**The Dynamics of Migration in India:** **Challenges and Opportunities**

Author’s Name: Geetha M. L

Author’s Affiliation University: Ph. D. scholar, ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

Mail id: [geethareshma95@gmail.com](mailto:geethareshma95@gmail.com)

**Introduction:**

Migration is a prominent feature of India's demographic landscape, with a long history of people moving across regions and borders within the country. India, being the first-most populous country in the world (United Nations organization, 2023), is characterized by diverse migration patterns and drivers. The historical context of migration in India spans centuries, influenced by various factors, including economic, social, political, and cultural dynamics. British colonial rule brought about large-scale movements of people, both forced and voluntary, and the partition of India in 1947, which led to the creation of India and Pakistan, which is one of the biggest mass migrations in human history. Following independence, India witnessed significant economic changes, including the implementation of economic reforms, industrialization, and the Green Revolution. These developments led to migration. In recent decades, globalization has influenced migration in India. Economic liberalization, technological advancement, and increased connectivity have expanded opportunities for skilled migration. Understanding the context and significance of migration in India helps provide insights into the country's demographic landscape and societal development.

**Significance of migration in India:**

It lies in its contributions to economic development, and cultural diversity with diverse communities coexisting and influencing each other's traditions, languages, cuisine, and social change. Migration has fuelled urbanization, driving the growth of cities, infrastructure development, and industrialization. Upadhya and Rutten's study (2012) explores the relationship between migration, transnational flows, and development in India from a regional perspective and emphasizes the importance of considering regional contexts in understanding the developmental implications of migration. It has played a crucial role in filling labour market gaps and supporting economic sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, construction, services, and information technology.

**Terms and classifications of migration:**

**Migration:** It refers to the movement of individuals or groups of people from one place to another, either within the country (internal migration) or across international borders (international migration).

**Migrant:** In the context of household enumeration, a migrant is defined as a household member whose last usual place of residence, at any point in the past, differs from their current place of enumeration.

**Table 1: Percentage distribution of migrants in terms of states:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| category of migrants (%) | last usual place of residence in | | | |
| **same state** | **another state** | **other countries** | **all** |
|  | rural | | | |
| male | 39.3 | 57.6 | 3.1 | 100 |
| female | 86.6 | 13.2 | 0.2 | 100 |
| person | 60.6 | 36.7 | 2.6 | 100 |
|  | urban | | | |
| male | 52.3 | 43.3 | 4.3 | 100 |
| female | 70.7 | 28.8 | 0.6 | 100 |
| person | 60.6 | 36.7 | 2.6 | 100 |
|  | rural+ urban | | | |
| male | 44.7 | 51.7 | 3.6 | 100 |
| female | 81.3 | 18.4 | 0.4 | 100 |
| person | 63.1 | 34.9 | 2 | 100 |

Source: Migration in India 2020-2021, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

**Table 2: Percentage distribution of migrants in terms of location (rural/urban):**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| category of migrants (%) | last usual place of residence in | | | |
| **Rural areas** | **Urban areas** | **Other countries** | **all** |
|  | rural | | | |
| male | 44.6 | 51.6 | 3.9 | 100 |
| female | 88.8 | 11 | 0.2 | 100 |
| person | 83.8 | 15.6 | 0.6 | 100 |
|  | urban | | | |
| male | 53.7 | 44.1 | 2.3 | 100 |
| female | 54 | 45.6 | 0.4 | 100 |
| person | 53.8 | 45 | 1 | 100 |
|  | rural+ urban | | | |
| male | 50 | 47 | 2.9 | 100 |
| female | 78.8 | 21 | 0.2 | 100 |
| person | 73.4 | 25.9 | 0.7 | 100 |

Source: Migration in India 2020-2021, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

**Table 3: Percentage distribution of internal migrants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| category of migrants | migration stream | | | | |
| rural to rural | urban to rural | rural to urban | urban to urban | all |
| male | 18 | 20.8 | 33.5 | 27.6 | 100 |
| female | 63.3 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 13.2 | 100 |
| person | 55 | 10.2 | 18.9 | 15.9 | 100 |

Source: Migration in India 2020-2021, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

**Migration rate:** It refers to the proportion of individuals within a specific category, such as rural or urban, male or female, who have migrated to another location. It represents the percentage of migrants within that particular category of individuals. Currently, the migration rate in India accounts for 28.9%.

**Table 4: All-India Migration Rate**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| category of persons (%) | rural | urban | rural+urban |
| male | 5.9 | 22.5 | 10.7 |
| female | 48 | 47.8 | 47.9 |
| male+female | 26.5 | 34.9 | 28.9 |

Source: Migration in India 2020-2021, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

**Net Migration Rate**: It is a demographic indicator that measures the difference between the number of immigrants (people entering a country) and the number of emigrants (people leaving a country) per 1,000 population in a given period. A positive net migration rate indicates that there is a net gain of the population due to migration, while a negative net migration rate signifies a net loss of population. India's 2023 net migration rate has risen to -0.329 per person.

**Fig.1: India’s net migration rate from 1950 to 2050 (Including United Nations projections)**

Source: United Nations - World Population Prospects

**Types of migration:**

**Internal Migration:** This refers to the movement of people within the boundaries of a country, from one region to another. The study on internal migration in India provides insights into the patterns and dynamics of migration within the country through a cross-national comparison. The findings highlight the significance of internal migration as a crucial factor in shaping demographic and socio-economic changes in India and the region (Bhagat and Keshri, 2020) (Srivastava, 2011).

It includes

* Rural-to-urban migration: This involves the movement of individuals or groups from rural areas to urban centres in search of better job opportunities, education, healthcare, and improved living conditions. Urbanization and industrialization have been major factors driving rural-to-urban migration, resulting in the growth of cities and the formation of megacities.
* Urban-to-rural migration: This refers to the migration of individuals or groups from urban areas to rural regions. It can be driven by factors such as landownership, retirement, desire to reconnect with one's cultural roots, or a more peaceful lifestyle.
* Interstate migration: This is the migration of individuals or groups from one state to another within a country. It is often motivated by better economic prospects, education, or an improved quality of life. States with higher economic opportunities and industrial development tend to attract migrants from less prosperous regions for employment in sectors such as construction, manufacturing, and services.

**International Migration:** This type of migration involves crossing national borders to relocate and settle in a foreign country. It can be for permanent or temporary purposes and is often driven by factors such as job opportunities, education, political stability, or family reunification. It includes

* Emigration: This refers to leaving one's own country to settle permanently or temporarily in another country. It involves the act of exiting the country of origin.
* Immigration: This is the process of entering and settling in a new country or region to make it one's new place of residence.

**Forced Migration:** This type of migration occurs when individuals or groups are compelled to leave their homes due to factors beyond their control, such as conflict, persecution, natural disasters, or environmental degradation. It includes refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

**Voluntary Migration:** This is migration by choice, where individuals or groups decide to move for various reasons, such as better job opportunities, education, lifestyle preferences, or family reunification.

**Seasonal Migration:** This involves temporary migration for a specific period, often driven by seasonal work or agricultural activities. It includes individuals who move to different locations based on the availability of seasonal employment. Seasonal migration plays a significant role in enabling households to move out of poverty, providing opportunities for increased income and livelihood diversification as a strategy for poverty reduction (Anupama et al., 2016).

The research finds that climatic factors, particularly temperature and rainfall fluctuations, significantly influence migration flows between states, indicating that climate variability plays a role in shaping migration decisions in India (Dallmann and Millock, 2017)

**Labour Migration:** This type of migration is primarily driven by employment opportunities. Individuals or groups move to another region or country in search of better job prospects, higher wages, or specific skills demanded in the labour market. Singh et al. (2011) examines the determinants and impacts of labour migration in the Indo-Gangetic plains on socio-economic welfare. The study identifies the factors influencing migration decisions and highlights the complex relationship between migration and the well-being of individuals and households in the region. The significant increase in labour migration in India is driven by factors such as economic disparities, employment opportunities, and social networks, with diverse impacts on the economy, labour market, and social fabric of the country (Sanyal and Maity, 2018)

**Family Reunification Migration:** This refers to the migration of individuals who move to join their family members who are already residing in another country. It is often facilitated through family-sponsored visas or reunification programs.

**Skill or Education Migration:** This involves migration driven by the pursuit of higher education or employment opportunities that require specific skills or qualifications. It includes students studying abroad or professionals seeking work opportunities in their field of expertise.

**Circular Migration:** A pattern of temporary or seasonal migration in which individuals or groups move back and forth between their place of origin and a destination, often for employment purposes

**Commuting:** This refers to daily or regular travel between a place of residence and a workplace or educational institution, typically within close geographical proximity.

**Refugee:** A person who has been forced to leave their country due to persecution, war, violence, or a well-founded fear of persecution and is unable or unwilling to return.

**Asylum Seeker:** An individual who has fled their home country and seeks protection in another country, as they fear persecution or harm if they were to return.

**Displaced Person:** A person who has been forced to leave their home or place of habitual residence due to natural disasters, conflict, violence, or human rights violations but has not crossed an international border.

**Factors responsible for migration:**

The factors influencing migration in India reveal that economic factors, such as employment opportunities and income differentials, play a crucial role in determining migration patterns within the country. Additionally, social factors, including education levels, household composition, and caste dynamics, also significantly influence internal migration decisions in India (Malhotra and Devi, 2016; Bose, 2022). Both push and pull factors contribute to migration decisions, with factors such as economic opportunities, education, and social networks acting as important pull factors, while issues like unemployment, poverty, and social disparities act as push factors influencing family migration within the country (Parida and Madheswaran, 2011; Jayaraj, 2013; Keshri and Bhagat, 2013).

Reja and Das (2019) investigated the motivations behind migration and the role of social networks. They find that economic factors drive labour migration, while social networks serve as crucial sources of information and support for migrants. These are a few of the factors.

**Push Factors:** circumstances or conditions that compel individuals or groups to leave their current place of residence and migrate elsewhere. They create a sense of dissatisfaction, insecurity, or unavailability of opportunities, motivating individuals to seek a new location for better prospects, safety, or improved living conditions such as,

* Loss of job, closure of business, or lack of employment opportunities.
* Migration of a parent or earning member of the family.
* To meet family, relatives, or friends.
* Closure of an educational institution such as a school, college, or university.
* Natural disasters such as droughts, floods, tsunamis, etc.
* Social or political problems, including riots, terrorism, seeking political refuge, or dissatisfaction with law and order.
* Displacement caused by development projects.
* Health-related reasons for leaving.
* Other miscellaneous reasons.

**Pull Factors:** the factors that attract individuals or groups to a specific destination. These factors serve as incentives or attractions that entice individuals to leave their current place of residence and relocate to another location. These factors create a positive image or perception of the destination, motivating individuals or groups to choose it as their new place of residence such as,

* Better employment opportunities or job prospects.
* Business opportunities or proximity to the place of work.
* Enhanced living conditions and standards.
* Access to education and educational opportunities.
* Availability of healthcare facilities and services.
* Political stability and social amenities.
* Favourable climate and environmental conditions.
* Cultural attractions and diverse social networks.
* Safety and security.
* Family reunification and the presence of relatives or friends.
* Economic growth and development.
* Availability of affordable housing.
* Opportunities for personal and professional growth.
* Availability of social welfare services and benefits
* Better infrastructure and transportation facilities.
* Availability of recreational and leisure activities.
* Positive perception or reputation of the destination.
* Opportunities for entrepreneurship and business expansion.
* Availability of skilled labour or talent.
* Strong community support and inclusiveness.

**Table 4: Percentage distribution of migrants from PLFS 2020–21 by reason for migration**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reason for migration | Rural+urban | | |
| Male | Female | Person |
| In search of employment/better employment | 22.8 | 0.6 | 4.8 |
| For employment/ work (to take up employment/ to take up better employment/ business/ proximity to the place of work/ transfer) | 20.1 | 0.7 | 4.4 |
| Loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | 6.7 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| Migration of parent/earning member of the family | 17.5 | 7.3 | 9.2 |
| To pursue studies | 4.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Marriage | 6.2 | 86.8 | 71.6 |
| Natural disasters (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| problems with law and order, terrorism, political refugees, and other social/political issues | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Displacement by the development project | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Health-related reasons | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Acquisition of own house/ flat | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1 |
| Housing problems | 4.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Post-retirement | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Others | 8.4 | 1.7 | 3 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Migration in India 2020-2021, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

**Challenges and Issues in Migration**:

Issues such as the separation of families, the impact on the left-behind individuals and communities, challenges faced by migrants in adapting to new environments, and the overall social implications of migration on both sending and receiving regions within the country (Rajan, 2022). The study on migration in India suggests that the increasing rural-to-urban migration poses challenges in terms of strain on urban infrastructure, housing, and social services, it also presents opportunities for economic growth and development through the availability of a larger labour force and increased consumer demand in urban areas (Singh, 2016). Srivastava (2020) examines the challenges faced by vulnerable internal migrants in India and the study highlights the need for policies and mechanisms that ensure the portability of social security benefits to protect the rights and well-being of internal migrants in India. They are listed below,

* Legal and Regulatory Challenges: Migration often involves navigating complex legal frameworks and regulatory processes, including visa requirements, work permits, and immigration policies. Inconsistent or outdated regulations can create barriers and uncertainty for migrants.
* Exploitation and Vulnerability: Migrants are vulnerable to various forms of exploitation, including human trafficking, forced labour, and abusive working conditions. Limited legal protections and lack of awareness contribute to their vulnerability.
* Social Integration and Discrimination: Migrants may face challenges in integrating into the host society due to cultural differences, language barriers, and discrimination. Prejudice and xenophobia can hinder their social inclusion and access to opportunities.
* Health and Well-being: Migrants often face barriers in accessing healthcare services, leading to health disparities and increased risks, particularly for undocumented or marginalized migrants. Mental health issues can also arise due to separation from families and the stress of the migration process.
* Education and Skill Recognition: Migrants may encounter difficulties in having their educational qualifications and professional skills recognized in the host country. This can hinder their employment prospects and contribute to underemployment or mismatched skills.
* Family Separation and Reunification: Migration can result in the separation of families, causing emotional and psychological challenges. The process of family reunification can be complex and time-consuming, affecting the well-being of migrants and their families.
* Irregular Migration and Humanitarian Crises: Irregular migration routes and the lack of legal pathways push migrants to undertake dangerous journeys, making them susceptible to exploitation and human rights abuses. Humanitarian crises, such as conflicts and natural disasters, exacerbate the challenges faced by migrants.
* Economic and Labour Market Integration: Migrants may encounter difficulties in accessing suitable employment opportunities, leading to lower wages, precarious work conditions, and exploitation. Language barriers and discrimination can further hinder their integration into the labour market.

The study by Bhandari and Reddy (2015) examines the impact of out-migration on agriculture and the workload of women in the hilly regions of Uttarakhand, India which highlight the economic consequences of migration on agricultural activities and the increased burden on women in the absence of male labourers.

* Brain Drain and Development Challenges: The emigration of highly skilled professionals, often referred to as brain drain, can have negative impacts on the development of the countries of origin, especially in vital fields like healthcare and education.
* Data and Information Gaps: Limited data and information on migration flows, demographics, and the living conditions of migrants can hinder evidence-based policymaking and the effective implementation of programs and services.

**Government Policies and Initiatives:**

**National policies on migration:** Government policies on migration involve the formulation and implementation of comprehensive strategies to manage and regulate migration flows. These policies aim to address various aspects such as labour migration, refugee protection, and integration of migrants into the society. They often include measures to ensure orderly and safe migration, promote the rights and welfare of migrants, and support their economic and social integration. The article by Bhavnani and Lacina (2017) examines the central government's policies and responses to internal migration in India and suggests that policy interventions at the central level have limited effectiveness in mitigating the issues associated with migration. The findings highlight the need for comprehensive policy approaches that address the complexities of internal migration, including social and economic integration, access to services, and protection of migrant rights (Bose, 2022).

**Welfare schemes and protection measures of migration:** Governments implement welfare schemes and protection measures to safeguard the well-being and rights of migrants. These initiatives may include social security programs, healthcare services, education and skill development opportunities, and legal aid provisions. The objective is to provide essential support and assistance to migrants, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, and refugees, ensuring their access to basic services and protection against exploitation or discrimination (Sabharwal and Varma, 2016).

The study found that the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) leads to decreased migration rates, altered labour allocation choices, and higher wages for both skilled and unskilled workers, indicating positive spillover effects of the program on the labour market (Prasanna, 2015)

**Legal frameworks and regulatory mechanisms of migration:** Governments establish legal frameworks and regulatory mechanisms to govern migration processes. These frameworks encompass laws, regulations, and administrative procedures that govern the entry, stay, and exit of migrants, as well as their rights and obligations. They may include visa systems, work permits, and regulations for the recruitment and employment of migrants. The aim is to ensure that migration is conducted in a regulated and orderly manner, balancing the interests of migrants and the host country while addressing issues related to security, human rights, and labour standards.

**Impact of COVID-19 on Migration**:

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on migration, causing disruptions in migration patterns worldwide. Travel restrictions and border closures have limited the mobility of individuals, leading to a decrease in both international and domestic migration flows. The health consequences of the pandemic, such as the spread of the virus and its strain on healthcare systems, have further affected migration by creating uncertainty and safety concerns for migrants. Additionally, the economic consequences of the pandemic, including job losses and economic downturns, have disproportionately affected migrants, particularly those in vulnerable employment sectors. Overall, COVID-19 has resulted in a complex and challenging environment for migration, with far-reaching implications for individuals, communities, and economies.

The article by Srivastava (2020) explores the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on circular migration patterns in India. The study examines the disruptions caused by the pandemic on migrant workers, particularly those engaged in seasonal and circular migration, and discusses the need for policy measures to address their vulnerabilities and ensure their welfare in times of crisis.

**Future trends and outlook**:

**Urbanization and megacity challenges of migration:** It indicates a continued increase in the rate of people moving from rural to urban areas. As cities grow and become megacities, they face numerous challenges related to migration. The rapid influx of migrants can strain urban infrastructure, leading to issues such as overcrowding, inadequate housing, and increased pressure on basic services like water and sanitation. Efforts must be made to plan and develop cities sustainably and inclusively, focusing on affordable housing, efficient transportation, and access to quality healthcare and education.

**Skill-based migration and brain drain:** As individuals with valuable skills and qualifications seek opportunities abroad, there is a risk of losing talent and expertise from the home country. Governments must create an environment that encourages skill retention and attracts skilled migrants. By fostering innovation, providing job opportunities, and investing in education and research, countries can mitigate the brain drain and harness the potential of skilled migrants to contribute to their economic growth and development.

In the book chapter, Khadria (2020) explores the nuances and complexities of skilled and unskilled migration from India. The author argues for a more comprehensive and integrated approach to understanding migration dynamics, challenging the traditional dichotomy between skilled and unskilled migrants and emphasizing the need for policy responses that address the diverse needs and aspirations of migrants.

**Climate change and environmental migration**: As the effects of climate change intensify, people may be forced to migrate due to environmental factors such as rising sea levels, droughts, and extreme weather events. These environmental migrants face unique challenges, including displacement, loss of livelihoods, and the need for adaptation and resettlement. Addressing climate change and implementing measures to build resilience and mitigate its impact is crucial to managing environmental migration and ensuring the well-being of affected communities.

**Summary and Conclusion**:

The current scenario of migration in India highlights the need for comprehensive and inclusive approaches to addressing the challenges associated with it. The migration rate, reflecting the percentage of individuals who have migrated within specific categories, serves as a crucial indicator for understanding migration patterns. To effectively tackle these challenges, key recommendations include the implementation of policies and programs that address the specific needs of different migrant categories, such as rural or urban, male or female. The future challenges related to urbanization, skill-based migration, brain drain, climate change, and environmental migration require proactive and comprehensive approaches. By addressing these issues through sustainable urban planning, skill development and retention strategies, and climate change adaptation measures, countries can effectively manage migration challenges and promote inclusive and sustainable development. Additionally, fostering collaboration between various stakeholders, including government bodies, NGOs, and local communities, is essential for creating a holistic and inclusive approach to migration. Overall, government policies and initiatives on migration encompass a range of measures aimed at managing migration flows, protecting the rights of migrants, and promoting their welfare and integration into society. They provide a framework for addressing the complex challenges associated with migration while ensuring the well-being and rights of migrants are safeguarded. By adopting such an approach, India can better address the diverse needs and aspirations of migrants, ensuring their well-being and contributing to the overall development of the country.

**References:**

Anupama, G. V., Bantilan, M. C. S., Deb, U. K., and Vajjha, H. (2016). Seasonal Migration and Moving Out of Poverty in Rural India: Insights from Statistical Analysis. *Asian Journal of Agriculture and Development*, 13(2), 35-54.

Bhagat, R. B., and Keshri, K. (2020). Internal migration in India. *Internal Migration in the Countries of Asia: A Cross-national Comparison*, 207-228.

Bhandari, G., and Reddy, B. V. (2015). Impact of out-migration on agriculture and women workload: An economic analysis of hilly regions of Uttarakhand India. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, *70*(902-2016-68381), 396-404.

Bhati, R. K. (2015). A study of Rural to Urban Migration in India. *COVID-19 crisis and urbanization, migration, and inclusive city policies in India: A new theoretical framework by Namrata. S. Panwar and Alok Kumar Mishra*.

Bhavnani, R. R., and Lacina, B. (2017). Fiscal federalism at work? Central responses to internal migration in India. *World Development*, *93*, 236-248.

Borhade, A. (2016). Internal labour migration in India: Emerging needs of comprehensive national migration policy. *Internal migration in contemporary India*, 291-336.

Bose, A. (2022). Migration in India: Trends and policies. In *State policies and internal migration* (pp. 137-182). Routledge.

Dallmann, I., and Millock, K. (2017). Climate variability and inter-state migration in India. *CESifo Economic Studies*, *63*(4), 560-594.

Jayaraj, D. (2013). Family Migration in India: 'Push' or 'Pull' or Both or What? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44-52.

Keshri, K., and Bhagat, R. B. (2013). Socioeconomic determinants of temporary labour migration in India: A regional analysis. *Asian Population Studies*, *9*(2), 175-195.

Khadria, B. (2020). Bridging the Binaries of Skilled and Unskilled Migration from India. In *Dynamics of Indian Migration* (pp. 251-285). Routledge India.

Kim, Y. J., Sesmero, J. P., and Waldorf, B. S. (2018). Temporary Migration as a Strategy against Weather Shocks: Evidence from Rural India.

Malhotra, N., and Devi, P. (2016). Analysis of factors affecting internal migration in India. *Amity Journal of Economics*, *1*(2), 34-51.

Parida, J. K., and Madheswaran, S. (2011). *Determinants of migration and remittance in India: Empirical evidence*. Institute for Social and Economic Change.

Prasann, A. (2015). The Spillover Effects of Public Works on Migration, Labour Allocation, and Wages: Evidence from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, India (No. 330-2016-13450).

Rajan, S. I. (Ed.). (2022). *India migration report 2013: Social costs of migration*. Taylor and Francis.

Rajkumar, V. B. (2020). Male Migration and Changing Roles for Women in Agriculture in Rural India.

Reja, M. S., and Das, B. (2019). Labour migration within India: motivations and social networks. *South Asia Research*, *39*(2), 125-142.

Sabharwal, M., and Varma, R. (2016). Return migration to India: Decision‐making among academic engineers and scientists. *International Migration*, *54*(4), 177-190.

Sanyal, T., and Maity, K. (2018). On labour migration in India: Trends, causes and impacts. *Economic Affairs*, *63*(1), 57-69.

Singh, H. (2016). Increasing rural to urban migration in India: A challenge or an opportunity. *International Journal of Applied Research*, *2*(4), 447-450.

Singh, N. P., Singh, R. P., Kumar, R., Padaria, R. N., Singh, A., and Varghese, N. (2011). Labour migration in Indo-Gangetic plains: Determinants and impacts on socio-economic welfare. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, *24*(347-2016-16978), 449-458.

Srivastava, R. (2011). Internal migration in India. *Human Development in India*.

Srivastava, R. (2020). Covid-19 and circular migration in India. *Review of Agrarian Studies*, *10*(2369-2020-1853).

Srivastava, R. (2020). Vulnerable internal migrants in India and portability of social security and entitlements. *Delhi: Institute for Human Development*.

Upadhya, C., and Rutten, M. (2012). Migration, transnational flows, and development in India: a regional perspective. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 54-62.