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Unveiling the dynamics of women in-migration: A study on internal migration patterns to Haryana, India

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Abstract

Migration is a selective process involving the movement of people from their usual place of residence. Gender-specific migration patterns have a significant impact on the sex composition of both sending and receiving areas. This study focuses on women in-migration to Haryana, a state in India with a highly skewed sex ratio. By analyzing the Census of India 2011 data, this research aims to understand the rural-to-rural stream of migration for women in Haryana. The study area, Haryana, is a landlocked state in North India, bordering several states and the National Capital Region. The data analysis reveals that women constitute a significant proportion of in-migrants to Haryana, particularly in rural areas. The primary contributing states to female in-migration are Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Delhi, and Bihar. The results demonstrate that women in-migrants have a longer duration of residence in Haryana, with the highest number of women residing for over 20 years. Marriage migration from nearby states is likely a key factor in the long-term residence of women in Haryana. Moreover, the study highlights that the rural-to-rural stream of migration shows a prominent presence of women in-migrants. The major sending states are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, and Delhi. These migrations are driven by social and cultural ties, especially through cross-border marriages. The findings contribute to a better understanding of women's migration patterns and shed light on the factors influencing women's in-migration in Haryana's rural areas.

Keywords

Women,
Dynamic,
In-Migration,
Haryana,
Migrants

Introduction

Migration is a complicated phenomena that has a significant impact on how communities and economies are shaped. For effective policymaking and addressing the special demands and obstacles

encountered by migratory women, it is crucial to comprehend the dynamics of migration, particularly women's in-migration. This study of internal migration patterns to the Indian state of Haryana is intended to provide light on the dynamics of women's in-migration. Internal

migration, which includes both rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban migration streams, is the movement of people inside a nation. North Indian state of Haryana, with its peculiar socio-cultural setting and greatly skewed sex ratio, makes for an interesting case study for looking at women's in-migration. The state has had a substantial influx of immigrants, largely as a result of its industrial growth and membership in the National Capital Region, which contains the nation's capital, Delhi. The gender makeup of migration is a crucial factor to take into account since migration processes are frequently gender-specific and have unique effects on sending and receiving regions. According to research, women's in-migration can have a direct impact on the gender dynamics, social structures, and development results of both the sending and receiving regions. In order to address issues like gender inequalities, social integration, and access to resources and services, it is crucial to comprehend the patterns and factors of women's in-migration. A thorough examination of the Census of India 2011 data will be done in order to carry out this study. This study intends to shed light on the number and trends of women's in-migration, the main sending regions, the length of stay, and the migration streams, with an emphasis on the rural-to-rural migration stream in particular. The results of this study will add to the body of knowledge already available on internal migration and women's migration trends in India. It will offer significant insights to build focused interventions and policies to address the unique needs and difficulties experienced by women migrants in Haryana, which would benefit policymakers, academics, and development practitioners. Additionally, using this study as a foundation for comparisons with other states or areas may help researchers better understand the larger dynamics of women's in-migration in India.

Objectives

To understand the women in-migration to Haryana in rural-to-rural stream of migration.

Study area

North Indian state Haryana is a landlocked region. It is located between 74°28' and 77°36' E

longitude and 27°39' and 30°35' N latitude. Rajasthan borders the state in the north, west, and south, as well as the states of Punjab and Himachal. The Yamuna River forms its eastern boundary with Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. It also forms the northern, western, and southern boundaries of Delhi, the nation's capital, on three sides. The National Capital Region, or Delhi, is made up of a sizable portion of south Haryana.

Data and methodology

The census of India is the main source of information, followed by population registers and sample surveys, as the three main sources of data on internal migration in India. The secondary sources of data provide the foundation of the study. Census of India 2011 served as the study's secondary source of data. The information was gathered from the D series of census data, and migrants' last place of residence is taken into account. In Excel, the data has been analysed and graphically represented.

Results and Discussion

Women In-Migration to Haryana:

Due to its implications for gender dynamics, social structures, and development outcomes, the in-migration of women to the Indian state of Haryana is an important phenomenon that requires attention and understanding. Internal migration has been significant in Haryana, and women make up a sizable share of the migratory population. The state's distinct socio-cultural environment, together with its industrial growth and membership in the National Capital Region, all help to explain why it ranks among the top states in India for migrant reception. The sex composition of migration to Haryana is influenced by various factors, including social and cultural ties, economic opportunities, and marital migration from neighboring states.

As per the 2011 census, there are about 10.5 million total migrants in Haryana based on their place of the last residence which forms about 42 per cent of Haryana's total population.

The proportion of in-migrants constituted only 0.6 per cent of the total population of Haryana in 2011. The main migrant contributing states are Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Delhi and

Bihar. These states together contribute 93 percent of the total internal in-migrants to the state of Haryana.

Table-1 Volume of Women In-Migrants to Haryana, 2011

Last Residence	Place of Enumeration	Total In-Migrants	Women In-Migrants	Percent
Total	Total	36,26,318	22,34,428	61.62
Total	Rural	13,33,115	10,15,926	76.21
Total	Urban	22,93,203	12,18,502	53.14

Source: Computed from Census of India 2011

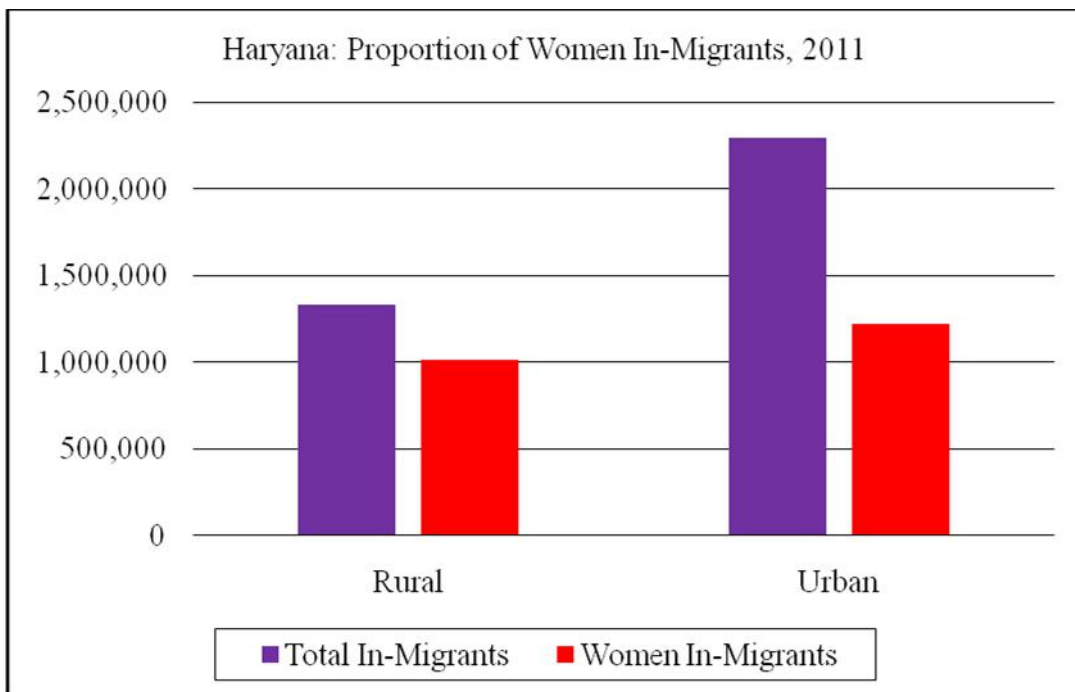


Fig-1

From the table 1, we find out that nearly 0.36 million in-migrants from other states and Union Territories of India are recorded in Haryana and out of these 62 percent are the women in-migrants. The females outnumber the male in-migrants. The reason could be marriage migration from surrounding states. Out of the total in-migrants about 37 percent are recorded in the rural areas and about 63 percent are recorded in the urban areas. In both the areas the percentage of women in-migration is quite high. As the state is close culturally with the surrounding states, the people are bonded with the marriage

ties especially in rural areas this leads to the more women in-migration to the rural areas of Haryana.

Women In-Migration by Duration of Residence:

The duration of residence of the in-migrants is also an important attribute of migration processes. The duration of residence has six categories including all duration migration, less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-19 years, more than 20 years and duration not stated. The duration wise women in-migration is given in the table 2.

Table-2 Duration of Residence of Women In-Migrants, 2011

Total In-Migrants	Women In-Migrants	Percent
36,26,318	22,34,428	61.62
Less than 1 year		
3,03,425	1,42,973	47.12
1-4 years		
6,80,950	3,97,362	58.35
5-9 years		
5,91,448	3,56,995	60.36
10-19 years		
7,97,538	5,03,246	63.1
20+ years		
9,76,595	6,84,999	70.14
Duration not stated		
2,76,362	1,48,853	53.86

Source: Computed from Census of India 2011

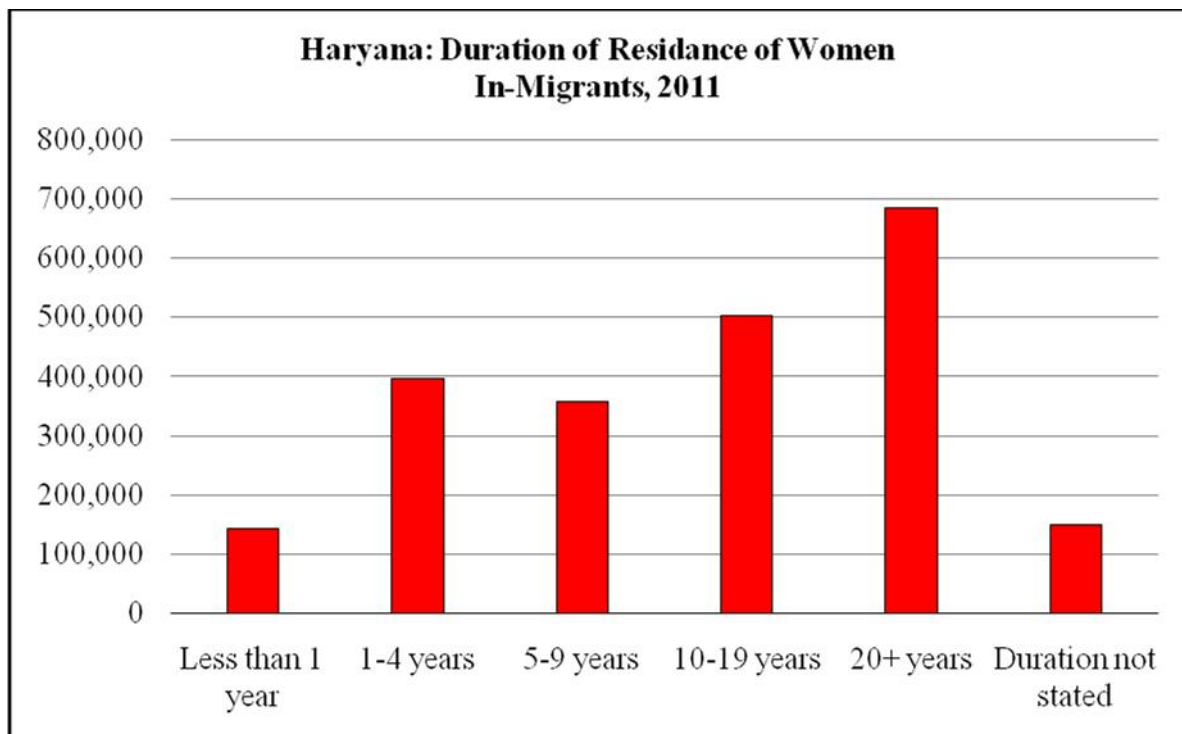


Fig-2

From the table 2 it is observed that the highest number of migrants are living in the state for more than 20 years followed by 10-19 years, 1-4 years, 5-9 years and at last less than 1 years. Women In-migrants are more in all the categories except in less than one year duration. Maximum number of women in-migrants are recorded in the duration of more than 20 years. The possible reason behind the long duration of residence of women in-migration is marriage from the nearby states because the state shares cultural similarity with the adjoining areas.

Women In-Migrants in rural-to-rural stream of migration:

Women in-migrants to Haryana in the rural-to-rural stream of migration represent a significant

demographic shift in the state's population. These women, hailing from different regions and cultures, embark on this journey in search of better opportunities and livelihoods. Their arrival brings diversity to rural areas and enriches the social fabric by fostering cultural exchange and understanding. Their participation in the rural workforce contributes to the overall growth and development of Haryana, making them vital agents of change in the state's rural landscape.

The main streams of migration are rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban and urban to rural migration. Women In-migration is quite prominent in rural-to-rural stream of migration. Hence to understand the women in-migration the rural-to-rural stream of migration is taken into consideration.

Table-3 Haryana: Stream wise volume of Women In-Migrants, 2011

Rural to Rural			
States/UTs	Total In-Migrants	Women In-Migrants	Percent
Rajasthan	3,74,012	3,32,652	88.94
Uttar Pradesh	2,93,139	2,10,139	71.69
Punjab	2,24,227	1,76,947	78.91
Bihar	93,343	38,770	41.53
NCT of Delhi	58,130	55,223	95.00
Himachal Pradesh	17,432	14,573	83.60
West Bengal	12,744	6,763	53.07
Madhya Pradesh	11,109	5,328	47.96
Uttarakhand	8,294	5,770	69.57
Chhattisgarh	5,135	2,598	50.59
Other States/UTs	20,019	13,231	66.09
Total In-Migrants	11,17,584	8,61,994	77.13

Source: Computed from Census of India 2011

The most prominent stream of migration is rural to rural. From the table 3, it is observed that in rural-to-rural stream of migration women in-migrants are quite large in percentage. One of the main reasons behind this is the social and cultural ties bonded by the marriages between Haryana and surrounding states and Union Territories of India. The highest number of migrants in case of rural-to-rural migration are coming from the states of Rajasthan followed by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, NCT Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh. The major migrants sending states are the bordering states of Haryana, with which the state shares some cultural and social ties in case of religion, language, customs etc. The highest number of women have been migrated from the state of Rajasthan i.e., 0.33 million which is 88.94 percent of the total in-migrants recorded in rural-to-rural stream of migration. From Uttar Pradesh 0.21 million women migrated to Haryana which is 71.69 percent. The third important place from where women migrated to Haryana is Punjab. The total number of women from Punjab is 0.17 million which is 78.91 percent. The cultural similarities of Haryana's border districts with the border districts of Rajasthan in the south, Punjab in the North, Uttar Pradesh in the East is the significant reason for such migrations. Generally cross state border marriages and female in-migration to the state of Haryana resulted into high in-migration in rural-to-rural stream of migration. From Bihar out of the total in-migrants i.e., 93,343 in-migrants nearly 38,777 are the women in-migrants which is 41.53 percent. The main reason of in-migration from Bihar is employment opportunities in the state of Haryana for both male and female. If we see percentage of women in-migrants then NCT Delhi is at top position from where 95 percent women migrated to Haryana. Whereas the number of total in-migrants as well as women in-migrants is quite less i.e., 58,130 total in-migrants and 55,223 women in-migrants. It is a point of observation that out of total number of in-migrants from NCT Delhi maximum are women. Himachal Pradesh is the sixth main state of India from where people in-migrated to Haryana. Total 17,432 in-migrants recorded from Himachal

Pradesh out of that 14,573 are women migrants which is 83.60 percent. West Bengal is the seven state of India which contributes to the in-migrants to Haryana in rural-to-rural stream of migration. From West Bengal 12,744 person migrated to Haryana out of that 6,763 are women which accounts for 53.07 percent. West Bengal is followed by Madhya Pradesh with 11,109 migrants, Uttarakhand with 8,294 migrants and Chhattisgarh with 5,135 migrants enumerated in the state of Haryana. The proportion of women in-migration from these states is 5328,5770 and 2598 respectively. From the remaining states all together 20,019 in-migrants enumerated in the state of Haryana out of that 13,231 are the women in-migrants that constitute 66.09 percent of the total in-migrants from the remaining states and union Territories of India.

Conclusion

The study on women in-migrants to Haryana in the rural-to-rural stream of migration sheds light on the significant presence and impact of women in-migration dynamics. The analysis of Census of India 2011 data reveals that women constitute a substantial proportion of in-migrants to Haryana, particularly in rural areas. The major contributing states to female in-migration are Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Delhi, and Bihar, which are characterized by social and cultural ties, including cross-border marriages. The findings highlight that women in-migrants have a longer duration of residence in Haryana, with a significant number residing for over 20 years, indicating the influence of marital migration from nearby states. Understanding the patterns and factors influencing women's in-migration in Haryana's rural areas is crucial for developing targeted interventions and policies that address their unique needs and challenges.

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