

GUJARAT BECOMING NEW DESTINATION FOR INTER-STATE MIGRANTS

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Interstate migration is the major phenomenon of the internal migration in India. It may be because of unequal development and disparities among the Indian states. Fast growing and more urbanizing state Gujarat, is becoming the most favourable destination for interstate-migrants after Delhi and Maharashtra. It is receiving 4.20 per cent in-migrants. Most of the migrants are from the states Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. Mega cities of state are playing important role to attract interstate migrants. Gujarat is migrant receiver state than sender. Because of the state is having great infrastructural development, industrial development and economic development. This development leads to generate employment opportunities in the industrial sector, construction sector and service sector etc. It is a politically stable state, and less practicing regionalism, where as neighbouring states Maharashtra is practicing regionalism. This is one more reason for making Gujarat as the favourable and peaceful destination.

The main objective of the study is to find out reasons behind Gujarat becoming a preferable destination for out state migrants. The study is analytical in nature, which using secondary data to approach the objective. Data is collected from the various Census reports, NSSO reports regarding Migration and Employment, other government reports.

Key Words: Interstate Migration, Gujarat and Economic Development.

INTRODUCTION

Internal migration is considered as the most important mechanism for the redistribution of resources from richer to poorer. And it helps to increase the income of the poor (Harris, 2005). Migration is increase due urban development and industrial development. It is the major factor of urban growth and provide labour the industrial sector for production. Industrial development in particular area has significant impact on the migration. It attracts poor people or unemployed labours, less paid labour from the less developed regions. So the industrial development, urbanisation and migration are inter-correlated, they are more or less interdependent (Dupont, 1992). Mostly people migrate from less developed area to developed area. In the case of India, it has regional disparities and imbalances (Kundu and Gupta, 1996). There are diversities and inequalities among the Indian states, in terms of distribution of population, geographical condition, availability of natural resources, socio-economic development, industrial development and infrastructural development. Pattern of internal migration getting change, people tend to migrate in urban area from both rural and urban origins. Some states have relatively more developed like Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, etc., which have high per capita income and less poverty ratio. And some are less developed like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, etc, which have less per capita income and high poverty ratio (Das and Saha, 2013)¹. So, people migrate from these less developed states to more developed states in search of new job opportunities and better livelihood. Most of them are migrating from rural origin. This kind of migration considered as interstate migration.

Interstate migration is the major phenomenon of the internal migration in India. It shows the

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unequal development and disparities among the Indian states. Fast growing and more urbanizing state of Gujarat is the most favourable destination for migrants after Delhi and Maharashtra. It is receiving 4.20 per cent in-migrants (NSSO, 2010). Most of the migrants are from the state Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. Surat, Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot are the main destinations in Gujarat. The tendency to migrate is recorded high among poor and landless labours. Gujarat is more migrant's receiver state than sender. Because the state having great infrastructural development, industrial development and economic development. This development leads to employment opportunities in the industrial sector, construction sector etc. It is a politically stable state, and less practicing regionalism, where as neighbouring states Maharashtra is practicing regionalism. This is another important reason for making Gujarat as the favourable and peaceful destination.

The main objective of the study is to find out reasons behind Gujarat becoming a preferable destination for out state migrants. The study is dealing with interstate migrants in the urban centres of Gujarat. The study is analytical in nature, which using secondary data to approach the objective. The mainly data is collected from the various Census reports, NSSO reports regarding Migration and Employment, and also state development reports and annual economic surveys.

Economic liberalization has a positive impact on urbanization in Gujarat state, in terms of nature, pattern of growth. Class I cities² shows higher growth. Rural to urban migration plays major role in the growth of these cities. The high growth of employment has enhances to urbanisation in the state of Gujarat (Kundu, 2000). The state of Gujarat is the most favourable destination for migrants after Delhi and Maharashtra. The state receives most of migrants from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. Employment opportunities are the major reason for this migration. These migrants mostly engage with sectors like construction, textiles, small industries, brick-making, stone quarries, mines, fish and prawn processing and hospitality services (Deshingkar and Akter, 2009).

Interstate Migration and Gujarat

In India, more people migrate due to lack of job opportunities in their native place. Internal migration phenomenon can be categorised into two major types, one is intrastate migration and another interstate migration. Intrastate migration concern with migration within the particular state, where as interstate migration is associated with movement of people from one state to another state. Interstate migration shows inequalities among the states. Migration across the states has significant increased in India. It considered as long distance migration. Migration is depending upon the intervening opportunities between the state of origin and the state of destination. It was noted that the interstate migration comparatively in large amount in neighbouring states than that of non-neighbouring (Rao, 1973). It contributes 25 per cent share of the total internal migration in India. In the stream of interstate migration, migrants from rural and urban origin are more prefer urban centres as their destination in other states. Rural to urban and urban to urban migration has been increases form persons 196 and 199 (per 1000) to persons 252 and 229 respectively during 2000 to 2008. Rural to urban migration shows a greater increment from 19.6 per cent to 25.2 per cent than the urban to urban migration 19.9 per cent to 22.9 per cent during 2000 to 2008(NSSO, 2010). But combine rural to urban and urban to urban migration streams recorded high percentage than the rural to rural and urban to rural interstate migration. More migrants from rural shows that the share of unskilled, illiterate and literate up to primary person is greater than skilled and literate one. Mostly they migrate due to employment related reasons, who are majorly engaged in the informal sector of another state. Migrant labourers are contributing positively to the development of the local economy or destination through providing labour force and their economic activities on the other hand at the place of origin through remittances. The capacity of the cities and urban centres to assimilate

the migrants by providing employment, access to land, basic amenities etc. are limited. Though the migrants choose city as their destination, possibly which city can provides them employment opportunities, home for livelihood and other basic amenities (Kundu, 2007)³.

As per Census 2001, scenario of interstate migration shows that Maharashtra, Delhi and Gujarat are major interstate migrant receiver states. Maharashtra 23.8 lakh at the top followed by Delhi 17.6 lakh and third one is Gujarat 6.8 lakh. On the other hand Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are majorly migrant's sender states which contribute 26.9 lakh and 17.2 lakh respectively.

Table 1: Interstate Net Migration rate in Major States of India 1971-2007-08

States	Total Net migrants (in %)				
	1971	1981	1991	1999-00	200-08
Andhra Pradesh	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.9
Bihar	-1.4	-1.2	-1.3	-3.1	-5.6
Gujarat	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.9	1.6
Haryana	0.7	0.9	1.0	7.9	3.5
Karnataka	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.8	1.0
Kerala	-1.8	-1.3	-0.8	0.6	-4.4
Madhya Pradesh	-0.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	-0.7
Maharashtra	1.9	2.2	1.3	4.4	4.1
Orissa	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.6	-1.3
Punjab	-1.7	0.2	0.3	2.5	1.3
Rajasthan	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	0.7	-0.9
Tamil Nadu	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-1.4
Uttar Pradesh	-1.6	-1.8	-1.4	-0.8	-3.1
West Bengal	1.5	0.7	0.3	2.7	1.3

Source: NSSO Reports, Migration in India: 1999-2000, 2007-08 and Kundu, 2007⁴.

Table 1 illustrates the interstate net migration rate⁵ among the Indian states. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa showed a negative net migration rate. It means that their out migration is greater than in-migration. The net migration rate in these states is showing a decreasing trend during 1971 to 2007-08. On the other hand Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, West Bengal and Punjab are having positive net migration rate. These states are showing an increasing trend of the interstate net migration rate. Interstate migration rate is showing variation during this period of time. It increases rapidly during 1971 to 1999-00, for Haryana from 0.7 per cent to 7.9 per cent, for Gujarat 0.4 per cent to 1.9 per cent, for Maharashtra 1.9 per cent to 4.4 per cent, for Punjab -1.7 per cent to 2.5 per cent and for West Bengal 1.5 per cent to 2.7 per cent. After 1999-00 the rate showing declining trend in respect all states. But states of Maharashtra and Gujarat are having small depreciation in it. Another dimension of the net migration rate for Gujarat is that it's higher in urban areas than the rural. It enhanced from 0.7 per cent to 2.2 per cent during census 1971 to 1991. On the other hand net migration rate for rural area in Gujarat also increases. It recorded 0.3 per cent in 1971 to 0.6 per cent in 1991 (Kundu, 2007). It means that the interstate migration plays significant role in the urban growth of Gujarat.

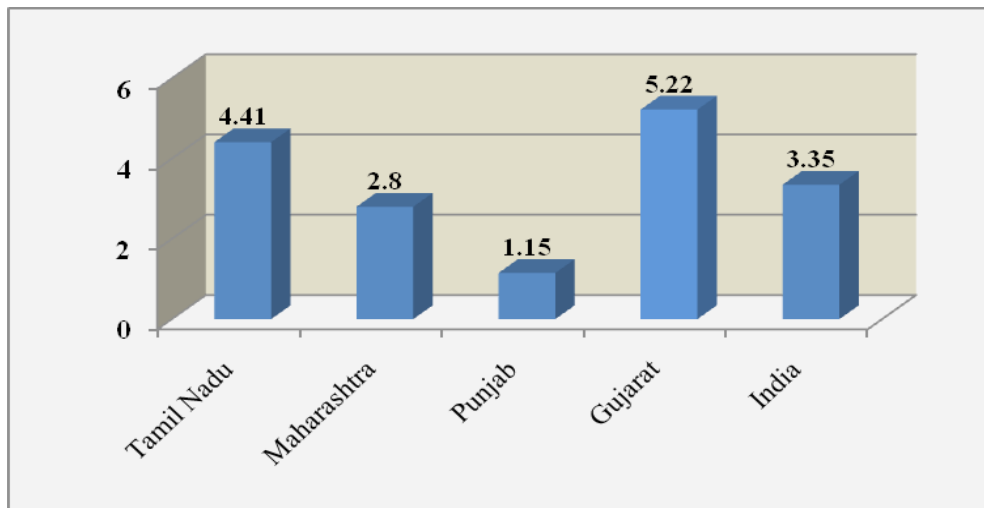
People from Gujarat are less migratory in nature, they preferred to live and find the job in Gujarat state only. Industrial development, more spending of public sector in infrastructure creates

new job opportunities in the state. As the major reason Gujarat state has higher net migration.

Urbanisation in Gujarat: Nature and Trend

Urbanisation is the symbol of development; it refers to industrial development, infrastructural development and better livelihood. Urbanisation can be the process of the sectoral shift of population from agriculture to the industrial and service sector. Indian urban growth have three major components, i) natural increases, ii) classification of rural urban and iii) rural to urban migration. Combine share of rural urban classification and rural to urban migration has been increased significantly in the last decade. It upsurges from 42 per cent in 1991-2001 to 56 per cent in 2001-2010 (Bhagat, 2011). Indian urbanisation is having different trends and pattern for different states. The state of Gujarat have higher growth rates for class I cities than small towns, this pattern also noticed in the case of other developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. On the other hand less developed state like Bihar, Rajsthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have lower share of population in the class I cities (Kundu, 2000). Urbanisation in India is varied at state level. According to census 2011 most urbanise states such as Goa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat. These states are standing at the level of urbanisation 62.17 per cent, 48.45 per cent, 47.72 per cent, 45.23 per cent and 42.58 per cent respectively. On the other hand Himachal Pradesh (10.04 per cent), Bihar (11.3 per cent), Assam (14.08 per cent), Orissa (16.68 per cent) are least urbanised states in India (Provisional Census of India, 2011).

Figure 1: Rate of Urbanisation in Major States of India



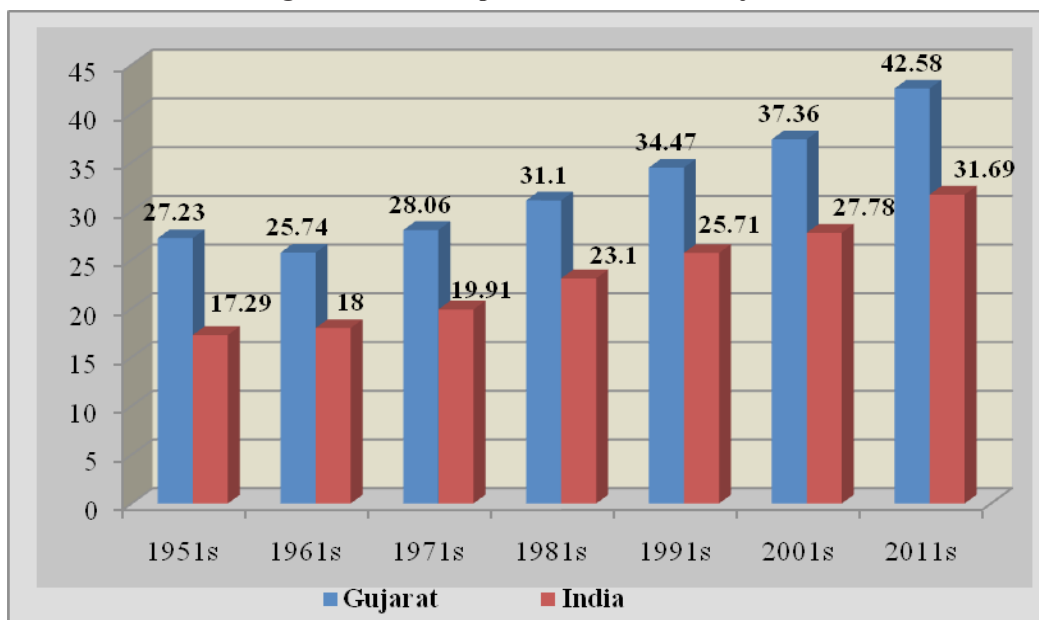
Source: Vibrant Gujarat, Sustainable Development: Urban Development, Water and Healthcare, 2013⁶.

Figure 1, explain rate of urbanisation in top different Indian states. In India most urbanised. Gujarat is showing higher rate of urbanisation. It recorded 5.22 per cent, which is higher than the most urbanised and developed states like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab and all India level. According to census 2011 urban centre in Gujarat state has been increased from 242 in 2001 to 348 in 2011 (Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, 2011).

From figure 2, is illustrating trend of urbanisation in Gujarat and India. Urbanisation in Gujarat has been continuously increasing over a period of time. It is recorded high compare to the all India

level of urbanisation. Urbanisation in Gujarat increases from 28.08 per cent in 1971 to 42.58 per cent in 2011. Urbanisation in India upsurge from 19.91 per cent to 31.16 per cent during same period of time. It shows that the rate of urbanisation is higher in Gujarat than the India. The total population in the state as per census 2011 is 2.57 crore, out of it 1.46 crore population lives in Class I cities, like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Junagarh⁷.

Figure 2: Urban Population Growth in Gujarat



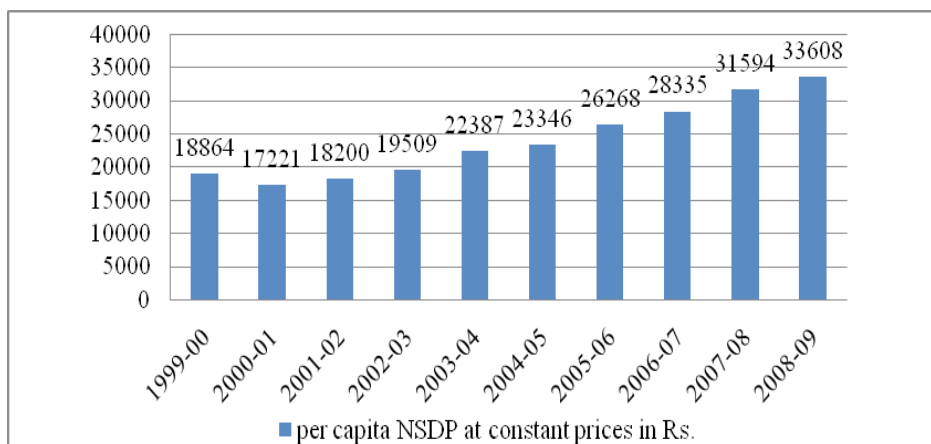
Source: Government of Gujarat, Socio-Economic Review Gujarat State 2011-12, 2012.

Gujarat State: an Overview of Factors Responsible for Immigration in Gujarat

Gujarat is located in the west zone of the country of India. Which is having 60,383,628 population. Rural population is recorded 34,670,817 (57.42 per cent) on the other hand urban population is recorded 25,712,811 (42.58 per cent). It contributes nearly 5 per cent population in the country. Population growth rate for last decade is recorded 9.23 per cent for rural area and 35.83 per cent for urban area. The population in urban area is increasing at very high rate in Gujarat. State is also having higher literacy rate, such as 79.31 per cent, higher than the national level. In the case of sex ratio the state of Gujarat is not standing at good position, it laying down to national level, that is 918 females for per 1000 male (Government of Gujarat, 2011).

Economic Development of the State

Gujarat is one of the developed states in India. It is second fastest growing after Bihar. It contributes 5 per cent total population of the Country. It has 17.25 per cent share in total output of India. This is the major exporter' state, which contribute 24.6 per cent share in total export of India (Economic Survey 2011-12). It shows consistency in the maintaining its rate of growth. It is recorded 10.5 per cent in the financial year 2010-11. Share of secondary sector and tertiary sector has been increased in the state GSDP, whereas share agriculture sector very low (Government of Gujarat, 2012).

Figure 3: Per capita income of the Gujarat state

Source:

Government of Gujarat, 2011.

The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in GSDP is recorded 14.7 per cent, 39.3 per cent and 46.0 per cent in 2011-12. Share of primary sector is continuously decline, whereas secondary and tertiary has been increased over period of time⁸. The growth of industrial sector is in Gujarat comparatively higher than the national level. The state has raised share of manufacturing sector in GSDP from 19 per cent in 1980-81 to 30 per cent in 2008-09⁹. It attracts more foreign direct investment, and domestic investment in the state, through providing good infrastructural facilities to industrial sector. As resulted to growth rate of manufacturing sector recorded high in recent past decades. It is creating more job opportunities in Gujarat¹⁰.

Figure 3 shows that increasing trend of per capita income of the state of Gujarat. Per capita income is the barometer of economic development. It has increased from Rs. 18864 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 33608 in 2008-09. Per capita income recored high in Gujarat as compare to India. It is due to the industrial development in the state.

Industrial Development

It is cleared from the sectoral distribution of gross state domestic product (GSDP) of Gujarat. Share of service and industry sector in GSDP is 46.01 per cent and 39.4 per cent in 2011-12 respectively (Government of Gujarat, 2012). But in case of India it is 58.39 per cent service and 27.51 per cent industry. There were 16820 registered factories in 1990 and 7.47 lakhs workers employed. It increased to 26454 factories employing 8.66 lakh workers in 2000 and 34860 factories employing 12.58 lakh workers in 2009 (Government of Gujarat, 2010). The development of the industrial sector is much higher in Gujarat state than all over India. Industrial sector is able to provide more job opportunities for semi skill or low skill labourers in industry. It means that industrial sector in Gujarat creates more employment opportunities. These employment opportunities attracted to the other state migrants in Gujarat.

The state has 27 Private Industrial Parks. In which industrial and textile are major sector having 52 per cent and 37 per cent share respectively. These parks are mostly located in Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad. Share of these districts recorded as 26 per cent, 22 per cent, 18 per cent and 11 per cent respectively (Government of Gujarat, 2013).

Employment Opportunities

The state of Gujarat has high rate of employment, but it increases only in the private sector. Manufacturing is the main job. Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot are the major cities of Gujarat. These are most developed city, having textile industries, diamond industries, pharmaceutical and many more. So these are key job centres in Gujarat. In Ahmedabad many workers are engaging in textile industries as unskilled labours, many are engaged in manual work like head loading, weighing, pulling handcarts and driving lorries and trucks. Many migrant workers work at hotels, restaurants, dining halls, street food stalls and canteens. Usually they are coming from the Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha¹¹. Some of the migrants are self employed, they run chat lures like *Pani Puri*, *Dabeli centre*, *Vada paw* in the many cities of the state. *Surat* is the second large city in Gujarat, which developed with small scale industries, textile industries, zari and diamond industries. These have attracted a large number of workers from not only other states of India but also from the other country. The city provides a large number of employment opportunities for migrants in textile industries, construction industries, diamond industries etc. (Engineer, 1994). In the construction sector most of the workers from the eastern tribal belt and interstate migrant workers, who live in temporary shelter and work at construction sites¹².

Table 2: Unemployment rate in Gujarat (per 1000)

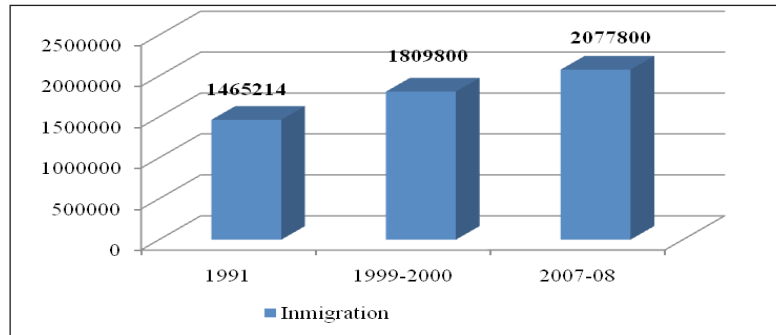
Year	Usual Status		Current Weekly Status	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1999-00	6	22	19	28
2004-05	8	31	15	37
2007-08	8	23	13	27
2009-10	9	20	52	23
2011-12	5	9	8	9

Source: NSSO Report, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, (1999-2000, 2004-05, 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12).

Unemployment rate is showing possibility to get employment in particular area. Gujarat is one state in India, which succeed to keep it unemployment rate lower than other developed Indian states. Table 2 explains trend of unemployment during post reform period. Usual status, current weekly status (CWS) rate of unemployment is declined in rural and urban area. Usual status and CWS rates shrunk from 22 and 28 in 1999-2000 to 9 in 2011-12. It means that employment opportunities are increased with increasing population of the state of Gujarat.

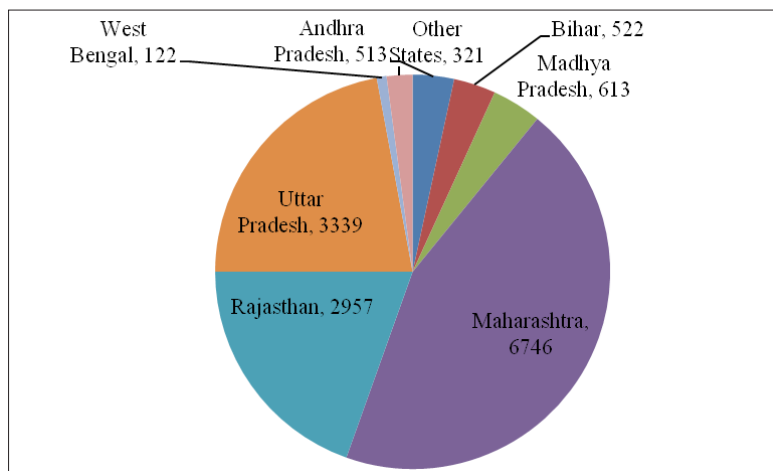
Gujarat as Favourable Destination

In India migration across the state shows the nature of state in terms of whether the state migrant sender or receiver. There is Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa the major migrant's sender states. The developed states like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab and West Bengal are attracting more migrants. But only the state of Gujarat is showing an increasing trend of interstate in-migration (Kundu, 2007).

Figure 4: Trend of Interstate migration in Gujarat 1991 to 2007-08

Source: NSSO Reports, Migration in India: 1999-2000 & 2007-08, (2001 & 2010).

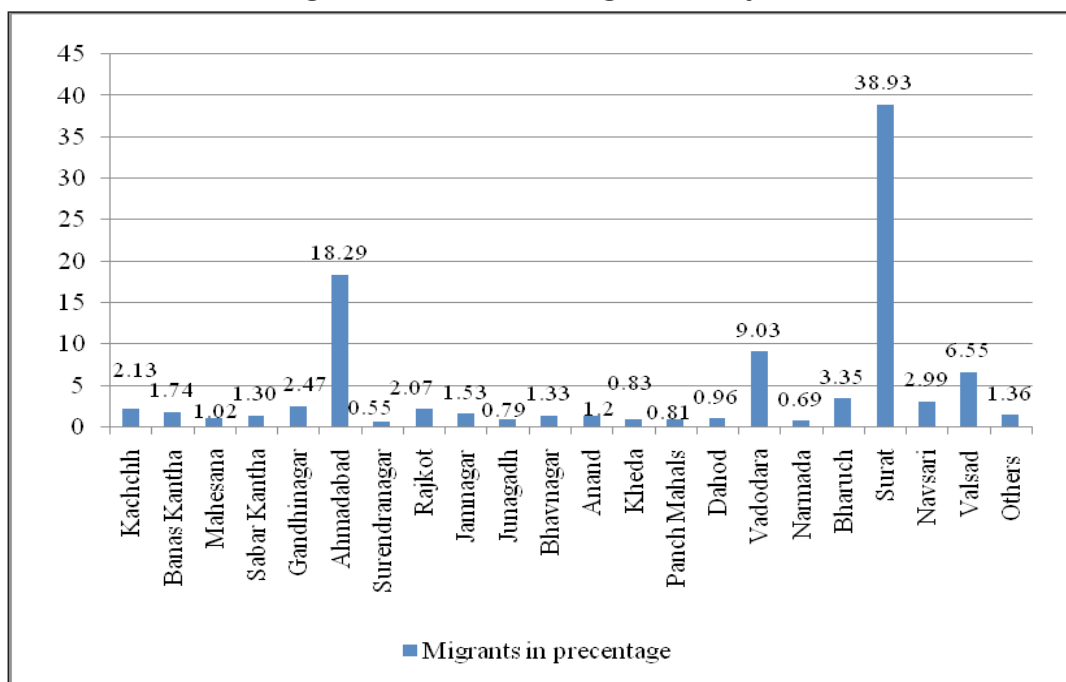
Figure 4 expressed increasing trend of total immigration in Gujarat. Other state migrants contribute more than 4.20 per cent share in total state population. Total in-migration in Gujarat has recorded 20,77,800 in 2007-08, it was 18,09,800 in 1999-2000. It is increased by 2,68,000 during 2000 to 2008. Before that it was 14,65,214 in 1991. In-migration from the other state has been consequently increases over a period of time. It shows that tend to out-state migrants are more towards Gujarat. It would be clearer, when it compares with the neighbouring developed state Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and other states like Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. In which Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra have great decline in migrants. Total immigrants in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have been reduced from 22,73,400 and 5,16,500 in 1999-2000 to 13,16,800 and 56,58,400 in 2007-08. Reduction is recorded by 9,56,600 and 2,58,100 migrants respectively (NSSO, 2001 & 2010). Still the state of Maharashtra is receiving a large number of out-state migrants. The net migration rate in Maharashtra is recorded 41 (per 1000), whereas it is just 16 (per 1000) in the case of Gujarat in 2007-08. Other major states like Haryana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa also decline in-migration during the same period of time.

Figure 5: Interstate migration in Gujarat from Major States of India (figure in hundred)

Source: NSSO Report, Migration in India: 1999-2000, (2001).

Figure 5 shows that migration in Gujarat from the major state of India. The state received more migrants from Maharashtra which nearly 50 per cent of the total out migration. The migration from Maharashtra to Gujarat is seasonal migration. Most people of Maharashtra migrate in Gujarat in off season period. They come back to home state when the agricultural season is being started. Most of migrants from Maharashtra found in southern part of Gujarat, in agricultural activities related to the cash crop sugarcane. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are also major state, where from Gujarat received a large number of migrants. It is recorded 3, 33,900 and 2, 95,700 respectively in 1999-2000. Migrants from Uttar Pradesh mostly associated with brick making, and from Rajasthan engaged in construction sector. Migrants from the Bihar and Orissa are mostly found in manufacturing sector. These migrants from all states found in port loading and unloading and other casual form of work. Most of these migrants worker work of the basis of daily wages¹³.

Figure 6: District wise Immigrants in Gujarat



*Others is summation of districts Pattan 0.38 per cent, Porbandar 0.27 per cent, Amreli 0.32 per cent and Dnag 0.27 per cent.

Source: SHRAM: Data Hub, Migrants Classified by Place of Birth Place, (2001)¹⁴.

Figure 6 elaborating percentage of immigrants in different districts of Gujarat. It is showing the share of districts of Gujarat in receiving migrants from other state is varied. Surat district is highest migrants absorbing district in the state, which having 38.93 per cent migrants out of total immigrants in state. And the district Porbandar and Dang are receiving least immigrants, which are recorded 0.27 per cent separately. Ahmedabad 18.29 per cent is second district, followed by Vadodara 9.03 per cent, Valsad 6.55 per cent, Bharuch 3.35 per cent, Navsari 2.99 per cent, Gandhinagar 2.47 per cent, Kachchh 2.13 per cent and Rajkot 2.07 per cent.

Surat is wellknown as industrial district in state. This district is having large number of diamond processing, textiles and chemical and petrochemical industries. The district is hosts over 65,000 power looms which provide jobs to more than seven lac workers. Over 41,300 small and medium

industries are functioning in 2010¹⁵. Ahmedabad and Vadodara are having 87377 and 18067 small, medium and large units, which providing job opportunity of over 501373 and 135653 workers respectively in current scenario¹⁶. Valsad are registered 2983 units in which 33871 worker are working. Bharuch having 16524 small, medium and large industrial units, which provide more job opportunities to 78 thousand workers¹⁷. and Navsari having 8870 industrial units. Mainly these district come under the 'Delhi- Mumbai Industrial corridor'. It showing that industrial development in Gujarat state help to attract more out state workers.

CONCLUSIONS

Interstate migration in India is considered a long distance migration, in which migrants probably migrate life time. It is seen very less seasonal migration between the states. It is mainly due to employment related reasons. It explained the disparity among Indian states. The net migration rate explained development of the particular state, those states having positive net migration rate means that the state receiving more migrants than sending. And those states having negative net migration rate it means that, they are sending more migrants than receiving. Mostly people migrate from less developed states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, and Rajasthan in India. Pattern of interstate migration shows that, the urban centres are most preferable destination in developed states, like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab etc. migrants tend to select city as their destination on the basis of less migration cost and more employment opportunities.

Gujarat is changing destination of interstate migrants in India. The state have receiving a large number of migrants in urban as well as in rural area. Nature of interstate migration indicates that the state of Gujarat is most favourable destination for interstate migrants. The net migration rate has been increased gradually in terms of Gujarat state. Some other developed states experienced that, net migration has been declined. Neighbouring state Maharashtra shows a great decline in the receiving out state migrants from recent past two decades. The graph of immigration in Gujarat from other states is continuously increasing during post reform period. Number of in-migrants from other state to Gujarat are raised from 14,65,214 in 1991 to 20,77,800 in 2007-08, which showing that the state of Gujarat is becoming more favourable and destination for them. Motley in-migrants are concentrated in districts those come under Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, such as Surat, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Valsad, Bharuch and Navsari etc. This area recognised as highly industrial. So industrial development leading by construction sector in Gujarat state are make it most favourable destination for interstate migrants.

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