

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CORRELATES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

This article aims to look at the geographical migration patterns, variations in socioeconomic growth ranges, in addition to the correlation among universal migration and unique improvement indicators (impartial variables) throughout the Indian states. The complete research is predicated totally on secondary resources of records gathered from the Migration Table, 2011 Census of India publications D Series, Primary Census Abstract of India, Handbook of Statistics of Indian States, and Basic Road Statistics of India. The study's smallest unit is determined to be a state's boundaries. According to present research, migration ranges rapidly shift from excessive to low-grade as one moves northward from the southern area of the country. In comparison to the northeastern states of India, which had low stages of migration, the western and eastern portions of the country noticed medium to excessive stages of migration. Compared to the states located within the western and northeastern areas of the nation, the development stage in the northern, western, and southern states is moderate to medium.

Keywords: *Geographical, Migration Patterns, Socioeconomic Development, Correlation, Indian States and Indicators*

Introduction

In India, migration from within the country is not a recent development. It has always existed and is an ongoing procedure. Nonetheless, the sequence of migration is changing as time passes in accordance with demographic shifts. Research on domestic migration, depending on the Census and NSSO, indicates that there was a decline in population accessibility up until the early 1990s, but there were indications of a rise in interior populace movement after the changes were implemented. According to the most recent Census figure (2011), domestic migration in India grew from 30.07 percent in 2001 to 37.46 percent in 2011.

The trend and rate of migration in India are probably affected by a number of developments that have occurred recently. Over the last twenty years, there has been a consistent increase in the divide among suburban and rural regions, as well as between agricultural and non-agriculture, with the development pattern focused in a small number of localities and states. The increasing disparity between financial prospects will have had an effect on both the pace and trend of migration.

Variations in growth as well as a widening gap among agricultural and industrial sectors are essential byproducts of the trend of progress. Since migrating is a purposeful reaction to what is considered spatial variety, the sequences of variety that gave birth to the motion's structures of moving should serve as the foundation for a description of the movement's geographical patterns. The main reason people migrate to more affluent sections of the country is the presence of regional disparities in the level of progress throughout the nation. The volume and type of migration are determined by structural patterns resulting from regional disparities in socioeconomic possibilities; the root causes of migration vary across nations and throughout time.

Moving is the result of multiple factors interacting (Kosinski&Prothero, 1975; Bhagat&Mohanty, 2009). These variables could include repellent forces that operate in rural areas, such as high joblessness, wage gaps, tiny farms, insufficient schooling, the absence of contemporary infrastructure and medical amenities, and unconditional destitution; on the other hand, urban areas are attracted to relocation due to the abundance of employment opportunities, lucrative salaries, decent employment, developing infrastructure, and civic facilities and amenities

Therefore, based on a review of the research, it can be concluded that voluntarily moving includes a number of conditions and can't be considered an unplanned decision. In the case of India, it is mostly connected with local socioeconomic variables. As a result, the primary topic of this essay is an examination of the correlation between migration and certain socioeconomic growth indices in India. Additionally, an effort has been undertaken to illustrate the regional differences in the number of migrants and the country's advancement stages.

Objectives of the study

To examine geographical trends in India's internal migration

To examine the connection between India's economic advancement and domestic migration

To determine the main causes of India's internal migration

To analyse the socioeconomic characteristics of immigrants living in India

To recognise how domestic migration has affected the growth of India's many regions

Study space

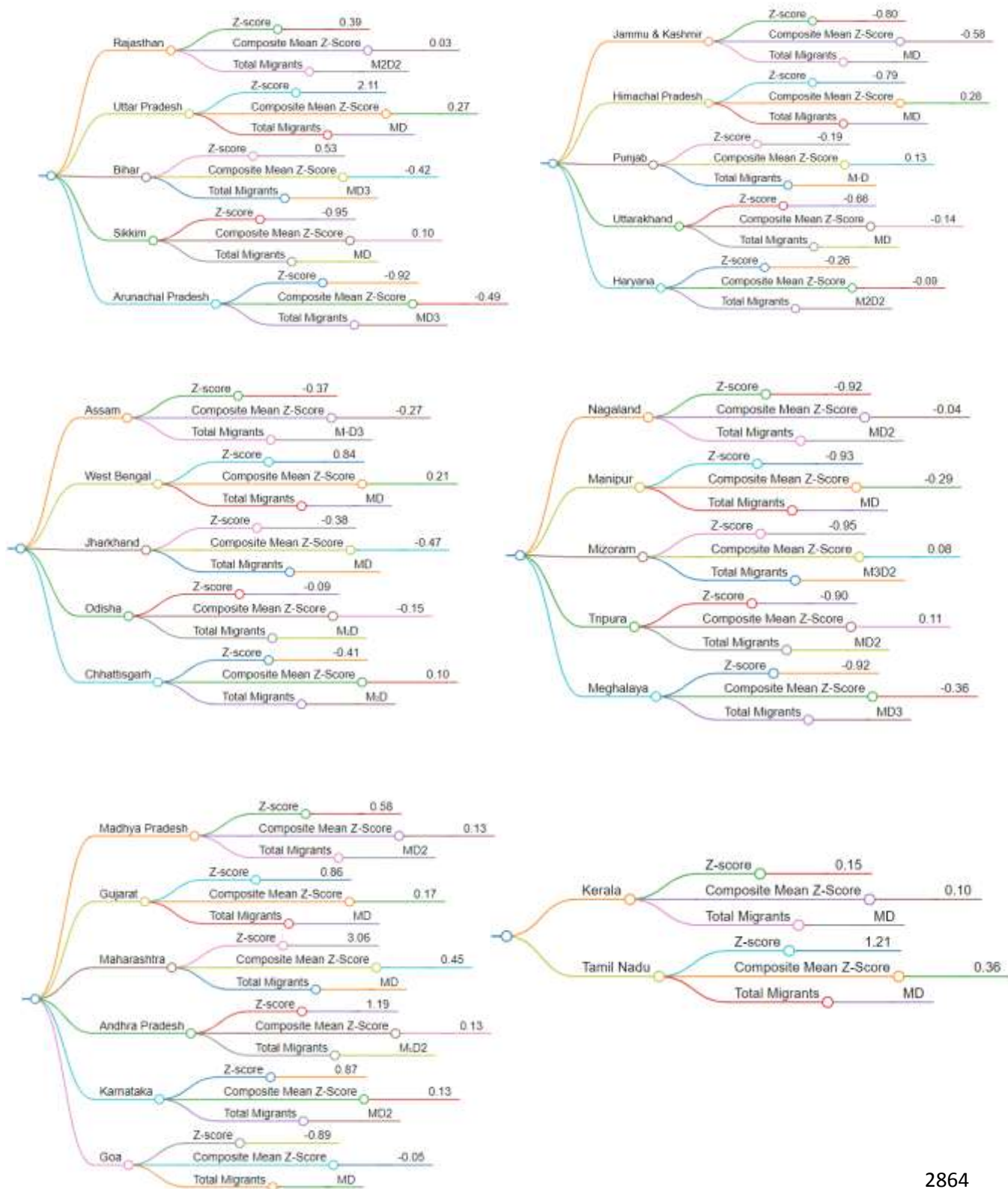
The current study has selected India as its research region, with the state border serving as the most compact unit of analysis. Twenty-eight states and seven union territories make up the nation. The mainland stretches from latitude 8° 4' to latitude 37° 0' 6' north and from longitude 68° 7' to longitude 97° 25' east. It is around 32,87,263 square kilometres in size, with the Indian Ocean to the south and the Himalayas to the north. To the west are Pakistan and Afghanistan; to the north are China, Bhutan, and Nepal; and to the east are Bangladesh and Myanmar. India has 121 crore people as of the 2011 census, with 68.84 percent living in rural areas and the remainder of 31.16% in urban areas. There were 382 people per km² in the population overall, and there were 943 people per sex. 73% of people were literate generally.

Technique and dataset

The current study is solely dependent on secondary information sources, namely: This is an example of the Migration Table-D Series, India publications, 2011. State-specific socioeconomic growth indices were compiled from the Basic Road Statistics of India, and the Handbook of Statistics of Indian States, 2015–16. The location of solely of birth, the site of counting, or the location of recent residency is the concepts that define movement in the Indian Census (Premi, Socio-economic Implications of Internal Movement in India, 1989).

This enables the identification of movement within, across, and between states (Bhagat and Mohanty 2009:11). According to age, sex, and length of stay, information on the previous residence's location offers insights into the reasons for the relocation. Fewer than a year, between one and nine years, exceeding one to four years, more than nine years, and all periods are the groups of statistics on the length of stay of migrations at their final locations. Nevertheless, only those migrants (intercensal migrants) whose total period of stay at their final location was between 0 and 9 years were included in the data for this analysis. The smallest domain for research has historically been determined to be the border of a state or union territory. Furthermore, the degrees of progress in each of India's twenty-eight states were assessed using an assortment of seventeen socioeconomic growth indices. The metrics are chosen to ensure they're readily accessible and applicable to the scope of the issue. Statistical techniques such as Z-Score, Karl Pearson's coefficient (r), and the fundamental percentage approach were all used to analyse data. A correlation coefficient map illustrating the geographical spread of migration and economic growth levels in India was created using the GIS-Arc View software (version 3.2). Furthermore, using vis-à-vis maps, the geographical association between degrees of advancement and migration within countries has been depicted.

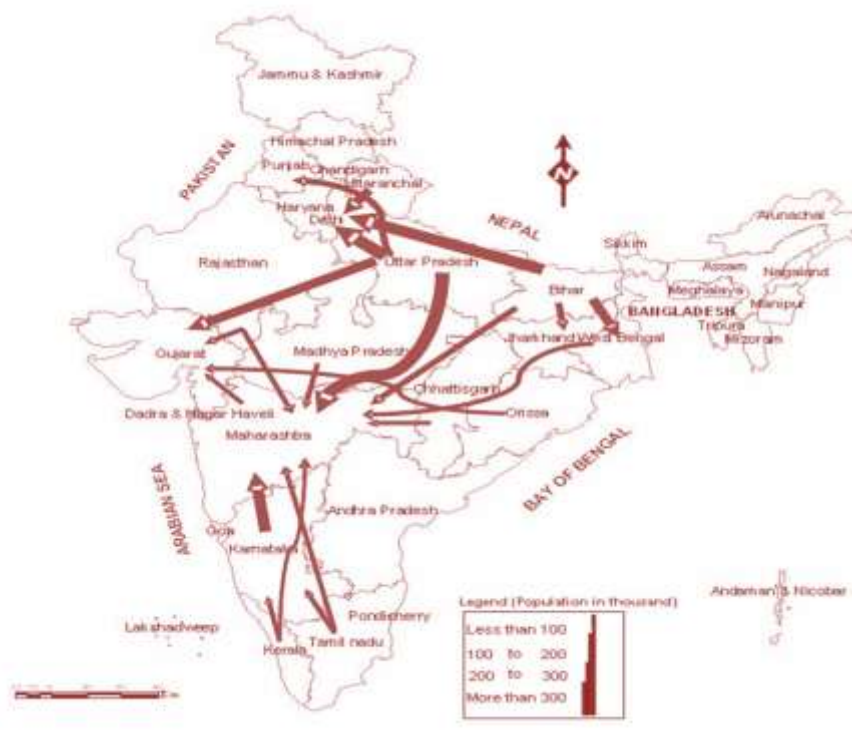
Fig 1: India's 2011 State-wise Internal Migration Division and Socioeconomic Progress Factors



The levels of socioeconomic development are represented by the letters D1, D2, and D3, which stand for high, medium, and poor, respectively. M1 represents a high level of migration overall, M2 a medium level, and M3 a low level of migration overall.

Table 1: Indian Internal Migrations

Category	Z-Score	No. of States	No. of States
High	Above 0.50	09	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh
Medium	0.50 to -0.50	08	Assam, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Assam
Low	Below -0.50	11	Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Jammu & Kashmir
Overall	-	28	

Fig 2: Total Migrations

Geographical study of India's migration internally

The state-by-state Z score metrics for the nation's overall domestic movement are shown in Fig. 1, with Maharashtra having the greatest rating (3.06) and Orissa having the smallest value (-0.09). Three groups can be used to categorise the entire range of geographical differences in relocation: major (above 0.50 rating), moderate (0.50 to -0.50 rating), and minimal (below -0.50 rating). Table 2 lists the nine states of India: Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Maharashtra. These states constitute a vast region spanning across the western, southern, and central regions of the nation. Eight states make up the two notable areas in the research area that are below a moderate level of migration (0.50 to -0.50 rating). The first large continuous area includes the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan in the west and north. Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh states comprise the second-largest region, which is located in the central-eastern half of the country. While the other two states, Kerala and Assam, are unable to constitute any part of the nation since they do not have a continuous border with the neighbouring state, eleven states in India, including Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Meghalaya, are classified as having low

relocation (below the 0.50 rating). In contrast to the northeastern states of India, which have low levels of migration, the western and eastern portions of the country have medium to high levels of migration. The aforementioned study suggests that states with weaker industry and farming bases and lower levels of economic development have lower relocation volumes (movement is not taken into account in this case). In addition, compared to other regions of the nation, these states with low rates of relocation also have low populations, significant populations of Scheduled Tribes (particularly in the North Eastern states), and poor levels of connection. The steep and harsh topography of these states has further impeded their growth, which in turn has an impact on the amount of migration. 2011: A regional examination of India's socioeconomic development levels The state-wise aggregate mean Z-score rating of the developmental stage is also seen in the study. As demonstrated in Table 1, Figure 1: 2011 migration overall, 188 According to Shazia and Jabir Hasan Khan, there are significant differences in the nation's states' levels of development, ranging from -0.58 in Jammu and Kashmir to 0.45 in Maharashtra. In regard to their level of economic growth, the states of India have been divided into three categories: strong, moderate, and poor.

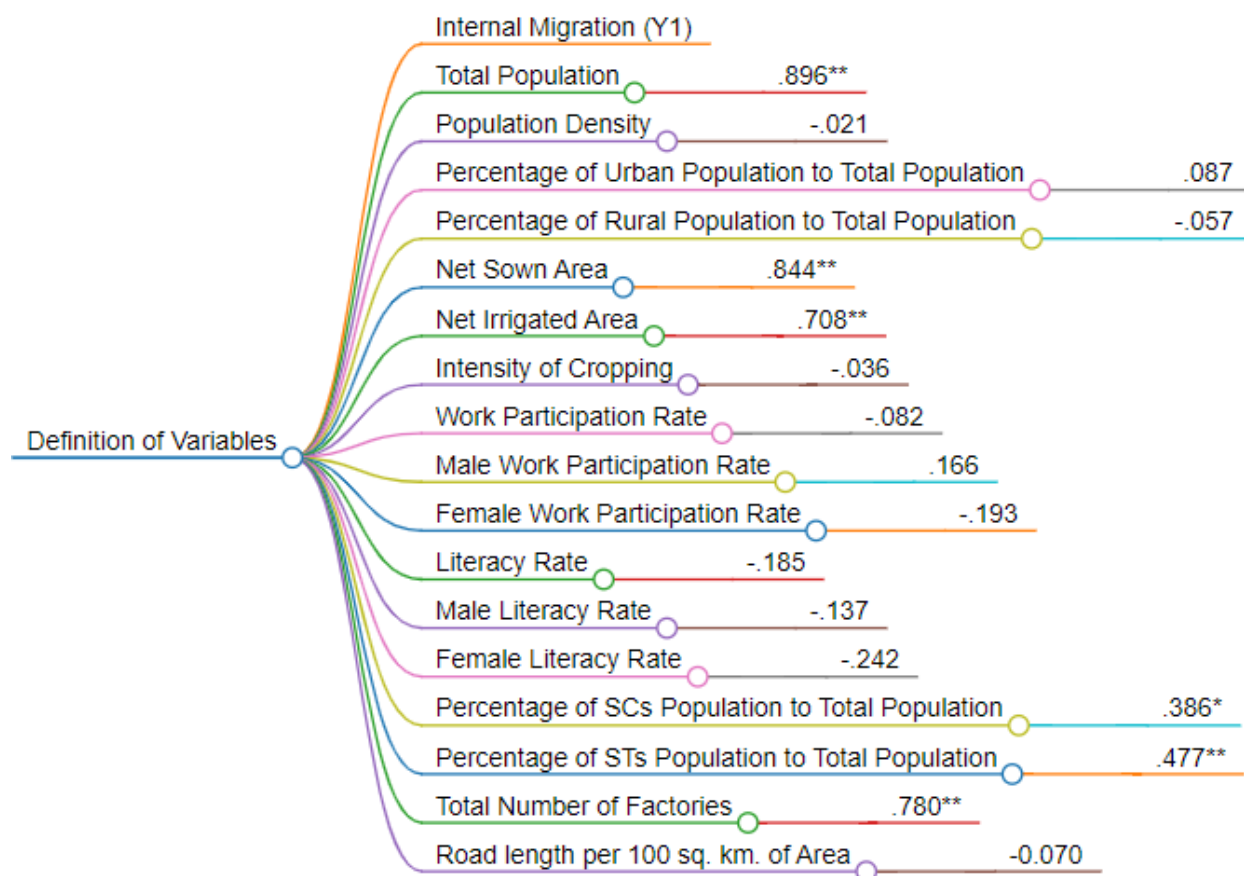
Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Maharashtra are among the states in the country with the highest levels of development. (over a 0.14 rating). Among these, the western regions of the nation consist of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The highest number of states (0.14 to -0.14) had intermediate-level growth in both the economy and society. The five states of Punjab, among them Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Haryana, comprise a vast territory that encompasses the investigated area's eastern, central, western, and northern regions. The second area in the south is made up of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Goa. A tiny pocket of Mizoram and Tripura is found in the northeast. Sikkim and Nagaland, nevertheless, are unable to unite into a territory. The study also shows that nine states in India have poor economic and social growth rates (under an average of -0.14). They constitute two distinct areas, one in the country's east and the other in its northeast. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Assam make up the northeastern area, whereas Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha comprise the eastern region. Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand are two districts that do not belong to any location.

Domestic movement and growth at all stages: An association

The study provides a multidimensional illustration of the geographical connection that exists among immigration and various stages of prosperity within the nation's states. Domestic relocation is shown by the abscissa, while phases of growth are shown by the line of ordinates. Three classifications have been identified based on the Z-rate measurement of domestic relocation: high (in excess of + 0.50 rating), intermediate (+ 0.50 to - 0.50 rating), and small (under - 0.50 rating). Additionally, three categories have been identified based on the sum of the

scores and Z-rate values of the various stages of growth: high, medium, and low. Gujarat and Maharashtra in the western region of India have experienced significant migrations and economic growth, while Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu are also part of this region.

Fig 2: Findings of the 2011 Internal Migration Correlation (r) with a Few Selected Socioeconomic Development Variables in India



Chhattisgarh, and Kerala—compose a prominent area in the country's north. Three states—Jharkhand, Odisha, and Assam—have poor socioeconomic growth and a middling migration rate. Manipur, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir have low levels of economic progress and migrations. They are dispersed across the country's northeastern and northern regions. Only one state, Himachal Pradesh, reported an inadequate amount of migration and a high degree of economic progress, while five states—Goa, Sikkim, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Tripura—fall into the category of low migration with medium socioeconomic advancement. With the exception of Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim, the states with a low degree of social and economic growth reported modest levels of migration, according to the qualitative

connection between domestic migration and levels of economic growth shown by a vis-à-vis map. Improvement and migration have been shown to have almost a linear connection when migration is modest.

Correlation coefficient (R) among specific growth characteristics and domestic relocation

Fig. 2 presents the findings of Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient among domestic relocations' coef (the dependent variable) and a subset of socioeconomic indices (the separate variables). The coefficient of correlation of six independent variables (X1, X5, X6, X14, X15, and X16) out of seventeen exhibits a significant link with a greater degree of significance in internal movement. These six economic variables—development (X1, X5, X6, X15, and X16)—have a 95 percent confidence level at the significant level. All of them have positive correlations, with the exception of X15, which shows a negative link with internal migration. At a 99-degree angle, there is just one variable—X14—that has a positive correlation with internal migration. As an alternative to the constant and double-star factors given in Table 4 at the one percent level, additional socioeconomic growth indicators have a weak but significant correlation with internal migration. Signi Lee's (1965) theory of the amount of migration, which argues that the "volume of movement within a particular region increases with the amount of diversity among the areas contained in that territory," lends more credence to the correlation analysis conclusion. The primary driver of the majority of movement is economic considerations.

Conclusion

The research shows that from the northern to the southern region of India, domestic relocation swiftly shifts from mediocre to moderate and from moderate to elevated class. In contrast to the northeastern states in the research area, which had a small amount of movement, there was high to intermediate migration in the states in the eastern and western areas. Based on the geographical assessment of the composite mean Z-score values, the northern and southern states of the union have made more progress in terms of economic and social development than the eastern and northeastern states. There are significant regional differences regarding the association among relocaters and degrees of growth throughout the Indian states, according to the examination of the connections amongst migrants and economic growth stages. The correlation analysis shows that the main things that affect local differences in the level of relocation in the research area are the size of the population, the net irrigation region, the net planted area, the total number of manufacturing plants, the proportion of ST individuals to the total population, and the percentage of SC populations to the total population.

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