CHAPTER TWO

SPATIO-TEMPORAL PATTERN OF MIGRATION TO URBAN PUNJAB

I. Introduction:

The data on migration at the state-level reveals patterns of in-migration to the state of Punjab. The focus is on the volume, trends and patterns of in-migration to Punjab for the period 1971 – 2001, based on Census data. The chapter has four sections, one to study/examine/analyse the magnitude/volume of total migration to Punjab; to study the trend of total migration to Punjab and compare it with the figures for India and North-western India; to examine the pattern of internal migration to Urban Punjab and compare it with the figures for Ludhiana city; to understand the regional/spatial pattern of concentration of migrants in the districts of Punjab and to examine the direction of Employment related migration to urban areas of Punjab, and the city of Ludhiana. The pattern of internal migration for urban Punjab is examined with respect to the extent of in-migration, distance, residence and duration of residence at the place of enumeration for total migrants and for the major reasons of migration. The focus is largely on urban ward migration. The regional pattern of concentration of migrants in Urban Punjab is also examined.

The objective is to study the magnitude, extent and motivation of migration to Urban Punjab. To examine the pattern of concentration of migrants in the districts of Punjab.

II. Data Base and its Limitations:

The analysis of the trends and patterns of migration is largely based on the 2001 Census data. In 1981, data at the city level was confined only to the 12 Metropolises, unlike in 1971, when migration data was collected for all the class I cities of India, i.e. those urban areas (including urban agglomerations and class I cities) with a population of more than 1 lakh people. Since Ludhiana became a metropolis only in 1991, there is no data at the city level available for it in 1981.

The 1971 migration tables could not be fully utilized, owing to the non-comparability of the tabulation formats of the 1971, 1991 and 2001 migration tables. In 1971, detailed data on the characteristics of migrants - such as age, sex, marital status, educational level and the economic activity of all the migrants was published
by the Registrar General of Census Operations in India. However, these tables provide information at the aggregate level for lifetime migrants by their place of birth; and for most of the tables, information is provided on the basis of the place of Last Residence of the migrants. Information on the characteristics of migrants, such as educational level and work status, is not given by the various distance streams of migration, or by the different duration of residence, in the 1991 and 2001 census. As such, it has not been possible to draw a detailed comparison between the three census points. In 1981, an added disadvantage is that state level data is filtered and diluted, since most of the detailed tables deal with those migrants who reported employment as a reason for migration. Hence, while the extent, volume and trends of migration to Urban Punjab is comparable for the four census points on the basis of both place of migrant birth and their place of last residence, most of the data on migrant characteristics are not. For the city of Ludhiana, comparable data is available only by place of last residence.

The analysis therefore focuses largely on 2001 census data on migration and draws a comparison, wherever possible or required, with 1991 and 1971 migration data from the Census for the migrant characteristics of age, educational level and economic activity for the city of Ludhiana. At the state level, it has been possible to draw a comparison of the magnitude and extent of migration for all migrants and by both distance and residence streams for 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. It has been possible to study the various reasons for migration between 1981, 1991 and 2001 at the level of the city and of the state. Net migration has been computed only at the level of the state for 2001, since it is not possible to capture such information for Ludhiana from a census as theoretically, out-migrants from a particular city can go to any rural or urban settlement inside, or outside, the country.

III. Punjab State - An Analysis Of Migration:

III.1. Volume of Migration:

In absolute terms, the state of Punjab recorded about 9,040,694 migrants (2,923,534 male and 6,117,160 female) in 2001. This was an increase from 7,222,302 (2,269,980 male and 4,952,322 female) migrants in 1991; an increase from about 6,136,544 (2,220,590 male and 3,915,954 female) migrants in 1981 and about 4,923,790 (1,764,545 male and 3,159,245 female) migrants in 1971, defined
on the basis of place of birth criterion. On the basis of place of last residence criterion of migration, there were, in all, about 9,189,436 migrants (2,970,842 male and 6,218,596 female) in 2001. This was an increase from about 6,960,431 (1,998,699 male and 4,961,732 female) migrants in Punjab in 1991; about 5,908,644 migrants (1,961,703 male and 3,946,941 female) and 4,998,415 migrants (1,800,545 male and 3,197,870 female) enumerated in 1981 and 1971 respectively.

Thus, the volume of migrants, as defined on the basis of the two different criteria adopted by the Registrar General of Census Operations in India, shows an absolute increase in the magnitude of male as well as female lifetime migrants. Statistics by POLR shows a higher magnitude of migration as compared to the POB statistics.

A person is considered as migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of birth. An individual may migrate more than once during his lifetime. Migration by place of birth would not give a correct picture of the migration taking place currently. A person, on the other hand, is considered as a migrant by place of last residence, if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence. By capturing the latest of the migrations in cases where persons have migrated more than once, this concept would give a better picture of the current migration scenario. At the time of enumeration in census, a person could have moved from another village or town in the same district, or from another district of the state, or another state in India or even from another country (Census of India 2001:6).  

For the present study, the enumeration on the basis of Place of Last Residence or POLR is more relevant, since it is more likely to capture migration due to development. It must be pointed out that the UN Manual VI on Methods of Measuring Internal Migration (1970:14) points out that "by including in the census the single question on length of stay at destination, it is possible to enumerate all those who had ever migrated". It further states that "this number must therefore be more, though very rarely it may be equal to the number of lifetime migrants by birthplace".

III.2 Trend of Migration:

III.2.a.i. Total Migrants

In 2001, almost two-fifth or 38% of the total population of Punjab was enumerated as migrants, on the basis of place of last residence statistics from the Census of India. This is marginally higher than the figure for 1991 (34.1%), with an increase in the share of migrants by 4 percent points. The Census of 2001 thus reports a reversal in the trend of migration that the state has experienced from 1971 to 1991, as indicated by Figure 2.1. Punjab shows a higher share of migrants as compared to the figure for the Region in which it is located (34.1%). It also has a higher proportion of migrants in its population as compared to the figure for the entire country (30.6%). Thus, Punjab has a higher proportion of migrants in its population as compared to the entire country and the region where it is located. There is an increase in the proportion of migrants in Punjab in the last ten years, reversing the declining trend of migration the state has been experiencing since the two decades before the last Census.

Figure 2.1.

![Comparison of Total Migrants](image)

Source: Appendix Table 2.1(b).

III.2.a.ii. Concentration of Total Migrants:

The value of Location Quotient has been calculated for each district, relative to the proportion for Punjab, for 2001. Range method has been used to categorize the values into High, Moderate and Low and map them to study the spatial disparity in the pattern of migrants in the districts of Punjab.
Appendix table 2.8

Map 2.1. Shows that the districts of Punjab have a relatively dispersed pattern of total migrants in 2001, for migrants enumerated on the basis of the place of last residence. The regional pattern shows a higher concentration of total migrants in the central and eastern districts of the state as compared to the western, northern and southern districts. The districts of Ludhiana and Rupnagar show the highest concentration of total migrants in 2001, relative to the proportion of total migrants in Punjab. The neighbouring districts of Fatehgarh Saheb, Kapurthala, Jalandhar and Bathinda have a value of location quotient more than 1, indicating a moderately high concentration of total migrants. The districts of Patiala, Hoshiarpur, Sangrur, and Nawanshahr, with a location quotient value less than unity, have a
moderately low pattern of total migrants relative to the proportion of Total Migrants in Punjab. The districts of Moga, Muktsar, Faridkot, Mansa, Gurdaspur, and Amritsar have a low concentration of total migrants relative to the proportion of total migrants in Punjab. The border districts of Gurdaspur and Amritsar have the most dispersed pattern of total migrants.

III.2.b.i. Total Migrants by Residence

The percent distribution of migrants in Punjab by rural or urban residence is shown in Figure 2.2. The figure also shows comparison with the country and the region. The share of urban migrants at 43.6% is higher as compared to rural migrants at 33.8% in 2001. These figures show an increase between 1991 and 2001, from 39.7% for urban migrants and 31.7% for rural migrants in 1991. The share of rural and urban migrants in Punjab is higher as compared to the figures for the region in which the state is located, and also when compared to the figures for entire country in 2001. The increase in the share of migrants according to their residence, between 1991 and 2001, is higher for urban as compared to rural migrants.

Figure 2.2.

Source: Appendix Table 2.1.

Thus, urban migrants in Punjab outnumber rural migrants in 2001, and a steeper increase is reported for urban migrants between 1991 and 2001. Punjab has a higher share of both rural and urban migrants as compared to the Region in which it is located and the entire country.
III.2.b.ii. Concentration of Total Migrants by Residence:

The concentration of rural and urban migrants in the state of Punjab is shown in Map 2.2 and 2.3.

- **Total Rural Migrants:**

  A majority of the districts have a moderate concentration of rural migrants relative to the proportion of rural migrants in Punjab in 2001 (Map 2.2). The district of Ludhiana has high concentration of rural migrants, with the highest location quotient value of 1.191. This district was at the heart of the green revolution in Punjab and had attracted a lot of migrant labour to its rural areas over the years. The districts of Jalandhar, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Kapurthala, Sangrur, Nawanshahr, Hoshiarpur and Bathinda have a moderately high concentration of rural migrants relative to their proportion in Punjab. The districts of Muktsar, Moga, Patiala, and Faridkot have moderately low concentration of rural migrants relative to their proportion in Punjab. These districts surround Ludhiana in the east, west, north and south.

  The districts of Mansa, and the border districts of Gurdaspur, Firozpur and Amritsar have a low concentration of rural migrants in Punjab in 2001. Rural Migrants are most dispersed in these districts. The majority of the districts have a moderate concentration of rural migrants in the northern, eastern and southern parts and the least concentration in the western part of the state. Rural migrants to districts of Punjab have a relatively high concentration in Ludhiana and the districts around it, in the north, south and the east.

- **Total Urban Migrants:**

  The regional pattern of concentration of urban migrants in Punjab, shown in Map 2.3., indicates a variation when compared to the pattern of concentration of rural migrants for 2001 (Map 2.3). The eastern and central districts of Rupnagar and Ludhiana have the highest concentration of urban migrants relative to the proportion of urban migrants in Punjab. A moderately high concentration of urban migrants is noted in the districts of Fatehgarh Sahib, Kapurthala, Bathinda, and Hoshiarpur which have a value of Location Quotient more than unity. The districts of Patiala, Nawanshahr, and Moga have moderately low concentration of urban migrants relative to their proportion in Punjab. These districts lie to the east of Ludhiana.
The districts of Mansa, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Sangrur, Faridkot, Muktsar, Firozpur and Amritsar have a low concentration of urban migrants. Urban migrants are most dispersed in these districts. The lowest concentration of urban migrants is observed in the border districts of Firozpur and Amritsar. Thus, the pattern of concentration of both rural and urban migrants is the highest in the central and eastern parts of the state, with the least concentration for both in the western border parts. Rural migrants are observed to have a uniformly moderate concentration around the district of Ludhiana. More urban migrants are moderately concentrated in the eastern districts. Ludhiana district stands out with high concentration of both rural and urban migrants.

III.2.c.i. Total Migrants by Sex:

In 2001, almost three-fifth of the female (55%) and a little more than one-fifth of the male (23%) population was enumerated as migrants in Punjab (Appendix Table 2.1). The sex composition of migrants in Punjab was marginally higher as compared to the figures for the region in which the state is located (51% and 19% respectively). The share of female and male migrants in Punjab was much higher as compared to the figure for the entire country. While 23% of the male and 55% of the female population in Punjab was enumerated as migrants in 2001, the comparable figures are 18% and 45% respectively for the country. Punjab reported
a much higher share of female migrants in its total population as compared to male
migrants (Figure 2.3). The share of both male and female migrants in Punjab was
substantially higher as compared to the figures for India and the North West Region.

Figure 2.3.

Source: Appendix Table 2.1.

Between 1991 and 2001, the share of male migrants shows a steeper increase
as compared to the female migrants. The increase of male migrants in Punjab was
almost double that of the female migrants, from 18% and 52% respectively.

III.2.c.ii. Concentration of Total Migrants by Sex:

The concentration of male and female migrants in the state of Punjab is
shown in Map 2.4 & 2.5., by calculating the values of Location Quotient for each
district for 2001.

- Total Male Migrants:

Wide regional disparity is noted in the pattern of concentration of male
migrants in 2001 (Map 2.4). A majority of the districts have a low concentration of
male migrants in Punjab. The district of Ludhiana in the central part of the state has
an exceptionally high concentration of male migrants, with a location quotient value
of 1.831. This is almost double the proportion of male migrants relative to the
proportion for Punjab. The districts of Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Fatehgarh Sahib
have a moderately high concentration of male migrants, as indicated by the value of
Location Quotient more than unity. These districts lie adjoining Ludhiana, in the
north and south-east of it. All the remaining districts have a low concentration of
male migrants in 2001. The least concentration is observed for Mansa in the south.
The central and the eastern regions in the state show a high concentration of male migrants. All other areas show a relatively dispersed pattern of male migrants.

**Total Female Migrants:**

The regional pattern of concentration of female migrants in Punjab, shown in Map 2.5., indicates a variation when compared to the pattern of male migrant concentration for 2001. The districts of Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Bathinda, Mansa, Nawanshahr, Sangrur, and Ludhiana have a high concentration of female migrants in 2001, as indicated by the value of location quotient more than unity. These districts stretch from the east to the south west. They include the relatively better developed districts in the east and the relatively poorly developed districts in the south-west. Moderately high concentration of female migrants is noted in the districts of Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur, Moga, Faridkot, Muktsar, and Patiala, as indicated by the value of Location Quotient being more than unity. Gurdaspur and Jalandhar, have a moderately low concentration of female migrants, with location quotient values less than unity. The lowest concentration of total female migrants is found in the border districts of Firozpur and Amritsar in the west.

Thus, the pattern of concentration of male and female migrants varies across Punjab in 2001. Male migrants are highly concentrated in five districts in the central

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*Appendix Table 2.8.*

The central and the eastern regions in the state show a high concentration of male migrants. All other areas show a relatively dispersed pattern of male migrants.

- **Total Female Migrants:**

  The regional pattern of concentration of female migrants in Punjab, shown in Map 2.5., indicates a variation when compared to the pattern of male migrant concentration for 2001. The districts of Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Bathinda, Mansa, Nawanshahr, Sangrur, and Ludhiana have a high concentration of female migrants in 2001, as indicated by the value of location quotient more than unity. These districts stretch from the east to the south west. They include the relatively better developed districts in the east and the relatively poorly developed districts in the south-west. Moderately high concentration of female migrants is noted in the districts of Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur, Moga, Faridkot, Muktsar, and Patiala, as indicated by the value of Location Quotient being more than unity. Gurdaspur and Jalandhar, have a moderately low concentration of female migrants, with location quotient values less than unity. The lowest concentration of total female migrants is found in the border districts of Firozpur and Amritsar in the west.
and eastern parts of the state, with the remaining regions showing a low concentration of total male migrants. Female migrants have a high concentration in the south-eastern districts, with the least concentration in the border districts in the west. The regional disparity is more evident in case of the total male migrants compared to the total female migrants in Punjab.

III.2.d. Total Migrants:

The share of internal migrants and immigrants in Punjab is shown in the Figure 2.4. Punjab has a strong history of migratory movement, documented most recently as a result of the Green Revolution and the demand for agricultural labour. Before that also, Punjab experienced mass population migration at the time of partition of the country. Hence, it is in the fitness of things to examine the state of immigration in relation to the pattern of internal migration.

Figure 2.4.

The migratory movements in Urban Punjab and the city of Ludhiana are defined mainly by internal migration, as compared to immigration. Punjab has a higher share of immigrants in its migrant population as compared to the city of Ludhiana. The share of internal migrants for the city of Ludhiana is higher as compared to the urban areas of the state, both in 1991 and 2001. While the share of internal migrants is on the rise due to improved economic opportunities, that of immigrants shows a halving at each Census point. This is due to mortality among the survivors of partition induced migration.
IV.1. Migration to Urban Punjab:

This section examines a few parameters of migration to urban areas in Punjab and makes a comparison with comparable figures for the largest city of Punjab, Ludhiana.

IV.1.a.i. Total Internal Migrants by Sex:

The Figure 2.5. shows the share of internal migrants in Urban Punjab and in the city of Ludhiana.

Figure 2.5.

The share of internal migrants for the city of Ludhiana is substantially higher as compared to the urban areas of the state, both in 1991 and 2001, both for males and females. The city of Ludhiana experienced substantial male migration as compared to other urban areas of Punjab. The difference between female migrants is only marginal. Improved economic opportunities have resulted in 20.4% point increase in male migrants and a 3.7% point increase in female migrants to the city between 1991 and 2001. As compared to this, urban areas of Punjab experienced an 8.5% point increase among the male and 3.8% point increase among the female migrants in the same period.

Source: Appendix Table 2.2.

Data for Ludhiana city shows a blank for 1981 due to non-availability of data for that Census, as Ludhiana became a metropolis only in 1991 Census. See section on Data Limitations.
IV.1.a.ii. Concentration of Migrants in Urban Punjab:

- **Total Male Migrants:**

  Wide regional disparity is noted in the pattern of concentration of urban male migrants in 2001 (Map 2.6). A majority of the districts in the west, north and the south have a low concentration of urban male migrants in Punjab. The districts of Rupnagar in the east and Ludhiana in the central part of the state have an exceptionally high concentration of urban male migrants, with a location quotient value of 1.6 respectively. This is about 60% more than the proportion of migrants in urban Punjab. The districts of Kapurthala and Fatehgarh Sahib have a moderately high concentration of male migrants, as indicated by the value of Location Quotient more than unity. These districts lie close to Ludhiana, to the north and south-east of it. The remaining districts have a low concentration of urban male migrants in 2001. The least concentration is observed for Muktsar in the south-west. The central and the eastern regions in the state show a high concentration of urban male migrants. All other areas show a relatively dispersed pattern of urban male migrants.

- **Total Female Migrants:**

  The regional pattern of concentration of urban female migrants in Punjab (Map 2.7.) indicates a variation when compared to the pattern of urban male migrant
concentration in Punjab for 2001. The districts of Rupnagar and Fatehgarh Saheb in the eastern part of the state have the highest concentration of urban female migrants in 2001. As indicated by the value of Location Quotient being more than unity, a moderately high concentration is also observed in the districts of Kapurthala, Mansa, Nawanshahr, Bathinda, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Moga, Faridkot, Muktsar, Sangrur, Patiala, and Gurdaspur. Firozpur, Jalandhar, and Amritsar have a low concentration of urban female migrants in 2001. The district of Amritsar has the most dispersed pattern of urban female migrants to Punjab in 2001. A majority of the districts have a moderate concentration of urban female migrants.

Thus, the pattern of concentration of male and female migrants to urban areas across Punjab in 2001 shows a regional variation. Urban male migrants show a wide regional disparity, with the majority of the male migrants concentrated in the districts of Rupnagar, Ludhiana, Kapurthala and Fatehgarh Saheb. Other districts have a low concentration of urban male migrants. Urban female migrants have moderate concentration in a majority of the districts. The southern and western districts of the state have a low concentration of both male and female urban migrants in 2001.

IV.2. Streams of Migration

IV.2.a. Distance stream

• Total Male Migrants:

The short-distance intra-distRICT stream, closely followed by the long distance inter-state stream dominates the internal migration of males to the urban areas of Punjab. The inter-district stream shows the lowest share of internal migrants in 2001. For the city of Ludhiana, the long distance inter-state stream dominates the internal migration of males. A marginal difference only is observed in the share of migrants in the intra-district and the inter-district streams in this period. (Figure 2.6).

3 The distance of migration is a notional concept. It simply refers to the crossing of administrative boundaries.
In the case of Punjab, the increase in the share of urban male internal migrants has been more in the short intra-district stream as compared to the inter-state stream in Punjab. Compared to this, the share of male migrants in Ludhiana city shows a significant spurt in the long distance, inter-state stream between 1991 and 2001.

More male migrants from within the state are migrating to the urban areas of Punjab, while the city of Ludhiana attracts more male internal migrants from outside the state of Punjab. This pattern only seems to have been enhanced between 1991 and 2001. Urban male inter-state migrants to Ludhiana city accounted for almost one and a half times the number of urban male migrants in the intra-district and more than double that in the inter-district streams.

- **Total Female Migrants:**

  A higher share of migrants in the short and medium distance intra-district and inter-district streams dominate the pattern of internal migration of females in urban areas of Punjab in 2001. Urban female migrants show a lower share in the long distance inter-state migration stream in Punjab in 2001 (Figure 2.6.). Compared to this, the long distance inter-state stream, closely followed by the intra-district stream dominates the migration of females in Ludhiana city. The share of female migrants in the urban areas of Punjab declines as the distance of migration
increases from the intra-district to the inter-district and the inter-state stream. The inter-district stream shows a marginally lower share of female migrants in the city in the same period.

Between 1991 and 2001, the short and long distance streams of internal migration report an increase in the share of female migrants, both to the urban areas of the state and to the city under study. It is the medium distance inter-district stream that shows a marginal decline in the share of migrants in this period.

A higher share of female migrants from within the state, in the intra-district and inter-district stream migrate to the urban areas of the state and also to the city of Ludhiana. An increase in the share of intra-district and inter-state migrants is observed between 1991 and 2001, while the inter-district stream shows a decline in the share of female internal migrants to urban Punjab.

IV.2.b. Residence stream

- **Total Male Migrants:**

  Male migrants dominate the two streams of internal migration to urban areas of Punjab, more in the rural-urban as compared to the urban-urban stream (Figure 2.7). Female migrants dominate the urban-urban stream of internal migration to the city of Ludhiana, while more males migrate to Ludhiana in the rural-urban stream in 2001.

  The share of male migrants is higher in the rural-urban stream as compared to the urban-urban stream for Punjab, as also for the city of Ludhiana. This has only been enhanced between 1991 and 2001, more in the case of Ludhiana city. A spurt of 12.2% is observed in the share of rural-urban male migrants in the city, while both male and female migrants in the urban-urban stream showed a decline of 1.2% and 9% respectively.

- **Total Female Migrants:**

  In 2001, equal shares of female migrants are reported in the two urban ward streams of internal migration for Punjab. Compared to this, a marginally higher share of female migrants in the urban-urban rather than the rural-urban stream is observed for the city of Ludhiana (Figure 2.7).

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4 Here, residence refers to the place of last residence of the migrant, from where the migrant came to Ludhiana city. This is categorised as rural or urban by the Census of India.
Between 1991 and 2001, there is not much change in the share of female migrants in the two urban-ward streams for Punjab. Compared to this, a marginal increase is observed in the share of female migrants in the rural-urban stream, while a decline of 5% is observed in the urban-urban stream of internal migrants to the city of Ludhiana.

More males are noted in the rural-urban stream of internal migration in 2001, both for Ludhiana city and for Urban Punjab. More female migrants are noted in the urban-urban stream of internal migration to the city of Ludhiana for the same period. A spurt in the share of male migrants in the rural-urban stream for the city of Ludhiana is noted, as is a decline in the share of female migrants in the urban-urban stream between 1991 and 2001.

As stated by Todaro 5 (1968:37), “since migrants comprise the majority of the urban labour force in developing countries, the level of rural-urban migration has been and will continue to be the principal determinant of the supply of new job seekers. And if migration is the key determinant of the labour supply, then it stands to reason that in order to understand the nature and the causes of urban unemployment (An excess of job seekers to the available job opportunities), it is necessary to better understand the process of rural-urban migration. Government policies to ameliorate the urban unemployment problem must be based on

knowledge of who comes to town and why”. To this, we can add how long is their stay and the criterion on which the length of stay in the town is determined. Further, Billsborrow 6 (1984:15) reminds us that Ravenstein had hypothesized that urban residents are less migratory than rural ones. He also states that in Latin America, the last moves of migrants are from smaller urban areas Billsborrow (1984:22). The data indicates clearly an increase in urban ward migration. This increase is noted to be higher in the rural-urban stream of migration, which also has a higher proportionate share of migrants.

A perusal of all 12 migration streams derived from Table D-I and D-II of the Census of India (Appendix Tables 2.3(a) and 2.3(b) further shows the increasing importance of these two streams of urban ward migration when we consider inter-state movement, especially of males. In fact, migration to urban Punjab seems to have a direct relation to the distance covered, particularly in the rural-urban stream. This has also been pointed out by Premi 7 (1998:234).

IV.2.c. Duration of Migration Residence:

The duration of residence provides information on the timing of the last moves of lifetime migrants, by classifying them into migration cohorts, for lifetime in-migrants to an area. The data furnish useful information about the recent migration history of the area under study, and the pattern of change with increasing duration of stay at destination. 8 It thus introduces the temporal factor into the study of movements over space.

IV.2.c.i. Distance Streams
• Total Male Migrants:

More male migrants have longer average duration of residence in the short and medium distance streams as compared to the longer distance, inter-state stream (Figure 2.8.), which shows a higher share of migrants in the intercensal period, with average duration of residence less than 10 years. Between 1991 and 2001, this

pattern has only enhanced. In the intercensal period, there is an increase in the percent male migrants with increasing distance from intra-district to inter-state stream.

- **Total Female Migrants:**

  More female migrants, across distance streams, have an average duration of residence at destination which is more than 10 years. Female migrants with longer duration of residence have an inverse relation with the distance of migration. Higher proportions of female migrants are noted in the short, intra-district stream and lower proportions in the long, inter-state stream for duration of residence above 10 years. In the intercensal period, more female migrants are noted in the inter-state stream. More female migrants in the short and medium distance migration streams have longer duration of residence, and this has increased between 1991 and 2001.

**Figure 2.8.**

Urban Punjab
Percent Migrants by Migration Distance and Duration of Residence at Destination and Sex
1991-01

Across distance streams, fewer female migrants as compared to male migrants are noted for duration of residence below 10 years (the inter-censal period of residence). One would agree with Zachariah, when he says, "This result agrees with the common belief that males migrate first and are later followed by their wives." (Zachariah (1968:58)). This also indicates to the fact that urban Punjab is experiencing increased inter-state migration of males in recent years for economic reasons. Female migration continues to be for marriage or as associational moves.
There seems to have been a change in the orientation of movement to urban Punjab in the inter-censal period, particularly for the male migrants, from short distance moves to longer distance moves, across state boundaries. Male migration is dominated by long inter-state moves in the period of the nineties. Female migration is inversely related with distance for longer duration of residence. This is obvious from the duration of residence analysis, for both male and female migrants. The data also indicates an inverse relation between migration distance and duration of residence for Ludhiana city in the category less than 10 years.

IV.2.c.ii. Residence stream

• Total Male Migrants:

More male migrants in the rural-urban stream for Punjab have an average duration of residence less than 10 years (Figure 2.9.). More male migrants in the urban-urban stream have a longer duration of residence. This is true both for urban areas of Punjab and also for the city of Ludhiana. A majority of the male migrants who came to Punjab during the nineties, once the Punjab problem had been resolved, were of rural origin rather than urban.

Figure 2.9.

\[
\text{Urban Punjab}
\]

\[
\text{Percent Migrants by Residence Streams and Duration of Residence at Destination (Male)}
\]

\[
1991-01
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{Percent Migrants} & 70.0 & 60.0 & 50.0 & 40.0 & 30.0 & 20.0 & 10.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline
\text{1991} & \text{2001} & \text{1991} & \text{2001} & \text{1991} & \text{2001} & \text{1991} & \text{2001} \\
\text{Below 10 yrs} & \text{Above 10 yrs} & \text{Below 10 yrs} & \text{Above 10 yrs} & \text{Below 10 yrs} & \text{Above 10 yrs} & \text{Below 10 yrs} & \text{Above 10 yrs} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{Urbn Punjab}
\]

\[
\text{Ludhiana}
\]

\[
\text{Rural-Urban}
\]

\[
\text{Urban-Urban}
\]

Source: Appendix Table 2.5.(a). and Table 2.5.(b).
As indicated by their duration of residence, the city of Ludhiana has more inter-censal migrants of rural origin and longer duration male migrants of urban origin, as compared to the figures for urban areas of Punjab. Between 1991 and 2001, this pattern appears to have been enhanced, more in the case of rural-urban migrants and only marginally for the urban-urban male migrants.

**Figure 2.10.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Punjab</th>
<th>Percent Migrants by Residence Streams and Duration of Residence at Destination (Female)</th>
<th>1991-01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural-Urban</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban-Urban</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 10 yrs</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 10 yrs</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Female Migrants:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More female migrants of rural and urban origin have a longer average duration of residence, both for urban areas of Punjab and the city of Ludhiana (Figure 2.10.). Thus, a majority of the females migrated before the decade of the nineties and have been in the city for much longer periods as compared to the male migrants.

Compared to Urban Punjab, an increase is noted in the proportion of female migrants of rural origin who have been in Ludhiana for less than 10 years. Between 1991 and 2001, this pattern appears to have been enhanced, more in the case of rural-urban migrants and only marginally for the urban-urban female migrants.
On the basis of the duration of residence, data indicates that higher the average duration of stay at destination, higher is the number of female migrants of rural and urban origin, as are male migrants of urban origin. However, a higher number of male migrants of rural origin have shorter average duration of stay, of less than 10 years. Zachariah (1968:59) stated that “a number of factors contribute to the decrease in the number of migrants with increase in duration, chief among them being a) increasing trend in the volume of migration, b) return migration, and c) deaths among the migrants. While all these factors may be operating to some extent, items a) and b) are more important than c).” In case of Ludhiana city too, this pattern seems to indicate the increasing trend of male and female migration to the city in recent years.

Male and female migrants to the city of Ludhiana show an increase in the numbers of those coming from rural areas as compared to those migrating from urban areas. More male migrants in the city of Ludhiana in the rural-urban stream have duration of residence less than 10 years, and this has increased by 12.2% between 1991 and 2001. Among the females, the increase in the share of rural-urban migrants is 8.7% in the same period.

Lower proportions for women are common in higher durations of residence and higher proportion in lower durations. According to Zachariah (1968: 57), this agrees with the common belief that males migrate first and are later followed by their wives. However, a comparison of the two figures for residence streams shows that higher number of female migrants is found in longer duration of residence as compared to the male migrants. This is true both for Ludhiana city and for urban Punjab and would appear to point to more permanent migration of females in these streams. This could also indicate to continued marriage and associational migration of females to the city.

IV.3. Reasons for Migration:

On the basis of the reason given for their move to destination, the 1981 census first classified migrants into five broad categories, viz. Employment, Education, Family Moves, Marriage and Other Reasons. Two more reasons were added to this categorization in 1991, namely Business and Natural Calamities like floods, drought etc. In 2001, the classification was further modified. The category of Natural Calamities was clubbed under Other reasons, and a new category of Moved after Birth was included. In order to make the classification of migrants by their
reason for migration comparable between 1981, 1991 and 2001, it is possible to club the category of Business related migration with Employment for all Census years, to give the category of Economic migrants. The category of Natural Calamities has been clubbed with Other Reasons in 1991. The category of Moved after Birth has been clubbed with Family Moves in 2001.

IV.3.a. Total Internal Migrants:

A comparison of data on reasons for migration to Punjab state and the city of Ludhiana for 1991 and 2001 conforms to findings of earlier studies and shows that the broad patterns of reasons for migration stated by males and females remained unchanged between the two census points, when we consider total internal migrants to urban Punjab (Figure 2.11.). While male migration to urban destinations was largely for economic reasons followed by associational moves with the family, female migration was still predominantly marriage related, or as moves with the family (Appendix Table 2.6.(a). In the Census of 2001, a large number of the male and female migrants also report Other Reasons as a reason of migration.

Figure 2.11.

Source: Appendix Table 2.6.(a).

9 Two reasons for migration enumerated by the Census of India are ‘Employment’ and ‘Business’. These indicate migration for economic reasons. The term ‘Economic Migrants’ is used for those individuals who migrate for these two reasons.
10 ‘Other’ reasons includes ....
11 Studies that have examined reasons for migration in India include Davis(1951), Roy et.al. (1992), Skeldon (1986), Premi (1981), Hansraj (1993) among others.
Among internal migrants, there seems to be a decline in the importance of all reasons for male migrants, except Other Reasons which increased from 20% in 1991 to 38% in 2001. Female migrants moving to Urban Punjab for Other Reasons increased, while all other reasons showed marginal declines. Female migrants moving to Ludhiana city for Other Reasons and with their family as associational migrants increased, while all other reasons showed marginal declines. Marriage as a reason for female migration to the city of Ludhiana shows a significant decline, with a spurt in other reasons.

IV.3.b. Streams of Migration for Selected Reasons

IV.3.b.i. Distance Stream

- Total Male Migrants:

Data indicates a direct relation between distance and male migration for employment, both for urban Punjab and the city of Ludhiana. More male migrants moving for employment are noted in the inter-state stream and fewer are noted in the intra-district stream (Figure 2.12.). For Urban Punjab, 59% male migrants moved for employment in the inter-state stream, 35% in the inter-district stream and 13.7% in the intra-district stream in 2001, as compared to 69%, 43% and 9% of male migrants moving for employment to the city of Ludhiana in the same three streams.

More male migrants who move with the family as Associational Migrants have an inverse relation with the distance covered. In other words, more male migrants are noted in the intra-district and in the inter-district streams, and fewer in the inter-state stream.

Marriage is an insignificant reason for male migration, both to Urban Punjab and Ludhiana city, with a negligible share of migrants, which appears to have declined between 1991 and 2001.
Figure 2.12.

Urban Punjab
Percent Internal Migrants by Migration Distance and Reason for Migration (MALE)
1991-01

Source: Appendix Table 2.6.(a).

Figure 2.13.

Urban Punjab
Percent Internal Migrants by Migration Distance and Reason for Migration (FEMALE)
1991-01

Source: Appendix Table 2.6.(a).
Total Female Migrants:

Fewer females as compared to males migrate for economic reasons to urban areas of Punjab and also to Ludhiana city (Figure 2.13.). Female economic migrants to urban areas of Punjab show a direct relation with distance. Women accounted for about 6.4% of economic migration in the inter-state stream and 2.9% and 1.8% in the other two streams in Urban Punjab in 2001 as compared to 8.6%, 4.6% and 1.6% respectively for the city of Ludhiana. Ludhiana attracts a higher share of economic migrants, both males and females as compared to Punjab.

More female migrants in the inter-state stream move as Associational Migrants with their family as compared to female migrants in the inter-district and the intra-district stream. 31% of such migrants to urban Punjab are inter-state migrants and 15% intra-district migrants in 2001, as compared to 36% and 16% respectively for the city of Ludhiana.

Migration for Marriage dominates the inter-district stream, with about 61% of the female migrants in urban Punjab and 45% in the city of Ludhiana moving for this reason in 2001. The intra-district and inter-district streams of migration to urban Punjab have a predominance of female migrants who move for reasons of their marriage. More female migration for Marriage is noted in the inter-district stream, followed by the inter-state stream of migration to Ludhiana city.

IV.3.b.ii. Residence stream

When we consider the urban-ward streams of internal migration for Economic reasons, Marriage and Family Moves, about three-fourths of the migrants had moved with the family or for purposes of marriage.

Figure 2.14.

Source: Appendix Table 2.6.(b).
• **Total Male Migrants:**

More rural male migrants as compared to urban male migrants moved for Economic reasons of Business and Employment, both to the city of Ludhiana and to Urban Punjab (Figure 2.14). Between 1991 and 2001, an increase is noted in the percent of male migrants in the rural-urban stream and a decline in their numbers in the urban-urban stream of migration.

More urban male migrants, as compared to rural male migrants, moved as Associational migrants with their family. Between 1991 and 2001, such male migrants show an increase in their numbers to the city of Ludhiana, and a decline to Urban Punjab. This would appear to indicate a more permanent form of migration to the city of Ludhiana in recent years from migrants of urban origin.

More male economic migration occurs in the rural-urban (56.2%), followed by the urban-urban (28%) stream, and it is the least in the rural-rural stream (23%). Between 1991 and 2001, however, a marginal decline of migrants is noted in the urban-urban stream of migration for Economic reasons, while an increase is noted for the numbers migrating in the rural-urban stream.

• **Total Female Migrants:**

More female migrants to urban Punjab as compared to the city of Ludhiana moved as a result of their Marriage, in both the streams of urban-ward migration (Figure 2.15.). The importance of marriage migration is on the decline among female migrants, more in case of the city of Ludhiana.

![Figure 2.15. Urban Punjab Percent Internal Migrants by Residence Streams and Reason for Migration (FEMALE) 1991-01](image)

*Source: Appendix Table 2.6.(b).*
More female migrants moved as Associational Migrants with the Family over the two census points, as noted earlier for male migrants. More females in the rural-urban stream of internal migrants, as compared to the urban-urban stream, show an increase in the numbers moving as Associational migrants.

A relatively higher number of males had migrated for reasons of employment and business in the rural-urban and urban-urban streams in 1991. Though it was still the main reason attributed for male urbanward migration, its importance over the two census points seems to have declined marginally. Interestingly, more females reported employment as a reason for their migration to urban Punjab, especially in the urban-urban stream.

The different trend in male and female migration for the economic reasons of employment and business indicates the changing labour market conditions and the changing employment orientation of the women migrants in general in urban areas of Punjab. Data also seems to point to more permanent forms of migration to urban areas in Punjab, where earlier migrants have now brought their families to stay, particularly those migrating from urban areas.

V.1. Direction of Economic/Employment Related Migration:

V.1.a. Streams of Migration

Map 2.8. shows the direction of the rural-urban stream of economic migration to Ludhiana city in 2001, for migrants with duration of residence less than 10 years. Map 2.9. shows the direction of urban-urban stream of economic migration to Ludhiana for 2001. The maps show migration of both males and females.

There is low incidence of female economic migration in the two urban ward inter-state migration streams. Most of the males who migrate for Economic reasons of Employment or Business originate from Uttar Pradesh. This is followed by Bihar.

More migrants from rural areas come from the states of Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand, Rajasthan. A small amount of migration occurs from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa.

There is negligible migration from the North-East and the southern states.
Chapter - Two
Spatio-Temporal Pattern Of Migration To Urban Punjab

MAP 2.8.
Ludhiana City
Direction of In-Migration Rural-Urban Stream by Sex
2001

MAP 2.9.
Ludhiana City
Direction of In-Migration Urban-Urban Stream by Sex
2001

Source: Appendix Table 2.9.
VI. Summary

Despite its limitations and comparability over time, migration data from the Census of India is the single most authentic and consistent statistics available for the study of the migration scenario in the country.

Data indicates that the volume of migrants to Punjab and to the city of Ludhiana has increased over the years, on the basis of the two criterion used by the Census to define a migrant. This is true both for the female and male migrants. POLR statistics gives a slightly larger volume of migration. It also gives a better picture of the current volume of migration since it captures the last migratory event in the life of an individual, who may have moved more than once for various social, cultural, economic and political reasons. The POB statistics fails to capture migration due to development reasons and presumes that individuals move only once in their lifetime. It also fails to capture return migration. Hence, for the present study, POLR data of the census has been made use of to understand the pattern of migration to Punjab, along with the details of reasons for migration and duration of residence for the distance and residence streams.

A spurt in migration is noted for Ludhiana city and Urban Punjab, reversing the declining trend that prevailed till the 1991 census. The share of migrants to urban destinations in Punjab is proportionately higher as compared to the country and the Region in which the state is located. A relative concentration of migrants in Punjab is noted in the eastern and central part of the state, in the districts of Ludhiana and Rupnagar in 2001. Punjab has more urban and rural migrants as compared to India and the Region in which it is located. More urban migrants are noted in Punjab in 2001 as compared to rural migrants. A distinct regional disparity is noted in the relative concentration of urban migrants in the districts of Punjab in 2001. High concentration of migrants is noted in the districts of Ludhiana and Rupnagar, with low concentration in the districts in the west. Rural migrants have a relative concentration in Ludhiana district. A moderate concentration of rural migrants is noted in the districts to the north, west and south of Ludhiana district. Male and female migrants to Punjab are more as compared to the figures for India and the Region. Female migrants to Punjab outnumber the male migrants. Male migrants have a relative concentration in the district of Ludhiana, while females show a relative concentration in the districts of Rupnagar and Fatehgarh Saheb in 2001.
Migratory movements in Punjab are defined by Internal Migration rather than Immigration. Ludhiana has more internal migrants in its total population as compared to Urban Punjab. More immigrants are noted in Urban Punjab as compared to the city of Ludhiana. The share of internal migrants is on the rise due to improved economic opportunities, while that of immigrants shows a halving at each successive census due to mortality among the survivors of partition induced migration.

More male and female migrants are noted in the population of Ludhiana city as compared to Urban Punjab. A significant increase in male internal migrants is noted in Ludhiana. This increase is of 20.4% points for male migrants as compared to 4% points for female migrants between 1991 and 2001. Urban male internal migrants have a wide regional disparity in their relative concentration in the districts of Punjab as compared to the urban female migrants. Ludhiana district has the highest concentration of such migrants, with moderate to low concentration noted in the remaining districts among male migrants. Female migrants are highly concentrated in Rupnagar in the east.

Ludhiana city attracts more female and substantially more male migrants from outside the state of Punjab, while Urban Punjab attracts more male and female migrants from within the state in the intra-district and inter-district stream. The districts in the south-eastern part of Punjab, including Ludhiana, Rupnagar, Patiala and Fatehgarh Saheb have high proportions of inter-state migrants in 2001. Compared to this, the districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Firozpur have higher proportions of male and female Intra-district migrants. The proportion of inter-district migrants is more in the newly created districts of Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Fatehgarh Saheb and Nawanshahr in 2001. More male migrants in the urban population are noted in the rural-urban stream for Punjab and the city of Ludhiana. However, more female migrants are noted in the urban-urban stream to the city of Ludhiana.

Female migrants have longer duration of residence at destination as compared to the male migrants. More migrants in the intra-district and inter-district streams have a longer duration of residence as compared to the inter-state stream,
both among the male and female migrants. Inter-state male migrants have shorter duration of residence. An increase is noted in the female migrants in the intercensal period (migrants with duration of residence less than 10 years) in the inter-state stream.

A majority of the migrants, in the 1990's, is noted in the rural-urban stream as compared to the urban-urban stream, for Urban Punjab and the city of Ludhiana. More intercensal migrants to Ludhiana are of rural origin, while longer duration migrants are of urban origin. Longer duration of residence is also noted for female migrants, both in the city of Ludhiana and for Urban Punjab, for the two urban-ward streams of migration. An increase in the share of rural-urban female migrants with short duration of residence at destination, i.e. less than 10 years of residence, is noted between 1991 and 2001.

A perusal of the reasons for migration reveals that the majority of the males to Urban Punjab and Ludhiana still migrate for Economic reasons of Employment or Business, or as Associational Migrants who Move with their Family. Females continue to move for reasons of their Marriage, or as Associational Migrants who Move with their Family. The category of Other Reasons shows a significant increase, both among the male and female migrants.\(^\text{12}\)

The inter-state stream has the highest share of male Economic migration, with the intra-district and inter-district streams showing higher share of Associational Migrants who move with the Family and some Marriage migration. Female migrants for Economic reasons, and as Associational Migrants moving with the family, are also on the rise in the long distance inter-state stream. Among the female migrants, Marriage migration predominates in the inter-district and the intra-district stream.

More male Economic migration is noted in the rural-urban stream. More Associational Migrants who move with the Family are noted in the urban-urban stream among male migrants. Again, Marriage migration is predominant among females in the rural-urban stream in Punjab. Associational migration of Females is

\(^{12}\)Skeldon (1986), has pointed out that such a large share of migrants included under the category 'Other Reasons' implies that these data are of limited use for policy makers, and for a better understanding of the process of migration in India.
also predominant in the rural-urban stream, both for Urban Punjab and for the city of Ludhiana.

The states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar alone account for 75% of the male and 61% of the female rural-urban migration, and 45% of the male and 36% of the female migration to Punjab in the urban-urban stream in 2001. Haryana, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh account for another 15% of the male and 10% of the female migration in the interstate rural-urban stream and 25% of the male and female migration in the urban-urban stream in 2001. Delhi and Chandigarh also accounts for a high proportion of migration in the urban-urban stream.

The districts of Ludhiana and Rupnagar have the highest concentrations of urban interstate economic migrants, as indicated by value of Location Quotient more than 1.9. This is true for total lifetime migrants, intercensal migrants and also migrants with duration of residence less than 5 years.

To conclude, Urban Punjab has witnessed increased migration in recent years, particularly in the intercensal period 1991-2001. This is more notable in the inter-state urban-ward streams for both male and female migrants who move for economic reasons. The district of Ludhiana stands out in terms of a relative concentration of migrants, both male and female and for the inter-state stream.