

# Migration and City Demographics - City Perspective and Emigration Pattern

Theme: Migration and City Demographics

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**Abstract:** “An Ideal Society Should be Mobile, Should be Full of Channels for Conveying a Change Taking Place in One Part to Other Parts” - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Any society and city will evolve with the populational growth gradually, but MIGRATION from one village to town, town to city, city to metros has brought the demands and needs of that particular place to evolve overnight. Such impactful migration gives rise to city’s demographics development considering societal, physical, cultural, social, economic and political aspects. Any city can become an inspiration for human migration depending on the attraction of social needs, economic growth-employment opportunities, educational, healthcare benefits, sustainable and smart living standards. In this study the focus is on the city’s perspective and emigration pattern. We need to study, various factors effecting emigrant’s behavioural pattern post-process, Prerequisite of implementation for an inclusive planning, expectations and city’s reflection with its attributed perspectives; . Also highlight with case studies which can help and support the study deriving at valuable solutions, scenarios, adaptable ideas to decrease the impact on the city and its demographics. Major city impact on its demographics highlights the factors like-Urbanization, Urban Poverty, Urban wages rate, Urban job opportunity in excess and the drastic rural urban population displacement. There is significant hostility towards the migrant population in some countries and communities. The responsibility of Government at all levels to reverse this narrative and bring policy and benefits for both migrants and city. Hence characteristics of future migration should include: 1. Increasingly complex consequences of migration and displacement challenging traditional roles and responsibilities, 2. Economic migration increasingly shifting the demographics, 3. Climate change and 4. Increasing global talent for talented and skilled workers. 5. Period on depleting resources; We can develop good practices with many SDGs; goals and targets to implement which can enhance the Urban spatial development planning and management. Smart city term needs to be redefined for greater benefits of Migration and city demographic impact for a better inclusive tomorrow. Transition of inclusive city-the roadmap for long-term.

**Keywords:** perspectives, pattern, SDGs, depleting resources

## 1. Introduction

Any society and city will evolve with the populational growth gradually, but MIGRATION from one village to town, town to city, city to metros has brought the demands and needs of that place to evolve overnight. Such impactful migration gives rise to city’s demographics development considering societal, physical, cultural, social, economic and political aspects.

Change is the permanent phenomenon in the evolution of society and human behavior, practices, dreams, and aspirations. Evolution of civilization, change in customs, ideas and behavior, perceptions are all part of the migration of society and individuals.

In India, with multilingual society, uneven resources, lack of opportunities there is migration between various states. Due to skewed development pattern in some states and cities, people migrate to other states; U. P and Bihar are the ones which have out migration than other states. Educational institutions and standards also play a major role in youth and students getting migrated to other places for higher education and continue to stay by way of employment also.

This study is based on the theory that migration of population to cities effect social, cultural, and economic changes in both the migrant population and the existing population. It also adds to the depletion of resources already existing in the cities they migrate.

In recent report released called-“Migration in India 2022-21” by Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI)-As per which following Fig 1: shows the Rural, Urban Migration percentage post COVID scenario.

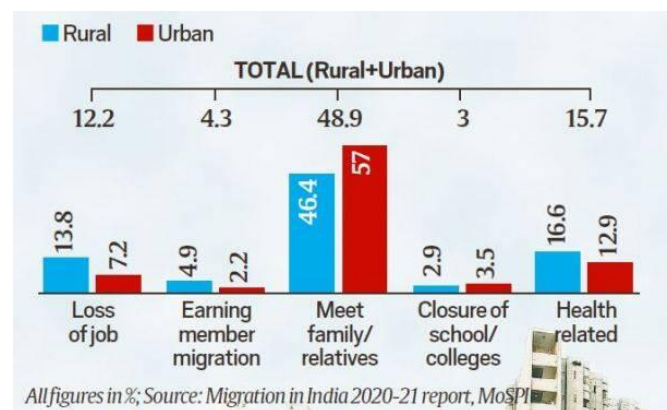


Figure 1: Source-IE (The Indian Express Article)

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After the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, 0.7 per cent of the country's population was a **temporary visitor in households** during July 2020-June 2021.

Over 84 percent of these moved places for reasons linked to the pandemic, ranging from:

- Meeting family/relatives/friends (48.9 percent),
- Loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities (12.2 per cent),
- Migration of earning member (9.2 per cent),
- Closure of educational institutions and
- Health related reasons (15.7 per cent).
- The **all-India migration rate** was 28.9 per cent in July-June 2020-21, with:
  - 26.5 percent migration rate in **rural areas** and
  - 34.9 per cent in **urban areas**.

Migration is the movement of people away from their usual place of residence, across either internal (within country) or international (across countries) borders.

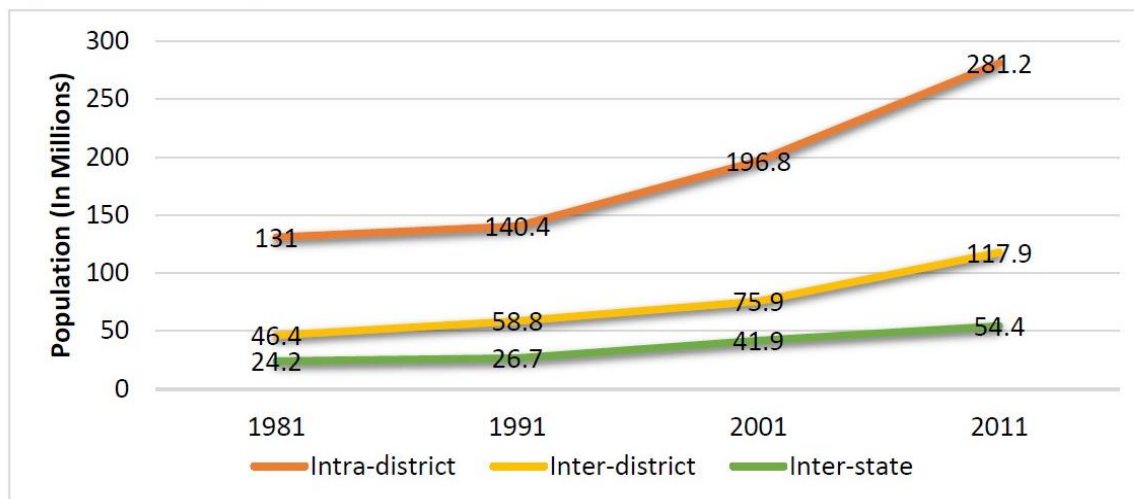
**Government data on migration:** As per the Census, India had 45.6 crore migrants in 2011 (38% of the population) compared to 31.5 crore migrants in 2001 (31% of the population).

- Between 2001 and 2011, while the population grew by 18%, the number of migrants increased by 45%. In 2011, 99% of total migration was internal and immigrants (international migrants) comprised 1%.

The number of net migrants by last residence during the past decade i. e the difference between in migrants and out migrants for each state showed, Maharashtra at the top of list with 23.8 lakh net migrants, followed by Delhi 17.6 lakhs, Gujarat 68 lakhs and Haryana 6.7 lakhs as per census 2001. U. P and Bihar were the two states with 26.9 lakhs and 17.2 lakhs respectively with large number of persons migrating out of their states.

#### Study Approach and Inferences:

Reviewed many related literature study for inferences and facts for the Migration statistics pattern, policy and framework implemented, major migration behaviour, city's perspective, city's response, consequence with the drastic migration increase. Policy brief 12 in February 2021 by S. Irudayarajan and R. B. Bhagat, examines the various socio economic dimension of internal migration and reviews its inherent relationships with development especially with regards to urbanization policies.



Source: Census of India 1981-2011.

**Figure 2:** Internal Migrants India 1981-2001-Source: KNOMAD, POLICY BRIEF 12-2021

Most of the Internal migration in India is within a short distance, Intra and Inter - district as shown in the Fig: 2. Inter-state long-distance migration is considerably less.

#### Internal Migration in India: Overview

The Internal Migration is increasing the intensity of making India the most Populous nation in the world throwing the challenges for the Government to manage the strains on urban infrastructure and creating nearly 8-10 million jobs every year to cater to the youth who are unemployed.

According to 2011 figures, the latest available, India's then population of 1.21 billion people included 456 million internal migrants.

Recently, The United Nations had projected India's population would reach over 1.42 billion last week, overtaking China.

Article 19 (1) (e) of the Constitution, guarantees all Indian citizens the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of the general public or protection of any scheduled tribe.

Internal migration, the movement of people within a country, results in a more efficient allocation of human resources to sectors and regions where they are better utilized. In India, as in most countries, there are generally no restrictions on internal movement.

The number of internal migrants in India was 450 million as per the most recent 2011 census. This is an increase of 45% over the 309 million recorded in 2001. This far exceeds the population growth rate of 18% across 2001-2011. Internal migrants as a percentage of population increased from 30% in 2001 to 37% in 2011.

Inter-state migrants represented only 4% of the population in India in 2011, a rate almost unchanged since 2001. The low rate of inter-state migration is cause for concern since it indicates that optimal allocation of human resources across the regional dimension is facing frictions. World Bank attributes the low rate of internal migration to:

- Non-portability of entitlements (such as the Public Distribution System)
- Preferential norms in educational institutions
- Domicile requirements for state government jobs

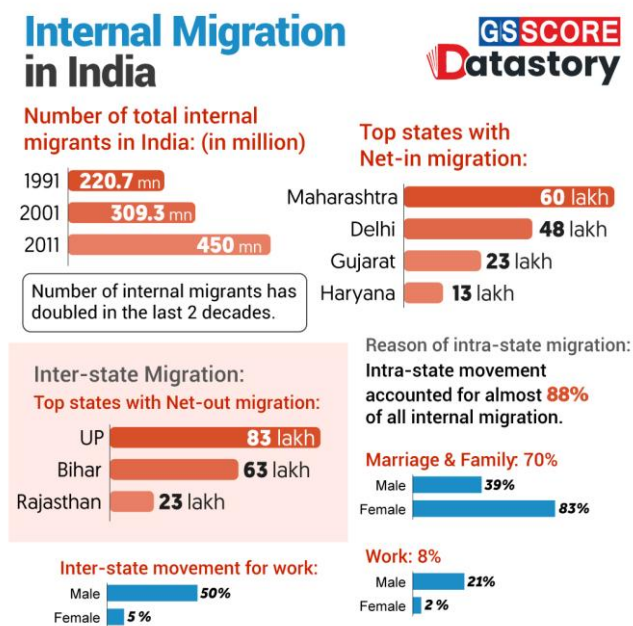
A number of urban policies have been undertaken over the decades to ensure that increasingly large urban centers turn into engines of growth. The contribution of urban centers to India’s gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to rise from 47 per cent in 1980-81 to an expected 75 per cent in 2030 provided that urban infrastructure development keeps pace with its potential (Gupta 2019). Some of the recent schemes claimed to have a holistic urban renewal program are the Smart Cities Mission for Urban Rejuvenation and Transformation (AMRUT), launched in 2015.

Ample research has noted how migrants have been excluded from most of the benefits in cities, including access to social security programs, with many living in cramped slums (Chandrasekhar and Mitra 2019). The invincibility of migrants is also reflected in inadequate statistics. For instance, migration data as a part of employment and unemployment data were last collected by the National Sample Survey in 2007-08. In order to link migrants with urban development, much needs to be done by way of public policy. Recent announcements of the Central Government during Covid-19 pandemic on the portability of ration cards and rental housing for migrant workers are some important steps in this direction. (Rajan 2020).

**Emigration Pattern:**

Nearly 88% migrants moved within the same state in 2020-21, where 11.8% moved to another states during the same period. According to recent PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey) which captured migration for the first time.

As per the survey, Migration distribution and pattern majorly divided into four categories;

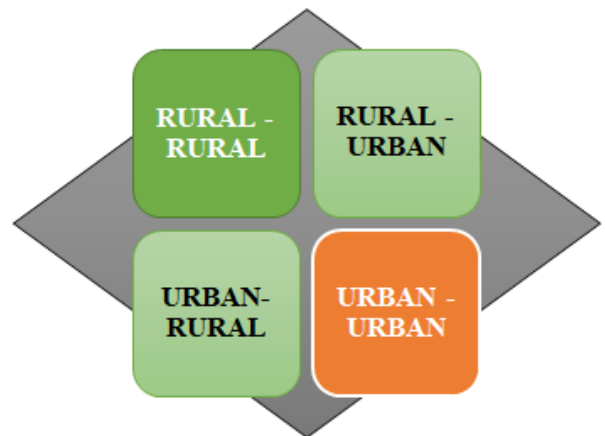


**Figure 3:** Source: Data Story: Study shows Internal migration in India with population, Top-states with Net-in Migration and reasons of Inter-state Migration

With the introduction of Aadhar-based benefits, the issue of benefits portability may be addressed. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 (ISMW Act) provides certain protections for inter-state migrant workers. Labour contractors recruiting migrants are required to:

- Be licensed,
- Register migrant workers with the government authorities, and
- Arrange for the worker to be issued a passbook recording their identity

Guidelines regarding wages and protections (including accommodation, free medical facilities, protective clothing) to be provided by the contractor are also outlined in the law.



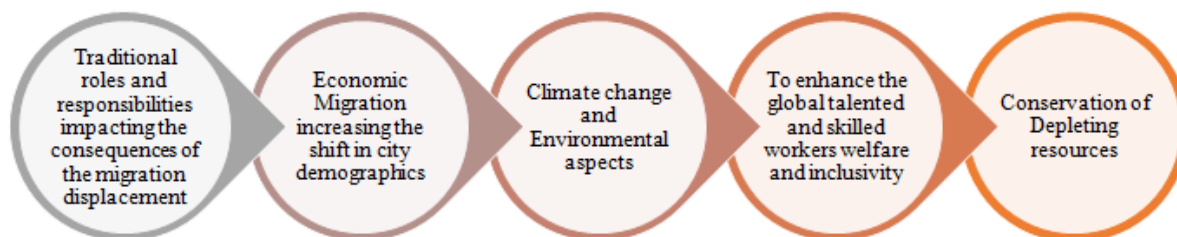
Rural - Rural migration is pattern is the highest migration category in India, due to Poverty, lack of employment, food insecurity, Climate change, environmental degradation are some of the push factors for this drastic migration pattern.

Rural - Urban migration pattern refers to people move from rural to urban areas in seek of better employment, educational facilities, better living standards. In India Six districts have more than a million migrants who made the rural-to-urban move: Mumbai Suburban, Surat, Thane, Pune, Bengaluru, and Ahmedabad.

Urban-Rural is a unique and special pattern in recent times where People from Urban areas decide to move to their native rural areas to be self-employed, live a very stress-free, relaxed life, more organic lifestyle for better physical and mental health.

Major big event of migration happened during COVID 19, where many migrants, urban people who were living in occupational cities, states moved for more than a period of 6-months due to lack of job, lockdown conditions, fear of survival and many other regulations imposed by state Governments.

Urban-Urban migration refers to migration from one urban to another urban area, city for job specific conditions, educational facilities, healthcare and business upliftment.



Impact of Migration which affects the traditional roles and responsibilities migrants native place will undergo, and the urban fabric of the place been migrated to with greater influence on socio-economic, societal, physical, economic and political aspects.

Economic Migration increases the platonic shift of a city's demographics with major workforce centric population migrated and disturbs the basic urban fabrics and infrastructural utilities and services. Inclusive planning will help resolve this problem and policy and decision makers have major responsibility to implement inclusive framework and welfare norms.

#### **Towards a Policy for Integrating Migrants with Development:**

The urban exclusion of Internal Migrants was flagged by UNESCO 92012) policy brief which found that migrants were denied access to rights in the cities where they lived, often working in informal jobs with inadequate social, economic, and health security or education for their children. In view of this, the Government of India, through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), constituted the "Working Group on Migration" in 2015 and submitted a report in 2017. The report made a few recommendations and provides a roadmap for the better inclusion of migrants at their destinations. (Government of India 2017b).

Another crucial factor of concern will be to mitigate the Poverty line index of our people, which includes two critical issues:

1. Poverty Measurement, 2. Effective Poverty elimination.

#### **Characteristics of Future Migration and Policy, Framework Implications:**

**"Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. It is part of the social fabric, part of our very make-up as a human family. "**

Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General (2007-2016), United Nations, at the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development

Characteristics of Future Migration should be enhanced with inclusive policy framework implications to be undertaken by State, Central Government policies and welfare schemes.

Major characteristics features to be considered are:

It is also important to differentiate between chronic poverty and sporadic poverty: the former, a result of generations of deprivation and the latter, a consequence of a sudden crises or short-term shock like current Corona pandemic. Studies of poverty have generally focused on the state of being poor, rather than on the 'dynamics of poverty' - movement into and out of poverty, and the processes and factors that determine this.

Second aspect relates to focus on poverty elimination. Crossing a minimum income or consumption threshold does not imply that the lack of education or health will not force households back into poverty. Evidence shows that India is successfully addressing multidimensional poverty through diverse range of interventions.

Ministry of Rural Development's programs focusing both on alleviating the poverty of households through MNREGA, NRLM, PMAY, DDUGKY, and the poverty of regions through PMGSY, SPRM, SAGY are on right track. The role of rural infrastructure in poverty reduction cannot be overemphasized. Better infrastructure promotes the shift from low-productivity casual labor in agriculture to more productive casual work in the nonfarm sector. It is also key to higher wages and assists in improving literacy rates and school attendance. Thus, the poverty reduction payoffs to higher investment in rural infrastructure especially in backward poor states are likely to be high. Mission Antyodaya 2020 findings have comprehensively highlighted the gaps in socio-, economic infrastructure at the Gram Panchayat level and may be used for interventions that address Gram Panchayat specific gaps.

**Social and Economic Protection:**

To date, there has been only one piece of legislation governing the conditions of migrant workers in India- Interstate Migrant Workmen’s Act.1979. However, migrant workers have been governed by various labor laws with no focus on migration status such as Contract labor (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Building and other Construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; and the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008. In 2020, different labor laws were amalgamated into four labor laws, and also because many labor migrants were not registered, the benefits of labor laws do not reach most migrant workers.

**Healthcare and Housing:**

It is important to ensure access to healthcare developed through portable insurance systems and easy access to public healthcare systems at destination. Moreover, the provision of temporary or rental based housing culminating in ownership may be helpful in many urban contexts. This

would also pave way for migrants to acquire an identity, encouraging them to avail themselves of the right to vote and participate in local development. Urbanization and rural empowerment policies at national and sub national levels need to harmonize, with a view to making the benefits of migration available to all.

**Skills and Education:**

Programs must be set up in order to upskill migrant workers to better their conditions in terms of both work and wages. Programs to provide education for migrant children will also engender more long term and robust migration to urban centers.

**Financial Inclusion:**

It is also essential and important that migrants get access to formal channels of banking and credit systems, to not only increase their assets, but also ensure legal channels for migrant remittance transfers.

Case Study Summary of Pune City:

Pune City	Challenges	Solutions / Initiatives / Opportunities
Housing	Increased demand for housing of skilled labour in high-and medium-income groups, lack of affordable housing leading poor migrants to settle in slums	Slum rehabilitation and redevelopment schemes aimed at rehabilitating slum dwellers in permanent settlements.17 such schemes has been successfully completed, covering 35, 695 m2, while work on 6 schemes in progress, adding another 65, 217 m2 of settlements.
Education	Poor enrolment among migrant children	Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme for public schools - ensuring benefits reach students
Health	20 physicians per 100,000 population, indicating the need for healthcare personnel in general for the city population.	Mohalla (Community) Clinics - providing basic healthcare to the slum population in a practical, economical way.
Roads and Transport	Public transport not completely evolved, increasing the dependency on private transport for residents as well as migrants	Dedicated bus rapid transit system (BRTS) to address congestion and traffic, a metro rail project that is predicted to largely solve the city’s public transport issues. Further investment in BRTS routes, cycle infrastructure, public bicycle programmes and e-rickshaw shuttle services, committing towards non-motorized transportation to serve the marginalized urban poor.
Sanitation & Waste	Basic sanitation lacking in slums, leading to open defecation	Smart City Plan - making for an inclusive city via catering to the poor and disadvantaged mostly comprised of migrants ensuring a comprehensive development that will improve the quality of life, create employment and enhance incomes for all.

**2. Observation and Result**

Citizen engagement is a major enabler in identifying problems, and city administrators must actively engage with their communities to tackle them. Developing an inclusive society requires a city to focus on all aspects of urban infrastructure and services that cater to all demographics of its population, including the steady growth of employment opportunities, quality housing, education, healthcare, improvements to public transportation and other services.

Some developments in recent years are briefly discussed below based on current level of Poverty mitigation levels in India are:

1. Task Force set up by Niti Ayog
2. Updatation of SECC (Socio-economic caste census) Data
3. Setting up Social Registry
4. Multidimensional Poverty Index by Niti Ayog
5. Shared Prosperity Goal: Tracking progress of Bottom 30-40%

### 3. Conclusion

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes for the first time the contribution of migration to sustainable development. Migration is a cross-cutting issue in the 2030 Agenda, relevant to all of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Further, the SDG's motto to "leave no one behind" is a clear call for sustainable development to be inclusive, including for migrants. At least ten out of 17 goals contain targets and indicators that are directly relevant to migration or mobility. The inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda presents countries with a series of new migration data challenges and reporting requirements. At the same time, this presents a crucial opportunity to improve migration data.

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At global level also, India's success in addressing multidimensional poverty is critical for the realization of the ambitious sustainable development goals (SDGs) that aim to leave no one behind. As the use of evidence-based policy-making has become widely advocated, it is important to collect and use accurate data and relevant insights, to drive the design of welfare programs as well as ascertain their impact.