CHAPTER – 1
INTRODUCTION

• Migration types
• Basic objectives of the study
• Hypotheses
• Review of literature
• Sources of data and methodology
• Organization of material
Migration together with fertility and mortality is a fundamental element in determining an area’s population growth and structure. The phenomenon is as old as human civilization. Absolute immobile population does not exist anywhere in the world. Migration may be motivated by social, cultural, political, economic and or physical circumstances in which individuals or societies live. In the early phases of history, geographical barriers played significant role in giving dimension (shape) to migration phenomenon. At that time, migration was limited to an extent because of lack of means of transport. But now migration is a response to technological progress, industrialization and concomitant urbanization or to ease out the demographic pressure. In addition wars, political events, regional disparities, natural calamities i.e. floods, droughts, earthquakes etc., availability of agricultural land, large project works like dam-construction initiate movement. Migration may be government sponsored or at the individual level. It may be the result of push or pull factors.

The study of migration is a rapidly developing branch in several academic disciplines. Economists, sociologists, historians, psychologists, demographers, and geographers all find the residential movements of the human population to be of importance to their relative subjects. Economists are primarily concerned with the mechanism of adjustment to the redistribution of economic opportunities caused by natural resources development and technological changes which impinge unequally upon industries and areas. They treat migration as a function of spatial socio-economic differences exerting push and pull forces on the potential migrants. So, migration becomes a means for attaining a state of spatial
equilibrium in income and employment. Sociologists concentrate on the effects of migration on the areas, communities or societies of both place of origin and destination. Demographers analyze the influence of migration on size of population at origin and destination.

Migration is most essential to the understanding of continuously changing space-context and space-relationship of an area. (Gosal, 1961). It in this context that migration has been of central interest to the discipline like geography since it is one that is most concerned with spatial flows, with interaction between different people and places, and with areal differentiation between place of origin and destination. Geographers have devoted considerable attention to the study of migration.

Geographers are concerned with the principles and processes that govern the spatial distribution of a wide range of things, from fauna and flora to factories and phoneme's, and including people. Hence changes in the spatial location of people is of primary interest. But migration is important not just because of redistribution of population per se. Each migrant has certain attributes i.e. age, sex, family status, occupation intelligence, educational, social and cultural attributes, language and religious affiliation. Migration brings about much more than simple population redistribution. It leads to redistribution of such attributes, or of social, occupational or religious group, and to a restructuring of the spatial patterns of a multiplicity of demographic variables.

In recent years, the range of migration studies has broadened considerably to include not only statistical estimates and models but also an appreciation of the impact of migration on places of origin and
destination and on the individual. Such structural changes can be termed as “geographical impacts of migration. The process of migration is also salient to the existence of ‘Diasporas’. Migration may be a key element in understanding sense of place, community and identity and for that reason also migration studies have been reinforced in recent years as an exciting ingredient in population and social geography (Johnston et al. 2000). Geographers with their special interest in interaction between environmental factors and spatial processes usually draw the causal relationship of migration by correlating and regressing various socio-economic and demographic factors with migration.

The primary objective of this study is to analyze the spatial patterns of in-migration in the state of Haryana, which is one of the economically developed states of Indian Union reporting positive net immigration since its formation in 1966.

Migration types

The dictionary of Human Geography defines migration as “a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence of an individual or group of people”. Similarly, a migrant is a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one migration-defining area to another (or who moved some specific minimum distance) at least once during the migration interval. (Roy, 1989, p-3) Thus it denotes the movement of people with the change of residence, journey to work, types of boundaries crossed etc. Migration helps in diffusion of ideas and information, indicates symptoms of social and economic change and can be regarded as a human adjustment to economic environmental and social problems.
Different aspects of migration are also distinguished. *Gross migration* includes all moves or all migrants within the specific definition of migration. The term *Net migration* refers to the balance of movements in opposing directions, with reference to a specific area and hence it is the difference between ‘in-migration’ and ‘out-migration’. A *migration stream* is the total number of moves made during a given migration interval that have a common area of origin and a common area of destination in broader perspective. A person whose area of residence at the census or survey data differs from this area of birth is called *lifetime migrant*.

Scale provides an essential criterion for classifying migrations, other classificatory criteria include time (temporary/permanent); distance (long/short); decision-making (voluntary/forced); numbers involved (individual/mass); social organization of migrants (family/clan/individuals); political organization (sponsored/free); causes (economic/social); and aims (conservative/innovative).

Chandna and Sidhu (1980) suggested that since geography is a spatial science, the parameter of space is sacred to any geographic classification of migration. They suggested that area must form the basis of differentiating between one type of migration and another. All those migrations that take place within an area lying within the territorial jurisdiction of a country are, thus, distinguished as internal migrations. On the other hand, where the migrants move across the international border, the migration is known as external or international migration. These can be termed as

a) Internal migration
b) International migration

Internal migration consists of two types- inter-state and intra-state. Intra-state, further, is of two-types i.e. inter-district and intra-district. International migration has not been considered in the study.

**Basic objectives of the study**

The specific objectives of the present study are as follows:

(i) to make comprehensive study of the phenomena of in-migration to Haryana, its trends and pattern.

(ii) to examine the patterns created by migration flows.

(iii) to enumerate the causes of migration.

(iv) to make an in-depth analysis of the relative numerical impact on origin and destination regions.

(v) to present the sex-differentiation of migratory movements in Haryana.

**Hypotheses**

The following hypotheses are proposed to highlight the relationship of migration with industrialization, urbanization, pressure of population, employment and distance. Among them, some hypotheses are indirectly proved in various chapters and others are statistically tested in the seventh chapter:

(i) Migration is always selective. All people can not move. It is sex selective.

(ii) Economic motive constitutes the most vital determinant of male population movement.
The internal migration in India is largely associational or marriage migration.

Female migration is inversely correlated with distance i.e. longer the distance, smaller the volume of female migrants and vice-versa.

The relationship of following factors with volume of in-migration has been statistically tested:

(i) Proportion of urban population to total population
(ii) Employment in the organized sector
(iii) Per capita income
(iv) Number of class-I towns per thousand square kilometre area
(v) Number of workers/hundred thousand of population in registered factories
(vi) Gross irrigated area as per cent of net irrigated area
(vii) Per cent area under commercial crops to total cropped area
(viii) Per cent area under cotton crop to total cropped area
(ix) Per cent area under wheat crop to total cropped area

**Review of literature**

Migration is recognized as one of the most important area of contemporary research in population. Geographers with their concern for spatially expressed process are obviously attracted to the study of relocation of people. The study of migration has become one of the most dynamic aspects of human knowledge. It has broadened its scope to touch on all disciplines, and can no longer be viewed as a subject matter of only one discipline.
The range of migration studies has broadened considerably in recent years to include not only statistical estimate and models but also an appreciation of the impact of migration on place of origin and destination and on the individual.

In migration studies, the term ‘mobility’ is perhaps the most general concept. It includes all kinds of territorial movements, both temporary and permanent, (Zelinsky, 1971). Migration is much more restricted and relates to a permanent change of residence. Internal migration in India has drawn considerable attention from various social scientists such as psychologists, sociologists, geographers, and demographers. Geographers have devoted much more attention to the study of migrations than to other branches of population study. The issues associated with the volume, trends and patterns of the movement of population both within the states and between the states have been studied from time to time. The pioneering studies traversed a rough terrain and opened up some new vistas of investigations. All works discussed below and others that have been left out, in their own ways, deepened our understanding of migration patterns.

Migration is an interdisciplinary subject par excellence and because of its nature; it has caught the attention of a number of scholars from various disciplines. As a result, the literature on migration is voluminous and has grown especially in recent years. An attempt is made in this study to review the literature on migration. The study is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the migration studies at the macro level considering the nation as a whole. The second part pertains to the migration studies at the meso level considering states as meso regions.
In the third part districts and villages level studies are taken as micro level studies.

**Macro Level Studies**

There are a number of studies dealing with methodological or conceptual problems on migration in India. Among the early studies on internal migration in India, reference must be made to Davis. He based his study on census data and has examined migration pattern at national level. Davis (1951) made an analysis of internal migration in India on the basis of place of birth data of 1940. The aspects considered were, magnitude and major direction of movement in Indian sub-continent, migration between British India and native state, types of migration and nature and direction of rural-urban migration stream etc. Major findings of his studies were as follows: the population of Indian sub-continent is relatively immobile; predominance of agriculture along with caste system, early marriage, joint family, diversity of language and culture are some of the causes responsible for this general immobility. Despite the general immobility the absolute number involved in internal migration are large. The general drift of male migrants in the northern India has been eastward, while in southern India most noticeable tendency is slight northward movement. A large part of short-range movement is due to marriage migration, which is exhibited through the predominance of females in this stream.

Lal (1961) analyzed and interpreted some of the salient features of in-migration in cities of India in 1951. According to him, the pattern of in-migration in the cities is not only related significantly with their growth, labor force participation, sex and age structure,
consumption and housing needs, but also has an important bearing on several social problems of the cities. He concluded that the cities have grown very largely through a male dominated adult in-migration. Among the cities except large ones, urban places with a relative employment in railway transport and public administration have a large proportion of in-migrants.

Using census data Zachariah (1964), made a detailed investigation into internal migration in the Indian sub-continent during 1901-31 in order to measure and describe its magnitude, assess its contribution to the process of population re-distribution and indicate areas of population gain and loss. His major contribution lies in evolving a methodology for estimation of migration. In a study by International Development Research Centre (1973), it has been observed that migration is associated with a phase of person’s “Life Cycle”. Zachariah concluded that the extent of population redistribution in India during 1930-31 caused by internal migration was small compared to the experience of some western countries. He supported that the population of India was comparatively immobile and strongly attached to its native locale.

Studies related to both developed and developing countries uniformly corroborated the fact that migrants are generally concentrated at the age 15-25 and 30-35 years. In Soviet Union, the ages of particular concentration during 1939-58 were those between 18 and 35 years (Daragan, 1965, p. 491) while in U.S.A., it was 20 and 29 (Thomas, 1965, p. 535 and Bogue, 1969, p. 761).
Bose (1965) took into account certain important issues involved in migration analysis in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. While talking about census of migration, he said that an analysis of causes of migration on ‘push’ and ‘pull’ in an oversimplification. In India and Pakistan urban labour force is sizeable and unemployment rates are high. These unemployed in urban areas act as deterrent or “push back” to fresh flow of migration from rural areas because wherever new opportunities of employment arise the first person to avail it is the marginally employed or unemployed already residing there. He also took up few other types of urban “push back”. Other important issues are tempo of rural – urban migration and other types of migration (lone, marriage, associational etc.).

Bose (1965) tried to find out the explanations for continually swelling stream of rural – urban migration in India whether the cause is push of rural misery or pull of urban living. In another study (1967), he proposed an overall picture of internal migration in India, in terms of the origin, direction, distance and volume of the migration stream, based on the analysis of the 1961 census data. He highlighted twelve types of migration streams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short distance</th>
<th>Medium distance</th>
<th>Long distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural to rural</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural to urban</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban to urban</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban to rural</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and identified that the predominant form of migration is rural to rural migration. But such migration, in the case of females, is mainly 'marriage migration' and not economic migration.

Bhargava (1968) analyzed that the lack of sufficient work opportunities in rural areas force the people to migrate to town and cities. The numbers of such migrants have been increasing at greater pace. Their continuous influx added to already over-inflated population of receiving urban areas resulting into range of problems both for city dwellers and the rural migrants. He suggested that the effective remedy lies in providing all the essential amenities in rural areas through vigorous implementation of agro-industrial programme, will all its concomitants such as transport, roads, electrification, water supply, sanitation etc.

On the basis of tabulated data in 1961 census, Mitra (1968) observed that rate of population growth in service, manufacturing and transport cities was much faster and higher than cities and towns with other functions. Agriculture and plantation towns had the lowest rate of population growth.

Vaidyanathan (1969) concerned his study with the measurement and analysis of internal migration, which was viewed as response to geographic differentials in economic opportunity. The questions to which answers were sought out were –

(i) What were the patterns of shift from one spatial unit to another during this period and what were their demographic characteristics?
(ii) How did these patterns of gain and loss relate to differences among areas in economic characteristics?

Saxena (1971) dealt with volume and flow of inter-state movements in India on the basis of 1961 data. He discussed inter-state flows firstly and other concerns were on analysis of outflow; a synoptic view of major streams of inter-state migration; a brief discussion of inter-state stream by rural-urban migration; and proposition of a model which permit the measurement of force of migration.

Greenwood (1971) attempted to analyze the causes and pattern of urban migration in less developed countries on the basis of Indian data. The result of Greenwoods's study showed that economic factors such as transportation cost, income, and job opportunities entered importantly into individual decision to migrate to city. The migrants to urban areas both from rural and urban areas tended to come from nearby areas but this tendency was more pronounced in rural to urban migration. The inter-urban migrants moved from cities of lower income to cities of higher income. Rural urban persons alike were found to be migrating to rapidly growing cities.

Premi (1972) conducted his study in two parts viz. firstly he considered certain demographic and social characteristics of out migrating towns such as size and class of these towns, and secondly, he explained the out migration phenomena from these towns. He developed three hypotheses: (i) nearness to big city or town with population of 50,000 and above does not allow the small town to grow; (ii) there is
competition for growth among urban areas within the district; and (iii) the out migrating towns have a weak economic base.

Vaidyanathan (1972) dealt with the pattern of net inter-state migration during 1951-61 and their demographic characteristics. He also studied these shifts related to differences among areas in economic characteristics. He estimated net migration obtained by the census survived method and place of birth (POB) data. A comparison of CSR and POB estimate showed a close correspondence between two series. According to CSR estimates, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal emerged as the joining states; and Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Rajasthan emerged as losing states. He found significantly high positive relationship between rate of net migration and per capita income level, and low correlation between rate of migration and agriculture wages.

Dar (1972) analyzed the broad economic characteristics of migration to towns and cities on the basis of 1961 census. Her analysis of sex and education of migrants to towns and cities showed that the male migrants were almost twice of the female migrants. A little less than half of the total migrants were illiterate and about a quarter literate. Occupationally 37 per cent of total migrants were engaged in administrative, executive and managerial jobs. The other occupations in order of importance among male migrant worker were service, sport and recreation sales, clerical and related work.

Kshirsagar (1973) examined the patterns as revealed by the migration data on 1961 census to highlight the difference between the
patterns of migration in various states, during 1951-61. He analyzed that more than 80 per cent of the movement was within the same state. Among the contribution of four flows during 1951-61 in 15 states (within and between), the rural-urban flow formed one-fourth of the total movements of males. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras although they are net losing states, the percentage migrants in the male population is higher than the average for 15 states.

Gosal (1975) examined the magnitude of internal migration in India, to discern the patterns of rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban and urban-rural migration, to identify areas of in-and-out migration, and to predict likely trends. He noted that an overwhelming majority of India’s massive population spends the entire cycle of life in or near its place of birth. As far as migrant streams are concerned, rural-rural migration is of exceptional importance, not surprising in a country where 82 per cent of total population live in villages. He found an unmistakable trend towards the rapid growth of cities due not only to influx from rural areas but also to considerable migration from smaller urban places. According to him, viewed in spatial perspective, in-migration has been characteristics of the following types of areas: urban-industrial concentration; plantations; newly developed agricultural lands; multi-purpose project sites; mining areas and other areas with developmental activities. By contrast, the heaviest outflow of migrants have been from those regions where per capita agricultural productivity is low due to high population density, small size of agriculture land-holdings, and over dependence of agriculture.
According to Slater (1976), a hierarchical regionalization algorithm previously applied to internal migration flow tables for, among other countries, the United States, Japan, Turkey, Russia, was used to study 1961 Indian inter-state movements. Several well defined regions (cluster of states), which had relatively large internal and small external inter-state migration, were ascertained. Among these were: Andhra, Mysore, Kerala and Madras; Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, and Orissa; Gujarat and Maharashtra; Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab; and Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

Singh (1976) attempted to reconstruct rural-urban migration in India during the ancient period. It was revealed that all sorts of population flows were there in that period. National calamities were the main instigators of internal migration, though population pressure and political turmoil's were also important in their own right.

Dhar (1980) offered an econometric analysis of internal migration in India where he argued that the rate of migration depended upon several factors, besides differences in wages and employment opportunities between the place of origin and destinations.

White et. al. (1980) gave not only a theoretical background of migration studies but also sought to examine how particular changes in population affect the organization of human society. The case studies include those on East Arabia, Bolivia, England and France and deal with population movements at a variety of spatial scales and show the specific ways in which migration has affected the organization of human society.
Premi (1981) while analyzing the role of migration in the urbanization process in India found that during the fifties (1951-61) net rural to urban migration accounted for 40.6 percent of the decadal urban growth. During the sixties (1961-71) net rural to urban migration was two third of (1951-61) inter-censal migration. Regarding the share of intra district, inter district and inter-state migration, Premi found that in 1961 the males formed almost equal proportions in the three migrant streams and this equality of proportions remains almost intact whether we consider total migrants, current migrants or intercensal migrants. But among females, there seems to be a shift towards long distance movement- inter district and inter-state – among the intercensal migrants and more, so, among the current migrants.

Mukherji (1981) and Joshi (1987) discussed with reference to India how labour migration occurs in LDC’s (less developed countries) as a result of spatial dis-organization of the economy. They also studied the possible future trends in rural-urban migration, urbanization and unemployment situation in India during 1971-2001 at national level.

Rao (1981) pointed out some of the important dimensions of sociology of migration. He argues staying out and moving about are related to people’s conception of space and time. People invest meaning to a place or territory in which they live and they also attach meaning to their movements. In this process they develop a set of symbols of both rootedness and mobility.

Krishna and Rowe (1983) in their paper states that India is characterized by a high degree of inter-state immobility. The immobility
is not only due to the predominance of agriculture but also due to caste system, diversity of language and culture.

Raza and Mahmood (1985) studied the relationship between horizontal mobility and vertical shift of population which showed that the Indian urban system continues to be essentially amorphous and the vertical shifts in the work force are yet not directed towards basic social transformation from under-development to development. He drew generalizations having some theoretical significance i.e. (i) the rural-urban stream is slowing down and the opposite trend of the urban-rural stream is gaining momentum which is indicative of the strengthening of the agricultural base in regions of the green revolution; (ii) urbanization and industrialization is positively related with development process; (iii) the grip of over tertiarization in the economy of the colonial city is getting weaker firstly, by the strengthening of the productive sector and secondly, by the increase in the modern sector at the cost of the traditional sector and thirdly, by the weakening of the dysfunctional and the relative strengthening of production-linked tertiary infrastructure.

Mehta (1987) in his paper relates migration with population growth and economic development. He also emphasized that for generating agricultural surplus through the introduction of technology at the farm, migrations from rural-urban areas need to be examined specific to agricultural sector.

Cherunailam (1987), Prabhakar (1986), Sinha (1989) provide conceptual background to the study of migration. Cherunailam has analyzed the important dimension of both internal and international migration and has given analytical account of the factors behind
migration and their consequences. The study is based on secondary data from census reports, UN and World Bank publication.

Premi (1989) analyzed the principal population movements at macro level and reasons for migration of males and females in Rajasthan in relation to those discerned for India. In analyzing the data on inter-district lifetime migration within the state of enumeration, Premi identified net in-migration and out-migration districts in Rajasthan in different streams. He has found that a large proportion of both the males and females migration would be from the bordering districts and it is mostly female migration which is short distance. Further, rural to rural stream was prominent among others. After combining the inter-district migration pattern with reasons for migration, he concluded that male migration to urban destinations was largely for employment. He also found similarity in the patterns found between 1971 and 1981, which may continue in future also.

Bamkole (1990) attempted to examine a substantial and important migration type in developing countries, in this case, rural-rural migration. His focus was on the development of an explanatory model to account for the determining factor for, and impact of rural migration, recognizing the diversity of caused factor in rural migration. In traditional societies of the world, the model purposes that the rural-rural migration is better understood with in the system analytical framework.

Mehta (1990) attempted to analyze the patterns of spatial mobility in India. Her attempt probes in to the process of dislocation of people in the context of India's development strategy. Highlighting the persistence and stability of migration pattern at the macro-scale, she
pointed out the complex inter-relationships with the nature of socio-economic development and also suggested the alternatives for stemming distress migration from the backward regions.

Chandna and Bhutani (1991) made an attempt to analyze patterns of migration in spatial perspective. Differentiating between the actual growth rate and average rate of natural increase has identified the areas of in-and-out migration. They observed that area experiencing out-migration were largely the areas with high density of population, tradition in armed faces. On the other hand, the areas of in-migration were spread over in all parts of the country and were the areas where demand for labour in different sectors of economy was fast expanding.

Pathak and Mehta (1995) analyzed the recent trends in Indian urbanization and migration to provide explanations for the slowing down of the urban population growth, and projected future urbanization trends, keeping in mind the current macro economic policy changes taking place in the country. He concluded that a significant decline in rural-urban migration, both in absolute and proportionate terms, seems to be major factors responsible for the slowing down of the pace of urbanization in India. Structural changes in the rural economy and a reduction in the rural-urban income differentials may have been the main reasons for a decline in the magnitude of rural-urban migration in the 1980's.

Mehta (1996) examined the question of public policy research, especially migration policy in India. She made a notable observation that even in the absence of an expressive migration policy per se, migration patterns in India have shown considerable persistence
overtime. She focused on some crucial questions relating to India’s migration policies from a political economy perspective. For geographers, those policies which have a clear bearing on areas are of special interest. According to her, the first crucial question was: why we do not have an explicit policy on migration? Analyzing inter-state migration, she confirmed that migration streams were following three main directions towards the northeastern region, the western region and the region around Delhi and neighboring parts of the Punjab including present Haryana.

Bhattacharya (1998) tried to see the role of informal sector in rural-urban migration in India during 70’s when there occurred an occupational shift out of agriculture with the share of agriculture in employment declining and that of non-agriculture increasing. It showed that economic growth is usually accompanied by a decline in the share of agriculture in national output and employment. The evidence suggested that the informal sector (unorganized non-agriculture) played an important role in rural-urban migration during the period and that, far from being a passive absorber of labour, it was a dynamic and productive sector, attracting and sustaining labour in its own rights. It is the informal sector which recorded most of the increase in employment during this period and migration to urban areas is, of course, usually closely related to employment and earning opportunities in the formal and in-formal sectors in urban areas.

Thus the studies on migration, at macro scale points that almost population of India was relatively immobile and strongly attached to its native locale. Besides, migration is seen as a response to differences in wage and income levels in different locations. There are various
studies dealing with magnitude, pattern, causes of migration, and the phenomena of rural to urban migration.

**Meso level studies**

The studies on migration at meso area level are numerous. A brief review of some of these studies is attempted.

George (1966) confined his study to two states i.e. West Bengal and Assam and dealt with the estimation of volume of migration and area of population gain and loss at the district level in a temporal perspective from 1901-61. He observed that because of new openings, population moved into plantation areas in Assam and industrial and urban sectors in West Bengal.

Unlike the earlier migration analysts, Vaidyanathan (1967) observed that the net balance of migration tended to be positive for states with relatively low incomes. He further observed that migration tend to flow towards the areas of greater economic opportunities and away from the areas of lesser opportunities (Vaidyanathan 1974, 274).

Chakrabarty (1968) examined the effect of migration on the population growth of West Bengal during 1951-61, and analyzed if that brings West Bengal more or less in line with those neighboring states, and with all India average, is whether the differences that might still remain between growth rates are within limits permissible for normal regional variations.

Premi (1976) studied out migration characteristics and patterns in four chronically out-migrating towns and two out-migrating towns of Punjab. The characteristics of out-migrants were studied in
relation to age, sex, education, marital status, family relationship and economic activity. Out migration patterns were studied according to areas of current residence (urban areas of the same district, rural areas of the same district, urban areas of other districts within the same state, rural areas of other districts within the same state, metropolitan areas, and areas of other state and abroad). These patterns were analyzed in relation to sex, type of move (direct or step), and out-migration duration, economic activity before and after migration reasons for moving and family contacts.

Paul (1989) in his study tried to understand the process of rural–urban migration in Punjab by highlighting facts about migration establishing relationship between migration and its determinants.

Sinha (1980) analyzed various approaches taken by scholars of different disciplines towards definition, typology and decision making perspective connected with the phenomenon of migration. He made an attempt to analyze migration from the angle of different disciplines. After his study, he strengthened the idea of interdisciplinary analysis of migration and suggested its reorientation because migration is not merely a demographic movement of people, nor should it be seen merely as people moving only according to variations in resources or costs and benefits. The community of migrants is multi-dimensional. It has spread its branches in a large number of disciplines with which the researcher needs acquaintance.

Singh (1986) studied the characteristics of rural-urban migrants in terms of age, sex, marital status, occupation and education
and education in three states of India viz. Kerala, Bihar and West Bengal. The study relied on census data.

Manjit Singh (1997) analyzed that though the modus operandi of recruiting cheap, coerced, migrant labour from Bihar for agricultural operations in Punjab has changed overtime, it continued to underline the need of impoverished hinterlands for growth of capitalist enclaves.

So, Geographers have devoted much attention at meso level, to impact of migration on the population growth, characteristics of out-migrant in relation to age, sex, education, marital status, family status, family relationship and economic activity. Some studies reveal that migration tends to flow towards the areas of greater economic opportunities and away from the areas of lesser opportunities.

**Micro level studies**

Several works deal with migration problems at micro scale. Eames (1954) based his study on the survey of 91 families of the village Madhopur situated in southeastern part of Uttar Pradesh. He concluded that more than 50 per cent of people born in Madhopur are living in urban centers and range in age from 20-29. Most of these have gone to cities travelling long distances and gave the reasons for migration as desire to obtain better wages, ease of finding employment, or just have friends, relatives to help them to find job and make initial adjustment in the cities easier. Migration has caused minor change in village social structure.

Savani (1959) studied the earners in the families who were willing to migrate out of the village (temporary) or whole of the year
(permanent) without affecting household occupation, in which they were engaged. He found a very small proportion (1 per cent) reported potential seasonal out-migrant but about 9 per cent reported potential permanent out-migrants. The data to a certain extent qualified theory of rapid urbanization.

Gupta (1961) attempted to study the relationship between family status and emigration from rural to urban areas. The analysis proceeded on the hypothesis that propensity to migrate varies inversely from family status. The result of the study confirmed that higher the status of a particular familyless is the tendency among its members to emigrate from the village.

Khan (1980) discussed the pattern and important characteristics of rural out-migration in twelve villages from six districts of Uttar Pradesh. The study revealed that migrants were mostly young literate who have changed their occupation from agriculture to non-agriculture thereby reducing the ratio of dependence on agriculture.

Anderson and Banerji (1962) surveyed thirtyfive villages in Channapatna, Devouahalli, Magadi and Nelamangala taluka of Banglore district in 1960. After the analysis on in- and out- migration, they concluded that the in-migrants in the villages were 17 per cent and out-migrants were 22 per cent. This pattern of movement showed that one third out-migrants went to some taluk and two-third elsewhere. Banglore city exercised a substantial attraction for migrants. Females migrate only because of marriage.
Rao and Desai (1965) dealt with non-refugee in-migration in Greater Delhi on the basis of household survey. They designed their study to answer some questions related to characteristics, pattern and consequences of migration like demographic characteristics of this in-migrant section of population, from where they have come, the reason for out-migration from the previous place of their residence and in-migration to Delhi.

Saxena (1966) attempted to find out the causes of migration in western Uttar Pradesh on the basis of four sample villages situated in Etawah and other two in Agra district. It was hypothesized that lack of employment opportunities due to the small size of landholding, large number of landless people, seasonality of agriculture, poor cash income of big farmers and rapid increase of population result in the migration of number of villagers. The rural 'push' one was another factor that added to their negative situation.

Agarwal (1968) presented the findings of a survey of 15 landously selected villages in Kolhapur, Sangli and Sholapur districts. The survey was conducted in 1966. It was found that for every 100 male in-migrants there were 246 females – Among out-migrants there were 273 females for every 100 males. Out-migration deprived the village of more enterprising and better-educated persons who go out and engage themselves in non-agricultural occupations.

Gupta (1972) elucidated the volume of migration to urban Delhi from different parts of the country and analyzed the causes by the multiple linear regression approach. It also showed some important
demographic characteristics of the migrants and a few important suggestions to control the flow.

Gupta (1977) attempted to analyze the relation between marital migration and distance in the rural Chattisgarh, and constructed a ‘mean information field’, which can be used to stimulate the spread or movement of people or ideas in the region. He took the case study of Bangoli district, situated almost in the centre of the region. He concluded that most of the marital migrations in the region are concentrated within a range of 12 kms. The marital distances have decreased during development plan periods, showing that there has been no improvement in the perception of distance as regards social contacts of the region’s rural population.

Sita (1979) using birth and death data on taluka level studied the impact of out-migration on urbanization process in South Konkan region, comprising Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts, which lie in the periphery of Bombay metropolitan centre. The study demonstrated that process of development in the periphery gets shaped in the context of its relations to the core.

Basu et.al. (1979) dealt with demographic consequences of development. He tried to understand the relationship between agricultural development and demographic behaviour. The study was conducted in some agriculturally developed and underdeveloped villages in Gujarat. The study while giving emphasis on fertility behavior, also tried to test the hypothesis that on the one hand, agricultural development would tend to create more employment in the villages thereby reducing out-migration and on the other hand the development would tend to increase out-
migration for the richer section of the village whose children move out to cities for education as well as for white collar jobs.

Kothari (1980) has examined the phenomenon of selectivity in rural-urban migration along with other issues related to migration based on field work covering four villages of Rajasthan. The age characteristics of current migrants have been analysed in Zachariah’s (1968) study of migrants to Greater Bombay, a village level study of rural-urban migrants in Rajasthan by Kothari (1980) and migrants to Ludhiana, Punjab by Oberoi and Singh (1981).

Paul White and Robert Woods (1980) diverted the emphasis of geographical inquiry towards the examination of how particular changes in population distribution effect the organization of human society. Their work deal with the economic, social, political and demographic impacts of migration on origin and destination areas, with the attitudinal and behavioral influences that mobility can have on migrants themselves.

Rao (1981) and Vidyasagar (1986) dealt with rural-rural migration. Rao (1981) focussed on rural-rural migration in three districts of Karnataka viz. Belgaum, Bizapur and Dharwad which fall under the command area of two river projects viz. Malaprabha and Ghataprabha. Most of the migrants are cultivators and belong to economically active age group. Vidyasagar (1986) analyzed the pattern of rural-rural migration that occurred as a result of agricultural colonization in Tungbhadra command area of Karnataka. Focussing on one village as the place of origin, the study examined mainly the labor migration from a village in dry tract of Bellary District in Karnataka. His findings were:
the occurrence of migration is decided by poverty live and land man ratio (LMR) is the main index to mark poverty line; monetary transfer from destination to origin is almost non-existent since most of the earning is used for necessaries like food and clothing.

Oberai et al. (1983) made an extensive study on the determinants and socio-economic implications of internal migration. The study was based on the primary data collected in 26 villages of Ludhiana district of Punjab and Ludhiana city. The study examined a number of questions, which have a bearing on policy design. The study revealed that there is not much difference in the incidence of migration between landless and landowning households. The importance of economic incentive appears to be strong reason behind migration. The study also suggested that out-migration of relatively more dynamic members from the farming households does not adversely affect the process of adoption of new technology nor is the farm output reduced. On the whole, the study revealed that migrants do succeed in increasing their individual and household welfare as a result of migration.

In another study, Oberai et al. (1987) examined a number of questions more or less similar to Ludhiana study. This study encompassed three states namely Bihar, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. Some of the conclusions drawn in the Punjab study have been reaffirmed in the later study. The second study suggested that migration generates substantial benefits for both origin and destination areas in addition to benefits secured to migrants themselves. The study also reported that out-migration from rural areas is largely a survival strategy. Further, the study points out that out-migration leads to improvement in land and labour
productivity, the adoption of modern agricultural technology and reduction in rural income inequalities.

Sahu (1985) had examined the impact of irrigation on crop intensity and labour force and the extent to which these changes encourage in-migration. He studied the Hirakund command area selecting four villages two each from wet and dry areas on the basis of cross-section method. He found that the wet villages, consequent on the introduction of irrigation, have received migrants who constitute about one-third of the total population in these villages. In-migration was found to be responsible for the increase in non-cultivating households, diversification of caste structure, and decrease in literacy rate. Further, no out-migration was reported from wet village, whereas dry villages have experienced some out-migration.

Udyaa Kumar (1989) has attempted to conceptualize the process of migration, transport network and rural development with reference to Mysore district in Karnataka. He argued that the distance differentials and wage differentials act as complementary to each other in the migration process.

Mehta (1990) discussed migration mechanism and its spatial manifestation in the Bist Doab region of Punjab. She found that the process of out-migration increased immediately after Independence, but its tempo has decreased after 1961. According to her, out-migration from rural areas was highly age-selective, mostly being in the working age group of 16-49 years.
Nagraj (1991) attempted to investigate the pattern of migration in Dakshina Kannada district in Karnataka, which he called a mobile society. He represented the different socio-economic structure of the district. He found that the role of backward semi-feudal relations acts as a constraint on migration particularly of the long-term type, while the breakdown of these relations and the consequent weakening of the informal support system act as a conducive factor in inducing mobility.

Shivalingappa (1992) has attempted to understand the spatial dynamics of population mobility in the context of overall rural changes in the Western Ghats and in their surroundings. The study revealed that the western Ghat area of plantation economy has been enticing migrants both permanent and seasonal from the surrounding rural systems since a very long time.

Gupta and Sharma (1994) analyzed the expectancy of in-migration in the districts of Madhya Pradesh. The percentage of in-migrants, according to them, from rural areas was very high in comparison to the urban areas. They also analyzed that the influences of industrialization, urbanization and facilities of higher education on in-migration were significant. The Chhattisgarh Basin and Malwa Plateau are the regions where the expectancy and actual in-migration were high. They tried to suggest certain remedies by explaining the probabilities of socio-economic distribution arising due to local imbalances in regional – distribution of in-migration.

Rao (1994) in the study of Andhra Pradesh established that agricultural prosperity accelerated rural out-migration. He further said
that out-migration from rural-areas has been influenced by the demands created in the urban industrial sector.

Bandyopadhyay and Chakrobarty (1995) discussed the pattern and causes of inter-district migration in the state of West Bengal and intended to establish the fact that the inter-district migration took place from the less developed district to the developed districts in West Bengal. He observed that among the 16 districts only six districts namely Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Bardhaman, Twenty-four parganas and Hugli are gaining and the rest are loosing. According to them, district level and block-level planning in West Bengal is generating various economic activities which, in turn, are accelerating the movement of population within the different parts of the state.

Nazim and Siddiqui (1996) compared socio-economic characteristics of migrant and non-migrant households in Kosi plain area of Bihar. They concluded that migrants primarily come from both the top layer as well as the bottom layer of the ruralities. On the other hand, the middle rung of rural people has much less propensity to migrate likewise.

Archana and Mukherjee (1997) found that inter-district migration of males in Bihar is mainly directed towards more developed districts, i.e. those with mining and quarrying activity as well as those having urban centers and administrative headquarters.

Sawant and Khairker (1998) made a focused study of enclave formation by Kannada migrants in Pune. It was found that the Kannada people, coming from the adjoining districts bordering
Maharashtra become concentrated on linguistic lines in Pune. This is true of other linguistic groups also in other parts of country.

Thus, most of the studies on migration at micro area level are based on primary survey. The decade 1980 saw proliferation of micro level studies which only reflects the importance given in the academic circle to this vital subject. Research has concentrated on economic and social causes and consequences of migration, its selectivity by age, sex, marital status, education, and occupation. There is also an increasing awareness that migration needs to be understand not only in terms of economic causation but also as a social process, in relation to, for example, changing family and gender relations or changing longevity. In some studies, the concept of 'mean information field' has been constructed which can be used to stimulate the spread or movement of people or idea in the region.

**Sources of data and Methodology**

Most of the studies on migration emphasized the various methodological problems in conducting migration studies. The problems highlighted include (i) non-availability of direct and reliable data; (ii) difficulties in comparing data for different points in time (due to change in boundaries and definitions at different censuses); (iii) non-availability of data at desired scales as also for disaggregated caste and religious groups; (iv) non-coverage of all characteristics of migrants by the Indian census or any other body; (v) absence of data on out-migrants; and (vi) paucity of information on emigrants to various countries of the world. Thus the dependence of researchers on primary surveys increases (Mehta and Ram, 1996).
Another important limitation is that though the migration data up to district level are available in 1961 census, net balance of migration can be obtained only for the state as a whole and note for each district. For each state, the in-migrants from each of the remaining state are given separately. For each district, only the total of in-migrants from all the remaining districts of the same state is given. As a result, it is possible to know the total number that migrated to a particular district from all the other districts and states but it is not possible to know how many out-migrated from that district. (Kshirsagar, 1973).

Population census has been and still is the principal source of data for measuring internal migration in most countries of the world. Other sources from which migration can be estimated are 'population registers' and 'surveys'. Census can be useful in estimating migration if they incorporate certain tabulations. If adequate information on migrants is tabulated; census can be an excellent source for estimating migration. Census are taken only periodically, usually once in 10 or 5 years, and questions directly related to migration are few. The system of population registration is potentially the other valuable source of migration data. Census data refer to migrants and non-migrants, while population registers are concerned with the event of migration. Surveys can be a good procedure for estimating migrants to particular areas and, principally, for obtaining the characteristics and motivations of migrants and the purpose of the move.

The present study is based on secondary sources of data collected from:
Keeping in view the limitations of such data, the methodology has been conducted in two steps. In the first step, the migration patterns in India are examined at the district level for the decade 1981-91 to give comparative analysis of Haryana with other states in India. In the absence of direct data, the census-differencing method has been used to measure it. This method is explained in the subsequent chapter. Using this methodology, a map has been prepared to portray the areas of in-and out-migration in India with special reference to Haryana.

In the second step, census material has been exhaustively used to understand the patterns of internal migration. In the present study, district boundaries have been chosen to collect the data on migration on account of scarcity of data based on the lower order administrative boundaries. Male-female differentials in migration are analyzed. The patterns of spatial mobility in Haryana are examined for the year 1991. For comparative analysis, the trends of in-migration from 1971-91 with a detailed reference to 1981-91 decade are discussed. Maps have been prepared with the help of suitable techniques. The Administrative
division map as provided by the Census of Haryana (1991) showing districts has been adopted as the base map (Map 1.1). The work involves computation of simple percentages and wherever required, correlation and regression is worked out to test the hypotheses. (Map 1.2).

Organization of Material

The present study has been organized into seven chapters followed by a summary of conclusions. The first chapter is introductory in nature and deals with the problem under study, review of literature, objectives, hypotheses, methodology and data sources. In the second chapter land, people and economy of Haryana is studied. The third chapter deals with the trends and patterns of in-migration in India, 1991. Patterns created by migration flows: their volume, shape, direction and distance in Haryana, for 1991 are examined in fourth chapter. The fifth chapter makes an attempt to analyze the patterns of in-migrants at inter-state and Intra-state (both inter-district and intra-district) level and in-migrants with duration of residence by three time-intervals are discussed. In the sixth chapter, the patterns of in-migration by residence has been observed and divided into two sections: the first section deals with dynamics of migration and urbanization in the context of changing structure of economic development in Haryana. An analysis of male migration in urban population and urbanward migration at inter-state and Intra-state level has been made. Lastly, the migrants to class-I cities by reasons are investigated. In the second section, pattern of rural in-migrants, male in-migration in rural population and reasons for in-migration has been shown. In the seventh chapter, some hypotheses are tested. The last chapter presents a summary of conclusions. References and Bibliography follow it. The organizational scheme of the thesis is as follows:
HARYANA
REGIONAL SETTING

Map - 1.2
Chapter Scheme

1. Introduction
2. Haryana: Physical, Demographic and Economic Setting
3. Spatial Mobility in India
4. Patterns of Migration Flow
5. Patterns of In-migration at Inter-state and Intra-state levels
6. Patterns of In-migration by Residence
   i. Urban In-migration
   ii. Rural In-migration
7. Some Hypotheses on In-migration
8. Summary and Conclusion

***********