opportunities for better livelihood generation. Growing industries and the progressive agriculture sector has made steady provision of employment availability for a large population of in-migrants and this has posed to be the main 'pull' factor of this region. Around 52.25 lakh female in-migrants were enumerated as in-migrants to the North western region during the 2011 Census. However, just like in the 2001 Census, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were at the top position in the 2011 Census regarding female in-migrants to the region. Uttar Pradesh was followed by Bihar (16.02 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (10.47). The remaining were from the 'other States' (Table 4). According to Census 2011, the main reason for the in-migration of females to the North western region is marriage. More than 42 percent of the female in-migrants come in this region mostly for marriage purposes. The second most important factor for in-migration was that these women moved with the house hold to be when they migrated to other areas for work around their men. These women accounted for 40 percent of the total in-migrants.



Map – 5: Volume of Male In-Migrants Influx in 2011



Map – 6: Volume of Female In-Migrants Influx in 2011

CONCLUSION

Thus, the above discussion and findings on the distribution of in-migration population in North western India reveals that the region has been experiencing an absolute increase in the number of female in-migrants during 2001-2011. The North western region is proving to have a magnetic ‘pull’ that attracts migrants to take up lucrative livelihoods in the North western region. Furthermore, the distribution of in-migrants in the North western region shows that more than 65 percent of the total in-migrants came from only two states in both the Census years of 2001 and 2011, that is, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The sex-wise composition results are also similar. According to the Census years 2001 and 2011, the main reason for female in-migration has been given as movement with family or their leaving

their natal home for marriage purposes. Women form a significant population resource in terms of work participation in the North Western region. The main ‘pull’ factors being lucrative livelihood options. The study is a precursor to the gendered presentation of in migrant movement trends in recent decades. Whereas in the context of male’s migration the main ‘pull’ factors were the seeking of lucrative work and employment. The trend of increased female participation in the in-migration to the North western region has been observed as a fresh angle to the geographical move of populations. Thus, the emergence of a significant facet of gendered aspect has been observed in the recent trends of in-migration to the North Western region.

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