

**CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS OF
EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION
IN INDIA, 1991 TO 2007-08**

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MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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DECLARATION

I, Rajeev Kumar, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled "Characteristic and Trends of Employment Related Migration in India, 1991 to 2007-08" submitted by me for the award of the degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY is my bonafide work and that it has not been submitted so far in part or in full, for any degree or diploma of this university or any other university.

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TO

MY FAMILY

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FRIENDS

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Migration simply means movement of people from one permanent residence to another permanent or temporary residence for a substantial period of time. According to the United Nations multilingual demographic dictionary migration is “a form of geographical or spatial mobility between one geographic unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or departure, to the place of destination or arrival”. In third world countries one of the most prominent causes to migrate is the better prospects of life but reality is little harsh. In contrast migration has done a pretty good job for industrialisation and urbanisation in Europe and some other places. The world in which now we are living is basically form in its present structure because of the migration of different clans, races, tribes, communities, groups in each and every part of this world over time.

Internal migration in the third world countries is one of the major issues because of the extra pressure on urban amenities and overcrowding in urban areas and on the other hand the impact of rural out-migration on agricultural production, rural income levels and productivity and availability of skilled labour in rural areas. Peterson classifies two types of migrants- innovating migrants who move in order to achieve the new and conservative migrants who move in response to a change in their circumstances.¹

To understand the idea of migration the decision-making process is one of the important phenomena in the form of “push” and “pull” factors. ‘Push’ factors as population growth, land shortage, low level of agricultural productivity and income and a weak non agricultural sector. ‘Pull’ factors as wide range of employment opportunities in manufacturing, better life prospects and diverse range of social amenities. Pattern of development and social structure are the two basic determinants of migration. National commission for rural labour (NCRL), focusing on seasonal migration concluded that uneven development is the main cause.

Migrant labourers, especially rural, are exposed to large uncertainties of job markets but still a large chunk of them migrated. Short duration or seasonal migration adds another dimension in this trend. Migration affects both source area as well as

¹ W Peterson, ‘A general tyopology of migration’, American sociological review, No 23, 1958

destination area. Destination area benefited as availability of cheap labour and on the other side source area benefited through remittances etc. There are lot of other socio-economic effects of migration. Rural labour migrants in search of better prospective for life come to the urban centres but due to lack of skill, education and other requisites made the informal sector.

Growth has been unequal in India and mostly characterized by industrial development in relatively developed states as Gujarat, Punjab and Maharashtra which draw labour from backward and poor regions such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. Delhi, Gujarat and Maharashtra are the top destination for the inter-state migration. The origin of recent migration process is deeply rooted in the late 70s “green-revolution” in the north-west India which created a huge demand for agricultural labourers. Since the last two decade the situation has worsen. Economic condition has further deteriorated. Most of the male migrants migrate for employment or business purposes but most of the female migrants are out of the labour market.

A phenomenon of increasing urban inequality is emerging in India. That is, more and more urban population is polarised into the largest metropolises and small town and cities showed a decreasing share. That is entire planning in India has a very strong pro-metropolitan bias at the expense of smaller towns and intermediate cities. Gini concentration ratio of urban inequality had a very unequal start (0.559) right in 1901, which become further engrossed during the first half of this century (0.658 in 1951). After the independence, even after some ad-hoc attempts decentralization, urban polarization has continued unabated (0.720 in 1991)². India is a developing economy characterised by a predominance of primary activities, surplus labour supply and a process of uneven regional development where large rural areas have been caught up in the swamp of non-development (Prasad, 1986, 1987).

Economic theories of migration

In general five types of economic model of migration theory have been evolved since the Ravenstein’s theory of 1885. The first model includes economic/behavioural model which is based on utility maximisation postulate of migrants seeking better opportunity elsewhere. The second types are the eco-demographic push models that

²Mukherji Shekher ,” Migraion and urban decay: Asian experiences”, Rawat publication,2006, pp 371

identify population pressure and diminishing returns to labour as the primary cause of migration. Spatial attraction or gravity models are the third kinds that emphasize urban pull factors as a rationale for migration, compensating for the rising transaction costs imposed on migration decision by distance. Anthropology-Sociological model is the another model of migration theory that highlights the importance of group networks and modernizing influences on migration and lastly the neo Marxist dependency models that view uneven development and the expression of pre-capitalist with capitalist modes of production as the root cause of migration.

Gravity model is the simplest and the most powerful of macro-level models (Ravenstein 1885 and 1889). It is concerned with the relation between distance and the propensity to move. The seven resulting 'laws' are:

1. The majority migrate only short distances and thus establish currents of migration' towards larger centres
2. This causes displacement and development processes in connection with population in emigration and destination regions
3. The processes of dispersion and absorption correspond with each other
4. Migration chain develop over time
5. Migration chains lead to exit movements towards centres of commerce and industry
6. Urban residents are less prone to migrate than the rural people
7. This last law is also true for the female population

In short, the gravity model holds that the number of migrant events between two regions is directly proportional to the number of inhabitants in each region and indirectly proportional to the squared distance between the out-migration and the in-migration region. W.J. Reilly postulated in 1909 that the movement of persons between two urban centres would be proportional to the product of their population and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

$$MI = K * P1.P2 / d$$

Where MI is the migration index, K is the proportionality constant, P1 is the population size of the settlement 1, and P2 is the population size of settlement 2 and d is the distance between the two settlements.

Several attempts have been made in migration research of a specific population size and distance relationship. In 1940, G. K. Zife regarded the movement of goods, information and people within the social system as an expression of his “Principle of Least Effort”, whereby inter-community is such as to minimize the total work of the system. According to Zife, the magnitude of migration between the two cities is the function of distance separating them, where greater distance required greater effort to overcome the hurdles, and hence reduced the number of migrants.

In 1940, S.A. Stouffer introduced his concept of intervening opportunities in an attempt to improve upon Zife’s principle of least effort. According to him, linear distance was less important a determinant of migration the nature of space, the distance should be considered in socio-economic rather than geometric terms. Thus, distance per se was not important as the number of opportunities available. His basic hypothesis was that the number of persons moving for a given distance was directly proportional to the number of opportunities i.e., the number of opportunities offered by place located in between the two places in question. It may be expressed under:

$$Y = K.X^*/X$$

Where Y is expected number of migrants from a place to a particular concentric zone or distance band around the place, X* is the number of opportunities within this band and X is the number of opportunities intervening between origin and mid-way into the band in question and K is the proportionality constant. In short the number of persons going a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities.

The neoclassical macro-economic theory (Lewis 1954) assumes that migrants will move from low to high income areas and that the flow of skilled labour is sensitive to the rate of return to the capital invested. The neo-classical micro-economic theory refined it by including the concept of opportunities (Sjaastad 1962) that are individualised. Both of these theories assume that individual tries to maximise his income. In a simplest form of cost benefit model a potential migrant is likely to move if the present value of all future monetary benefits from moving is greater than the monetary cost of moving. It is assumed that the significant benefits are the differences in income between the origin and the destination and that the only costs are those of transporting the migrants, his family if they also move, and his belongings between the two places (Cost-benefit model: Sjaastad 1962, Todaro 1969). A concept of push

and pull factors (Lee 1966) says that migrants are subject both to factors perceived by them as the push ones (inhospitable) at the origin and to those perceived as the pull (attracting) ones at the destination. The relative strength of the push and pull factors is also responsible for the characteristics of migrants.

Harris and Todaro in an article “Migration, Unemployment and Development: A Two Sector Analysis” in 1970 presented a model on rural urban migration in underdeveloped countries. The main idea of the Harris-Todaro model is that labour migration in underdeveloped countries is due to rural urban differences in average expected wages rather than actual wages. The migrants considered the various opportunities of employment available to them in rural and urban sectors and chosen the one that maximizes their expected wages from migration. The minimum urban wage is substantially higher the rural wage. If more employment opportunities are created in the urban sector at the minimum wage, the expected will rise and rural urban migration will increase. Expected wages are measured by the different in real urban income and rural agricultural income and probability of migrants getting an urban job. But all migrants cannot be absorbed in the urban sector at high wages. Many of them fail to find an employment opportunity in formal sector and get employment in the informal urban sector at high wages which are even lower than in the rural sectors. Thus they join the queue of the underemployment in the urban sector.

The world system theory (Wallerstein 1974) assumes that international migration is associated with the advances of the capitalist system and global markets not only in the world’s economic core but also in semi-peripheral and peripheral regions. A flow of goods and capital from the core to the peripheries in search of land, raw materials, and labour and new consumer markets is counterbalanced by the flow of labour in opposite direction (Massey et al, 1993). There are many driving forces behind this process. On one hand, there is an increasing demand for low skilled labour in the core regions, where the jobs in the manufacturing sector become less and less desirable for the local population, following the shift towards the service based economy. On the other hand the commercialisation of agricultural production in the peripheries caused by the capital flow leads to an increased productivity and the resulting reduction of demand for the local labour. Alag-Bhadhuri-Bhalla (1978) has argued that higher investment and concentration of modern agriculture inputs in a few pockets and consequent production and wage differentials attracts migrant workers from other regions.

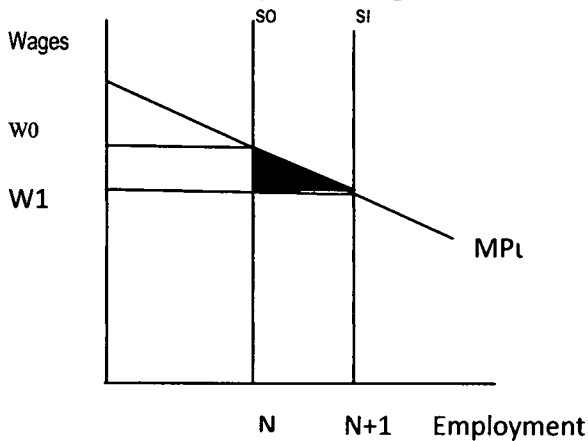
The dual labour market theory argues that migration is driven by the demand and recruitment practices at the destination rather than income differentials at the source and destination. Local people in the destination tend to move from '3D' (dirty, dangerous, difficult) low wage, low productivity and low stability labour market to high wage, high productivity and high stability labour market, leaving behind vacancies to be filled by migrants. The wage not only implies the economic value of the labour but also the status of the post holder (Piore 1979). In deciding between the two alternative courses of action, a person is quick to choose the one for which the perceived value of the result is the greater. The actor is able to make rational decision on the basis of a set of value or preference orderings. In the value expectancy model, values or preferences are supplemented by the expectancies- the subjective probabilities- a potential mover holds (Dejong and Fawcett 1981).

The new economic theory of migration (Stark and Bloom 1985, Stark 1991) has completely different approach from individuals to households' core of emigration decisions that they try to manage the risk to their income by diversification of labour markets. This theory gives us the answer of the question that why people migrate in the countries or regions of the same wage levels as of source countries or regions. The new economics of migration and approaches that focus on the household, view migration as a collective strategy to ensure the economic viability of the domestic unit through the strategic allocation of labour and investments. The household uses available resources in their perceived self-interest (D.Wolf 1992). Migration decision are made by rational self-interested individuals looking for higher paid work in urban areas and migration occurs if the economic benefits in terms of expected wages at urban destination – accounting for risk of initial spell of unemployment – exceed economic costs of moving and of foregone wages at rural origin (Lucas 1997).

Rationality implies that individuals with better education, skills and labour market experience have a comparative advantage in job search at destination labour markets, and therefore are more likely to migrate. Thus migration is seen as a selective, rather than random, process, and while migrants 'self select' in this way, the same logic of rationality implies that non-migrants do not move because their comparative advantage lies in staying (Tunali 2000). An approach to investigate the impact of migration using a model of the labour market in the host country has been particularly associated with the work of

Borjas (2000). The immigration surplus shown in Figure 1 is used to analyse the impact of an increase in migration on the host country.

Figure 1: The immigration surplus



In the model, wages and employment depend on the relationship between labour supply (S) and labour demand (which in the short run is determined by the marginal product of labour, MPL). Before the arrival of immigrants, wages are at w_0 and only local workers are employed (N). When immigrants enter the country, the supply of labour expands (represented by a shift in the supply curve to the right from S_0 to S_1) and the market wage falls to w_1 (all other things being equal). As a result, local workers earn a lower wage. Total employment increases to $N + 1$. The economy's total output also expands. Total output is represented by the area under the marginal product curve and to the left of the supply curve. This area is larger following the increase in labour supply. The expansion in output generates an increase in income for the owners of capital in local firms (and, of course, income for immigrants). Under certain conditions the loss in income for local workers is more than offset by the increase in income accruing to the owners of capital. The result is a net increase in national income. This increase is referred to in the labour economics literature as the "immigration surplus". The surplus is represented by the triangular area in the diagram. The surplus arises because immigrants increase national income by more than the cost of hiring them. If there are positive externalities from immigration, the gain is even greater. Certain conditions are required to produce an immigration surplus. The model assumes that the supplies of capital and of both native and foreign-born labour are perfectly inelastic, and that immigrant workers are perfect substitutes for native workers.

Marxist have different approaches as they believe that dominant classes wants to sustain or expand levels of surplus extraction by exploiting spatially uneven patterns of 'Proletarianization' and 'Depeasantization'. The "divide and rule" thesis (Hart 1986; Pincus 1996) argue that locally dominant classes in 'core' areas recruit seasonal migrants from 'peripheral' economically underdeveloped sites as a way of creating a surplus labour pool that exerts downward pressure on local wages and in addition makes the local demand for labour more elastic, there by weakening the likelihood of collective bargaining by resident workers.

Empirical findings from India:

A relative majority of those who moved to urban areas were pushed out of rural areas because of unemployment at home; meagre income and insufficient land to cultivate. A significant no of them were pulled into other areas because of the help and assistance provided by their friends and relatives in securing employment for migrants (Majumdar, 1960). Studies have revealed that most of the migrants are from agriculturist households rather than from agricultural labourers because agricultural labourers feel economically more secure in the village against the uncertainty of the long term future in towns (Kothari, 1980). The educated rural youth migrate from rural to urban places in search of better jobs confined to a limited geographical area (within their state). Even if they accept any job out-side the home state, they wait for an opportunity to come back to their home state, even for a lesser salary (Lakshminarayanan, 1985). In a study of Kumaun region (Uttarakhand) that overtly unemployed are willing to go out of village for work and offer a wide choice of activities in which they will be willing to work (khanka,1988). Employment is one of the most important reasons for migration among the inter-state migrants in Haryana and Punjab. Migration due to economic reason was most prevalent among the long distance movers. Industry and tertiary sector have worked as a major pull-factor (Mahendra K. Premi)³.

Out-migration from rural areas is selective and is mainly caused by employment and income differentials. Differentials are mainly due to the process of industrialisation and uneven agricultural development. The reason of employment was higher for the poorest state (A.S. Oberai, et al. 1986, pp 25-43). Land-man ratio has deteriorated and economic hardship has grown in rural Bihar so push factor for better economic

³ K.Gopal Iyer (etd), "Distressed migrant labour in India: key human rights issues", Kanishka publishers, 2004, pp 523.

prospective is working there. Landless and socially deprived people are migrating to agriculturally well developed states or cities to work as coolies, labourers, security guards, etc. (Bipin kumar, B.P. Singh and Rita Singh- 1998). People are forced to leave village because of lack of any employment opportunities there but in cities also they face shortages of employment opportunity and compelled to take up whatever employment is available to them in informal sector (Mukherji, 2001). Better employment prospect and educational opportunities are the important factors responsible for rural to urban migration (S.P. Singh and R.K. Aggarwal, 1998). In above all studies economic reasons are the most important one for the migration, especially from rural to urban migration.

Labour from rural Bihar migrated to the better employment prospects areas of rural Punjab. They based their decision on the earlier period's labour market conditions since the correct information was not available to them (Mahmood Ansari)⁴. Punjab has capacity to absorb these migrants not only due to the enhanced seasonal requirements of labour but also due to continuous out-migration of labour itself from Punjab towards other attractive destinations (Chadha, 1986). Reasons for migration in Bihar or U.P. other than marriage are almost negligible because of its low level of agricultural growth and low level of economic diversification in comparison to Kerala where return migration is high because of the better condition in both field. Relatively larger spread of out-migrants among different age groups in in rural Bihar is an indication of the distressed condition there. Relatively lower propensity to migrate among unemployed in Kerala; suggest that they are more aware of the difficult condition elsewhere because of their higher level of education (A.S. Oberai, et al. 1989, pp 25-43).

In Bihar and Jharkhand lower productive districts have a higher proportion of seasonal and commuter migrants and also there is a caste and class divergence. Long distance seasonal migration is generally preferred by the newer upwardly mobile classes (poor peasants) and castes while short distance seasonal and commuter migration is more popular amongst the lowest class and caste groups. Only the youth between the age group of 15-35 years migrate as long distance seasonal migrants (Harishwar Dayal and Anup Kumar Karan)⁵. Habersfeld Y., R.K. Maneria, B.B. Sahoo and R.N. Vyas (1999)

⁴K.Gopal Iyer (etd), "Distressed migrant labour in India: key human rights issues", Kanishka publishers, 2004, pp 523.

⁵ K.Gopal Iyer (etd), "Distressed migrant labour in India: key human rights issues", Kanishka publishers, 2004, pp 523

showed in the context of seasonal migration that the households sending migrant labour had higher income levels than those not sending migrant labour. Migrant labour is a compensating mechanism used by disadvantageous households with lower level of income from agriculture, lower level of education and inferior geographical location. The positive impact of increased employment on in-migrants is significantly greater for metro areas than rural areas. Relatively greater fractions of job in metro areas are filled by in-migrants as compare to rural areas. Negative relationship between employment and out-migration is more pronounced in rural areas. Roughly one-third of new rural jobs and half of new metro jobs are filled by in-migrants (Renkow Mitch 2003). The majority of migrants are actually crowding into four mega cities (Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai). Most of the migrants are either illiterate or semi-illiterate and are compelled to get absorbed mostly in the low grade and low quality production processing work. Employment was the most important reason for the migration. The large segment of migration also occurred due to the 'familial' reason is suspected to be linked with employment. There was acute shortage of housing and other basic infrastructures for migrants in all four mega cities (Shekhar Mukherji, 2006, pp 3-170

Sex differential in migration are said to be closely associated with distance. One of the famous so-called 'laws of migration' by Ravenstein (1889) states 'females appear to predominant among short journey migrants'. Economic reasons for female in-migration to urban areas are quite weak. Massive migration of young women to the towns of Latin America results from the fact that poor farmers send their daughters to town to become domestic servant (Boserup, 1970). In India females are among short journey migrants, mainly in rural to rural migration because of marriage. The sex ratio of rural to urban migrants tends to vary by distance (Singh, 1984). Because of the surplus labour in their native places women labourers migrate towards employment scarce areas. Social stigma against widow women also forced them out of their home villages (Mis Rajwinder Virk)⁶.

Singh (1984) and Ursula Sharma (1986) in the context of India were the first to critique the manner in which male migration is considered as economic while female migration consequent on marriage or family moves is considered to be social. Sharma

⁶ K.Gopal Iyer (etd), "Distressed migrant labour in India: key human rights issues", Kanishka publishers, 2004, pp 523.

pointed out that even if the immediate and obvious reason for women to move is domestic, it does not mean that the move did not have important economic consequences. Many women join their migrant husbands only if there are significant opportunities for their own employment. Singh (1984) note important differences in female migration trends between the north and south- migration in north was dominated by males, while in south there was a comparatively larger share of female economic migration from the southern states. Kasturi (1990) worked among Tamil migrants to Delhi which shows that female workforce participation rates, in comparison to those of males, increased after migration. Srivastava (2003) has pointed out a new trend in which girls from the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa are being brought by private recruiting agencies and Christian voluntary organisation to be employed as maids in Delhi households.

Okpara E.E. (1985) argued that many potential migrants to the city, especially those ill-qualified to seek employment in most formal sector establishments are generally aware of this unfavourable urban job situation and that this knowledge affects their migration behaviour. Kundu, 1986 and srivastava, 1998 has indicated a decline in the rates of migration (permanent and semi permanent). Srivastava (1998) specified that seasonal migration and commuting are the two source of increased labour migration which is not reflected in census or NSS data. Lusowe and Bhagat (2006) have shown that the proportion of rural to rural migration stream has been declined but other stream has been increased over the period (after 1991). They have also indicated that the proportion of short distance migrants has also declined while the proportion of long and medium distance migrants has increased.

In above discussion we have seen that all initial theories have emphasised the wage differential or expected wage differential as the main reason behind migration especially for rural labour migration but in the context of India, Sundaram (1983) was the first who questioned it in the context of rural to urban migration. If we leave this argument then almost all of the above discussed paper have emphasised the employment/economic reasons as one of the most important reason for migration but some researchers have raised the question over the emphasis of marriage as the most important reason behind the female migration. They have shown that in recent time economic motive is also a determining factor behind women migration. Some of the paper have indicated decline in the rates of migration till 1991 but some of the recent

paper have shown increase in the trends. They have also shown the effect of distance on migration trends.

Research questions

- Which is the migrant class and what are the possible reasons for their migration?
- In the post 1991 era is there any change in the trends and patterns of employment related migration?
- With the passage of time what are the gender and socio-economic differences among employment related migrants?
- What is the relationship between employments related migration and pattern of development?

Objective of the study

- Examine the characteristics and trends of migration and reasons for migration.
- Analyse the trends and patterns of employment related migration and comparison over time.
- Analyse the factors/determinants of interstate migration for employment.
- Analyse the gender and socio-economic differences among employment related migrants and changing patterns.

Research methodology and data source

The nature of the proposed study has been descriptive as well as analytical. Quantitative research methods have been used to have a concrete outcome. All the above mentioned research questions have been tried to solve in four separate chapters. The Following function and regression lines have been drawn in fifth chapter to describe the effect of explanatory variables on employment related migration rate for two time period.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 \log X_3 + \varepsilon_i$$

Where,

Y = employment related inter-state migration rate

X_1 = net value added per worker in industrial sector

X_2 = infrastructure index

$\log X_3$ = log of per capita net state domestic product

The infrastructure index has been constructed from the method of principal component analysis (PCA). PCA aims to reduce a large set of variables to a small set that still contains most of the information. Principal component analysis is appropriate when you have obtained measures on a number of observed variables and wish to develop a smaller number of artificial variables (called principal components) that will account for most of the variance in the observed variables. Principal component analysis is a variable reduction procedure. It is useful when we have obtained data on a number of variables (possibly a large number of variables), and believe that there is some redundancy in those variables⁷.

The extracted uncorrelated components are called principal component and are estimated from the eigen vectors of the covariance or correlation matrix of the original variables. Eigen vectors provide weight to the principal component and eigen values explain the variation explained by each principal component. There should be as many as eigen vector as there are variables, so there will be as many as factor as variables. The principal component extracted in decreasing order of importance, so, the first principal component accounts for the covariance shared by all attributes. It gives higher weightage to indicators having higher correlations with other selected indicators.

Two sets of logit regression model (for rural and for urban sector) has drawn in chapter four to measure the impact of independent variables on the probability of a migrants to be an employment related migrants. These two sets of logit regression model have been used for both 49th round and 64th round with one extra independent variable in 64th round.

HYPOTHESIS

H0: $\beta_i = 0$, both individually and/or collectively ($i = 1, 2, 3$)

H1: $\beta_i \neq 0$, both individually and/or collectively ($i = 1, 2, 3$).

⁷ Redundancy means that some of the variables are correlated with one another, possibly because they are measuring the same construct.

Where, β_i stand for partial slope coefficient of independent variables, which also explains the marginal impact of independent variable on dependent variable. Individually the β_i will be tested by using t-test whereas collectively they will be checked by F-test.

Logit regression model used for 49th round

$$L_i = \left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} \right) = \beta_1 age + \beta_2 edu\ level + \beta_3 social\ group + \beta_4 marital\ status + \beta_5 mpce\ class + \beta_6 sex$$

Variables used in the logit regression model of 49th rounds

A) Dependent variable- log of odd ratio i.e., $\ln \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right)$, here $p=1$, if individual is a migrant in the first case and $p=1$ if migrant is of employment related in the second case.

B) Categorical independent variables-

1) AGE- five categories of age of individuals/migrants have been taken as

- i) Between 0 to 15 years group
- ii) Between 16 to 24 years group
- iii) Between 25 to 40 years group
- iv) Between 41 to 65 years group
- v) Above 65 years

2) EDUCATIONAL LEVEL(edu level)- five categories of educational level have been taken as

- i) Illiterate
- ii) Below high school level
- iii) Secondary level
- iv) Higher secondary level
- v) Graduation or above

3) SOCIAL GROUP- three categories of social groups have been taken as

- i) Schedule tribe
- ii) Schedule caste
- iii) Other groups

4) MARITAL STATUS- four categories of marital status have been taken as

- i) Never married

- ii) Currently married
 - iii) Widow
 - iv) Divorced or separated
- 5) MPCE CLASSES- three categories of MPCE classes have been taken as
- i) Lower MPCE (lower 30% of consumption bracket)
 - ii) Middle MPCE (middle 40% of consumption bracket)
 - iii) Upper MPCE (upper 30% of consumption bracket)
- 6) SEX- two categories of sex have been taken as
- i) Male
 - ii) Female

Logit regression model used for 64th round

$$L_i = \left(\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} \right) = \beta_1 age + \beta_2 edu\ level + \beta_3 social\ group + \beta_4 marital\ status + \beta_5 mpce\ classes + \beta_6 sex$$

Variables used in the logit regression model of 64th rounds

A) Dependent variable- log of odd ratio i.e., $\ln \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right)$, here p=1 if individual is a migrant in the first case and p=1 if migrant is of employment related in the second case.

B) Categorical independent variables-

1) EDUCATIONAL LEVEL(edu level)- seven categories of educational level have been taken as

- i) illiterate
- ii) below high school
- iii) high school
- iv) higher secondary level
- v) diploma or certificate course
- vi) graduation level
- vii) postgraduate or above

2) SOCIAL GROUP- four categories of social groups have been taken as

- i) Schedule tribe
- ii) Schedule caste
- iii) other backward castes

iv) other groups

Other than these two explanatory variables all others are same as explained in the case of 49th round.

For the comparative study (to show the impact of aftermath scenario of new economic policies) on migration and more specifically employment related migration two data sources have been used- NSSO and Census. From NSSO 49th and 64th round of data set on migration has been taken and from Census 1991 and 2001 D-series on migration have been taken. Unit level data from the 49th and 64th round of NSSO have been used in the analysis. Deshingker and Akter (2009)⁸ have identifies on an average six types of major problems in the official estimates of the data on migration -

- 1) The problem of underestimation of short term movements.
- 2) The reason behind migration of female captured inadequately because survey asked only one question about reason of migration to be stated. This usually mentioned as marriage but the secondary reason i.e. of finding work do not get any place.
- 3) They do not capture migration streams that are illegal or border on illegality. For example- trafficking for work and various form of child labour.
- 4) They do not count properly rural to rural circulatory migrants who work on commercial farms and plantation or rural to urban migrants who migrate for a few months at a time to work in very small industries.
- 5) They do not capture adequately the movement of SC and ST people mainly because these groups are engaged in short term migration and this is not measured properly in surveys.
- 6) They misrepresent the relationship between poverty and migration while village studies show high levels of migration amongst the poor (not the poorest), official statistics show that migration is higher among better of groups because they cover mainly permanent migration which has higher representation of people from more affluent and better educational background.

⁸ Deshingker Priya and Shaheen Akter (2009): 'Migration and human development in India', Human development report, Research paper 2009/13, 2009

Scheme of chapters

There are total six chapters. In the first and introductory chapter, a brief introduction of the migration theories has been given than the statement of the problem, literature survey, objectives of the study, research questions, data base and methodology which is used in present study, have been given.

The second chapter analyses the trends and patterns of internal migration in India. Third chapter shows the characteristic and trends in employment related (economic migration) migration in India. Two set of logistic regression model have been drawn to explain the propensity of being employment related migrants.

Forth chapter explains the trends and patterns in inter-state economic migration. Fifth chapter shows the level of development within major seventeen states through the help of development indicators and further tries to explain the effect of these development indicators on inter-state employment related migration rate.

CHAPTER2: TEMPORAL CHANGES IN MIGRATION IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION

Historically, the Indian subcontinent has been marked with low population mobility. Varied opinions have been expressed on this issue. Kingsley Davis (Davis, 1951) have attributed this to the prevalence of the cost system, joint families, traditional values, diversity of language and culture, lack of education and predominance of agriculture and semi-feudal land relations⁹. Other set of researchers have shown the declining trends of migration in India over the years. Kundu (2007) has shown this trend over 1961-2001 and explained that in Post-Independence India 'despite significant improvements in education, transport and communication facilities, growth in industries, diversification of the economy and modernization of the norms and values, population mobility at macro level has declined but in his same seminal paper explains that there is evidence of increased male migration especially in urban sector in 1990s.

The year of 1991 marks the paradigm shift in the Indian Economic Policy. The policy of liberalisation, privatisation and globalization had started earlier but those were in very small packages. The 1991 census was precursor to implementation of the New Economic Policy. Another census was done after the 10 years of these changes. These censuses would reflect the changing pattern of migration in this decade. The 49th round of NSSO was completed in 1993 while these policy changes were taking place and 64th round of NSSO after almost 18 years of implementation of New Economic policy. It would be interesting to analyse the migration patterns and trends taking into account Census data and NSSO data over this period of time.

The spatial dimension of population movement has dealt with distance migration as intra-state, intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migration. The direction of spatial movement has dealt with rural –rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural migration streams.

⁹ Quoted from Kundu Amitabh, 'population mobility', from the oxford companion to economics in India, Edited by KaushikBasu, 2007.

2.1.1 TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS

In 1991, the total number of migrants was 232.11 million or 27.67% of total population. Male and female migrants were 64.31 million (15% of male population) and 167.80 million (42% of female population) respectively (Table 2.1).

Table2.1: TOTAL MIGRANTS IN 1991 (in millions)

	P	M	F
TOTAL	232.11	64.31	167.80
RURAL	162.47	32.81	129.66
URBAN	69.65	31.50	38.14

Source: computed from 1991 census

In 2001, the total numbers of migrants by the place of last residence were 314.54 million or 30.57 % of total population. Among the total migrants 93.36 million were men or 17.54% of total male population and 221.18 million were female population or 44.54% of total female population. Share of male population in total migration was 29.68% and of female population was 70.31% (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: TOTAL MIGRANTS (in millions) in 2001

	P	M	F
TOTAL	314.54	93.36	221.18
RURAL	210.38	43.85	166.53
URBAN	104.16	49.52	54.65

Source: computed from 2001 census

In 1991-2001, the decadal growth rate of population was 21.54%. If we compare the decadal growth rate then growth rate of migration was more. Population of total migrants has been increased by 26.21% between 1991 and 2001. The total number of male migrants has increased by 45.18% and of female migrants by 31.81%. It shows that decadal growth in migration was more for male migrants than female. Urban areas were hot destination for both male and female migrants as growth in urban migrants was 33.14% compared to the 22.77% in rural areas between 1991 and 2001 (Table 2.3). In both of the cases, rural as well as urban areas, the male migration growth rate was higher than the female migration growth rate.

Table2.3: CHANGE IN TOTAL MIGRATION DURING 1991-2001 (in %)

	P	M	F
TOTAL	26.21	45.18	31.81
RURAL	22.77	33.65	28.44
URBAN	33.14	57.19	43.27

Source: computed from 1991 & 2001 census

2.1.2 MIGRATION STREAM

In 2001, the total number of internal migrants by the place of last residence was 309.39 million (30.07% of total population) of which male were 90.68 million (17.03% of total male population) and female were 218.71 million (44.04% of total female population). Compared to it, in 1991, the total internal migrants were 225.89 million (26.81% of population) of which male migrants were 61.13 million (14.04% of male population) and female migrants were 164.75 million (40.84% of female population).

Table2.4: TOTAL INTERNAL MIGRATION IN 1991 (in millions)

	P	M	F
TOTAL	225.89	61.13	164.75
RURAL	159.19	31.20	127.99
URBAN	66.70	29.94	36.76
R-R	145.05	26.45	118.59
R-U	39.91	18.24	21.67
U-R	13.48	4.55	8.93
U-U	26.42	11.53	14.89

Source: computed from 1991 census

The rural areas have emerged as main destination as well as main source areas for migrants relative to urban areas both in 2001 and 1991 (Table 1.4 and Table 1.5), as total internal migrants in rural areas were 207.77 million almost double of 101.61 million in urban areas in 2001. The scenario was different for male migrants as 48.15 million migrated to urban areas relative to 42.53 million towards rural areas in 2001, but in 1991 the trend was as usual of overall trends. Female migration trend was similar to the overall trend. 27.97% (2001) and 25.56% (1991) of rural population was migrants compared to the 35.51% (2001) and 30.91% (1991) of urban population (Table 1.4 and Table 1.5).

Table2.5: TOTAL INTERNAL MIGRATION IN 2001 (in millions)

	P	M	F
TOTAL	309.39	90.68	218.71
RURAL	207.77	42.53	165.24
URBAN	101.61	48.15	53.46
R-R	171.74	26.08	145.66
R-U	51.69	24.51	27.18
U-R	13.00	4.55	8.45
U-U	36.56	16.50	20.06

Source: computed from 2001 census

In stream wise distribution of migrants, rural to rural area flows constituted the major portion of stream wise migration as 64.21% (2001) and 55.50% (1991), while rural to urban flows constituted 16.70% in 2001 and 17.66% in 1991.

Table2.6: CHANGE IN INTERNAL MIGRATION DURING 1991-2001 (in %)

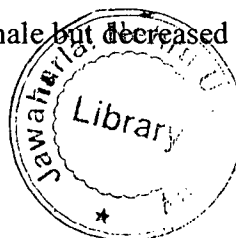
	P	M	F
TOTAL	26.99	48.33	32.75
RURAL	23.38	36.33	29.10
URBAN	34.36	60.83	45.44
R-R	15.54	-1.41	22.82
R-U	22.78	34.37	25.41
U-R	-3.69	0.00	-5.37
U-U	27.74	43.12	34.73

Source: computed from 1991&2001 census

Majority of urban out-migrant preferred urban areas as destination, in comparison with rural areas as urban to urban migrants were 11.81% and urban to rural migrants were 4.20% in 2001 (11.69% and 5.96% respectively in 1991). Trends for both male and female were same as overall trends for all four streams.

Migration was grown by more than 25% over the year between 1991 and 2001. Male migration (48.33%) has increased more than the female migration (32.75%). Migration towards urban centres increased more than the rural areas both for male and female. Rural to rural migration increased for female but decreased for male. Same trend

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was for female in urban to rural migration but here for male migrant growth rate was negligible (Table 2.6).

2.1.3 LIFETIME AND INTERCENSAL MIGRATION

Between 1981-1991 and 1991-2001, the rural area was the main region of destination for the lifetime migrants. In both periods, more than 65% of migrants migrated there. This trend was nearly same for female as more than 75% of female migrants migrated to rural areas but for male migrants it was different. Rural areas were major destination for male lifetime migrants before 1991 but it was after 1991 that trend changed in favour of urban areas (By more than 6% of gap). Rural to rural migration was dominant stream for lifetime migrants but with decline over a period time for both male as well as female. This decline was more prominent in male lifetime migrants (By more than 15%).

In 1991, the rural sector seems to be the most preferred destination for the lifetime migrants as 70.47% of all migrants migrated to rural areas (Table 7). The data for female it was as high as 77.69% but for male it was only 51.03%. It meant that on all India level basis total lifetime internal migration was rural centric. Rural to rural migration stream (64.21%) was the major migration stream for the lifetime migrants followed by rural to urban (17.67%) and urban to urban (11.70%). Trends were almost same for the male and female lifetime migrants, except rural to urban migration stream was relatively more prominent in the case of male lifetime migrants i.e. (29.83% in comparison to 13.15% of female).

In case of intra-state lifetime migrants, trends were same for both male as well as female migrants. In comparison to the inter-state lifetime migration (11.82%), major proportion of migrants preferred intra-state migration (88.18%). In intra-state lifetime migration, majority of migrants preferred intra-district lifetime migration (62.14%) instead of inter-district lifetime migration (26.05%). In case of inter-district lifetime migration, male lifetime migrants preferred rural to urban migration (10.51%) instead of rural to rural migration (8.90%) because the urban sector (18.61%) was preferred sector to rural sector (11.54%) in case of inter-district male migration. In the case of inter-state migration majority of lifetime migrants preferred urban sector both in the case of male (14.63% in comparison to 4.81% of rural) as well as female (5.01% in comparison to 3.98% of rural). Rural to urban migration was the most preferred migration stream for

the male lifetime migrants (7.98% of total internal male migrants) and rural to rural migration stream in the case of female lifetime migrants (3.28% of total internal female migrants).

Again in 2001, the rural sector (67.16% of total internal migrants) was the main destination for lifetime migrants, but in this year urban sector (53.10% of total lifetime male migrants) was major destination for male lifetime migrants. The intra-state lifetime migration (86.69%) dominated inter-state lifetime migration and within intra-state lifetime migration, intra-district lifetime migration (62.57%) dominated inter-district lifetime migration (24.12% of total internal lifetime migrants). All other trends were almost same in each case as in 1991 (Table 2.7).

Table 2.8 shows the trends in lifetime migration between 1991 and 2001. Total internal migration increased between 1991 and 2001 in both rural as well as urban areas but it was higher in the case of urban areas (52.35%). This increase in urban sector was primarily attributed to the higher growth in male urban lifetime migrants (60.83%). Rural to rural migration stream increased solely because of an increase in female migration (22.82%). There was 1.41% decline in rural to rural male migration whereas an increase in rural to urban and urban to urban migration streams (relatively higher in the case of urban to urban migration) for both male and female could be seen. Urban to rural migration stream declined mainly for female (-5.37%) but for male it was almost stagnant. Similar trends were followed in the case of intra-state lifetime migrants for all streams but there was relatively higher growth in the case of urban to urban migration. In the case of intra-district migration, there was overall increase in the case of urban to rural migration with marginal decline in the female migration (-0.86%). In the case of inter-district lifetime migration, rural to rural male migration increased as opposed to the case of intra-district migration. There was very significant growth in rural to urban migration in the case of inter-state migration (76.41%). Inter-state migration increased more compared to the intra-state migration in relative terms (table 2.7).

Table 2.7: LIFETIME AND INTERCENSAL MIGRANTS, SEX AND SECTOR IN 1991 & 2001 (In %)

	LIFETIME MIGRANTS						INTERCENSAL MIGRANTS					
	2001			1991			2001			1991		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
TOTAL INTERNAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	67.16	46.90	75.56	70.47	51.03	77.69	62.96	46.22	71.33	64.84	50.08	72.10
Urban	32.84	53.10	24.44	29.53	48.97	22.31	37.04	53.78	28.67	35.16	49.92	27.90
R-R	55.51	28.76	66.60	64.21	43.27	71.98	54.69	36.13	63.97	57.13	40.84	65.14
R-U	16.71	27.03	12.43	17.67	29.83	13.15	21.11	31.70	15.82	20.71	30.25	16.02
U-R	4.20	5.01	3.86	5.97	7.44	5.42	6.42	7.94	5.67	7.52	9.08	6.75
U-U	11.82	18.20	9.17	11.70	18.86	9.04	14.75	20.27	11.99	14.30	19.47	11.76
INTRA-STATE												
Total	86.69	78.94	89.91	88.18	80.56	91.01	82.75	73.82	87.22	86.30	80.37	89.22
Rural	62.74	42.20	71.26	66.27	46.22	73.71	57.15	39.00	66.23	60.08	44.43	67.77
Urban	23.95	36.74	18.65	21.91	34.34	17.30	25.60	34.82	20.99	26.22	35.94	21.45
R-R	51.95	25.34	62.98	60.88	39.80	68.71	50.10	30.71	59.79	53.56	36.91	61.74
R-U	11.75	17.18	9.50	13.82	21.85	10.84	14.58	20.00	11.87	16.28	22.79	13.08
U-R	3.58	4.11	3.36	5.13	6.15	4.75	5.34	6.33	4.85	6.35	7.41	5.83
U-U	8.35	12.52	6.63	7.99	12.33	6.38	10.15	13.50	8.47	9.86	13.04	8.30
INTRA-DISTRICT												
Total	62.57	52.20	66.87	62.14	50.41	66.49	55.46	43.52	61.43	58.00	48.63	62.61
Rural	50.07	33.31	57.02	51.52	34.68	57.76	43.63	28.02	51.44	45.53	32.01	52.18
Urban	12.50	18.89	9.85	10.62	15.73	8.72	11.83	15.50	9.99	12.47	16.62	10.43
R-R	41.36	19.15	50.57	48.25	30.90	54.68	38.89	22.45	47.11	41.65	27.63	48.54
R-U	6.17	8.25	5.31	7.69	11.34	6.34	7.60	9.84	6.48	9.05	12.22	7.49
U-R	2.30	2.65	2.15	3.08	3.61	2.88	3.38	3.98	3.08	3.76	4.30	3.50
U-U	3.50	5.34	2.73	2.88	4.32	2.34	3.75	4.91	3.16	3.38	4.35	2.91
INTER-DISTRICT												
Total	24.12	26.73	23.04	26.05	30.15	24.53	27.29	30.30	25.79	28.30	31.74	26.61
Rural	12.67	8.89	14.24	14.75	11.54	15.95	13.52	10.98	14.79	14.54	12.42	15.59
Urban	11.45	17.85	8.80	11.29	18.61	8.58	13.77	19.32	11.00	13.76	19.32	11.02
R-R	10.58	6.19	12.40	12.63	8.90	14.02	11.21	8.26	12.68	11.91	9.28	13.20
R-U	5.58	8.93	4.19	6.12	10.51	4.50	6.98	10.17	5.38	7.23	10.57	5.59
U-R	1.28	1.46	1.21	2.05	2.55	1.86	1.96	2.35	1.77	2.59	3.11	2.34
U-U	4.86	7.19	3.89	5.12	8.01	4.04	6.40	8.58	5.31	6.48	8.69	5.39
INTER-STATE												
Total	13.31	21.06	10.09	11.82	19.44	8.99	17.25	26.18	12.78	13.70	19.63	10.78
Rural	4.42	4.70	4.30	4.20	4.81	3.98	5.81	7.22	5.11	4.77	5.65	4.33
Urban	8.89	16.36	5.79	7.61	14.63	5.01	11.44	18.96	7.68	8.93	13.99	6.45
R-R	3.56	3.42	3.62	3.33	3.47	3.28	4.59	5.41	4.17	3.58	3.93	3.40
R-U	4.96	9.85	2.93	3.85	7.98	2.32	6.53	11.70	3.95	4.43	7.46	2.94
U-R	0.62	0.91	0.50	0.84	1.28	0.68	1.08	1.61	0.82	1.16	1.67	0.91
U-U	3.46	5.67	2.55	3.70	6.53	2.66	4.60	6.77	3.52	4.44	6.43	3.46

Source: computed from 1991&2001 census data

The sectoral pattern of intercensal migration in the decade of 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 was same as lifetime migration in both of the decades (Table 2.7).over the period of time, the only significant change that occurred in the trend was the increased urban male migration (53.78%) relative to rural male migration that declined during this period. Intra-state migration was significantly higher than the inter-state migration in both these decades. In intra-state migration, intra-district migration seems to be dominant in both decades. In intra-district migration, people have migrated mostly towards rural areas but in inter-district migration urban areas were the main destination for male and rural areas for female. In the case of inter-state migration, urban sector was the dominant for both male and female. In the case of intra-state migration, rural to rural migration followed by rural to urban migration was dominant migration stream in both of these decades. In the case of inter-state migration, male migration was predominant in the rural to urban and urban to urban migration streams but majority female migration was from urban to urban areas in 1991 and rural to rural areas in 2001. Intercensal migrants were relatively more concentrated in the urban areas than the lifetime migrants (Table2.7).

Table 2.8: GROWTH IN LIFETIME AND INTER CENSAL MIGRATION BETWEEN 1991 and 2001 (In %)

	LIFETIME MIGRANTS			INTERCENSAL MIGRANTS		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
TOTAL INTERNAL	36.96	48.33	32.75	20.52	21.85	19.87
RURAL	30.52	36.33	29.10	17.03	12.46	18.59
URBAN	52.35	60.83	45.44	26.96	31.26	23.18
R-R	18.40	-1.41	22.82	15.37	7.78	17.71
R-U	29.51	34.37	25.41	22.84	27.68	18.35
U-R	-3.56	0.00	-5.37	3.00	6.48	0.70
U-U	38.39	43.12	34.73	24.27	26.85	22.17
INTRA-STATE						
TOTAL	34.65	45.34	31.14	15.57	11.92	17.18
RURAL	29.67	35.42	28.33	14.66	6.95	17.14
URBAN	49.72	58.68	43.11	17.64	18.06	17.30
R-R	16.86	-5.55	21.68	12.75	1.40	16.08
R-U	16.44	16.63	16.30	7.94	6.95	8.78
U-R	-4.39	-1.05	-6.00	1.35	4.07	-0.34
U-U	43.18	50.69	37.81	23.98	26.10	22.34
INTRA-DISTRICT						
TOTAL	37.93	53.60	33.52	15.24	9.05	17.61
RURAL	33.12	42.49	31.04	15.49	6.65	18.16
URBAN	61.24	78.07	49.98	14.31	13.67	14.82
R-R	17.42	-8.08	22.77	12.55	-0.99	16.34
R-U	9.83	7.93	11.10	1.25	-1.89	3.77
U-R	2.24	8.91	-0.86	8.24	12.69	5.55
U-U	66.51	83.37	54.97	33.41	37.44	30.45
INTER-DISTRICT						
TOTAL	26.83	31.53	24.68	16.23	16.31	16.19
RURAL	17.60	14.18	18.52	12.04	7.71	13.74
URBAN	38.88	42.29	36.14	20.66	21.84	19.65
R-R	14.72	3.22	17.43	13.44	8.54	15.13
R-U	24.74	26.02	23.64	16.30	17.17	15.50
U-R	-14.37	-15.15	-13.97	-8.65	-7.87	-9.16
U-U	30.08	33.07	27.88	19.05	20.42	17.96
INTER-STATE						
TOTAL	54.24	60.71	49.05	51.74	62.48	42.12
RURAL	43.96	45.04	43.47	46.94	55.85	41.23
URBAN	59.92	65.86	53.48	54.30	65.16	42.73
R-R	46.54	46.14	46.70	54.58	67.61	47.16
R-U	76.41	82.96	68.04	77.59	90.98	60.88
U-R	1.50	5.02	-0.99	12.02	17.19	7.35
U-U	28.05	28.83	27.33	24.92	28.37	21.76

Source: computed from 1991&2001 census data

Table 2.8 shows the trends in different migration stream for intercensal migrants. Unlike the lifetime migrants, there was increasing trends for each and every aspect of migration for total internal migrants between 1991 and 2001. One of the significant aspects of these increasing trends was the greater increase in male intercensal migrants (21.85%) compared to the female intercensal migrants (19.87%). Intercensal migration in urban areas (26.96%) has increased more than the rural areas (17.06%). There was tremendous growth in inter-state migration during that duration. Urban sector intercensal migration has grown more for all the distance migrants relatively to the rural sector except in the case of intra-district migration.

In the case of inter-state migration male migration has grown more in both sectors relatively to female migration but in the case of intra-district migration female migration has grown more for both of the sectors. Other than these two distance migration, growths in male migration were more in urban areas and growths in female migration were more in the rural areas. Stream wise classification shown that in the case of intra-state migration urban to urban migration (23.98%) has grown more than any other stream followed by rural to rural migration stream and there was negative growth in the case of female rural to urban migrants (-0.034%). In the inter-state migration rural to urban migration stream (77.59%) grown more than any other stream followed by rural to rural migration stream (54.58%); both with very high growth rates.

Male intercensal migrants have grown more than female migrants in all streams of inter-state migration. In the case of intra-district migration both for rural to rural and rural to urban migration male growth rates were negative (-0.99% and -1.89% respectively). The growth rate for inter-district urban to rural migration was negative for both male (-7.87%) as well as female (-9.16%). In all migration streams male growth rates were more than the female growth rates, except rural to rural migration stream.

From the table 2.8, the growth rate of both lifetime migrants and intercensal migrants can be compared in the decade of 1991-2001. The growth rates of total lifetime migrants were more than the growth rates of intercensal migrants for both male as well as female. Besides, rural to rural male and urban to rural migration stream, growth in lifetime migration was more than that of the intercensal migration. The same was true for intra-state migration (for both intra-district and inter-district) but in the case of inter-state migration streams other than urban to urban and rural to urban female migration, growth

rate was higher for the intercensal migration streams. Growth of intercensal inter-state male migration (62.48%) was more than the lifetime male migration (60.71%).

Table 2.9: DURATION OF TOTAL INTERNAL AND INTER-STATE MIGRANTS IN 1991 AND 2001

	2001			1991		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
INTER-STATE						
All durations	100	100	100	100	100	100
less than 1 year	4.89	5.98	3.95	4.57	5.66	3.70
1-4 years	20.11	22.27	18.23	20.30	21.92	19.00
5-9 years	15.88	16.32	15.49	16.68	16.51	16.82
10 years and above	51.96	47.53	55.80	51.81	48.11	54.78
unclassified	7.17	7.90	6.53	6.64	7.81	5.70
TOTAL INTERNAL						
All durations	100	100	100	100	100	100
less than 1 year	2.85	4.55	2.14	3.07	5.22	2.27
1-4 years	15.18	18.10	13.96	17.39	22.46	15.51
5-9 years	13.51	13.21	13.64	15.37	15.96	15.15
10 years and above	53.81	38.04	60.35	55.76	42.16	60.80
unclassified	14.65	26.10	9.91	8.41	14.19	6.26

Source: computed from census 1991 and 2001

In the case of total internal migration and inter-state migration, the category of unclassified is also important due to its magnitude both in 1991 and 2001. In the case of total internal migration in 1991, most of the migrants were in the duration of 10 years and above followed by 1-4 years and 5-9 years. Unclassified were more than the less than year durational migrants. Similar trends followed in the case of inter-state migration for both male as well as female. In year 2001, also trend were almost same for both total internal migrants and inter-state migration with exception to relatively higher unclassified category in total internal migrants more than 5-9 years of category and more than even 1-4 years of male category (Table 2.9).

2.2.1 TRENDS AND PATTERNS (AS PER NSSO)

Table 2.10: MIGRATION RATE IN DIFFERENT ROUNDS OF NSSO (In %)

NSS ROUNDS	RURAL MIGRANTS			URBAN MIGRANTS		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
64 th (2007-08)	5.4	47.7	26.1	25.9	45.6	35.4
55 th (1999-00)	6.9	42.6	24.4	25.7	41.8	33.4
49 th (1993)	6.5	40.1	22.8	23.9	38.2	30.7
43 rd (1987-88)	7.4	39.8	23.2	26.8	39.6	32.9
38 th (1983)	7.2	35.1	20.9	27	36.6	31.6

Source: taken from report of 64th round of NSSO (Report no 533)

Migration rate of the total migrants in rural sector has shown increasing tendency over time from 38th round to 64th round (20.9% to 26.1%) with the exception between 43rd and 49th round. It reveals a quite different scenario for both male as well as female migrants during all these rounds. Female migration has shown increasing tendency between all the rounds but male migrants has shown increasing tendency after lag of one round. Male migration has shown increasing tendency between 38th and 43rd rounds and between 49th and 55th rounds. It has shown declining trend between 43rd and 49th rounds and between 55th and 64th rounds (Table 2.10).

In the urban sector, the migration rate for total migrants has shown similar trends as of rural migration rate for total migrants (decline in migration rate only between 43rd and 49th rounds). Female migration rate has shown the same trends as of migration rate of total migrants. Male migration rate has shown declining trend till 49th round and then it has shown increasing trends (Table 2.10).

Table 2.11: MIGRTATION RATE AND PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS

ROUNDS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
64 th	29	19.50	80.50
55 th	27	23	77
49 th	24.68	22.65	77.35

Source: taken from report of 64th round of NSSO

Female migrants were approximately three times more than the male migrant proportionately in all the rounds of 1993, 1999 and 2007-08. The proportion of female migrants declined between 49th and 55th rounds but increased afterwards between 55th and 64th rounds. The opposite happened for the male migrants between these rounds. Total migration has increased between all these rounds from 49th to 64th (Table 2.11).

Table2.12: HOUSEHOLD MIGRATION RATE IN 1993 AND 2007-2008 (In %)

2007-08		1993	
RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
1.30	3.34	1.10	2.20

Source: computed from unit level data of NSSO 64TH round and 49th round

Table2.13: MIGRATION RATE IN 1993 AND 2007-2008 (in %)

	1993			2007-2008		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
RURAL	6.45	40.07	22.74	5.42	47.70	26.06
URBAN	23.91	38.17	30.65	25.91	45.62	35.39
TOTAL	10.79	39.61	24.68	10.87	47.16	28.52

Source: computed from unit level data of NSSO 64th round

Household migration rate increased over time for both rural as well as urban areas but urban household migration increased more than the rural household migration (Table 2.12). Total individual migration rate increased with higher increase in male migration rate compared to the female migration rate. On the sectoral level, rural male migration rate decreased but that was offset by increase in rural female migration rate, so overall rural migration rate increased between 1993 and 2007-08 (Table 2.13). Trends were similar for urban migration rate as overall migration rate. Migration rate increased for both male and female but increase in female migration rate was relatively more compared to male migration rate.

2.2.2 MIGRATION STREAM IN 49TH AND 64TH ROUNDS

Between 1993 and 2007-08, intra district migration rate has decreased and inter-district as well as inter-state migration rate has increased. This increase was proportionately more in inter-district migration. The share of rural to rural migration stream was more than the other streams for both intra-district and inter-district in both 1993 and 2007-08. In inter-state migration the share of rural to urban migration was more than the other migration streams (Table 2.14 and table 2.15) during this period. The rural to rural

migration has increased for inter-district migration by almost 3.5% (There was decreasing trend for male only) but decreased for intra-district migration during this phase.

Table2.14: MIGRATION RATE, SEX AND STREAM IN 1993 (figures in %)

		M	F	P
INTRA-DISTRICT	R-R	22.70	57.15	49.47
	U-R	3.60	2.65	2.86
	R-U	13.26	7.72	8.96
	U-U	6.11	3.16	3.82
INTER-DISTRICT	R-R	7.64	11.96	10.99
	U-R	4.48	1.86	2.44
	R-U	11.13	4.21	5.75
	U-U	8.63	3.70	4.80
INTER-STATE	R-R	3.07	2.72	2.80
	U-R	2.80	0.56	1.06
	R-U	10.16	2.23	4.00
	U-U	6.17	1.95	2.89

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table2.15: INTERNAL MIGRATION RATE, SEX, SECTOR (in %) IN 2007-2008

		M	F	P
INTRA-DISTRICT	R-R	17.23	51.23	44.67
	U-R	2.87	2.73	2.75
	R-U	12.73	6.88	8.01
	U-U	5.09	3.33	3.67
INTER-DISTRICT	R-R	6.72	16.09	14.28
	U-R	3.38	1.56	1.91
	R-U	12.16	5.20	6.54
	U-U	12.71	4.96	6.46
INTER-STATE	R-R	3.21	2.63	2.74
	U-R	2.68	0.58	0.99
	R-U	14.10	2.70	4.90
	U-U	7.02	2.04	3.00

Source: computed from unit level data of NSSO 64th round

There was decrease in almost all four migration stream for intra-district migration barring a little increase in urban to rural and urban to urban female migration. In inter-district migration there was increasing tendency between 1993 to 2007-08 in all streams other than urban to rural for both male as well as female. In inter-state migration ,migrants have preferred urban areas, so both urban to urban and rural to urban migration has increased but on the other hand, other two streams have shown declining trends but

male rural to rural and female urban to rural migration has shown increasing trends (Table 2.14 and table 2.15).

2.3 TRENDS AND PATTERNS WITHIN SOCIAL GROUPS

In the 49th round of NSSO sample collected for only three broad social groups- SC, ST and Others which included OBC category. It was in 64th round of NSSO there was separate category of OBC. So, for comparison purposes, only three broad categories have been discussed. Others category is dominant migrant social group followed by SC and ST categories (Table 2.16 and table 2.17).

Table 2.16: MIGRANTS, SEX, SECTOR AND SOCIAL GROUP IN 1993

SOCIAL GROUP	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
ST	10.37	9.86	9.93	2.63	3.13	2.93
SC	19.93	21.79	21.52	13.17	14.13	13.73
GEN	69.58	68.28	68.47	84.07	82.68	83.25
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Over the time between comparison periods proportion of others category and ST in rural migration has increased but in urban migration has decreased. At the same time SC migration in rural areas has decreased and in urban areas increased. These trends are almost same for both male as well as female for others category and SC but for ST there was decrease in male rural migrants and increase in male urban migrants opposite of overall trends (Table 2.16 and table 2.17).

Table 2.17: MIGRANTS, SEX, SECTOR AND SOCIAL GROUP IN 2007-2008 (in %)

	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
ST	9.52	10.10	10.04	3.22	2.71	2.90
SC	18.95	21.28	21.03	13.44	14.72	14.23
OBC	41.11	43.15	42.93	33.40	36.48	35.32
GEN	30.42	25.47	26.00	49.93	46.08	47.54
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

In table 2.18, OBC has been included in the others category. In these three categories migration rate was the highest for SC followed by others and ST Categories in rural areas. It means that almost 23.13% of SC (in total SC population) was migrants in rural sector in 1993 followed by 22.91% of general. In male category, migration rate was highest for the others social group followed by ST and SC. In female category, migration rate was same as in the case of the total migrants in different social groups.

Table 2.18: MIGRATION RATE OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS IN 1993

	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
ST	6.21	36.38	20.90	19.72	34.59	27.05
SC	6.03	41.55	23.13	21.35	36.49	28.52
GENERAL	6.61	40.19	22.91	24.52	38.62	31.17
TOTAL	6.44	40.06	22.74	23.89	38.17	30.64

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

In urban sector, scenario was little bit different, as migration rate for total migrant population was the highest for others followed by SC and ST. Trends were same for the male and female categories in the urban sector. It simply meant that in urban sector others castes were the dominant migrants group in comparison to the rural migrants (Table 2.18).

Table 2.19: MIGRATION RATE OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS IN 2007-08

	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
ST	4.67	43.95	23.78	28.79	43.00	35.59
SC	4.86	48.24	25.99	23.47	44.66	33.74
OBC	5.11	46.78	25.54	23.03	43.75	33.06
GEN	6.81	50.64	28.13	28.95	47.73	37.92
GEN+OBC	5.71	48.14	26.46	26.25	45.88	35.69
Total	5.42	47.70	26.06	25.91	45.62	35.39

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

In table 2.19, the migration rate of 2007-08 has been depicted. It was highest for others (including OBC) in rural sector as well as urban sector. Among female in rural sector, 48.24% of SC female were migrants that was higher than others (including OBC) with 48.14%. Among male in rural sector with 5.71%, others were prominent. In urban sector, migration rate of female was highest for the generals (including OBC) but within male it was highest for the ST. Migration rate in rural sector and urban sector has

increased for each social group for both male and female other than the migration rate of male over the time (1993-2007).

2.4 DURATION OF STAY OF MIGRANTS

Table 2.20: DURATION OF MIGRANTS IN 1993 (in %)

Years	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
<1 year	11.96	2.55	3.92	5.47	3.72	4.44
1 year	6.69	3.88	4.30	6.42	5.13	5.66
2to 4	21.17	12.86	14.08	21.42	17.11	18.88
5to9	19.91	15.60	16.23	19.96	18.78	19.27
10 and above	40.27	65.11	61.48	46.73	55.26	51.75
total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

The proportion of migrants increased with the increase in duration of migration in both rural and urban areas in 1993 (Table 2.20), also for female in both rural and urban sector but for male in rural sector the trend was slightly different. Male migrants with duration of less than a year (11.96%) were more than the duration of 1 year (6.69%) and duration with 2 to 4 years (21.17%) were more than the duration with 5 to 9 years (19.91%). Female migrants in 10 years and above duration were proportionately more than the male in same duration in the case of both urban and rural sector (Table 2.20).

Table 2.21: DURATION OF MIGRANTS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS IN 2007-08 (in %)

Years	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
<1 year	7.86	1.30	2.00	5.64	3.12	4.07
1 year	8.72	3.60	4.14	7.03	4.32	5.34
2to 4	24.25	10.83	12.25	22.74	16.26	18.72
5to9	18.76	14.69	15.12	20.15	17.49	18.50
10 and above	40.40	69.57	66.49	44.44	58.81	53.36
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

In 2007-08, the proportion of total internal migrants increased with increase in different durational classes in rural sector. The same was true for the female but for male proportion of migrants in 2 to 4 years duration (24.25%) was higher than the duration of 5 to 9 years of duration (18.76%). The same situation was true for male migrants in urban areas (22.74% and 20.15% respectively). It has affected the proposition for overall migrants in the same duration classes (18.72% and 18.50% respectively).

Compared to the 1993, in 2007-08 the proportional growth in total internal migration in rural areas occurred only for the highest duration of 10 and above other than that there was proportional decline in all other durational periods (Table 2.20 and Table 2.21). This same trend was followed in the case of female migrants in rural areas but for male there was proportional decline only in the duration of less than a year and between 5 to 9 years. Other than these durations, there was proportional increase. In urban areas, the growth trends of male migrants were in the reverse direction; proportionate increase in lower durations and decline in the highest one (that is 10 years and above).

2.5 MIGRATION WITHIN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

Table 2.22 and Table 2.23 show migration rate within different age groups according to sex and sector. In 1993, the highest migration rate was in of age group the 36-65 years in both rural sector and urban sector. It was also true for the female migration in rural sector but for male it was highest within the above 65 years of age group. In urban sector, both for female and male it was highest within 36 to 65 years of age group. The proportion of migrant in different age-groups has shown different trends. Majority of the migrants were from the age-group of 15 to 35 years irrespective of sex and sector (Table 1.22). In year 2007-08 trends of migration rate and proportion of migrants in different age-groups were almost same in both of the sectors (Table 2.23).

Table 2.22: MIGRATION RATE WITHIN DIFFERENT AGE GROUP IN 1993

AGE GROUP	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
0-6	5.45	1.10	1.74	3.80	2.33	2.93
	1.93	2.40	2.16	5.74	5.73	5.74
7-14	12.72	1.98	3.55	10.10	5.78	7.56
	4.01	4.22	4.11	13.10	11.97	12.56
15-35	42.34	52.19	50.75	46.75	50.32	48.85
	7.64	57.68	32.07	28.05	48.43	37.66
36-65	35.14	40.71	39.89	35.76	37.79	36.96
	9.89	68.20	38.78	36.49	60.80	48.06
above 65	4.35	4.03	4.07	3.59	3.78	3.70
	10.45	61.02	34.76	34.80	53.67	44.12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
	6.45	40.07	22.74	23.91	38.17	30.65

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table 2.23: MIGRATION RATE WITHIN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS IN 2007-08

Age	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
0-6	5.56	0.49	1.03	3.01	1.63	2.16
	1.93	1.61	1.78	6.60	6.37	6.49
7-14	13.45	1.42	2.70	8.77	4.37	6.04
	3.71	3.77	3.74	14.40	13.28	13.88
15-35	38.93	46.82	45.98	46.26	44.63	45.25
	6.00	61.49	33.55	29.63	50.79	39.77
36-65	36.25	46.07	45.02	37.85	44.69	42.10
	7.43	79.12	43.34	34.04	68.41	50.87
above 65	5.81	5.20	5.27	4.11	4.67	4.46
	9.57	73.95	41.32	33.65	62.07	47.92
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
	5.41	47.70	26.06	25.90	45.61	35.39

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

2.6 DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MPCE

Table 2.24 shows the distribution MPCE classes of total migrants according to their social group in rural sector. More than 60% of the migrants were uppermost 30% of consumption bracket and lower 30% constituted only 6.17% of total migrant.

Table 2.24: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE CLASSES OF RURAL MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO SOCIAL GROUP IN 1993

RURAL	ST		SC		OTHERS		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
<65	1.30	1.75	1.42	1.63	1.12	1.36	1.20	1.45	1.42
65-80	0.33	0.93	0.80	0.67	0.50	0.40	0.54	0.51	0.51
80-95	1.12	2.03	1.28	1.85	0.73	1.01	0.88	1.29	1.23
95-110	1.20	4.13	5.18	4.87	1.54	2.44	2.23	3.14	3.01
LOWER	3.95	8.84	8.67	9.02	3.89	5.21	4.85	6.40	6.17
110-125	1.46	4.96	3.20	4.59	2.31	2.67	2.40	3.32	3.18
125-140	21.14	11.69	6.52	8.06	5.16	5.81	7.09	6.88	6.91
140-160	19.64	16.60	10.98	13.21	6.28	10.07	8.60	11.40	10.99
160-180	13.59	13.36	10.74	13.02	9.00	10.95	9.83	11.64	11.37
MIDDLE	55.83	46.62	31.45	38.87	22.74	29.50	27.91	33.23	32.45
180-215	12.20	19.01	20.35	21.97	15.58	21.05	16.18	21.05	20.34
215-280	14.48	15.56	20.19	17.51	19.38	20.10	19.03	19.09	19.08
280-385	9.98	7.72	11.60	9.28	21.79	16.51	18.53	14.07	14.72
>385	3.56	2.25	7.74	3.35	16.61	7.64	13.49	6.17	7.24
UPPER	40.22	44.54	59.88	52.11	73.37	65.30	67.23	60.37	61.37
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Social groups were broadly classified in to three categories as ST, SC and others and further these social groups were sub-divided into male and female. In ST category,

there were proportionately high female migrants in upper 30% and lower 30% consumption bracket than the male.

In SC category, female were proportionately more in the lower 30% and middle 40% but in 'others' category female were proportionately more in middle 40% and upper 30% consumption basket than the male migrants. Among all of them, migrants from others caste group were proportionately more than the migrants from ST and SC. Migrants from ST were relatively more from the middle consumption bracket relatively to other two groups (table 2.24). In 64th round of NSSO there were broadly four social groups divided on the basis of caste but to make it comparable with the 49th round OBC were included in others (Table 2.25).

As of in 1993, the most of migrants in 2007-08 were also in the lower 30% and middle 40% consumption bracket. But opposite to the 1993, in 2007-08 there were proportionately very less female migrants from ST in upper 30% consumption bracket. This trend was not only reflected for female from ST but it was true for other groups also. Most of the female migrants were from the lower 30% or middle 40% of consumption bracket in all social groups.

Table 2.25: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE DECILE CLASSES OF RURAL MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR SOCIAL GROUP IN 2007-08

RURAL	ST		SC		OBC		OTHERS		OTHERS+OBC		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P
0-10	8.43	17.54	6.45	11.82	4.42	7.07	2.40	4.39	3.56	6.08	4.57	8.46	8.04
10_20	9.88	13.62	7.57	11.44	5.47	8.84	3.02	5.64	4.43	7.65	5.54	9.06	8.69
20-30	11.48	11.89	9.63	12.06	4.99	9.13	3.75	6.45	4.46	8.13	6.11	9.35	9.00
LOWER	29.79	43.06	23.64	35.32	14.88	25.04	9.17	16.48	12.45	21.86	16.22	26.86	25.73
30-40	10.11	11.78	9.22	10.34	5.65	9.97	4.13	6.96	5.00	8.85	6.29	9.46	9.13
40-50	6.58	10.27	8.86	10.86	7.17	10.34	4.61	8.33	6.08	9.59	6.66	9.93	9.58
50-60	10.17	8.51	10.28	10.02	8.42	10.97	6.14	9.05	7.45	10.26	8.24	10.03	9.84
60-70	7.48	8.49	8.75	9.23	8.13	10.53	6.71	10.04	7.53	10.35	7.75	9.92	9.69
MIDDLE	34.34	39.04	37.11	40.46	29.37	41.81	21.59	34.38	26.06	39.05	28.94	39.35	38.24
70-80	6.96	7.41	10.74	9.49	10.31	11.54	9.65	12.08	10.03	11.74	9.87	10.82	10.72
80-90	12.57	6.26	11.77	8.55	12.06	10.59	15.83	15.75	13.67	12.51	13.20	11.04	11.27
90-100	16.33	4.23	16.74	6.19	33.38	11.03	43.75	21.31	37.79	14.85	31.76	11.93	14.04
UPPER	35.87	17.90	39.25	24.22	55.75	33.15	69.24	49.15	61.49	39.09	54.84	33.79	36.03
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Most of the male migrants were from the upper 30% consumption bracket. Total migrants from the OBC and others group were relatively more from the upper 30% of consumption bracket than the SC and ST. In the OBC and others groups, most of the male migrants (more than 30%) were from the uppermost 10% of the consumption basket. Over this period, the proportions of migrants have increased in the lower consumption bracket this tendency was within all social groups.

Table 2.26: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE CLASSES OF URBAN MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO SOCIAL GROUPS IN 1993

URBAN	ST		SC		OTHERS		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P
<90	2.45	1.37	0.86	1.66	1.17	1.37	1.16	1.41	1.31
90-110	0.60	1.93	1.63	1.55	0.40	1.03	0.57	1.13	0.90
110-135	2.26	3.25	2.99	5.12	1.10	2.47	1.38	2.87	2.26
135-160	3.06	7.72	5.45	7.76	1.82	3.03	2.33	3.85	3.23
LOWER	8.37	14.26	10.92	16.09	4.49	7.91	5.44	9.26	7.69
160-185	3.42	6.61	5.22	7.61	3.27	4.38	3.53	4.91	4.34
185-215	20.23	24.47	12.46	18.77	7.41	11.36	8.41	12.82	11.01
215-255	17.53	20.10	13.82	14.65	8.33	10.23	9.30	11.16	10.40
255-310	15.81	12.83	16.46	14.68	11.49	13.68	12.26	13.79	13.16
MIDDLE	57.00	64.02	47.96	55.71	30.50	39.65	33.50	42.68	38.91
310-385	5.96	7.19	11.26	12.00	11.38	11.36	11.22	11.32	11.28
385-520	15.45	8.46	19.48	12.58	26.18	21.68	25.02	19.98	22.05
520-700	7.64	3.83	5.60	2.07	11.74	8.98	10.82	7.84	9.07
>700	5.58	2.23	4.78	1.56	15.71	10.42	14.00	8.91	11.00
UPPER	34.63	21.71	41.12	28.20	65.01	52.44	61.06	48.05	53.40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table 2.26 and table 2.27 are showing the MPCE distribution of urban migrants respectively in 1993 and 2007-08. Within ST and SC, most of the male as well as female migrants were from the middle 40% of consumption bracket and also these proportions were more than the case of rural migration over the same time period. However, within 'others,' most of the male as well as female were from upper 30% of consumption bracket (Table 2.26).

However in 2007-08, under ST, most of the male migrants were from upper 30% and most of the female were from middle 40% consumption bracket. But, within SC and OBC, most of the male as well as female were from middle 40% of consumption bracket. Within 'others,' most of the male migrants were from upper consumption basket but most of the female were from middle consumption basket (Table 2.27).

Table 2.27: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE DECILE CLASSES OF URBAN MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR SOCIAL GROUP IN 2007-08

URBAN	ST		SC		OBC		OTHERS		OTHERS+OBC		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
0-10	9.10	12.76	8.01	16.87	3.74	9.65	1.79	4.27	2.57	6.64	3.51	8.32	6.49
10_20	6.23	12.42	7.30	13.07	8.03	12.31	3.02	5.54	5.03	8.53	5.38	9.30	7.81
20-30	3.60	8.61	9.42	12.17	8.58	12.04	3.53	6.15	5.55	8.75	6.01	9.25	8.02
LOWER	18.92	33.80	24.73	42.11	20.36	34.01	8.34	15.95	13.16	23.93	14.90	26.87	22.33
30-40	6.35	8.15	9.18	11.56	8.94	12.05	4.68	6.76	6.39	9.10	6.76	9.44	8.42
40-50	7.14	8.97	13.29	11.79	10.75	11.11	7.11	8.56	8.56	9.68	9.15	9.97	9.66
50-60	11.86	9.47	12.97	11.51	10.53	9.89	9.43	10.57	9.87	10.27	10.35	10.43	10.40
60-70	12.93	13.37	12.50	8.18	11.00	9.33	12.12	11.55	11.67	10.57	11.82	10.29	10.87
MIDDLE	38.27	39.96	47.93	43.03	41.22	42.38	33.34	37.44	36.50	39.62	38.09	40.14	39.36
70-80	14.98	8.46	11.66	6.38	12.96	9.13	14.43	13.61	13.84	11.63	13.58	10.77	11.84
80-90	13.90	9.80	9.20	5.66	13.30	7.80	17.46	14.47	15.79	11.53	14.85	10.61	12.22
90-100	13.93	7.98	6.49	2.82	12.17	6.68	26.43	18.53	20.71	13.29	18.58	11.61	14.26
UPPER	42.81	26.24	27.34	14.86	38.42	23.61	58.32	46.61	50.34	36.45	47.01	32.99	38.32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSS

Summary

Trends and patterns in census 1991 and 2001-

Researchers like Kundu and Gupta (1996) and few others have shown that prior to the 1991, there has been a decreasing trend in overall migration in India. On the contrary, the recent data of 2001 census or 64th round of NSSO have indicated different trends. Between 1991 and 2001, the decadal growth rate of migration was higher compared to the decadal growth rate of population. The decadal growth in migration was relatively more for male migrants compared to female migrants both in rural as well as urban sector. Overall, growth in migration was relatively more in favour of urban sector than in the rural sector in male as well as female category.

The New Economic Policy (1991) has opened up shackles of restrictions in the fields of trade, foreign direct investments and demolished the licence raj. It has the sped the arena of industrialisation and urbanisation in some selected regions. These specific growing areas pulled migrants towards urbanised and industrialised regions. Consequently, it has increased the rate of migration that may be explained in terms of the increased regional inequalities, it would be treated in depth as part of chapter four. The erroneous reporting of the duration of stay in census 2001, especially in 10 to 20 years and more than 20years of duration to gain the benefits relating to tenurial status,

accessibility of amenities etc can also be attributed to the increased migration rate. (Kundu and Sarangi, 2007). The society being predominantly patriarchal in nature and female are supposed to be confined to household. It could be one of the explanation why male are the only source of income generation. The employment elasticity of agriculture has been decreasing for several years but it was after 1991 that these changes became more evident. Earlier, the agriculture sector employed more than 70% of rural population, is presently subsisting less than 57% of rural people. Thus, the decreasing employment opportunities in rural sector and increasing opportunities in urban sector attracted more people towards urban areas.

Though, the growth of migrants in urban sector was more than the rural sector; rural sector still is main source and destination area for migrants compared to urban sector in 1991 and 2001. One of the reasons is for the sake of 'marriage' of female. Nearly more than 72% of population lives in rural sector, therefore most of the marriages will be in rural sectors. The migration of agricultural labourers to agriculture dominated areas mainly as seasonal or short period migrants is probably another explanation to it.

In urban areas, People have better facilities than rural areas and those adapted to these facilities would be never select rural areas for migration other than the conditions where returns would be relatively higher than their sacrifices. The urban to urban migration mainly increased for inter-district and inter-state migration. Premi (1990) has quoted the possible reason for this as the relative scarcity of technical institutions or centres of higher education in some districts¹⁰. The increase in female migration from rural to rural areas can be seen as marriage related. Growth in rural to urban sector was basically for the reason of employment that was relatively more prominent for male migrants than female.

The Shift of male migration from rural sector to urban sector after 1991 seems to indicate the decreasing elasticity of employment in agriculture sector and increased opportunities in urban sector. The higher proportion of intra-state migration shows that distance still matters. A diverse factor like differences in culture, language and transportation problems still prohibits people to migrate to long distances other than family commitments. The fact that most of the migrants preferred intra-state migration and within it they preferred intra-district migration than inter-district signifies the factors

¹⁰Premi (1990) as quoted in Bhagat and lusome (2006)

mentioned above. Even though, if we compare intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migration, the proportion of migrants in the case of inter-state is lowest among all. The growth of inter-state migration increased probably due to the relatively improved transportation and communication. Bhagat and Lusome (2006) have given the reasons of inflation in the proportion of inter-state migration due to the creation of three new states in 2000. The above trends were consistent with the NSSO 49th round and 64th rounds.

Trends and patterns in different NSSO rounds

After 1993 there is increasing trends of total migration. As the proportion in total migrants, in all the three rounds from 1993, female migrants were almost three times those of male migrants. There was decline in the proportion of female migrants between 1993 and 1999 but increased after that. In this period male migration has increased both in rural and urban sectors. Over the time between 1993 and 2007-08 migration rate of female migrants increased more than the male migrants. Rural male migration declined but rural female migration increased more than to offset the decline caused by male migration during this period. In urban sector migration rate of both male and female increased with relatively more in the case of female migrants.

Other category within the social groups (including OBC) was the dominant in total migration as compare to SC and ST. Over the time (1993-2007) 'others' category and ST migration in rural sectors increased but declined in urban sector. Contrary to this trend, SC migration increased in urban sector but declined in rural sector over the period of time but this change was not very significant. After the analysis of the cross tabulation of reasons of migration and different social groups; it was found that the others category and ST migration in rural areas increased primarily because of the marriage reason (predominantly in female). Opposed to the overall trends, ST rural male migration declined but urban male migration increased over the time.

In 1993, the migration rate was highest for SC in 1993 and for Others in 2007-08. In urban sector migration rate was highest within the Others in both of the years. In male, it was highest in the Others in both rural and urban sector in 1993 but in 2007-08 it was highest in ST in urban sector but in rural sector it was highest in Others. Within female, migration rate was highest for SC in rural sector and Others in urban sector in both years. A strong correlation was found between belonging to SC or ST and being

poor, illiterate and asset less (Deshingkar and Start, 2003)¹¹. Most of the SC or ST migrants work as agricultural labourers or do the pity jobs in urban sector causing their pathetic situation.

The proportion of migrants increased with the increase in the duration of migration in both rural and urban sector. Over this period, there was growth in the duration of 10 years and above only and decline in other durations. In the case of male, there was decline in the case of less than a year and 5-9 years categories over the time in rural sector but in urban sector proportionate increase in lesser duration and decline in the highest one. According to the age-group classification, the proportion of migration was highest for the 15 to 35 years of group irrespective of sector and sex. So, it seems that young generation has more tendencies to migrate.

Classification of migrants according to different MPCE classes

In rural sector, more than 60% of migrants were in the uppermost 30% of consumption bracket. In all social groups the proportion of both male and female migrants in upper consumption bracket has declined in course of the time. Migrants from the other social groups were relatively more than the SC and ST in upper consumption bracket. Most of the male migrants in all social groups were from upper consumption bracket but most of the female migrants were from lower or middle consumption bracket. During this time, both within SC and ST, there was decline in the proportion of female migrants in the upper consumption bracket and that was more than their male counterparts.

In urban sector, within ST and SC, most of the male and female were from the middle consumption bracket. Only in 2007-08, most of the male migrants within ST were from upper consumption bracket. Within Others, most of the male and female were from the upper consumption bracket but during this phase the proportion of female migrants in Others has declined in upper consumption bracket.

Economic deprivation is not the most critical factor in the migration decision in contemporary time. Most of the migrants were from the upper strata of monthly consumption expenditure in both rural and urban sector in 1999-2000 (Kundu and Sarangi, 2007). The results from 49th round and 64th rounds are consistent with the results of past Indian studies. The fact that there is higher degree of correlation between those belonging to SC, ST and they being poor or asset less is helpful in interpreting

¹¹DeshingkarPriya and Daniel Start,'Seasonal migration for livelihood in India: coping, accumulation and exclusion', working paper prepared as a part of the ODI Livelihood options.

some of the phenomenon discussed above. Most of the SC and ST male or female were from lower or middle strata of MPCE in contrary to the most of the male and female migrants within others group were from upper MPCE strata. Most of the female migration is associated with marriages or associational migration, so their association with MPCE classes can not clarified with certainty other than the reason of family migration mainly in construction related works. Male migration takes place mainly for the reason of livelihood. Lower cast or class people migrated mostly into informal sector mainly because of mass level illiteracy, imperfect knowledge about labour market etc. The presence of opportunities in urban sectors with high cost of access and survival mainly people from high MPCE entered into labour markets or migrate for other reasons.

CHAPTER 3

TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION IN INDIA

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

Stylized facts emerged from the past experiences of the now developed economies that there was immense contribution of shift in labour from the low productive primary sector towards highly productive industrial and service sector in the 19th and the early 20th centuries. Rensis-Fei, Lewis etc, has characterize the process of economic development itself as a process of labour transfer from lower to high productive sector. Shifting of the labour force from the low to the high productive sector is also associated with the movement of population from the rural to the urban areas.

Share of urban population is consistently increasing in the total population. Facts also show that much of this increase in the urban population is concentrated in few cities and states. Many factors have contributed in this increase in the urban population. However, rural-urban migration has been viewed as a significant contributory factor in the growth of the urban population. Out of myriad of factors decreasing employment elasticity of agricultural sector is a significant factor that forced rural people to migrate towards urban centres.

In India employment is expanding in those areas which already have presence of significant level of opportunities and diversified manpower which has been discussed in the 5th chapter. Given the incapacity of rural economy to generate the enough employment opportunities for the growing population of working age, people are migrating in search of the job from rural and backward areas to the urban centres. Assimilating capacity of destinations especially in terms of opportunities plays an important role in determining the several characteristics of migrants. For example area where employment opportunities is as such which requires skilled/educated workers will attract people from other areas who are relatively more educated and equipped as compared to those area which do not require any specific skill.

Male migration for employment is not a new phenomenon in the Indian subcontinent. But, feminization of the labour force gained momentum only after the Second World War. During 1970s with the demand for labour in the newly

industrialising nations (like Asian Tigers) the immigration became state sponsored projects. This demand for labour was fulfilled by the third world countries. Women thus migrated to work in export processing zones in the Asian region, as domestic labour and in the entertainment and sex industries¹².

Data on migration has been collected in separate block of employment – unemployment survey only from 43rd round of NSSO. 49th round was very comprehensive survey on migration along with housing condition. In this round data were collected on the 13 reasons of migration. In 55th round of NSSO also data were collected on these 13 reasons of migration. In 64th round of NSSO survey data were collected on 17 reasons of migration. In 49th round and 55th round of NSSO out of 13 classes 5 classes were treated as ‘employment related’ but in 64th round one more class has been added to it. Persons who were not already in employment at the time of leaving the last usual place of residence when migrate to another village/town in search of employment are considered as migrated in search of employment. It included: I) in search of employment, II) in search of better employment, III) to take up employment/better employment, IV) transfer of service/contract and V) proximity to place of work. In 64th round one more class added in it as VI) business.

In 1981 census, the scope of enquiry on migration was further by collecting information on reason for migration from place of past residence included in 1981 census was (a) Employment (b) Education (c) Family Moved (d) Marriage (e) Other. In 1991 census, two more reason namely “Business” and “Natural Calamities” like drought, floods etc. were added. From census 1991 and 2001; data on percentage of in migrants, reasons for migration, trends and pattern of in- migration for employment would be collected according to different stream, sex and social groups and would be compared. In 2001, the reasons for migration have been classified into seven broad groups – work/employment, business, education, marriage, moved at birth, moved with family and others. The data on reasons for migration are useful to understand the motivational factors behind movement of people.

The section to be followed explains the trends and patterns of employment related migration according to NSS data. The next also tried to view the same with the census.

¹² Sadhana Arya and Anupma Roy in ‘poverty, gender and migration’, sage publication (women and migration in India, volume II), 2007

We have also tried to see the possible explanatory variable for employment related migration through logistic regression analysis. Last section summarised the chapter.

3.2 TRENDS AND PATTERNS (AS PER NSSO):

Table 3.1 clearly shows that the employment related migration was relatively dominant in the case of male migrants in rural sector. In 1993 'to take up employment or better employment' was the main reason among the employment related components in rural areas for male but in 1999 and 2007-08 round the main reason was in the search of employment. The same trend was in the case of female migrants in rural sector. The glaring thing about employment related migration in rural sector was the fact that the proportion of employment related migration declined between 1993 and 1999 for both male and female migrants and between 1999 and 2007-08 for male migrants. It has increased for female migrants after 1999 as opposite to the male migrants.

Table3.1: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL MIGRATION IN TOTAL MIGRATION

RURAL	MALE			FEMALE		
	49th	55th	64th	49th	55th	64th
1 in search of employment	5.20	6.40	4.60	0.50	0.20	1
2 in search of better employment to take up employment/better	12.30	10.40	9.60	1.30	0.40	2
3 employment	20.50	6.50	8.10	5.10	0.20	2
4 transfer of service/contract	8.10	6	3.60	1.30	0.20	1
5 proximity to place of work	1.60	1	1	1	0	1
6 business	x	x	1.70	x	x	0%

Source: report no 533 of 64th round of NSSO

Table3.2: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED URBAN MIGRATION IN TOTAL MIGRATION

URBAN	MALE			FEMALE		
	49th	55th	64th	49th	55th	64th
1 in search of employment	8.60	17	15.10	1.30	0.70	0.60
2 in search of better employment to take up employment/better	12.90	15.60	16.50	1.40	0.80	0.60
3 employment	6.10	9.20	13	1.20	0.50	0.90
4 transfer of service /contract	12.20	9.10	6.80	0.60	0.90	0.30
5 proximity to place of work	1.70	1	1	0.40	0.10	0.20
6 Business	x	x	3	x	x	0.10

Source: report no 533 of 64th round of NSSO

Table 3.2 also shows the dominance of employment related migration among male migrants relative to the female migrants in the urban sector. In the urban sector 'in search of employment' was the main component of employment related migration in all three rounds of 1993, 1999-2000 and 2007-08. The proportion of employment related

migration in urban sector has increased since 1993 for male migrants but it is decreasing for the female migrants since 1993.

In rural sector over the time all the components of employment related migration has shown sign of decline for male (1993 to 2007-08), especially to take up employment or better employment and transfer of services. For female in search of employment or in search of better employment has shown increasing trends. However, other components have shown declining trends or stagnancy (over 1993 and 2007-08). In urban sector for male, in search of employment, in search of better employment and to take up better employment or employment has shown increased proportion. In the case of female all the component of employment related migration has declined (over 1993 and 2007-08).

As in all previous rounds; marriage was the dominant reason for migration in both 1993 and 2007-08 mainly due to the heavily biasness in the favour of female migration due to the reason of marriages in both rural (relatively higher weight in rural areas than urban) and urban areas (Table 3.3 and Table 3.4). Migration due to the reason of marriage followed by migration of parent/earning member of the family for both rounds and also for both rural and urban sectors were the dominant reason for the female migration.

Table3.3: EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION SREAM IN 1993 (in %)

REASONS	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
in search of employment	5.50	0.20	0.97	17.24	0.88	7.61
in search of better employment	15.74	0.55	2.77	17.62	1.12	7.91
to take up employment/ better employment	7.95	0.48	1.57	9.30	0.56	4.16
transfer of service /contract	6.01	0.40	1.22	8.88	0.47	3.93
proximity to place of work	1.51	0.06	0.27	0.85	0.14	0.43
EMPLOYMENT	36.71	1.68	6.79	53.89	3.17	24.04
studies	3.82	0.30	0.81	6.90	1.88	3.94
acquisition of house/flat	3.27	0.20	0.65	2.65	0.69	1.49
housing problem	3.19	0.28	0.71	1.61	0.39	0.89
social/political problem	4.89	0.68	1.30	1.90	0.85	1.28
health	0.59	0.06	0.14	0.28	0.09	0.17
marriage	9.85	88.09	76.67	2.04	57.92	34.93
movements of parents/earning member	28.32	7.31	10.37	26.77	32.71	30.27
others	9.34	1.40	2.56	3.96	2.31	2.99
total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

The proportion of migration due to the reason of marriage has increased for both rural and urban areas over the time between 1993 and 2007-08 but the proportion has decreased for employment related migrations during the same period in both rural (became almost half) and urban areas. On the other hand proportion of migration due to the reason of migration of parents etc has decreased in rural areas and also in urban areas.

Both in rural and urban areas 'employment' was the prominent reason of migration for male migrants (with 28.83% in rural areas and 55.87% in urban areas) followed by the 'migration of family member'. The most remarkable thing was decrease in the proportion of employment related migration over time between 1993 and 2007-08 for both male and female in both rural as well as urban areas (Table 3.3 and Table 3.4). The proportion of migrants especially in the case of rural male migrants, migration for the reason of studies has increased significantly over time (from 3.82% to 10.80%). In all other cases other than urban male migrants proportion for the reason of studies has more or less increased over the time (from 1993 to 2007-08).

Table3.4: REASON FOR MIGRATION IN 2007-2008 (in %)

REASONS	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
in search of employment	4.66	0.13	0.61	15.14	0.62	6.14
in search of better employment	9.66	0.18	1.18	16.55	0.59	6.65
business	1.73	0.03	0.21	2.99	0.09	1.19
to take up employment\better employment	8.15	0.16	1.01	13.34	0.86	5.60
transfer of services\contract	3.63	0.07	0.45	6.79	0.30	2.77
proximity to place of work	0.99	0.06	0.16	1.05	0.20	0.52
EMPLOYMENT	28.83	0.63	3.62	55.87	2.65	22.87
Studies	10.80	0.52	1.61	6.81	2.25	3.98
natural disaster	1.21	0.09	0.21	0.21	0.10	0.14
social\political problems	2.44	0.23	0.47	0.66	0.29	0.43
displacement by development project	0.61	0.05	0.11	0.37	0.12	0.21
acquisition of own house\flat	4.22	0.27	0.69	3.37	0.92	1.85
housing problem	3.91	0.29	0.68	1.58	0.59	0.96
health care	1.15	0.10	0.21	0.40	0.15	0.25
post retirement	2.59	0.01	0.28	0.66	0.03	0.27
marriage	9.51	91.65	82.96	1.44	61.12	38.45
migration of parent\learning member	22.38	4.47	6.37	25.26	29.59	27.94
Others	12.36	1.67	2.80	3.38	2.20	2.65
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

3.3 .1 TRENDS AND PATTERNS SOCIALGROUP WISE (49th ROUND)

Table3.5 below is showing the both the pattern and also the possible reasons behind migration for each of the social group during 1993.

A) Scheduled tribe-

The overall proportions of reasons for migration are heavily biased in favour of marriage due to the higher weightage of marriage in the case of female. Other than marriage the reason of employment was the major reason to migrate in rural sector. In the urban sector it was the movements of the parents or earning members of the family that was the dominant reason behind migration. For female, other than marriage the movement of parents or earning member was the most important reason in the case of urban sector and also in rural sector (but the proportion was significantly higher in the case of urban sector).

Table3.5: REASON FOR MIGRATION AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS IN 1993

	SECTOR	ST			SC			OTHERS		
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
in search of employment	R	3.44	0.29	0.77	5.67	0.28	1.00	5.72	0.15	0.98
	U	12.43	1.07	5.28	18.85	1.06	8.08	17.12	0.84	7.60
in search of better employment	R	10.25	0.83	2.27	17.78	0.64	2.95	15.89	0.48	2.77
	U	24.38	3.37	11.16	22.30	1.90	9.96	16.69	0.90	7.46
to take up employment/ better employment	R	30.61	3.03	7.22	5.57	0.25	0.97	5.27	0.19	0.94
	U	10.87	0.06	4.07	10.25	0.55	4.38	9.06	0.58	4.10
transfer of service /contract	R	3.38	0.10	0.60	4.40	0.48	1.01	6.87	0.41	1.37
	U	7.24	0.85	3.22	7.53	0.26	3.13	9.15	0.49	4.09
proximity to place of work	R	1.73	0.13	0.37	1.02	0.04	0.17	1.62	0.05	0.28
	U	0.37	0.08	0.19	0.65	0.12	0.33	0.90	0.15	0.46
EMPLOYMENT	R	49.42	4.39	11.24	34.45	1.68	6.10	35.37	1.28	6.34
	U	55.29	5.44	23.91	59.59	3.90	25.88	52.91	2.96	23.71
Studies	R	8.40	0.47	1.67	3.24	0.12	0.54	3.31	0.34	0.78
	U	12.96	2.01	6.06	4.78	1.09	2.55	7.05	2.01	4.10
Marriage	R	10.18	87.58	75.81	11.03	88.54	78.07	9.48	88.04	76.39
	U	2.60	64.42	41.52	1.72	64.85	39.93	2.06	56.48	33.88
movements of parents/earning member	R	22.37	5.46	8.03	28.78	7.34	10.24	29.12	7.55	10.75
	U	24.71	25.43	25.16	26.05	27.23	26.76	26.98	33.93	31.04
Others	R	9.62	2.11	3.26	22.50	2.32	5.05	22.72	2.80	5.75
	U	4.44	2.71	3.35	7.86	2.94	4.88	11.00	4.62	7.27
TOTAL	R	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	U	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

For male, employment was the most important reason both in rural and urban sector with the proportion of more than 49%. Within employment the reason to take up employment or better employment was the most important reason in rural sector (with proportion of more than 30%) but in the case of urban sector it was in search of better

employment (with proportion of more than 24%) which is significant reason for migration.

B) Scheduled caste-

In the case of overall migration the reason of movements of parents of earning members was the most important reason other than the reason of marriage both in the case of rural (10.24%) and urban (26.76%) sectors. The reason of employment was the third most important reason. For female also the same trend was followed. In the case of male both in rural and urban sector employment was the major reason of migration with 59.59% in urban and 34.45% in rural sector. The second most important reason was movement of parents or earning members both in the case of rural and urban sector. Within employment for male the reason of in the search of employment or better employment was the main reason.

C) Others

In this case also there was same story as of in the case of scheduled caste.

3.3.2 TRENDS AND PATTERNS SOCIALGROUP WISE (64th ROUND)

Table 3.6 below shows the pattern and the possible for migration in 2007-08

A) Scheduled tribe

Other than marriage the reason of movements of parents or earning members was the most important reason for all and also for the female. For male migrants the reason of studies (with the proportion of 25.36%) was the most important in the case of rural sector but in urban sector the reason of employment was the major reason (with the proportion of 54.79%).

B) Scheduled caste

Other than the marriage the reason of movements of parents or earning member was the major reason for all and also for the female. But, for male the reason of employment was the most important reason with 57.16% in urban sector and 28.66% in rural sector.

C) Others

For all and female, movement of parents or earning members was the most important reason, other than the marriage. For male migrants employment was the most important reason with 55.70% in the case of urban sector and 29.47% in the case of rural sector.

Table 3.6: REASON OF MIGRATION FOR SOCIAL GROUPS IN 2007-08

REASONS	SECTOR	ST			SC			OTHERS		
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
in search of employment	R	3.35	0.18	0.50	5.08	0.13	0.61	4.73	0.12	0.63
	U	9.15	1.48	4.71	17.78	0.58	6.76	14.94	0.60	6.08
in search of better employment	R	10.67	0.28	1.32	9.85	0.19	1.11	9.48	0.16	1.18
	U	17.07	1.76	8.20	20.10	0.57	7.59	15.96	0.55	6.44
Business	R	0.23	0.00	0.03	0.74	0.05	0.12	2.19	0.03	0.27
	U	1.46	0.28	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.30	3.40	0.10	1.36
to take-up employment\better employment	R	5.68	0.17	0.73	9.04	0.14	0.99	8.24	0.17	1.05
	U	17.49	1.17	8.04	11.58	0.63	4.56	13.46	0.89	5.69
transfer of services\contract	R	3.98	0.08	0.47	2.91	0.07	0.34	3.78	0.07	0.47
	U	8.93	1.45	4.59	6.27	0.23	2.40	6.80	0.27	2.76
proximity to place of work	R	0.41	0.04	0.07	1.04	0.09	0.18	1.05	0.06	0.17
	U	0.69	0.07	0.33	0.61	0.18	0.33	1.14	0.21	0.56
EMPLOYMENT	R	24.31	0.76	3.12	28.66	0.68	3.36	29.47	0.60	3.77
	U	54.79	6.21	26.65	57.16	2.21	21.95	55.70	2.61	22.89
Studies	R	25.36	1.65	4.03	8.43	0.32	1.10	9.49	0.42	1.41
	U	17.84	7.06	11.59	4.69	1.85	2.87	6.72	2.16	3.91
Marriage	R	9.95	91.57	83.37	11.07	92.44	84.65	9.04	91.42	82.38
	U	1.14	50.58	29.78	1.48	62.16	40.36	1.44	61.27	38.42
migration of parent\earning member	R	16.93	3.48	4.83	23.31	3.82	5.69	22.85	4.82	6.80
	U	22.60	33.22	28.75	25.77	29.07	27.89	25.28	29.56	27.93
Others	R	23.45	2.64	4.94	26.63	2.94	5.02	29.14	2.74	5.64
	U	3.63	2.94	3.71	10.84	4.87	6.76	10.86	4.39	6.86
Total	R	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	U	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Table 3.5 and 3.6 are showing the trends of reasons of migration from 1993 to 2007-08. Proportion of employment related migration has declined in the case of male scheduled tribe as the proportion of studies related migration has increased over the time both in rural as well as urban sector (decline in proportion was more in the case of rural sector, became almost half). For female scheduled tribe migrant proportion of employment related migration has declined in the case of rural sector but increase in the case of urban sector.

The proportion of employment related migration has declined in the case of both male and female scheduled caste both in urban and rural sectors. In the case of others for male migrants the proportion of employment related migrants has increased in urban sector but declined in rural sector. For female in others group proportion of employment related migration has declined in both sector (Table 3.5 and Table 3.6).

3.3.3 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 49TH AND 64TH ROUNDS

Table 3.7 and Table 3.8 are showing the migration rate within social groups as a percentage of total migration within that particular social group.

Rural sector

In 1993 the employment related migration rate was as high as 49.24% of total male migrants in scheduled tribes in rural sector but over the time it became as low as 24.08% of total male ST migrants. In scheduled caste male migrants it became 28.44% from 34.34%. Within others migrants it became 29.15% from 35.25% of total male others category migrants. For female migrants of all social groups also the employment related migration rate declined drastically, almost became half of previous levels.

Table3.7: EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIRATION RATE AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MIGRATION WITHIN THESE GROUPS IN 1993

	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
ST	49.24	4.38	11.22	55.07	5.40	23.76
SC	34.34	1.68	6.09	59.52	3.88	25.82
OTHERS	35.25	1.28	6.32	52.78	2.95	23.64
TOTAL	36.52	1.67	6.76	53.73	3.16	23.95

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table3.8: EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIRATION RATE AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MIGRATION WITHIN THESE GROUPS IN 2007-08

	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
ST	24.08	0.76	3.11	54.33	6.19	26.49
SC	28.44	0.68	3.34	57.03	2.20	21.85
OBC	27.70	0.58	3.35	53.60	2.36	20.77
OTHERS	31.11	0.62	4.41	56.69	2.80	24.29
OTHERS+OBC	29.15	0.60	3.75	55.46	2.60	22.79
Total	28.53	0.63	3.60	55.63	2.64	22.76

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Urban sector

In urban sector the employment related migration rate for scheduled tribe male migrants was as high as 55.07% which declined slightly to 54.33% over time. Same was the trend in the case of male SC migrants (declined from 59.52% to 57.03%). But in the case of others male migrants, employment related migration increased from 52.78% to 55.46%. The employment related migration rate declined for female migrants in scheduled caste and others but increased for scheduled tribe. In overall trends

employment related migration has declined for all social groups but within scheduled tribe it has increased primarily because of female migrants.

3.4 STREAM WISE EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION:

In 1993 intra-district migration was major distance migration with only slight advantage over inter-district migration (36.40% and 36.26% respectively). In 2007-08 inter-district migration (37.05%) became dominant distance migration with sharp increase in inter-state migration (from 27.34% to 36.11%).

Table3.9: STREAM WISE EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION IN 1993 (in %)

	STREAM	M	F	P
INTRA-DISTRICT	R-R	15.20	29.99	17.13
	U-R	2.47	3.23	2.57
	R-U	12.44	10.17	12.14
	U-U	4.72	3.52	4.56
INTER-DISTRICT	R-R	6.95	9.97	7.34
	U-R	5.04	14.73	6.31
	R-U	14.61	9.39	13.93
	U-U	9.19	5.26	8.68
INTER-STATE	R-R	3.05	4.50	3.24
	U-R	3.01	1.46	2.80
	R-U	16.27	4.65	14.75
	U-U	7.07	3.15	6.55
	TOTAL	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table3.10: EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION STREAM IN 2007-2008 (in %)

	STREAM	M	F	P
INTRA-DISTRICT	R-R	8.60	20.08	9.67
	U-R	1.74	2.95	1.86
	R-U	11.70	10.56	11.59
	U-U	3.69	4.11	3.73
INTER-DISTRICT	R-R	4.68	8.73	5.06
	U-R	2.42	3.81	2.55
	R-U	16.41	16.44	16.41
	U-U	12.82	15.12	13.03
INTER-STATE	R-R	3.84	4.14	3.87
	U-R	1.42	1.70	1.45
	R-U	23.26	7.38	21.78
	U-U	9.42	4.98	9.01
	TOTAL	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round

For male migrants inter district (35.79%) migration was major distance migration in 1993 followed by intra-district migration (34.83%) and inter-state migration (37.94%) in 2007-08 followed by inter-district migration (36.33%). For female migrants intra-district migration (46.91%) was prominent one in 1993 followed by inter-district migration (39.35%) and inter-district migration (44.10%) in 2007-08 followed by intra-district migration (37.70%). For all three distance migration type; importance of urban areas increased from in 2007-08 as compared to 1993. Rural areas gained some importance only in the case of inter-state migration as proportion of rural to rural migration increased from 3.24% to 3.87% (Table 3.9 and Table 3.10).

3.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION

The proportion of both illiterate and literate in total employment related migration decreased over the time from 1993 to 2007-08 but proportion of educated migrants increased significantly for both rural and urban areas. The proportion of illiterate migrants was more in the case of rural areas (39.59% and 28.27%) relative to urban areas (13.39% and 13.39%) in years, 1993 and 2007-08 respectively.

Table 3.11: EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS IN 1993 (in %)

	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
Illiterate	32.27	66.97	39.59	17.46	40.64	19.25
Literate without formal schooling	1.13	0.67	1.03	1.19	1.16	1.19
Literate but below primary	15.12	12.02	14.46	8.09	7.46	8.04
Primary	15.46	6.30	13.53	14.85	7.61	14.29
Middle	10.97	3.98	9.49	15.50	6.03	14.77
Secondary	13.20	4.12	11.28	18.34	13.33	17.95
Higher secondary	5.64	3.65	5.22	7.46	7.88	7.49
Graduate and above	6.22	2.29	5.39	17.11	15.89	17.02
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

The proportion of female illiterate migrants was more than the male illiterate migrants in both rural as well as urban areas in both years. Opposite was the case in all other broad educational qualifications for both years. As we can see from the table in the later years female migrants have shown improvements over the male migrants. These trends have shows that the importance of education in employment related migration has increased significantly after 1993 for both male and female. In the case of graduate and above qualification, proportion of male was more than the female in 1993 (17.11% and

15.89%) but in 2007-08 it has changed in favour of female (21.20% and 26.14%). Proportion of migrants with higher education was relatively more in the case of urban areas for both male and female (Table 3.11 and Table 3.12).

Table3.12: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS IN 2007-2008

	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
Illiterate	24.21	50.22	28.27	11.91	32.56	13.39
Literate without any schooling	0.20	0.12	0.18	0.62	0.86	0.64
Literate without formal schooling	0.11	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12
Literate through TLC/AEC	0.08	1.07	0.23	0.16	0.35	0.18
Others	0.40	0.00	0.34	0.15	0.56	0.18
Literate with formal schooling including EGS	9.78	9.19	9.68	6.07	3.85	5.91
Total literate below primary	10.57	10.41	10.54	7.13	5.74	7.03
Primary	13.57	8.70	12.81	11.23	6.88	10.92
Upper primary/middle	17.12	7.03	15.55	18.17	8.14	17.45
Secondary	12.89	6.26	11.86	16.85	7.14	16.15
Higher secondary	6.21	3.57	5.80	9.14	6.20	8.93
Diploma/ certificate course	4.39	4.54	4.41	4.37	7.19	4.57
Graduate	8.02	7.56	7.95	15.05	18.60	15.30
Postgraduate and above	3.02	1.72	2.81	6.15	7.54	6.25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Table3.13: REASONS OF MIGRATION FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS OF EDUCATION IN 1993

Reason	SEX	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
In search of employment	M	9.94	7.85	12.74	14.33	17.39	9.53	12.64
	F	0.29	0.41	0.32	0.12	0.61	1.36	1.95
In search of better employment	M	24.91	15.87	17.37	14.65	15.13	10.08	6.77
	F	0.77	0.63	0.46	0.30	0.47	0.33	0.97
To take up employment/ better employment	M	5.49	10.90	8.81	6.75	9.16	11.15	13.97
	F	0.41	1.10	0.17	0.10	0.89	2.27	1.76
Transfer of service /contract	M	1.03	1.86	3.28	5.68	14.25	16.50	27.31
	F	0.22	0.49	0.29	0.67	1.34	2.12	3.06
Proximity to place of work	M	1.26	0.97	0.77	1.50	1.28	0.70	1.35
	F	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.17	0.27	0.36	0.05
EMPLOYMENT	M	42.63	37.45	42.97	42.91	57.20	47.95	62.04
	F	1.74	2.68	1.33	1.37	3.59	6.45	7.80
Studies	M	0.29	5.15	4.28	8.01	6.28	16.35	9.11
	F	0.03	1.58	1.31	1.40	1.88	6.78	4.82
Marriage	M	12.42	3.96	4.59	3.85	2.39	1.99	1.47
	F	87.40	68.97	72.65	70.99	66.43	55.03	52.88
Movements of parents/earning member	M	27.12	38.55	30.94	29.79	21.23	22.89	14.29
	F	8.24	22.26	21.28	22.27	24.32	28.31	30.63
Others	M	17.54	14.90	17.23	15.44	12.90	10.83	13.09
	F	2.58	4.51	3.43	3.97	3.79	3.43	3.88
TOTAL	M	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	F	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

1-not literate, 2- literate , 3- primary, 4- middle, 5-secondary, 6- higher secondary, 7- graduate and above

Table 3.13 and Table 3.14 show the reason of migration for different level of educational groups in 1993 and 2007-08. Educational groups are categorised in 7 groups from illiterate to graduation and above in 49th round (1993) and 9 groups in 64th round (2007-08). 64th round has included two more groups as diploma holders and post graduate and above. More than 40% of migrants went for employment from each of the educational group in the case of male migrants. This proportion is higher in case of uppermost three educational groups in 1993. Although in the case of female migrants, proportion of employment related migrants was very low, even though in the upper most three educational groups the proportion is relatively higher to other educational groups.

Table3.14: REASONS OF MIGRATION FOR DIFFERENT LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN 2007-08

	SEX	1	2	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	T
in search of employment	M	9.35	8.34	11.88	13.39	12.79	11.69	16.89	9.67	10.99	11.33
	F	0.27	0.21	0.20	0.10	0.26	0.11	1.00	0.66	1.25	0.25
in search of better employment	M	20.36	13.31	16.49	16.45	14.84	8.30	8.38	7.54	5.42	14.04
	F	0.33	0.34	0.18	0.26	0.04	0.17	0.16	0.40	0.48	0.28
Business	M	1.66	1.15	2.02	2.95	3.51	2.60	2.02	4.52	1.51	2.53
	F	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.05
to take up employment/better employment	M	9.99	6.54	8.08	11.32	13.07	8.86	16.57	17.16	25.11	11.45
	F	0.17	0.24	0.14	0.17	0.42	0.86	7.27	2.42	2.23	0.34
transfer of services\contract	M	0.76	0.55	1.63	2.50	6.80	8.27	14.55	17.44	18.44	5.64
	F	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.38	3.99	1.64	1.76	0.13
proximity to place of work	M	0.68	0.43	0.80	0.97	0.93	0.91	1.62	2.06	2.72	1.03
	F	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.12	0.38	1.01	0.10
EMPLOYMENT	M	42.79	30.32	40.91	47.57	51.94	40.62	60.03	58.40	64.18	46.02
	F	0.88	0.94	0.72	0.75	1.11	1.58	12.57	5.55	6.75	1.14
Studies	M	0.58	9.22	6.64	8.04	6.61	23.53	8.59	8.86	9.57	8.27
	F	0.05	1.86	1.03	1.76	1.30	4.86	7.55	2.80	3.65	0.96
Marriage	M	10.97	4.08	4.73	4.41	2.75	1.75	0.92	1.09	1.61	4.38
	F	90.21	78.21	82.18	79.68	75.55	70.53	56.63	64.61	61.76	83.97
migration of parent\earning member	M	23.64	40.18	29.32	22.37	21.56	21.88	14.89	17.59	8.76	24.18
	F	6.37	14.83	12.57	14.09	18.52	19.06	15.58	22.96	22.46	10.79
Others	M	22.02	16.20	18.41	17.60	17.14	12.22	15.56	14.07	15.87	17.15
	F	2.49	4.17	3.50	3.72	3.52	3.96	7.67	4.08	5.38	3.14
Total	M	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	F	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO
1-Not literate, 2- literate , 6- below primary, 7- primary, 8- middle, 10- secondary, 11- higher secondary, 12-diploma/certificate course, 13- graduate, 14- post graduate and above.

Migration for contract or transfer of service was the highest in the case of graduate and above both for male and female migrants. Employment related migration in the search of better employment was relatively higher in the case of lesser educated male migrants.

Most of the migration for the purpose of studies happened in the case of higher secondary migrant group (Table 3.13). Over the time the proportion of employment related migrants from upper educational groups has increased but from lower education groups, it was either stagnant in case of illiterate or declined in case of literate, primary and high school level. Only in the middle school migrants the proportion of employment related migrants increased in the category of the lower educational group level. The proportion of migrants for studies was still highest for higher secondary level and it has been increasing over the time (Table 3.14).

3.6 USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION

According to the principal activity status wise for rural area the proportion of casual labourers (42.87%) in total employment related migration was the highest and for urban areas regular employed (24.71%) were in the highest proportion (Table 3.15). In 2007-08 those migrated to rural areas for employment purposes were mostly engaged in other types of works (36.36% that includes casual labourers) and in urban areas most of them were unemployed (20.78%).

Table3.15: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS BEFORE MIGRATION IN 1993 (in %)

UPAS before migration	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
Self employed in agriculture	11.32	5.51	10.09	13.07	4.55	12.41
Self employed in non-agriculture	11.90	5.22	10.48	9.39	4.77	9.03
Regular employee in agriculture	1.25	0.66	1.12	0.88	1.65	0.94
Regular employee in non-agriculture	22.60	8.33	19.58	24.27	17.92	23.77
Regular employed	23.85	8.99	20.70	25.15	19.57	24.71
Casual labour in agriculture	25.21	31.33	26.51	11.56	17.26	12.00
Casual labour in non-agriculture	15.46	19.70	16.36	7.65	5.43	7.47
Employed	87.74	70.77	84.14	66.82	51.56	65.63
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>5.70</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>15.61</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>14.87</i>
In labour force (Employed+unemployed)	93.43	71.95	88.88	82.43	57.63	80.50
Student	3.60	2.14	3.29	12.67	11.11	12.55
Engaged in household duties	1.22	23.54	5.95	1.22	27.44	3.26
Others	1.11	1.35	1.16	3.52	3.40	3.51
Children of age 0-4 years	0.63	1.02	0.72	0.17	0.42	0.19
Not in labour force	6.57	28.05	11.12	17.57	42.37	19.50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table 3.16: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS IN 2007-08 BEFORE MIGRATION (in %)

UPAS before migration	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
Own account worker	18.87	3.72	16.50	16.83	2.75	15.82
Employer	0.29	0.00	0.25	0.56	0.00	0.52
Unpaid family worker	5.03	10.22	5.84	6.27	4.96	6.18
Worked as regular salaried/wage employee	23.24	15.82	22.08	24.58	24.68	24.58
Worked as casual wage labour	0.20	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.17
In other types of work	35.33	41.94	36.36	17.34	19.28	17.48
Employed	82.96	71.78	81.21	65.76	51.68	64.74
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>10.61</i>	<i>5.82</i>	<i>9.86</i>	<i>21.92</i>	<i>6.10</i>	<i>20.78</i>
In labour force (employed+unemployed)	93.57	77.61	91.07	87.68	57.79	85.53
Attended educational institution	4.38	2.12	4.02	9.87	12.98	10.09
Attended domestic duties only	0.58	15.70	2.94	0.68	25.55	2.47
Attended domestic duties	0.02	4.35	0.69	0.38	3.29	0.58
Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.15
Not able to work due to disability	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Others	1.43	0.21	1.24	1.22	0.35	1.16
Not in labour force	6.43	22.39	8.93	12.32	42.21	14.47
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

One important thing that was common in both years was the higher proportion of regular salaried people in employment related migration. Over the time the proportion of employed people in total employment related migration has decreased, so of unemployed has increased for both sector and for both sex (Table 3.15 and Table 3.16).

In both years most of the employment related male migrants were in labour force before migration, only few of them were out of labour force but in the case of female employment related migrants they were(out of labor force) 28.05% (22.39%) in rural areas and 42.37% (42.21%) in urban areas respectively in 1993 (2007-08). In out of labour force categories most of the male were engaged in study but most of the female were engaged in household activities (Table 3.15 and Table 3.16).

In 1993 there was surge in the proportion of employed migrants in both sectors but it was significant for the female migrants in the urban areas (51.56% to 73.97%) after migration for employment. Majority of previously unemployed or other categories migrants were absorbed as regular employee in non-agriculture sectors for both rural and urban areas but it was significantly high for urban sector. Other significant feature was the fact that in rural areas casual labours in both agriculture and non-agriculture increased (informalization of employment). Again in 2007-08 level of employment

increased after the migration for both male and female in both sector but it was more significant for female in urban areas (51.68% to 78.93%) after migration for employment.

Proportion of workers as regular salaried/wage employee increased significantly but most importantly in the urban sector where it became almost double (24.58% to 55.32%). There was slight increase in the proportion of casual wage labourers in urban areas (0.17% to 0.20%). The proportion of own account workers increased by more than 5% for both in the case of rural as well as urban sectors. There was decrease in the proportion of female attended domestic duties both in rural and urban sectors but it was relatively higher in urban sector (from 22.55% to 12.68%).

Table 3.17: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS FOR EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS AFTER MIGRATION IN 1993 (in %)

UPAS after migration	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
Self employed in agriculture	10.79	6.35	9.86	1.29	1.01	1.27
Self employed in non-agriculture	15.51	5.89	13.48	22.23	7.03	21.05
Regular employee in agriculture	2.42	1.54	2.24	0.74	1.37	0.78
Regular employee in non-agriculture	32.78	14.49	28.92	54.95	44.38	54.13
Casual labour in agriculture	18.28	25.42	19.78	1.07	3.88	1.28
Casual labour in non-agriculture	15.29	20.03	16.29	13.26	15.31	13.42
Employed	95.07	73.73	90.57	93.53	72.98	91.94
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.66</i>
In labour force (Employed+Unemployed)	95.44	73.93	90.90	94.17	73.97	92.60
Student	0.40	1.06	0.54	0.29	1.28	0.37
Engaged in household duties	0.71	20.95	4.98	0.45	22.04	2.13
Others	3.15	3.20	3.16	5.00	2.43	4.80
Children of age 0-4 years	0.30	0.85	0.41	0.09	0.28	0.10
Not in labour force	4.56	26.07	9.10	5.83	26.03	7.40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Over the time after the migration, there was an increase in the proportion of employment of female employment related migrants both in rural as well as in urban sector in 2007-08 (73.73% to 76.82% in rural and 72.98% to 78.93% in urban sector). The catching point was the increased proportion of both unemployed male and female. It means the increase was mainly due to the transition of non-labour force in labour force especially for female. There was increase in regular salaried/wage employee in 2007-08 both in rural (31.16% to 34.7%) and urban (54.91% to 55.32%) sector in comparison to 1993 (Table 3.17 and Table 3.18).

Table3.18: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS IN 2007-08 AFTER MIGRATION (in %)

UPAS after migration	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
Own account worker	25.67	5.49	22.51	23.02	4.78	21.71
Employer	2.27	0.27	1.96	2.04	0.26	1.91
Unpaid family worker	2.52	10.23	3.73	1.54	3.08	1.65
Worked as regular salaried/wage employee	36.16	27.15	34.76	55.31	55.49	55.32
Worked as casual wage labour	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.03	0.20
In other types of work	27.44	33.53	28.40	10.66	15.30	10.99
Employed	94.24	76.82	91.52	92.78	78.93	91.78
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.69</i>
In labour force (employed+unemployed)	94.96	77.52	92.23	93.49	79.35	92.48
Attended educational institution	0.12	0.20	0.13	0.21	2.45	0.37
Attended domestic duties only	0.14	12.40	2.05	0.09	12.68	0.99
Attend domestic duties	0.08	6.30	1.05	0.09	1.89	0.22
Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc	1.84	1.32	1.76	4.16	2.26	4.02
Not able to work due to disability	0.70	0.03	0.59	0.52	0.02	0.48
Others	2.16	2.22	2.17	1.45	1.36	1.44
Not in labour force	5.04	22.48	7.77	6.51	20.65	7.52
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Table3.19: USUAL PRINCIPAL STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS AFTER MIGRATION AND THEIR SOCIAL GROUP IN 1993

UPAS after migration	ST			SC			OTHERS		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
Self employed in agriculture	4.34	3.26	4.02	3.62	3.47	3.60	4.84	5.10	4.87
Self employed in non-agriculture	6.04	7.47	6.46	14.65	2.57	12.74	22.09	7.21	20.51
Regular employee in agriculture	2.35	1.16	2.01	1.18	1.65	1.26	1.29	1.52	1.31
Regular employee in non-agriculture	20.74	5.16	16.21	37.41	16.58	34.11	51.40	34.36	49.59
Casual labour in agriculture	11.24	9.71	10.79	17.27	33.99	19.92	4.78	14.39	5.80
Casual labour in non-agriculture	50.70	62.65	54.18	19.74	11.83	18.49	9.62	7.17	9.36
EMPLOYED	95.41	89.41	93.66	93.87	70.09	90.10	94.01	69.74	91.44
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.63</i>
IN LABOUR FORCE	95.54	89.41	93.76	94.20	70.33	90.42	94.63	70.46	92.07
Student	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.40	1.84	0.55
Engaged in household duties	1.82	10.07	4.22	0.27	23.27	3.92	0.49	24.11	3.00
Others	1.99	0.47	1.55	4.86	6.22	5.07	4.43	2.58	4.24
Children of age 0-4 years	0.50	0.00	0.36	0.60	0.14	0.53	0.04	1.01	0.14
OUT OF LABOUR FORCE	4.46	10.59	6.24	5.80	29.67	9.58	5.37	29.54	7.93
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table 3.19 and Table 3.20 show the condition of employment related migrants after the migration according to their respective social group. In 1993 within all 3 major social groups in the employment related migrants, scheduled tribe migrants have got

proportionally more employment than other groups but most of the male and female migrants were employed as casual non agriculture labour (more than 50%).

Table3.20: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS AND THEIR SOCIAL GROUP AFTER MIGRATION IN 2007-08

UPAS after migration	ST			SC			OTHERS		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
own account worker	14.09	3.73	12.29	20.40	1.69	18.49	24.73	5.99	23.11
Employer	0.69	0.20	0.61	0.58	0.02	0.52	2.45	0.32	2.26
unpaid family worker	0.96	6.27	1.88	0.82	3.44	1.09	1.98	6.60	2.38
regular salaried/wage employee	51.56	38.39	49.28	45.65	27.69	43.82	51.88	47.95	51.54
worked as casual wage labour	0.16	0.23	0.17	0.64	0.00	0.57	0.13	0.08	0.12
in other types of work	28.15	28.64	28.23	27.01	45.81	28.93	11.46	17.06	11.94
EMPLOYED	95.60	77.46	92.46	95.09	78.65	93.41	92.62	77.99	91.36
<i>UNEMPLOYED</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.69</i>
IN LABOUR FORCE	96.43	80.00	93.59	95.70	78.96	93.99	93.34	78.34	92.05
attended educational institution	0.17	0.12	0.16	0.06	2.02	0.26	0.22	1.56	0.33
attended domestic duties only	0.04	11.28	1.98	0.09	11.00	1.21	0.10	13.07	1.22
attended domestic duties	0.00	4.32	0.75	0.10	5.87	0.69	0.09	3.16	0.35
rentiers, pensioners, etc.	2.49	0.06	2.07	2.24	0.61	2.08	3.94	2.37	3.81
not able to work due to disability	0.32	0.13	0.29	0.67	0.00	0.60	0.55	0.02	0.50
Others	0.54	4.08	1.15	1.13	1.54	1.18	1.75	1.48	1.73
NOT IN LABOUR FORCE	3.57	20.00	6.41	4.30	21.04	6.01	6.66	21.66	7.95
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

More than 60% of ST male and more than 70% of ST female were employed as casual labours (taking both agriculture and non agriculture). In the case of scheduled caste 29.67% of female migrants were not in the labour force. Among those who were in the labour force (70.09%), more than 45% were casual labourer and by around 16% were regularly employed in non-agriculture sector. In the case of SC 37.41% were regular employee in non-agriculture sector and around 36% were casual labourer and around 15% were self employed in non-agriculture sector. In the category of others more than 51% male and more than 34% female was regular employee in non-agriculture sector. In others category also more than 29% of female employment related migrants were out of labour force.

In 2007-08 in the ST category there were relatively less casual labours for both male and female (around 28% in both cases). The proportion of male ST employment related migrants was around 50% and female ST was around 38% in the case of regular salaried or wage employee. The proportion of out of labour force female ST employment related migrants was higher than 1993. In the case of scheduled caste 27%

of male employment related migrants around and around 45% of female employment related migrants were casual labours. In the case of regular salaried or wage employee the proportion was around 45% and 27% for the male and female respectively. In the case of others less than 11% of employment related migrants were casual labours but around 50% were regular salaried or wage employee (51.88% male and 47.95% female). The relative proportion of others male employment related migrants in the case of own account worker (24.73%) was higher than SC (20.40%) and ST (14%). Both in the case of SC and others out of labour force female employment related migrants were as high as 21%, relatively lesser than the level of 1993 (Table 3.20).

3.7 AGE WISE AND DURATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS

Table3.21: AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS IN 1993

Age	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
0-6	0.08	0.63	0.20	0.09	0.17	0.09
	0.55	0.95	0.77	1.22	0.22	0.76
7-14	0.72	2.33	1.06	0.59	3.42	0.81
	2.08	1.97	2.03	3.13	1.87	2.56
15-35	47.13	56.05	49.01	47.37	46.14	47.27
	40.73	1.80	6.54	54.47	2.90	23.19
36-65	48.27	37.64	46.03	48.84	47.35	48.73
	50.26	1.55	7.81	73.42	3.96	31.60
above 65	3.80	3.35	3.70	3.11	2.93	3.10
	31.91	1.39	6.16	46.60	2.45	20.06
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	36.59	1.67	6.77	53.76	3.16	23.97

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Note- All numbers in bold are employment related migration rate for different age groups

Table 3.21 and Table 3.22 shows the employment related migration rate and proportion of employment related migration in different age group. In 1993 as a proportion, employment related migration was highest in the case of age group of 36 to 65 years both in rural and urban sector both for male and female except for rural female. (Where the proportion is highest in the age group of 15-35 and was 56.05%).

In 2007-08 employment related migration rate was highest in the age group for 36 to 65 years for male in both rural as well as in urban sector (40.63% in rural and 72.58% in urban sector). It was also high for above 65 years age group in both rural

(21.86%) and urban (48.12%) sector. Over the year proportion of employment related migration increased for 36 to 65 years of group other than in the case of urban female migrants where proportion was lower than in the age group of 15 to 35 years (50.34%).

Table3.22: AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS IN 2007-08

Age	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
0-6	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01
7-14	0.14	0.33	0.17	0.13	1.58	0.23
	0.29	0.15	0.22	0.80	0.96	0.87
15-35	43.80	45.20	44.02	46.94	50.34	47.18
	32.10	0.61	3.44	56.45	2.98	23.73
36-65	51.61	52.01	51.68	49.39	45.17	49.08
	40.63	0.71	4.13	72.58	2.67	26.54
above 65	4.45	2.45	4.14	3.55	2.91	3.50
	21.86	0.30	2.83	48.12	1.64	17.90
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	28.53	0.63	3.60	55.63	2.64	22.76

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Note- All numbers in bold are migration rate for different age groups

3.8 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS (MPCE CLASS WISE)

Table3.23: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE CLASSES OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR SOCIAL GROUP IN 1993

RURAL	ST		SC		OTHERS		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P
<65	0.27	0.31	1.20	1.22	1.44	0.33	1.23	0.52	1.08
65-80	0.18	0.00	0.67	1.41	0.27	0.64	0.33	0.64	0.40
80-95	0.45	0.67	0.59	1.00	0.73	0.65	0.67	0.73	0.68
95-110	0.48	0.19	7.06	6.67	1.45	2.63	2.36	2.89	2.47
LOWER	1.38	1.17	9.52	10.30	3.88	4.26	4.59	4.78	4.63
110-125	0.51	1.13	2.47	2.26	1.86	3.79	1.79	2.77	1.99
125-140	27.51	27.71	7.45	7.96	3.78	5.89	7.79	11.99	8.68
140-160	26.88	41.52	8.28	6.71	4.48	7.56	8.33	16.16	9.98
160-180	12.46	9.55	10.72	8.34	7.87	10.05	9.05	9.55	9.15
MIDDLE	67.35	79.92	28.93	25.27	17.99	27.29	26.95	40.47	29.81
180-215	9.84	6.53	15.64	20.56	12.54	13.47	12.75	13.22	12.85
215-280	11.53	7.39	20.99	22.32	18.24	15.61	17.81	14.95	17.21
280-385	6.44	2.51	13.10	14.08	22.34	22.25	18.38	15.36	17.74
>385	3.46	2.48	11.83	7.47	25.00	17.11	19.51	11.22	17.76
UPPER	31.26	18.91	61.55	64.43	78.12	68.45	68.46	54.75	65.56
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table 3.23 and Table 3.24 shows the distribution of MPCE classes of rural employment related migrants respectively in 1993 and 2007-08.

In 1993 in the case of total migrants, employment related total migrants were also mostly from the upper 40% consumption bracket (65.56%). The same was also true for male and female migrants separately in 1993. However according to category wise within ST both male as well as female were mostly from the middle 40% of consumption bracket (both were more than 65%) and the proportion was even more of the female employment related migrants (more than 79%). Trends were almost same within SC and others as were in the case of total employment related migrant (table 3.23).

Table3.24: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE DECILE CLASSES OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT RELATEDMIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR SOCIAL GROUP IN 2007-08

RURAL	ST		SC		OBC		OTHERS		OTHERS+OBC		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
0-10	9.97	8.94	7.36	16.62	3.09	5.89	1.49	2.17	2.37	4.45	3.92	7.78	4.52
10_20	6.70	15.41	8.06	12.81	6.57	6.27	1.67	4.55	4.35	5.61	5.24	8.44	5.74
20-30	11.92	11.48	9.33	12.49	4.32	10.49	3.46	8.91	3.93	9.88	5.59	10.67	6.38
LOWER	28.59	35.82	24.75	41.92	13.98	22.64	6.62	15.62	10.64	19.94	14.75	26.89	16.64
30-40	6.66	8.25	8.66	8.75	6.27	6.02	4.80	4.35	5.60	5.38	6.26	6.50	6.30
40-50	7.42	3.51	6.82	2.87	9.86	12.68	5.32	10.23	7.80	11.73	7.58	8.71	7.76
50-60	11.36	16.43	8.84	3.27	7.30	8.67	6.29	4.82	6.84	7.19	7.58	7.41	7.56
60-70	5.85	4.48	9.84	13.16	10.67	16.25	9.94	9.08	10.33	13.49	9.88	12.32	10.26
MIDDLE	31.29	32.68	34.16	28.06	34.09	43.61	26.35	28.48	30.58	37.78	31.31	34.94	31.88
70-80	7.93	4.60	15.22	10.36	10.31	5.72	15.56	15.37	12.69	9.44	12.79	9.06	12.20
80-90	15.11	12.24	14.29	11.84	23.01	10.94	20.92	12.73	22.06	11.63	20.03	11.75	18.74
90-100	17.08	14.66	11.58	7.82	18.61	17.08	30.56	27.80	24.03	21.21	21.12	17.35	20.53
UPPER	40.12	31.50	41.09	30.02	51.93	33.74	67.04	55.90	58.79	42.28	53.94	38.17	51.48
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

In 2007-08 again most of the male and female employment related migrants were from the upper 40% of consumption bracket but this time the proportion were relatively less than that of in the case of 1993. Almost for all of the social groups' proportion of employment related migrants both for male and female were relatively higher for the lower 30% of consumption bracket. In the case of ST, most of the female employment related migrants were from the lower 30% of consumption bracket. The same was true for the female employment related migrants from the SC. Even within OBC, most of the female employment related migrants were from the middle consumption bracket. It was

only in the 'others' group within which most of the male and female migrants were from the upper consumption bracket.

Table 3.25 and Table 3.26 show the distribution of MPCE classes of urban employment related migrants. Here again in 1993, most of the employment related migrants were from the upper consumption bracket, which was true for both male and female employment related migrants separately in urban sector. Within ST, most of the male and female employment related migrants were from the middle consumption bracket whereas within SC most of the male were from upper consumption bracket but female were from the middle consumption bracket. Employment related migrants, both male and female were mostly from the upper consumption bracket in the 'others' category.

Table 3.25: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE CLASSES OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED URBAN MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR SOCIAL GROUPS IN 1993

URBAN	ST		SC		OTHERS		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
<90	2.04	0.37	0.99	0.38	1.04	0.60	1.06	0.55	1.02
90-110	1.07	0.39	1.13	3.36	0.28	0.41	0.43	0.92	0.47
110-135	3.14	6.83	2.48	6.67	0.89	1.09	1.18	2.37	1.27
135-160	2.27	9.86	3.33	3.60	1.45	1.99	1.75	2.69	1.82
LOWER	8.53	17.45	7.93	14.01	3.67	4.10	4.42	6.54	4.58
160-185	3.04	1.91	4.50	7.54	2.46	2.67	2.77	3.48	2.83
185-215	22.77	28.19	9.85	10.62	6.48	8.38	7.41	9.83	7.60
215-255	14.86	16.38	13.03	17.27	7.23	8.69	8.28	10.59	8.46
255-310	14.12	3.85	17.43	10.41	10.88	8.86	11.93	8.86	11.69
MIDDLE	54.79	50.33	44.81	45.84	27.05	28.60	30.39	32.76	30.58
310-385	7.43	11.56	11.05	11.46	11.42	5.68	11.25	7.00	10.92
385-520	16.49	11.17	21.55	22.61	27.77	22.96	26.56	22.26	26.22
520-700	6.81	5.36	7.56	0.36	13.05	13.31	12.07	10.63	11.96
>700	5.95	4.14	7.10	5.72	17.05	25.36	15.30	20.80	15.73
UPPER	36.68	32.23	47.26	40.15	69.29	67.30	65.19	60.70	64.84
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

In 2007-08 the proportion of employment related migrants in the lower consumption bracket increased relatively to the proportion in 1993 in all social groups. The overall trend, for total employment related migrants as well as for male and female employment related migrants separately, were same as of earlier trends but scenario was different within social groups. Within ST, most of the male were from the upper consumption bracket but most of the female were from the middle consumption bracket.

Within SC, against the trends of total migrants most of the female were form the lower consumption bracket with most of the male were from the middle consumption bracket. Within OBC and others most of the male and female employment related migrants were from the upper consumption bracket but within OBC the proportion were less than the proportion of others in upper consumption bracket both for male as well as female.

Table 3.26: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE DECILE CLASSES OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR SOCIAL GROUP IN 2007-08

URBAN	ST		SC		OBC		OTHERS		OTHERS+OBC		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
0-10	7.23	4.78	5.64	25.32	3.24	6.93	1.59	0.54	2.23	3.10	2.86	5.93	3.08
10-20	6.32	2.20	6.91	12.01	5.52	5.71	2.01	3.05	3.37	4.11	3.95	4.96	4.02
20-30	4.11	2.64	10.88	18.63	7.67	9.68	3.19	2.77	4.92	5.54	5.72	6.96	5.81
LOWER	17.66	9.62	23.43	55.95	16.43	22.32	6.79	6.36	10.53	12.75	12.53	17.84	12.91
30-40	4.93	1.31	8.57	5.88	8.69	7.43	4.36	3.43	6.04	5.03	6.35	4.90	6.25
40-50	7.32	19.59	10.83	4.26	10.34	7.09	6.33	3.01	7.88	4.64	8.27	5.54	8.08
50-60	14.14	9.47	14.12	10.09	10.75	13.49	9.50	8.29	9.99	10.37	10.69	10.28	10.66
60-70	12.19	26.01	12.43	4.08	11.37	6.96	12.86	9.55	12.28	8.52	12.30	9.08	12.07
MIDDLE	38.58	56.38	45.95	24.30	41.14	34.97	33.06	24.29	36.19	28.56	37.61	29.81	37.05
70-80	17.18	3.90	12.97	5.04	14.87	9.16	15.34	11.24	15.16	10.41	14.92	9.34	14.52
80-90	13.40	12.30	11.29	8.20	15.56	11.69	18.48	14.32	17.35	13.27	16.39	12.59	16.11
90-100	13.18	17.80	6.37	6.51	12.01	21.85	26.33	43.79	20.78	35.01	18.56	30.42	19.41
UPPER	43.76	34.00	30.63	19.75	42.43	42.71	60.15	69.36	53.28	58.68	49.86	52.35	50.04
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

3.9 TRENDS AND PATTERNS (AS PER CENSUS)

Employment related migration rate has increased for both male (1.86% from 1.62% of rural male population) and female (0.50% from 0.47% of rural female population) but only for rural to rural migration stream. It has decreased for urban to rural areas from 0.19 percent to 0.17 percent.. In urban areas male employment related migration has increased and female employment related migration has decreased.

Male employment related migration has not only reinforced the decrease in female employment related migration, but it has also increased the total employment related migration rate (6.12% to 6.96%) in urban areas. Most of the people migrated from rural areas to urban areas for the reason of employment as compare to urban to urban areas. For female urban areas were no longer attractive destinations for employment purposes as female employment related migration rate decreased from

1.48% to 1.22% of urban female population between 1991 and 2001 as can be seen from table above.

Table3.27: EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION RATE, SEX AND STREAM (in %)

	2001			1991		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
RURAL	1.20	1.86	0.50	1.06	1.62	0.47
R-R	1.03	1.59	0.45	0.86	1.31	0.38
U-R	0.17	0.27	0.05	0.19	0.30	0.08
URBAN	6.96	12.14	1.22	6.12	10.27	1.48
R-U	4.73	8.31	0.75	3.91	6.64	0.86
U-U	2.23	3.82	0.46	2.21	3.62	0.62
TOTAL	2.80	4.77	0.70	2.36	3.88	0.72

Source: computed from 1991 census and 2001 census data from D series

In comparison to inter-state migration for the reason of employment, intra-state migration was major distance migration in both years 1993 and 2007-08(?). Urban areas were dominant in both intra-state (42.29% and 39.78% of total employment related migrants) as well as inter-state (22.90% and 28.96% of total employment related migrants) migration for employment in both years. Over the time inter-state employment related migration has increased for both rural and urban areas but intra-state employment related migration has decreased for both sector. In intra-state migration for employment between 1991 and 2001 there was decreasing trends for all streams for both male and female other than rural to rural female migrants (which shows slight increase from 37.20% to 37.23%).

There was different scenario in the case of inter-state employment related migration as rural to rural employment related migration increased but urban to rural migration decreased for both male and female. In the same way rural to urban employment related migration increased but decreased for urban to urban migration for both male and female (Table 3.28). Further analysis of intra-state employment related migration shows that the exceptional increase in rural to rural female employment related migration was only due to increase in inter-district rural to rural migration (11.82% to 12.93%). Intra-district urban to urban employment related migration has increased only due to increase in male employment related migration (3.91% to 4.13%) other than these migration streams there were decline in all of them for both inter-district and intra-district (Table 3.28).

Table 3.28: EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS AND MIGRATION STREAM (in %)

	2001			1991		
	%Persons	%Male	%Female	%Persons	%Male	%Female
INTRA-STATE						
RURAL	23.96	21.06	44.06	28.87	26.12	44.10
R-R	20.20	17.75	37.23	24.10	21.74	37.20
U-R	3.18	2.97	4.65	4.68	4.31	6.73
URBAN	39.78	40.87	32.21	42.29	43.26	36.91
R-U	26.00	26.93	19.55	28.06	29.05	22.61
U-U	13.10	13.30	11.68	14.10	14.08	14.18
INTRA-DISTRICT						
RURAL	15.06	13.12	28.48	18.47	16.60	28.84
R-R	12.99	11.36	24.30	16.18	14.52	25.38
U-R	1.67	1.54	2.60	2.25	2.04	3.38
URBAN	15.34	15.59	13.60	16.99	17.07	16.53
R-U	10.94	11.22	9.00	12.92	13.11	11.85
U-U	4.14	4.13	4.17	4.02	3.91	4.62
INTER-DISTRICTS						
RURAL	8.90	7.94	15.58	10.39	9.52	15.25
R-R	7.21	6.38	12.93	7.92	7.22	11.82
U-R	1.51	1.43	2.05	2.43	2.26	3.36
URBAN	24.44	25.28	18.61	25.30	26.19	20.38
R-U	15.06	15.71	10.55	15.15	15.94	10.75
U-U	8.96	9.17	7.51	10.07	10.17	9.55
INTER-STATE						
RURAL	7.30	6.99	9.41	5.95	5.79	6.83
R-R	5.95	5.65	8.01	4.42	4.29	5.17
U-R	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.45	1.58
URBAN	28.96	31.07	14.32	22.90	24.84	12.15
R-U	19.44	21.10	7.89	13.35	14.74	5.65
U-U	9.02	9.46	6.02	9.38	9.93	6.38

Source: computed from 1991 census and 2001 census (from D series)

There is a problem of unclassified migrants in comparing durational migration which are relatively more in the case of 1991 census than 2001 census; both in the case of total internal migration and inter-state migration. In the case of total internal migration most of the employment related migrants were in the 10 years and above duration (48.46%) followed by 1-4 years of duration (24.53%) in 1991. There were very few migrants in less than a year duration (5.34%) migrated for employment followed by 5-9 years of durations (17.91%). In the case of inter-state migration almost the same trend has been followed with relatively higher proportion of employment related migrants in the 10 years and above duration (Table 3.28).

Table3.29: DURATION OF MIGRATION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS 1991 & 2001

		1991			2001		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
All durations	inter-state	100	100	100	100	100	100
	less than 1 year	5.46	5.00	9.60	6.97	6.01	17.62
	1-4 years	21.58	21.10	25.85	23.77	23.50	26.81
	5-9 years	17.03	17.10	16.36	17.80	18.10	14.48
	10 years and above	52.94	54.11	42.47	51.43	52.36	41.03
Unclassified		2.99	2.69	5.71	0.03	0.03	0.06
All durations	internal	100	100	100	100	100	100
	less than 1 year	5.34	4.99	7.24	6.77	5.88	12.99
	1-4 years	24.53	23.87	28.18	23.24	22.81	26.24
	5-9 years	17.91	17.87	18.12	17.78	18.05	15.95
	10 years and above	48.46	49.87	40.64	52.16	53.23	44.72
Unclassified		3.77	3.40	5.82	0.049	0.0413	0.1019

Source: computed from 1991 census & 2001 census data from D series

Durational pattern of employment related migrants in 2001 were same as in the 1991 in the both cases; total internal migration as well as inter-state migration. But here employment related migrants were proportionately more in the case of total internal migration (52.16%) relative to inter-state migration (51.43%). There were less female employment related migrants in the duration of 5-9 years relative to the less than year duration. Other than these two changes trends were almost same for both census for both male and female.

Over the years between 1991 and 2001 total internal migration for employment reason has proportionately increased in the case of less than year and 10 years and above group for both male and female. In the case of 1-4 and 5-9 years of duration employment related migration decreased. But in the case of 5-9 years of duration male employment related migration increased which was counter balanced by decrease in female employment related migration. In the case of inter-state migration there was decline in the employment related migration in the duration of 10 years and above but other than it there was relative increase in all other durational employment related migration with the exception of decline in female migration in the 5-9 years of duration (Table 3.29).

3.10 LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Logistic regression analysis and ordinary least squares regression both are an approach to prediction. However, in logistic regression analysis we predict dichotomous outcome. The first Problem with the OLS model in regressing binary variable as dependent variable is that, the predicted values have no meaning. Suppose that we have a case of death from heart disease, than a value of more than 1 has no meaning. We can only say that person is alive or dead, nothing more than that. Second problem is that the assumption of homoskedasticity¹³ no longer holds for it. Advantage of logistic regression is that the independent variables don't have to be normally distributed, it does not assume the linear relationship between the independent variable and dependent variable and it can handle nonlinear effects.

In statistics there is difference between probability and odds. Odds of an event defined as the probability of happening of that event divided by the probability of not happening of that event. It simply means that if odds is greater than 1 than the probability of happening of that event is greater than the probability of not happening of that event and if odds is smaller than 1 than it means that probability of happening of that event is lesser than the probability of not happening of that event. R^2 has not the usual value in the case of logit model as for the OLS model. A chi-square test is used to indicate the overall fits of the logit model.

Migration decisions are influenced by both individual and household characteristics, as well as the social matrix, which is best captured in social-anthropological studies. Factors such as age, education level, wealth, land ownership, productivity and job opportunities influence the participation of individuals and households in migration, as do social attitudes and the presence of supporting social networks (Haberfeld et al. 1999, Rogaly et al. 2001, Mosse et al., 2002)¹⁴. Two set of logistic regression has been run here, one for rural sector and another for urban sector, to see how these explanatory variables explain or determines the probability of being an employment related migrants.

All variables taken into account to explain the employment related migration have found to be highly significant in both sectors for both rounds.

¹³ Constant variance assumption

¹⁴ Quoted from Ravi Srivastava (2005), 'India internal migration links with poverty and development', paper presented in regional conference on migration and development in Asia, Lanzhou (China)

Table 3.30 shows the result of logistic regression for the dataset of 49th rounds. As an explanatory variable MPCE group is found to be highly significant at 1% level of significance. Lower MPCE group has been taken as reference. The probability of being employment related migrants within middle MPCE group and upper MPCE group was higher than the lower MPCE group as odd ratios of both were more than one in both rural as well as urban sector. But, in comparison to the rural sector the probability of being employment related migrants was relatively higher for upper MPCE group in urban sector as odd ratio in the case of urban sector was almost double than in the case of rural sector.

Table 3.30: LOGISTIC REGRESSION ESTIMATES EXAMINING ASSOCIATED CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH ECONOMIC MIGRANTS IN RURAL AND URBAN SECTORS FOR 49TH ROUND

covariates	RURAL	URBAN
	Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
MPCE groups		
Lower group	(ref)	(ref)
Middle group	1.20	1.31
Upper group	1.16	2.28
Educational standard		
Illiterate	(ref)	(ref)
Below high school	1.35	0.77
High school	2.23	0.75
Higher secondary	2.12	0.57
Graduate and above	2.72	0.65
Marital status		
Never married	(ref)	(ref)
Currently married	2.13	2.19
Widowed	1.52	2.31
Divorced/separated	4.23	5.21
Social group		
Scheduled tribe	(ref)	(ref)
Scheduled caste	0.34	0.93
Others	0.31	0.67
Sex		
Male	(ref)	(ref)
Female	0.02	0.01
Age group		
0 to 15 years	(ref)	(ref)
16 to 24 years	6.68	9.06
25 to 40 years	12.15	27.64
41 to 65 years	9.70	26.19
above 65 years	7.67	8.87

Computed from the unit level data of the 49th round of NSSO

All the level of educational standard were highly significant both in rural and urban sector. Illiterate category was taken as the reference for this group. As educational standard increases the probability of being employment related migrants in rural sector increases in comparison to illiterates as odd ratio for all the category was more than one. But, opposite to it in urban sector with increasing educational standard the probability of being employment related migrants decline in comparison to the illiterate people as odd ratio were less than one for each category.

Marital status has been taken as explanatory variable with four categories (never married, married, divorced and separated). All these categories were highly significant at 1% level of significance. The probability of being employment related migrants increased for the married, widowed and divorced or separated in comparison to never married as in each odd ratio was more than one in both rural sector and urban sector. But, the probability of being employment related migrants was relatively more in the case of divorced or separated both in rural and urban sector in comparison to the never married.

There were three categories within social groups. All those three categories were significant at 1% level of significance. Social group of Scheduled tribe was taken as reference. Both in rural as well as urban sector the probability of being employment related migrants was declined for other social groups in comparison to the scheduled tribe.

Female category for the employment related migration was significant at 1% level of significance. Male was taken as reference. The probability of being employment related migrants was declined for the female migrants in comparison to the male migrants as odd ratio both in rural as well as urban sector was less than one.

Table 3.31: LOGISTIC REGRESSION ESTIMATES EXAMINING ASSOCIATED CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH ECONOMIC MIGRANTS IN RURAL AND URBAN SECTORS FOR 64TH ROUND

Covariates	URBAN	RURAL
	Odds Ratio	Odd Ratio
Age group		
0 to 15 years	(ref)	(ref)
16 to 24 years	33.6572	29.3877
25 to 40 years	89.8404	83.1801
41 to 65 years	72.4895	63.1208
Above 65 years	26.7605	27.7025
MPCE group		
Lower group	(ref)	(ref)
Middle group	1.1598	1.1678
Upper group	2.1619	2.149
Educational standard		
Illiterate	(ref)	(ref)
Below high school	0.8469	0.925
High school	0.5524	0.9193
Higher secondary	0.3972	0.6487
Diploma	0.9044	2.1314
Graduate	0.5495	1.6359
Post graduate and above	0.7065	1.2799
Sex		
Male	(ref)	(ref)
Female	0.0112	0.0112
Social group		
Scheduled tribe	(ref)	(ref)
Scheduled caste	0.7393	0.8724
OBC	0.6878	0.7852
Others	0.7205	0.7936
Marital status		
Never married	(ref)	(ref)
Currently married	1.8213	1.3874
Widowed	1.7672	1.2555
Divorced/separated	7.6176	1.7905

Computed from the unit level data of the 49th round of NSSO

Table 3.31 shows the result of logistic regression from the dataset of 64th round of NSSO.

There were five categories within age groups. All those categories were significant at 1% level of significance. 0 to 15 years of group was taken as reference. As age increases, the probability of being employment related migrant increases within all migrants for both rural as well as urban sector. Odd ratio in each case was more than 1. The probability of being employment related migrants was 81 times more than the 0 to 15 years group within 24 to 40 years group. The probability of being employment related migrants was more likely in the case of 24 to 40 years in with reference group.

In the case of MPCE group, the probability of being employment related migrant increases as MPCE increases in comparison to the lower group. In case of upper consumption group the probability of being employment related migration in rural sector was 2.14 times more than the lower MPCE group and in the case of urban sector it was 2.26 times more.

As educational standard increases, probability of being employment related migrant decreases in comparison to the illiterates in urban sector but in rural sector it declined up to higher secondary level and afterwards it increases. The probability of being employment related migrants decreases for female migrants in comparison to the male migrants.

Within social groups, the probability of being employment related migrant decreases for all other groups in comparison to the scheduled tribes in both sector as odd ratio for each group is less than one.

In comparison to the never married the probability of being employment related migrants increases for all other marital status category both in rural and urban sector. In urban sector the probability of being employment related migrants was 7.61 times more likely for the divorced or separated in comparison to the never married.

Summary

The growth rate of employment for the economy as a whole rose to 2.85% per year for the period after 1999-00. Agriculture employment growth rates have ruled far below the population growth rate. More serious is the fact that even that meagre growth was in mostly in the form of self-employed category (Sheila Bhalla, 2007). This gap in capacity of employment generation in rural sector people has attracted towards urban agglomerations or towns which are capable of generating vast range of employment either in the formal sector or informal sector. Starting from early 90s Indian government has initiated lot of mass employment generating and poverty eradicating programmes. National rural livelihood mission (earlier Swarna Jayanti Gramin Swarozgar Yojana) and Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee scheme as few examples. What is the final impact of these two opposite phenomenon could be seen partially in the form of employment related migration trend between these two points (1991 to 2007-08).

49TH AND 64TH ROUNDS

Unlike the case of overall migration, in the case of employment related migration, male migrants were dominant in both the rural and the urban sector. In rural sector over the time employment related migration has declined for the male. For female it has declined between 1993 and 1999 but after than it has increased in rural sector. In urban sector proportion of employment related migration has been increased after 1993 but declined for female migrants. Both in rural and urban sectors employment was the prominent reason of migration followed by migration of parent/earning member of family for male migrants.

Some studies from India and China have found an increase in 'marital migration' (term coined by Thadani and Todaro), it means, migration for better marital prospects (Fawcwt et al. 1984)¹⁵. Examples of women from the poorer states of Bengal and Assam for marriage to the prosperous areas of Haryana and Punjab reveal a linkage between poverty, marriage migration and the low sex ratio in the north Indian states. Sending daughter to far away homes is a household strategy to escape demands for dowry and smooth consumption for the remaining members of the household (Kaur 2004). In contrary to these arguments Urshila Sharma (1986) pointed out that the immediate and obvious reason for women to move was domestic; it did not mean that move did not have

¹⁵ Quoted from Ravinder Kaur 'migrating for work: rewriting gender relations', in Sadhna Arya and Anupama Roy (edt)'poverty, gender and migration', Sage publication, 2007.

important consequences. Many women join their migrant husband only if there are significant opportunities for their own employment. Associational migration due to migration of parents or earning member of family migrants is one of the important aspects both in census 1991, 2001 and NSSO 49th and 64th rounds.

Over the time the proportion of employment related male ST migrants declined in both rural as well as urban sector (in the case of rural sector almost became half) but for female ST migrants it declined in rural sector and increased in urban sector. In the case of scheduled caste employment related migration declined both in urban as well as rural sector for both male and female. For all other groups male employment related migration increased in urban sector while declined in rural sector but female employment related migration declined in both sector.

Since the beginning of the last century employment opportunities for women in urban areas particularly the colonial industries have tended to decrease, due to a number of factors including changing labour legislation, employers and trade union's reactions to this and probably change in the perceived acceptability of women working outside the household. The labour elite that came into existence increasingly consisted of (adult) men (de Haan, 1994b)¹⁶. Amartya Sen analysis of nineteenth and twentieth centuries suggest that while income from land and crafts declined and traditional occupations (often carried out by women) disappeared, differences between men's and women's earning increased. Women's work was increasingly defined as 'domestic' and unproductive and increasingly women's work was associated with poverty. For the high caste families it was traditionally often shameful for the women to work outside her home. Lower castes have much less social pressure. The recent trend of higher mobility in the case of female; employment related migration in scheduled tribe is only indicating the demand of house-maid in urban localities. N. Neetha (2004) has found in a survey that employers show a preference for young tribal girls, because they seem to be more reliable, obedient and efficient in domestic work, stick to the job for longer period, agree to work for low wages and can be controlled more easily. Most of these tribal girls migrate under the influence of old workers, who have visited their native place during any festival. The declined employment migration, especially in the case of rural sector shows the effect of employment generational programmes of government, which has

¹⁶ Quoted from Arjan de Haan(2007), 'migration and livelihood in historical perspective: a case study of Bihar, India, journal of development studies, 2007.

controlled distress migration. Rural to rural migrants get work mainly in agriculture sector, if they are getting almost equivalent opportunity of employment in their own locality than why should they migrate?

In 1993 intra-district employment related migration was more than other distance migration of inter-district and inter-state but in over the time inter-district employment related migration become dominant with sharp increase. For male employment related migrants inter-district migration was dominant in 1993 but was replaced by inter-state distance migration over the time. For female migrants intra-district employment related migration was dominant in 1993 which was replaced by inter-district employment related migration over the time. In terms of all three distance migration categories importance of urban sector increased over the time.

Employment related migration has declined both in urban and rural sector for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe male, which is showing control over distress migration. But, male employment related migration has increased within others, which is showing demand of 'regular employment' related to higher education (non-farm employment). Improvement of transportation and communication has eased the commuting, so employment related distance migration has increased.

The proportion of illiterate employment related migrants was more in the case of rural sector than urban sector. The proportion of illiterate female employment related migrants was more than the male employment related migrants in both rural and urban sectors. The relative proportion of male employment related migrants was more in the all broad higher education standards but over the time female employment related migrants has shown more improvement than their male counterparts. A number of Indian studies dealing with internal migration have shown that migrants are less educated than non-migrants with respect to the place of destination but are of higher educational attainment than non-migrants compared to the place of origin. Majority of illiterates were related with rural migrants, mainly for employment in farm sector. Over the time decline in rural employment related migration and decline in illiterate employment related migration is quite consistent.

Usual activity status, before and after migration-

Before migration

Most of those migrated in rural sector for employment reason were casual labourers and in urban sector most of them were regular employed in 1993. In 2007-08 most of rural employment related migrants were in other types of works that included casual labourers and in urban sector most of them were unemployed. There was one common thing in both years; higher proportion of regular salaried people in employment related migration. Over the time the proportion of employed migrants in total employment related migration has declined in both sector for both male and female. In the case of female the relative proportion of out of labour force migrants was significantly more than the male migrants in both years. In the case of out of labour force migrants, most of the male were engaged in the study and female were in the household activities.

After migration-

There was surged in the proportion of 'employed' within employment related migrants in both sectors and for both male and female. Majority of previously unemployed or other categories migrants were absorbed as regular employee in non agriculture sector for both male and female with relatively high proportion in urban sector. In rural sector the proportion of casual labours increased. Over the time there was one most significant improvement in the form of increase in the employment level of the female employment related migrants in both rural and urban sectors. Over the time there were proportionately more unemployed male and female migrants mainly due to the transition of non-labour force in labour force. There was increase in regular salaried/wage employee both in rural and urban sector over time.

Migrants with better economic resources and skills get into various kinds of business – whole sale, distribution as well as retail, contracts, transport etc or into supervisory and white-collar jobs either on their own or using kinship linkages. Migrants with lower economic resources get into the lower levels of job hierarchy such as petty trade and different types of manual labours. Some of those could achieved upward movements and become businessman (U. Tataji¹⁷). In both years the relatively more proportion of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes were in informal sector, especially as casual labours depict the same story. But, over the time the proportion of regular employee increased for almost all social groups.

¹⁷ U. Tatji, 'Rural-urban migration and work organisation in a slum studies in migration'. Studies in migration, edited by MSA Rao, 1986

Other than the rural female of age group 15 to 35 years the proportion of employment related migration was higher for the 35 to 65 age group for both male and female in both sectors. Over the time relative proportion increased for this group other than urban female employment related migrants in 15 to 35 years group.

Monthly per capita expenditure

In both rural sector as well as urban sector majority of the male migrants were in the upper MPCE bracket. But, in the case of ST majority of them were in middle MPCE bracket. Both in the case of SC and ST majority of female employment related migrants were from either lower or middle MPCE bracket. The poorest often cannot afford to migrate. They lack the necessary material means to invest in leaving (Connell et al. 1976)¹⁸. The higher transportation cost, cost of living, higher rents, need of different identification documents has been caused low level of employment related migration in poor. The increased proportion employment related migration in lower consumption bracket over the time may be happened because of strong social networking and linkages in some of the hot destination centres or improved transportation and communication services.

Census 1991 and 2001

Migration rate was more for the urban sector than rural sector in both years and for both male as well as female. Employment related migration rate has increased for rural sector for both male and female, especially in the case of rural to rural migration stream. In urban sector male employment related migration rate has increased and reinforced the decline in female employment related migration rate. In both of the years intra-state migration for employment was more than the inter-state migration. Urban sector was dominant sector in both cases of intra-state and inter-state in both of the years. Over the years inter-state employment related migration has increased both in the case of rural as well as urban sector but there was decline for the same in the case of intra-state migration. In comparison to intra-district migration, employment related migration was more in the case of inter-district migration.

¹⁸ Quoted from Arjan de Haan(2007), 'migration and livelihood in historical perspective: a case study of Bihar, India, journal of development studies,

CHAPTER 4: INTER-STATE ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

Most of the studies have shown that the main reason for the migration seems to be of the economic in nature. People migrate to gain economically, sometimes psychologically or sociologically. Gaps in the development process push people from backward regions towards develop regions or in other words better prospects in more developed regions attract or pull people from less developed regions.

Any process of growth starts from the agricultural economic setup towards industrial or services. It is a process of transformation of economies. Pioneer of classical economics viewed industrialisation as the driver of technical change and reallocation of labour from low to high productivity activities as a source to increases overall productivity. In the developing economies underemployed labour force of the rural sector and increasing urban informal sector provides fairly elastic supply of labour that allows the process of structural change to take place without facing significant labour supply constraint.

In the present scenario Indian economy is also crossing the same stage where still 57% of the population, more specifically the majority of the rural population, is engaged in primary sector but the share of primary sector in national domestic product is decreasing day by day. Stagnancy in the growth of agriculture sector and sever disguised unemployment have forced people to seek work in other sectors or regions. In the recent times rural to urban migration has became the most preferred stream of migration, mainly because of the employment related reasons. Urbanisation or industrialisation of few selected states has given it the form of inter-state migration.

Green revolution had revolutionised some of the selected regions of our country which has widened the gap between regions. This unequally distributed benefit of green revolution has forced agricultural labourers out of the backward regions of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh towards Haryana and Punjab which is still going on. It is an old say that development attracts development or growth attracts growth. In the same fashion the gap between these regions further widened after the implementation of new economic policies in early 90s. In the context of Indian economy lot of researchers has shown the increasing inequality, especially aftermath of the 1991 episode of major policy shift

toward liberalization, privatization and globalization in the form of new economic policy. There are only five to six states that have benefited the most from the new economic policies. Due to this reason industrialisation and urbanisation has centred in these few selected regions, which has generated the flow of labourers from the backward regions.

The approval of foreign direct investment between 1991 and 2001 was significantly higher in the states of Maharashtra (17.1%), Delhi (12.2%), Tamilnadu (8.4%), Karnataka (7.8%), Gujarat (6.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (4.7%). Together all these states gained 56.5% of the proposals. The combined share of ten backward states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh got only 9.7% of the proposals. The coastal states benefited more than the hinterland states¹⁹.

4.1.1 Trends in inter-state migration according to census

Table 4.1 shows the different reasons of inter-state migration in 1993. The proportion of male migrants who migrated for the reason of study was highest in Maharashtra (20.73%) followed by Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Orissa up to top five destinations. For female, trend was little bit different because they have preferred Madhya Pradesh on second position than Karnataka. North-eastern states received the lowest migrants for the reason of studies. Within the major states²⁰ it was relatively lower in the Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Punjab

The proportion of inter-state migrants, due to the reason of family movement, was highest in Delhi (18.43%) followed by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka. Female migrants have preferred Karnataka over West Bengal. Migration due to the family movement was very low in Bihar and Assam within some major states. Otherwise it was lowest in the case of north-eastern states. Proportion of inter-state migration due to the reason of marriage was highest in Uttar Pradesh (11.39%) followed by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi and Bihar. In the case of male migrants it was highest in West Bengal and for female in Uttar Pradesh. Proportion of migration due to the reason of calamities was highest in Orissa (14.10%) followed by Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

¹⁹ Surya Kant (2004), 'Regional development in post reforms India' in Surya kant et al. (edited), 'Reinventing regional development', Rawat publication, 2004

²⁰ Major states excluded- north-eastern states, all union territories except Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh

Table4.1: REASONS OF INTER-STATE MIGRATION (OTHER THAN EMPLOYMENT) IN 1991 (in %)

	EDUCATION			FAMILY MOVED			MARRIAGE			CALAMITIES			OTHERS		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
Andman	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.47	0.41	0.23	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.05	0.11	0.38	0.17	0.29
Andhra	2.48	3.97	2.91	3.55	3.65	3.61	4.54	3.91	3.92	3.28	4.08	3.58	3.37	4.16	3.70
Arunachal	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.45	0.59	0.53	0.35	0.12	0.12	1.58	0.81	1.29	0.42	0.25	3.99
Assam	1.70	1.79	1.73	2.22	1.69	1.92	2.46	1.20	1.22	4.53	3.36	4.09	2.90	1.57	2.34
Bihar	3.15	4.31	3.47	2.01	1.85	1.92	4.84	6.71	6.67	3.77	4.70	4.12	1.78	1.69	1.74
Chandigarh	2.06	2.44	2.17	1.64	2.31	2.02	0.30	0.63	0.62	0.14	0.22	0.17	1.60	1.61	4.08
Daman Diu	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.09	0.10
Delhi	7.98	7.35	7.80	17.27	19.33	18.43	4.40	7.04	6.98	2.72	3.52	3.02	4.51	4.25	4.40
Dadar Nagar	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	4.50
Goa	0.41	0.53	0.45	0.74	0.83	0.79	0.20	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.47	0.36	0.70	0.73	0.71
Gujarat	2.78	3.06	2.86	4.93	5.61	5.32	5.29	3.42	3.47	0.94	1.71	1.23	6.47	7.14	6.75
Haryana	2.58	3.89	2.95	5.84	5.20	5.48	2.13	8.13	8.00	3.50	4.36	3.82	3.39	3.35	7.46
Himachal	0.94	1.47	1.09	0.97	0.93	0.95	0.32	0.69	0.68	0.60	0.62	0.60	1.45	0.87	1.21
Karnataka	10.31	8.12	9.69	5.78	5.77	5.77	5.61	5.39	5.40	14.93	12.13	13.88	7.93	8.87	8.33
Kerala	1.03	1.97	1.30	2.20	2.03	2.10	4.88	0.80	0.89	1.15	1.33	1.22	2.59	2.45	9.53
Lakshdeep	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.04
Maharashtra	20.73	17.04	19.69	13.11	13.50	13.33	8.89	9.93	9.91	11.01	12.63	11.62	22.04	23.90	22.82
Manipur	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.19	0.04	0.13	0.08	0.04	22.87
Meghalaya	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.29	0.33	0.31	1.25	0.13	0.16	1.86	1.57	1.75	0.31	0.25	0.29
Mizoram	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.05
Madhya Prd	8.40	8.53	8.44	8.51	8.46	8.48	8.15	10.84	10.78	7.87	7.47	7.72	7.51	8.29	0.34
Nagaland	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.11	0.17
Orissa	7.83	6.89	7.56	4.61	4.82	4.73	10.10	6.53	6.61	14.53	13.40	14.10	5.08	4.65	4.90
Pondicherry	0.87	1.13	0.94	0.74	0.75	0.74	2.25	0.73	0.76	0.26	0.35	0.30	0.76	0.91	5.07
Rajasthan	4.08	5.02	4.35	4.23	3.98	4.09	4.42	8.36	8.27	1.89	1.93	1.90	4.10	4.48	4.26
Sikkim	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.08	0.10
Tamilnadu	5.14	6.61	5.55	3.14	3.16	3.15	3.83	2.66	2.69	1.32	2.03	1.58	3.52	4.77	4.36
Tripura	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.21
Uttarakhand	6.80	6.26	6.65	5.14	4.69	4.89	10.27	11.42	11.39	11.44	11.39	11.42	5.26	5.21	5.24
West Bengal	7.68	5.33	7.02	7.28	5.51	6.28	10.51	5.93	6.03	8.48	7.70	8.19	9.25	6.44	5.45
Punjab	1.53	2.63	1.84	4.20	3.74	3.94	4.03	4.67	4.65	3.10	3.58	3.28	3.78	3.34	3.59
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the D series of the census 1991

Table4.2: REASONS OF INTER-STATE MIGRATION (OTHER THAN EMPLOYMENT) IN 2001 (in %)

	EDUCATION			MRG			FML MOVED			MOVED WITH HH			OTHERS		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Jammu & Kashmir	0.19	0.16	0.27	0.21	0.32	0.21	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.60	0.57	0.61	0.74	0.98	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	0.97	0.85	1.32	0.98	0.67	0.98	0.78	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.88	1.05	0.66
Punjab	1.84	1.61	2.49	4.49	3.34	4.51	3.59	3.66	3.50	3.96	4.21	3.80	5.49	5.47	5.51
Chandigarh	3.02	2.64	4.12	0.75	0.57	0.75	1.77	1.75	1.79	1.81	1.68	1.89	1.09	1.14	1.02
Uttaranchal	2.88	2.98	2.59	2.21	1.28	2.22	0.60	0.62	0.57	2.76	2.89	2.69	2.27	2.34	2.18
Haryana	2.84	2.51	3.81	8.38	4.02	8.45	3.94	4.04	3.80	7.82	8.01	7.69	5.65	5.67	5.62
Delhi	14.43	15.35	11.73	7.61	4.95	7.65	7.63	7.64	7.61	18.99	17.71	19.81	9.76	10.75	8.42
Rajasthan	2.58	2.17	3.79	7.29	3.15	7.35	2.94	3.00	2.84	3.75	3.68	3.79	4.03	3.98	4.09
Uttar Pradesh	5.96	6.77	3.60	3.53	2.69	3.54	0.46	0.42	0.52	3.30	3.32	3.28	1.78	1.86	1.66
Bihar	1.74	1.70	1.85	10.69	6.28	10.76	0.59	0.60	0.59	1.21	1.17	1.23	3.95	3.15	5.03
Sikkim	0.14	0.12	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.20	0.14
Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	0.16	0.27	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.41	0.37	0.43	0.48	0.54	0.40
Nagaland	0.18	0.16	0.24	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.44	0.48	0.39
Manipur	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.09
Mizoram	0.16	0.12	0.31	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.11
Tripura	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.58	0.55	0.61
Meghalaya	0.72	0.62	1.03	0.14	1.16	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.44	0.47	0.41
Assam	0.78	0.73	0.92	0.81	1.57	0.79	0.37	0.39	0.35	1.05	1.19	0.95	1.66	1.88	1.35
West Bengal	4.78	5.36	3.07	5.32	8.52	5.27	3.63	3.89	3.28	6.04	7.19	5.30	8.41	9.29	7.22
Jharkhand	4.19	4.55	3.15	5.71	4.59	5.73	1.97	2.04	1.88	4.22	4.00	4.36	4.16	3.92	4.47
Orissa	<i>1.30</i>	<i>1.30</i>	<i>1.30</i>	2.21	2.77	2.20	0.66	0.67	0.64	1.58	1.66	1.52	1.85	1.77	1.96
Chhatisgarh	1.61	1.66	1.47	2.51	3.50	2.50	1.83	1.85	1.81	2.84	2.83	2.84	2.00	1.95	2.08
Madhya Pradesh	5.58	5.62	5.46	8.43	5.64	8.47	5.12	5.12	5.11	4.98	4.72	5.15	4.56	3.93	5.43
Gujarat	2.31	2.42	2.01	3.29	2.66	3.30	8.52	8.47	8.59	6.11	5.84	6.28	4.39	4.59	4.11
Daman & Diu	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.07
Dadar Nagar	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.28	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.13
Maharashtra	19.75	20.67	17.07	12.83	9.85	12.87	35.43	35.51	35.33	15.97	16.16	15.85	18.05	18.69	17.19
Andhra Pradesh	1.75	1.25	3.20	3.13	6.10	3.09	2.91	2.76	3.11	2.22	2.18	2.25	3.79	3.07	4.77
Karnataka	13.78	12.81	16.61	5.30	8.42	5.25	9.13	9.10	9.17	4.05	4.05	4.06	6.51	5.93	7.30
Goa	0.34	0.32	0.40	0.34	0.25	0.34	1.25	1.20	1.34	0.64	0.61	0.65	0.54	0.54	0.55
Lakshadweep	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.02
Kerala	1.05	0.95	1.35	0.78	7.07	0.69	1.48	1.37	1.63	1.33	1.45	1.26	1.54	1.57	1.49
Tamilnadu	3.63	3.29	4.64	1.53	4.45	1.49	3.45	3.26	3.71	1.58	1.73	1.49	3.57	3.06	4.26
Pondicherry	0.98	0.84	1.41	0.81	5.05	0.74	1.09	1.06	1.13	0.68	0.71	0.67	0.56	0.47	0.67
A & N Islands	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.26	0.22	0.28	0.21	0.23	0.17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the D series of the census 2001

FMG MOVED= family moved, MRG= MARRIAGE

Proportion of migrants due to the other reasons was significantly highest in the case of Maharashtra (Table 4.1).

Table 4.2 shows the proportion of inter-state migrants according to their reasons for migration in different states within India. The proportion of migrants due to the reason of studies was highest in Maharashtra (19.75%) followed by Delhi, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Among the major states it was lower in Assam, Kerala, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Female preferred Karnataka over Delhi.

In the case of marriage, the proportion was highest in Maharashtra (12.83%) followed by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi. For female it was higher in the case of Haryana than Delhi. Within the major states, it was lower in the case of Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Due to the reason of movement of family the proportion of migrants were significantly high in Maharashtra (35.43%) followed by Karnataka, Gujarat, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh. Within major states it was lowest in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Migration due to the movement of household was the highest in Delhi (18.99%) followed by Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Within major states it was lowest in Bihar and Kerala. For the 'other' reasons it was highest in Maharashtra and Delhi.

4.1.2 Trends and patterns in employment related inter-state migration according to census

Table 4.3 shows the inter-state migration for the reason of employment in 1991 and 2001 according to the census. In 1991 for both male and female inter-state employment related migrants, Maharashtra was the top destination with the proportion of 18.84% of male migrants and 13.44% of female migrants in 1991 followed by Delhi for male migrants with 17.09% and by Gujarat for female migrants with 9.95% of share.

In 2001 the top destination for employment related migration was again Maharashtra with 24.69% of male migrants and 17.70% of female migrants followed by Delhi, this time for both male (17.70%) and female (11.33%). Over the time the share of both Maharashtra and Delhi has been increased in overall employment related migration. The relative share of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal has been declined over the time (Table 4.3).

Table4.3: INTER-STATE EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION IN 2001 AND 1991 (in %)

	2001			1991		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
Jammu & Kashmir	0.33	0.30	0.60	x	x	x
Himachal Pradesh	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.84	0.84	0.87
Punjab	4.55	4.43	5.98	3.85	3.76	4.71
Chandigarh	1.73	1.75	1.54	1.81	1.91	0.91
Uttaranchal	1.82	1.83	1.63	x	x	x
Haryana	5.46	5.29	7.43	4.39	4.30	5.15
Delhi	17.18	17.70	11.33	16.12	17.09	7.50
Rajasthan	2.62	2.53	3.57	3.32	3.21	4.34
Uttar Pradesh	2.08	1.75	5.75	3.27	3.05	5.18
Bihar	0.71	0.64	1.54	2.54	2.53	2.70
Sikkim	0.15	0.15	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.12
Arunachal Pradesh	0.49	0.47	0.78	0.50	0.51	0.40
Nagaland	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.23
Manipur	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05
Mizoram	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.04	0.05	0.04
Tripura	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.26
Meghalaya	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.26
Assam	1.07	1.10	0.75	2.05	2.12	1.40
West Bengal	6.76	6.84	5.84	9.46	9.70	7.29
Jharkhand	3.69	3.80	2.38	x	x	x
Orissa	1.33	1.31	1.56	3.50	3.41	4.32
Chhatisgarh	2.14	2.13	2.27	x	x	x
Madhya Pradesh	3.52	3.48	4.01	7.50	7.51	7.37
Gujarat	7.52	7.77	4.73	7.35	7.06	9.95
Daman & Diu	0.30	0.31	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.07
Dadra & Nagar	0.29	0.29	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.13
Maharashtra	24.12	24.69	17.70	18.29	18.84	13.44
Andhra Pradesh	1.93	1.80	3.50	3.24	2.83	6.91
Karnataka	4.74	4.48	7.66	4.81	4.60	6.69
Goa	0.71	0.67	1.08	0.67	0.64	0.98
Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Kerala	1.15	1.01	2.79	1.64	1.44	3.38
Tamilnadu	1.30	1.20	2.48	2.85	2.66	4.56
Pondicherry	0.40	0.39	0.61	0.47	0.45	0.61
A & N Islands	0.29	0.30	0.12	0.39	0.42	0.16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the D series of the census of 1991 and 2000

4.2 Trends in state-wise internal migration

4.2.1 49th round (1993)

The proportion of rural migrants was highest in Uttar Pradesh both for male (13.45%) and female migrants (20.74%) followed by Maharashtra with 12.90% for male and 10.88% for female migrants. Some other states for male migrants with relatively higher proportion were West Bengal (10.62%), Andhra Pradesh (11.90%) and Gujarat (7.2%). The proportion was relatively higher for female migrants in Madhya Pradesh (10.35%) and West Bengal (9.45%) than others (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: MIGRANTS BY SEX AND SECTOR ACROSS THE STATES IN 1993 (in %)

	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
Andhra Pradesh	11.90	6.79	7.53	8.88	7.92	8.31
Arunachal Pradesh	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03
Assam	1.47	1.20	1.24	0.86	0.59	0.70
Bihar	3.32	5.47	5.15	0.76	1.43	1.15
Goa	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.11	0.13
Gujarat	7.12	5.47	5.71	4.66	4.79	4.74
Haryana	1.29	2.22	2.09	2.70	2.47	2.56
Himachal Pradesh	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.27	0.29	0.28
Jammu&Kashmir	0.41	0.35	0.36	0.17	0.27	0.23
Karnataka	5.12	4.33	4.45	4.67	4.91	4.81
Kerala	7.16	2.92	3.54	2.97	3.16	3.08
Madhya Pradesh	6.45	10.35	9.78	6.60	8.50	7.72
Maharashtra	12.90	10.88	11.17	21.25	17.30	18.93
Manipur	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Meghalaya	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
Mizoram	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.03
Orissa	2.46	4.24	3.98	2.22	2.01	2.09
Punjab	1.31	2.02	1.92	2.12	3.03	2.66
Rajasthan	4.20	7.07	6.65	3.95	5.67	4.96
Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamilnadu	8.49	5.18	5.66	11.07	9.68	10.25
Tripura	0.44	0.12	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.09
Uttar Pradesh	13.45	20.74	19.68	9.21	14.89	12.55
West Bengal	10.62	9.45	9.62	10.04	8.82	9.32
A & Nikobar	0.26	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.08
Chandigarh	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.64	0.39	0.49
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Delhi	0.18	0.05	0.07	6.30	3.39	4.59
Lakshdweep	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pondichery	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table4.5: MIGRANTS BY SEX AND SECTOR ACROSS THE STATES IN 2007-08 (in %)

state	RURAL			URBAN		
	M	F	P	M	F	P
Jammu Kashmir	0.41	0.63	0.61	0.21	0.35	0.30
Himachal Pradesh	2.06	0.99	1.11	0.37	0.27	0.31
Punjab	2.96	2.52	2.57	2.68	3.50	3.19
Chandigarh	0.18	0.02	0.03	0.62	0.31	0.43
Uttarakhand	2.39	1.01	1.15	1.28	0.98	1.09
Haryana	1.67	2.53	2.44	2.48	2.72	2.63
Delhi	0.73	0.10	0.17	8.12	3.95	5.53
Rajasthan	5.08	6.81	6.62	4.72	5.49	5.20
Uttar Pradesh	8.67	18.96	17.87	8.60	13.60	11.70
Bihar	2.00	7.19	6.63	2.24	2.95	2.68
Sikkim	0.23	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.04
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Nagaland	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.08
Manipur	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mizoram	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.09
Tripura	0.40	0.13	0.16	0.09	0.10	0.10
Meghalaya	0.18	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02
Assam	1.54	1.39	1.41	0.80	0.59	0.67
West Bengal	6.78	8.63	8.44	6.22	7.34	6.91
Jharkhand	0.50	1.79	1.65	1.11	1.10	1.10
Orissa	3.23	4.68	4.53	2.32	2.37	2.35
Chhattisgarh	3.35	2.90	2.95	1.79	1.73	1.75
Madhya Pradesh	3.55	6.70	6.36	3.34	6.28	5.17
Gujarat	4.22	4.90	4.82	7.45	6.78	7.04
Daman Diu	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02
Dadar Nagar	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
Maharashtra	13.73	9.05	9.55	20.28	15.43	17.27
Andhra Pradesh	11.53	7.54	7.96	9.63	8.19	8.74
Karnataka	6.53	4.41	4.63	5.94	5.26	5.52
Goa	0.17	0.06	0.07	0.36	0.31	0.33
Lakshdweep	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
Kerala	10.30	3.17	3.93	2.40	2.73	2.60
Tamilnadu	6.62	3.68	3.99	6.36	7.23	6.90
Pondicheri	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.17	0.15
Andman Nikobar	0.29	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.06
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

The proportion of urban internal migrants was significantly higher than others in the case of Maharashtra with 21.25% of male migrants and 17.30% of female migrants. For male urban migrants other important states were Tamilnadu (11.07%), west Bengal (10.04%) and Andhra Pradesh (8.88%). For female migrants some other important states were Uttar Pradesh (14.89%), Tamilnadu (9.68%) and Madhya Pradesh (8.50%).

4.2.2 64th round (2007-08)

In rural sector the male migrants were proportionately higher in Maharashtra (13.73%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (11.53%) and Kerala (10.30%). Female migration was proportionately higher in Uttar Pradesh (18.96%) followed by Maharashtra (9.05%).

In urban sector male migration was proportionately higher in Maharashtra (20.28%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (9.63%) and Uttar Pradesh (8.60%). Urban female migration was highest in the case of Maharashtra (15.43%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (13.60%).

Other than rural male migration in 1993 Maharashtra was the dominant state for migration. Over the time it has dominated the rural male migration also because in 2007-08 the proportion of male migrants has been significantly declined in Uttar Pradesh (Table 4.4 and Table 4.5).

4.3 TRENDS IN INTER-STATE MIGRATION ACCORDING TO 49TH AND 64TH ROUNDS

Table 4.6 shows the pattern and trends of inter-state migration for 49th round and 64th round of NSSO.

4.3.1 49TH round

In rural sector for male, inter-state migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (16.04%) followed by Bihar with 15.58%. Maharashtra was on third position with the proportion of 9.40% of rural male inter-state migrants. Inter-state female rural migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (20.18%) followed by Rajasthan (12.20%) and Haryana (11.88%). Within some of the major state the proportion of rural inter-state male migration was lowest in Punjab with only 1.93% of share and female inter-state migration was lowest in Gujarat with share of only 1.21%.

Urban male inter-state migration was highest in Maharashtra (24.16%) followed by Delhi (21.46%) and West Bengal (12.03%). It means that more than 50% of male inter-state migration happened in only these three states. Female inter-state urban migration was highest in Maharashtra (21.49%) followed by Delhi (18.56%).

Irrespective of the sectors, the inter-state migration in 1993 was highest in Maharashtra with the share of 17.54% followed by Delhi (13.31%) and Uttar Pradesh (10.28%).

Table4.6: INTER-STATE MIGRATION IN 1993 AND 2007-08

state	2007-08							1993						
	RURAL			URBAN			T	RURAL			URBAN			T
	M	F	P	M	F	P		M	F	P	M	F	P	
Jammu Kashmir	0.30	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.31	0.27	0.15	0.31	0.23	0.24
Himachal Prd	3.70	0.99	1.82	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.80	2.09	0.46	1.01	0.18	0.29	0.23	0.51
Punjab	6.72	5.38	5.79	5.44	4.49	4.98	5.24	1.93	4.17	3.41	3.06	3.08	3.07	3.19
Chandigarh	1.06	0.36	0.57	1.90	1.67	1.79	1.40	0.83	0.28	0.47	2.12	2.12	2.12	1.53
Uttarakhand	4.16	3.23	3.51	2.58	2.85	2.71	2.97	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Haryana	4.31	11.17	9.08	4.77	6.24	5.48	6.63	3.92	11.88	9.18	5.76	6.47	6.09	7.20
Delhi	4.07	1.69	2.41	19.92	15.82	17.93	12.96	1.43	1.06	1.19	21.46	18.56	20.09	13.31
Rajasthan	4.76	10.22	8.55	2.60	4.33	3.44	5.08	6.66	12.20	10.31	2.72	4.68	3.64	6.04
Uttar Pradesh	13.79	16.41	15.61	4.63	7.91	6.22	9.23	16.04	20.18	18.77	4.16	7.05	5.52	10.28
Bihar	1.66	4.36	3.53	0.57	0.87	0.72	1.62	15.58	2.22	6.76	0.27	0.34	0.30	2.62
Sikkim	0.35	0.20	0.24	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal prd	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
Nagaland	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.06
Manipur	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Mizoram	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tripura	0.54	0.22	0.32	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.14	0.20	0.09	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
Meghalaya	0.19	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.04
Assam	0.44	0.18	0.26	0.39	0.26	0.33	0.31	3.28	1.10	1.84	0.63	0.24	0.45	0.95
West Bengal	4.13	4.49	4.38	5.60	5.50	5.55	5.18	5.45	7.97	7.12	12.03	7.85	10.06	9.00
Jharkhand	0.16	1.18	0.87	0.71	1.97	1.32	1.18	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Orissa	3.40	1.70	2.22	1.07	1.52	1.29	1.59	2.67	1.63	1.98	1.27	1.05	1.17	1.46
Chhattisgarh	4.08	3.89	3.95	2.22	2.46	2.34	2.85	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Madhya Prad	1.45	7.14	5.40	2.13	4.40	3.23	3.93	4.05	9.76	7.82	4.51	7.64	5.99	6.64
Gujarat	6.71	2.49	3.78	8.32	6.10	7.25	6.14	4.79	1.21	2.43	2.62	2.49	2.56	2.51
Daman Diu	0.79	0.19	0.37	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
Dadar Nagar	0.73	0.16	0.34	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Maharashtra	8.65	6.78	7.35	23.07	18.72	20.96	16.60	9.40	7.22	7.96	24.16	21.49	22.90	17.54
Andhra Prad	3.87	4.48	4.30	2.28	2.48	2.38	2.99	3.27	5.20	4.55	4.02	4.69	4.33	4.41
Karnataka	5.92	5.50	5.63	6.19	6.22	6.20	6.02	6.76	4.26	5.11	3.66	3.90	3.77	4.25
Goa	0.66	0.20	0.34	0.71	0.64	0.67	0.57	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.41	0.22	0.32	0.27
Lakshdweep	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Kerala	8.10	3.84	5.14	1.13	0.96	1.05	2.36	5.14	2.42	3.34	0.58	0.54	0.56	1.56
Tamilnadu	3.98	2.42	2.90	2.38	2.81	2.59	2.69	4.92	5.49	5.30	5.24	5.77	5.49	5.42
Pondicherry	0.62	0.56	0.58	0.30	0.65	0.47	0.50	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.45	0.80	0.62	0.47
Andman Nikb	0.45	0.20	0.28	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.67	0.27	0.41	0.28	0.23	0.26	0.31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

The proportion of inter-state migration was significantly in the case of union territories and north-eastern states but other than these states it was also lower in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Within some of the major states it was lower in Orissa, Kerala and Bihar.

4.3.2 64th round

Rural inter-state male migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (13.79%) followed by Maharashtra (8.65%) and Kerala (8.10%). Within some of the bigger states it was lowest in Jharkhand with the share of only 0.16%. Rural female inter-state migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (16.41%) followed by Haryana (11.17%).

Urban male inter-state migration was highest in Maharashtra (23.07%) followed by Delhi (19.92%) and Gujarat (8.32%). Female urban inter-state migration was highest in Maharashtra (18.72%) followed by Delhi (15.82%). Within bigger states share of Bihar was significantly low with only 0.57% for male migrants and 0.87% for female migrants followed by Jharkhand, Kerala and Orissa. Overall inter-state migration was highest in Maharashtra (16.60%) followed by Delhi (12.96%) and Uttar Pradesh (9.23%).

For urban inter-state migration dominance of Maharashtra and Delhi continued over the time with marginal decline in share. For rural inter-state migration dominance of Uttar Pradesh continued over the time with marginal decline of share. Share of inter-state urban migrants has significantly increased in Gujarat over the time from 2.56% to 7.25% and Karnataka from 3.77% to 6.20%. But in the case of West Bengal it has significantly declined from 10.06% to 5.55%. For inter-state rural migration the share of Punjab increased from 3.41% to 5.44% but the share of Bihar and West Bengal decline proportionately more. On the overall basis inter-state migration significantly increased in Gujarat (from 2.51% to 6.14%) and declined in West Bengal (from 9% to 5.18%).

4.4 REASONS FOR INTER-STATE MIGRATION ACCORDING TO 49TH AND 64TH ROUNDS

Table 4.7 shows the reasons of inter-state migration according to 49th round of NSSO. All of the eleven reasons have been clubbed into five broad reasons. Inter-state migration due to the reason of employment was highest in Maharashtra both for male (22.92%) as well as female migrants (26.84%) followed by Delhi with the share of 18.29% of male inter-state migrants and 10.12% of female inter-state migrants.

Study related inter-state migration was highest in Maharashtra (26.92%) followed by Bihar (10.94%) in the case of male migrants but for female it was highest in Delhi with relatively higher share of 66.87% followed by West Bengal (6.98%). Marriage related inter-state male migration was highest in Karnataka (33.76%) and Madhya

Pradesh (12.84%). For female it was highest in Uttar Pradesh (16.35%) followed by Maharashtra (14.10%).

Table4.7: REASONS OF INTER-STATE MIGRATION IN 1993

state	employment		studies		marriage		move of parents		others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra pradesh	3.27	4.93	1.05	0.55	3.53	4.45	5.93	5.78	3.96	7.52
Assam	0.97	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.53	3.00	0.77	0.72	0.84
Bihar	5.77	0.89	10.94	0.06	0.00	1.70	0.71	0.29	1.39	0.82
Goa	0.32	0.70	0.36	0.13	0.00	0.14	0.35	0.27	0.60	0.14
Gujarat	3.83	2.64	1.35	0.43	0.77	1.10	2.18	2.84	2.21	7.21
Haryana	5.01	9.32	0.77	2.59	4.69	11.04	6.69	5.14	5.80	7.28
Himachal Pradesh	0.44	0.22	0.36	0.26	1.05	0.33	0.49	0.38	2.47	0.93
Jammu&Kashmir	0.14	0.26	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.08	0.25
Karnataka	2.34	3.70	23.16	1.13	33.76	4.35	6.02	3.48	2.54	6.01
Kerala	1.23	3.40	0.80	0.25	0.50	0.73	1.15	2.21	6.65	2.76
Madhya Pradesh	3.74	9.07	4.42	6.27	12.84	10.03	6.09	6.19	3.55	5.85
Maharashtra	22.92	26.84	26.92	6.54	5.06	14.10	15.77	16.75	13.59	14.04
Orissa	1.34	0.33	0.02	0.00	3.73	1.17	2.02	1.93	2.97	0.41
Punjab	2.81	1.62	2.92	1.23	1.28	4.11	2.71	2.46	2.74	6.57
Rajasthan	2.66	4.59	0.27	1.48	3.98	9.85	4.74	5.86	9.09	3.59
Tamilnadu	4.41	2.51	8.83	2.19	3.33	4.49	5.37	7.87	7.95	11.08
Uttar Pradesh	5.44	9.57	7.06	1.32	2.35	16.35	5.75	6.96	21.68	8.67
West Bengal	12.06	7.01	6.22	6.98	11.04	7.45	8.89	8.59	4.53	11.33
Delhi	18.29	10.12	2.16	66.87	9.62	5.92	18.77	18.35	5.23	2.65
Chandigarh	1.94	0.87	1.06	0.52	0.29	1.05	1.71	1.99	1.49	1.15
UT	2.71	1.26	1.62	1.03	1.60	1.80	2.84	3.30	1.99	1.81
N-E	0.29	0.21	0.70	0.69	0.03	0.06	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Due to the reason of movement of parents or earning members the inter-state male as well as female migration was highest in Delhi (18.77% and 18.35%) followed by Maharashtra (15.77% and 16.75%). Due to the other reasons the proportion of inter-state migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (21.68%) for male migrants and for female migrants it was highest in Maharashtra (14.04%).

Table 4.8 shows the reason of migration for inter-state migrants in 64th rounds of NSSO (2007-08). The proportion of inter-state male migrants due to the reason of employment was highest in Maharashtra (23.58%) followed by Delhi (18.25%). The share of female inter-state employment related migrants was highest in Maharashtra (15.80%) followed by Karnataka (12.81%). Within the major states, it was lowest in Jharkhand for male and in Bihar for female. Studies related inter-state male as well as

female migration was highest in Karnataka (22.20% and 25.28%) followed by Maharashtra (18.99% and 17%). Within major states, it was almost nil in Kerala for male migrants and in Bihar for female migrants.

Table4.8: REASONS OF INTER-STATE MIGRATION IN 2007-08

state	employment		studies		marriage		move of parents		others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jammu Kashmir	0.24	0.39	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.28	0.09	0.23	0.35
Himachal Pradesh	0.62	0.48	2.19	1.83	2.35	0.65	0.50	0.46	4.17	0.81
Punjab	6.86	1.86	0.50	1.22	7.15	5.40	3.75	4.41	4.24	3.32
Chandigarh	1.61	1.55	6.91	9.04	1.51	0.65	1.72	1.91	0.23	0.31
Uttarakhand	2.43	0.89	4.94	0.22	3.14	2.49	4.25	4.43	2.75	2.04
Haryana	4.23	2.05	1.20	10.70	6.67	9.48	5.85	6.66	6.26	5.08
Delhi	18.25	9.55	13.73	0.32	1.37	5.32	18.18	20.80	4.79	4.80
Rajasthan	2.63	5.92	1.67	0.77	4.73	9.11	4.43	2.87	3.81	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	4.21	4.45	5.93	3.40	8.70	14.13	8.36	6.66	19.16	10.27
Bihar	0.59	0.31	0.89	0.00	4.26	3.13	0.42	0.80	2.33	1.87
West Bengal	5.48	4.11	3.26	2.89	4.45	5.55	5.13	4.04	5.24	8.01
Jharkhand	0.57	0.82	1.42	0.44	0.64	2.29	0.61	0.58	0.28	1.11
Orissa	1.41	1.45	0.95	1.73	4.77	1.70	0.62	1.07	4.35	4.55
Chhattisgarh	2.13	5.53	0.00	0.00	2.05	3.40	4.22	2.21	3.99	3.51
Madhya Pradesh	1.55	0.16	1.40	0.06	2.86	7.41	3.40	2.83	1.83	1.11
Gujarat	9.57	7.52	0.59	0.81	1.63	2.89	7.63	8.22	2.44	3.65
Maharashtra	23.58	15.80	18.99	17.00	11.15	12.20	15.90	16.97	5.81	12.12
Andhra Pradesh	2.32	9.04	4.17	2.92	0.00	3.29	3.50	2.89	2.52	2.97
Karnataka	5.75	12.81	22.20	25.28	7.23	5.64	5.11	5.16	3.45	7.11
Goa	0.81	1.20	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.38	0.72	0.91	0.54
Kerala	1.28	3.76	0.00	3.83	16.41	1.08	1.97	2.40	12.48	14.72
Tamilnadu	2.27	7.27	6.79	14.33	5.70	2.27	1.85	2.19	5.32	6.28
Assam	0.38	1.09	0.04	0.00	0.86	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.76	0.24
UT	0.81	0.21	1.51	2.34	2.31	0.92	1.46	1.06	1.41	1.89
N-E	0.44	1.78	0.58	0.88	0.08	0.25	0.26	0.34	1.23	1.97
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Marriage related inter-state migration was highest in Kerala (16.41%) followed by Maharashtra (11.15%) for male and for female it was highest in Uttar Pradesh (14.13%) followed by Maharashtra (12.20%). For the reason of movements of parents or earning members the inter-state migration was highest in Delhi (18.18% and 20.80%) followed by Maharashtra (15.90% and 16.97%) both in the case of male and female. For the other reasons the inter-state migration was highest Uttar Pradesh (19.16%) for male migrants and for female migrants it was highest in Kerala (14.72%).

Over the time Karnataka has become the most preferred destination for studies displacing Maharashtra. Maharashtra and Delhi continued to be top destination for employment purposes over time. For marriage related inter-state male migration Kerala has become the dominant state displacing Karnataka over the time, Uttar Pradesh has continued its domination for female inter-state migration over the time (Table 4.7 and Table 4.8).

4.5 TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN INTER-STATE EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION ACCORDING TO THE 49TH AND 64TH ROUNDS

4.5.1 49th round

Table 4.9 shows the trends of employment related migration according to streams and distance migration in 1993.

Intra-district employment related migration

The share of rural to rural migration was highest in Andhra Pradesh (21.35%) followed by Maharashtra (19.07%) and Uttar Pradesh (10.65%). Share of urban to rural migration was highest in Andhra Pradesh (22.13%) followed by Maharashtra (19.98%) and Tamilnadu (10.19%). The share of rural to urban migration was highest in Maharashtra (18.39%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (16.32%) and Madhya Pradesh (12.06%). Share of urban to urban migration was highest in Maharashtra (17.28%) followed by Tamilnadu (16.27%) and Andhra Pradesh (12.85%). Within major states the share of intra-district migration for all streams was lowest in Bihar (Table 4.9).

Inter-district employment related migration

The share of rural to rural migration was highest in Maharashtra (22.10%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (15.82%) and Uttar Pradesh (13.34%), Lowest share was in Bihar. The proportion of urban to rural migration was significantly highest in Gujarat (64.60%) followed by Tamilnadu (8.24%) and Maharashtra (7.09%). Rural to urban employment related migration was highest in Maharashtra (29.69%) followed by Tamilnadu (15.99%) and Uttar Pradesh (11.91%). Share of urban to urban migration was highest in Tamilnadu (22.31%) followed by Maharashtra (16.47%) and Uttar Pradesh (9.94%). Proportion of inter –district employment related migration was the lowest in Haryana for all streams.

Table4.9: STREAM WISE EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE MIGRATION ACROSS THE STATES IN 1993(in %)

state	INTRA-DISTRICT				INTER-DISTRICT				INTER-STATE			
	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U
Andhra pradesh	21.35	22.13	16.32	12.85	15.82	1.18	9.27	8.54	5.87	1.42	1.43	7.37
Arunachal Pradesh	0.11	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.28	0.03	0.06	0.00
Assam	1.66	2.05	0.95	0.68	0.65	2.05	0.99	1.74	1.42	1.44	0.98	0.50
Bihar	0.32	1.12	0.39	0.60	0.22	2.12	0.88	1.22	1.26	49.93	0.10	0.53
Goa	0.01	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.38	0.47	0.19	0.65
Gujarat	2.53	3.95	5.62	6.55	2.27	64.60	3.74	4.85	10.57	2.51	2.44	3.87
Haryana	0.41	0.64	1.44	1.49	3.82	0.83	0.80	1.00	5.65	2.32	6.89	2.80
Himachal Pradesh	0.98	2.57	0.50	0.41	0.95	0.37	0.29	0.41	1.62	1.24	0.04	0.37
Jammu&Kashmir	0.35	0.00	0.08	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.18	0.09	0.22
Karnataka	7.81	3.93	5.41	8.51	4.71	1.64	3.68	4.78	6.23	1.73	1.04	3.97
Kerala	2.86	2.68	1.94	3.87	6.47	1.73	2.73	2.74	6.56	3.30	0.12	0.79
Madhya Pradesh	8.46	6.04	12.06	6.98	4.89	2.88	4.00	9.75	4.02	7.04	3.07	5.14
Maharashtra	19.07	19.98	18.39	17.28	22.10	7.09	29.69	16.47	12.39	6.86	30.96	17.94
Manipur	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
Meghalaya	0.03	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.00
Mizoram	0.03	0.23	0.03	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Nagaland	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.20	0.06
Orissa	1.92	0.79	5.01	3.36	2.22	0.59	2.38	1.98	1.99	1.23	0.85	1.87
Punjab	0.34	2.62	1.30	1.47	1.99	0.28	0.94	1.13	2.87	1.43	3.03	2.57
Rajasthan	5.24	4.73	5.84	4.31	4.61	1.01	2.87	6.66	4.06	3.86	1.52	4.57
Sikkim	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamilnadu	8.14	10.19	9.48	16.27	8.42	8.24	15.99	22.31	2.71	3.63	3.27	7.64
Tripura	0.33	0.31	0.16	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.02
Uttar Pradesh	10.65	9.03	9.09	8.40	13.34	3.75	11.91	9.94	15.20	9.74	2.82	5.80
West Bengal	7.04	5.67	5.64	6.51	7.22	1.41	9.57	5.86	10.90	0.49	16.99	5.09
A & Nikobar	0.30	0.57	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.00	1.43	0.12	0.38	0.21
Chandigarh	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.36	0.74	1.53	3.37
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.04	0.00	0.02
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	2.31	0.15	21.90	23.66
Lakshdweep	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
Pondicher	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.23	0.03	0.04	0.92
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Inter-state employment related migration

The proportion share of rural to rural migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (15.20%) followed by Maharashtra (12.39%) and West Bengal (10.90%). The share of urban to rural migration was significantly highest in Bihar (49.93%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (9.74%). Rural to urban migration was highest in Maharashtra (30.96%) followed by Delhi (21.90%) and West Bengal (16.99%).

The share of urban to urban migration was highest in Delhi (23.66%) followed by Maharashtra (17.94%). Within major states inter-state employment related migration was significantly low in the case of Orissa and Bihar (Table 4.9).

4.5.2 64th round (Table 4.10)

Intra-district employment related migration

The share of rural to rural migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (17.02%) followed by West Bengal (9.38%), Maharashtra (9.25%) and Andhra Pradesh (9.19%). The share of urban to rural migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (13.22%) followed by Maharashtra (12.12%) and Andhra Pradesh (10.37%). The share of rural to urban migration was highest in Andhra Pradesh (14.92%) followed by Maharashtra (11.80%) and Uttar Pradesh (11.35%). The share of urban to urban migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (17.15%) followed by Maharashtra (13.99%) and West Bengal (12.42%). Within major states the intra-district employment related migration was significantly lower.

Inter-district employment related migration

The proportional share of rural to rural inter-district employment related migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (23.05%) followed by Maharashtra (9.95%). The share of urban to rural migration was highest in Maharashtra (16.31%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (11.18%), Tamilnadu (10.96%) and Karnataka (9.03%). The share of rural to urban migration was highest in Maharashtra (17.70%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (15.48%) and Andhra Pradesh (11.36%). The share of urban to urban migration was highest in the Maharashtra (21.06%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.34%).

Inter-state employment related migration

The proportional share of inter-state rural to rural migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (14.87%) followed by Rajasthan (9.35%). The share of urban to rural migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh (17.65%) followed by Kerala (10.33%).

Table4.10: STREAM WISE EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE MIGRATION ACROSS THE STATES IN 2007-08

state	INTRA-DISTRICT				INTER-DISTRICT				INTER-STATE			
	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U
Jammu Kashmir	0.74	0.60	0.42	0.55	0.30	0.78	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.35
Himachal Pradesh	1.19	1.44	0.43	0.14	0.50	1.35	0.32	0.22	1.01	4.07	0.30	0.35
Punjab	1.83	2.79	1.91	3.54	3.60	4.85	1.95	3.53	6.30	4.38	5.03	4.89
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.42	1.57	2.13
Uttarakhand	1.04	1.71	0.53	0.78	0.74	1.55	0.49	0.45	3.58	3.31	1.79	4.21
Haryana	1.14	1.33	1.43	1.14	5.00	2.74	2.28	1.83	10.07	6.32	6.00	4.63
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.91	0.05	0.96	0.15	4.51	2.50	2.16	21.41	12.26
Rajasthan	7.05	4.63	8.42	4.93	5.63	4.15	4.57	4.12	9.35	6.34	2.68	4.67
Uttar Pradesh	17.02	13.22	11.35	17.15	23.05	11.18	15.48	12.34	14.87	17.65	5.01	8.20
Bihar	6.84	5.08	5.07	1.86	7.61	3.62	3.14	2.18	3.78	2.84	0.32	1.36
Sikkim	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.13	0.04	0.12
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Nagaland	0.01	0.13	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.03
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.06
Tripura	0.17	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.07	0.01
Meghalaya	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.26	0.01	0.02
Assam	1.57	1.06	0.96	0.37	1.38	0.72	0.97	0.62	0.26	0.26	0.43	0.16
West Bengal	9.38	6.48	5.04	12.42	6.49	5.84	6.03	7.62	4.13	5.07	6.23	4.45
Jharkhand	1.30	0.96	0.74	0.33	3.22	1.09	1.06	1.81	0.88	0.84	1.03	1.79
Orissa	5.48	2.13	3.39	1.92	3.04	2.24	2.40	2.65	1.63	3.85	0.93	1.88
Chhattisgarh	3.16	1.89	1.85	1.14	2.47	1.16	1.20	1.87	3.87	4.17	2.70	1.75
Madhya Pradesh	6.48	7.28	5.49	5.82	6.49	4.38	5.43	6.43	5.98	3.81	2.58	4.28
Gujarat	5.05	7.78	8.30	6.41	4.12	3.62	7.01	5.73	4.90	0.66	8.90	4.55
Daman Diu	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.33	0.49	0.04	0.06
Dadar Nagar Haweli	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.31	1.51	0.08	0.04
Maharashtra	9.25	12.12	11.80	13.99	9.95	16.31	17.70	21.06	8.07	5.33	22.94	17.73
Andhra Pradesh	9.19	10.37	14.92	6.37	4.78	8.29	11.36	7.89	4.59	3.49	1.78	3.35
Karnataka	4.55	4.84	5.07	4.22	4.16	9.03	6.21	5.45	5.47	6.05	4.48	9.02
Goa	0.06	0.05	0.29	0.40	0.01	0.20	0.19	0.05	0.32	0.39	0.39	1.14
Lakshdweep	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Kerala	3.71	8.15	4.29	4.73	2.94	4.38	2.42	1.22	3.28	10.33	0.51	1.93
Tamilnadu	3.62	5.30	7.62	9.40	4.21	10.96	9.04	7.89	1.61	6.50	1.75	3.95
Pondicheri	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.63	0.44	0.51	0.40
Andman Nikobar	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.36	0.04	0.14	0.19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

The share of rural to urban migration was highest in Maharashtra (22.94%) followed by Delhi (21.41%) and Gujarat (8.90%). The share of urban to urban migration was highest in Maharashtra (17.73%) followed by Delhi (12.26%). The proportional share of inter-state employment related migration was lowest in Orissa and Jharkhand within the major states.

Over the time from 1993 to 2007-08 the proportional share of intra-district migration for almost all streams has increased for Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and declined for Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra (Table 4.9 and Table 4.10).

4.6 Trends and patterns of migration stream according to 49th and 64th rounds

Table 4.11 drawn on the basis of Table 1 and Table 2 (given in appendix). It gives the account of dominant employment related migration streams across the states in 49th round and 64th round of NSSO. Rural to urban migration was the most important stream of employment related migration; both in 1993 and 2007-08 (it was dominant in ten major states). Rural sector was not as important for employment related migration as there were only three states in 1993 who were dominated by rural to rural or urban to rural migration stream, but in 2007-08 there was not a single state in male category. Over the time the importance of rural sector as a destination has declined significantly.

Table 4.11: DISTRIBUTION OF DOMINANT STREAMS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE MIGRATION FOR MAJOR STATES IN 1993 AND 2007-08

49 th round (1993)	
<p>RURAL TO URBAN</p> <p>MALE- Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi</p> <p>FEMALE- Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Delhi</p>	<p>RURAL TO RURAL</p> <p>MALE- Kerala, Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>FEMALE- Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu</p>
<p>URBAN TO URBAN</p> <p>MALE- Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu</p> <p>FEMALE- Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh</p>	<p>URBAN TO RURAL</p> <p>MALE- Bihar</p> <p>FEMALE- Assam, Goa, Madhya Pradesh</p>
64 th round (2007-08)	
<p>RURAL TO URBAN</p> <p>MALE- Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>FEMALE- Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Tamilnadu</p>	<p>RURAL TO RURAL</p> <p>FEMALE- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala</p>
<p>URBAN TO URBAN</p> <p>MALE- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamilnadu</p> <p>FEMALE- Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka</p>	<p>URBAN TO RURAL</p> <p>FEMALE- Madhya Pradesh</p>

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO (based on the Table 1 and Table 2 of appendix)

4.7 Trends and patterns in employment related inter-state migration within social groups (As per NSSO)

Table 4.12 shows the distribution of employment related inter-state migrants according to their social group in 1993.

Scheduled tribe

The top destination of employment related migration for male scheduled tribe was Maharashtra with the share of 17.19% followed by West Bengal with the share of 16.99%. Haryana and Andhra Pradesh were other two major states with the share of 11.95% and 10.36% respectively for male ST migration. For female ST employment related inter-state migration the top destination was West Bengal with the share of 35.02% which was almost double of the share of second most important destination of Delhi with the share of 18.84%. Third most preferred destination was Maharashtra with

Table4.12: EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE MIGRATION BY SOCIAL GROUPS IN 1993

state	ST			SC			OTHERS		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
Andhra pradesh	10.36	3.52	9.32	1.85	9.76	2.63	3.38	3.24	3.37
Assam	4.59	0.00	3.89	0.54	0.40	0.53	0.97	1.04	0.97
Bihar	0.75	5.39	1.46	8.84	0.93	8.07	5.29	0.51	5.02
Goa	0.30	0.59	0.35	0.13	0.86	0.20	0.37	0.65	0.38
Gujarat	3.04	3.64	3.13	1.25	0.00	1.13	4.39	3.56	4.35
Haryana	11.95	0.00	10.13	5.11	10.60	5.65	4.82	9.63	5.09
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.05	0.32	0.47	0.31	0.46
Jammu&Kashmir	0.88	0.00	0.75	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.38	0.15
Karnataka	2.72	0.74	2.42	2.65	8.99	3.27	2.27	1.96	2.25
Kerala	2.98	0.00	2.53	2.48	0.00	2.23	0.91	4.97	1.14
Madhya Pradesh	7.31	5.76	7.08	3.46	6.73	3.78	3.71	10.25	4.07
Maharashtra	17.19	17.38	17.22	5.27	23.97	7.10	26.75	28.86	26.87
Orissa	2.95	2.12	2.82	0.61	0.83	0.63	1.27	0.00	1.19
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	2.62	3.28	2.79	1.38	2.71
Rajasthan	1.15	0.00	0.97	2.11	4.39	2.33	2.83	5.05	2.96
Tamilnadu	1.45	0.00	1.23	5.60	1.60	5.21	4.22	3.06	4.15
Uttar Pradesh	2.24	5.79	2.78	5.16	7.44	5.39	5.60	10.72	5.89
West Bengal	16.99	35.02	19.73	16.63	4.95	15.48	10.98	5.11	10.65
Chandigarh	1.76	0.00	1.49	1.64	1.07	1.58	2.01	0.87	1.95
Delhi	7.36	18.84	9.11	32.69	14.82	30.94	15.69	7.66	15.24
UT	2.82	0.05	2.40	0.15	0.00	0.13	0.85	0.57	0.83
N-E	1.20	1.18	1.20	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.30	0.21	0.30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

the share of 17.38%. These above mentioned three states constituted more than 60% of the flow of employment related female ST inter-state migration. In Punjab during this period inter- state employment related migration of ST male and female was almost nil (Table 4.12).

Table 4.13: EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE MIGRATION BY SOCIAL GROUPS IN 2007-08

state	ST			SC			OTHERS		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
Jammu Kashmir	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.28	0.00	0.27	0.24	0.47	0.25
Himachal Pradesh	3.42	1.05	3.14	0.56	0.35	0.55	0.55	0.45	0.54
Punjab	2.48	19.10	0.00	14.07	0.00	13.67	5.65	2.20	5.48
Chandigarh	0.82	0.00	0.73	1.78	1.53	1.77	1.61	1.66	1.61
Uttarakhand	0.42	0.00	0.37	2.35	3.52	2.39	2.50	0.67	2.41
Haryana	0.14	0.00	0.12	5.67	5.20	5.66	4.08	1.86	3.97
Delhi	1.87	9.50	2.75	29.56	3.56	28.81	16.63	10.21	16.32
Rajasthan	5.74	0.39	5.13	2.55	13.94	2.88	2.56	5.45	2.70
Uttar Pradesh	9.66	0.82	8.64	6.40	37.53	7.30	3.65	1.13	3.53
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	3.42	0.43	0.65	0.00	0.62
Assam	0.13	0.00	0.11	0.25	4.08	0.36	0.41	0.84	0.43
West Bengal	5.14	13.52	6.11	5.39	1.07	5.27	5.50	3.76	5.42
Jharkhand	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.00	0.18	0.65	0.96	0.66
Orissa	5.45	6.32	5.55	1.17	0.69	1.16	1.34	1.18	1.34
Chhattisgarh	15.76	13.81	15.54	3.49	6.12	3.57	1.49	4.86	1.66
Madhya Pradesh	0.12	0.00	0.11	2.25	0.00	2.19	1.46	0.18	1.40
Gujarat	16.83	22.79	17.51	1.80	0.30	1.76	10.79	7.19	10.62
Maharashtra	20.56	13.62	19.77	16.00	9.02	15.80	25.06	16.69	24.65
Andhra Pradesh	3.82	2.86	3.71	1.14	1.84	1.16	2.50	10.26	2.87
Karnataka	0.59	0.00	0.52	1.97	1.81	1.96	6.59	14.94	7.00
Goa	0.36	0.00	0.32	0.40	1.01	0.42	0.90	1.31	0.92
Kerala	1.72	6.74	2.29	0.42	1.47	0.45	1.43	3.79	1.54
Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	2.31	1.49	2.48	8.34	2.76
UT	0.56	0.00	0.49	0.24	0.51	0.24	0.92	0.19	0.89
N-E	4.27	8.58	4.76	0.24	0.72	0.25	0.36	1.40	0.41
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Scheduled caste

For scheduled caste male employment related inter-state migration, the top destination was Delhi with significantly higher share of 32.69% which was double of the share of second most preferred destination of West Bengal with the share of 16.63%. For female SC employment related migrants the top destination was Maharashtra with the share of 23.97% followed by Delhi with share of 14.82%. Haryana was the third most

preferred destination with 10.60% of share. The least preferred states were Gujarat and Orissa within some of the major states.

Others

For the employment related male inter-state migration within all other social groups Maharashtra was the top destination with the share of 26.75% followed by Delhi with the share of 15.69%. West Bengal was the third most preferred state with the share of 10.98%. For female employment related inter-state migrants the top destination was Maharashtra with the share of 28.86% followed by Madhya Pradesh with the share of 10.25% and Haryana with the share of 9.63%.

Table 4.13 shows the patterns of employment related inter-state migrants for different social groups in 2007-08.

Scheduled tribe

Maharashtra was the top destination for the ST employment related male inter-state migrants while Gujarat was the top destination for the female ST employment related migrants. Gujarat (16.83%) and Chhatisgarh (15.76%) were some of the other preferred states for male ST migrants. Punjab (19.10%), Chhatisgarh (13.81%), Maharashtra (13.62%) and West Bengal were some of the other preferred states for the female ST employment related migrants. States such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana and Orissa were the least preferred states with almost nil ST employment related inter-state migrants.

Scheduled caste

Delhi was the most preferred destination for male SC employment related inter-state migrants followed by Maharashtra (16%) and Punjab (14.07%). For female SC employment related migrants the top destination was Uttar Pradesh with significantly higher share of 37.53% followed by Rajasthan (13.94%).

Others

For others Maharashtra was the top destination for both male as well as female with the share of 25.06% and 16.69% respectively. Maharashtra was followed by Delhi with the share of 16.63% and 10.21% respectively for male and female migrants.

Over the time share of male ST employment related migrants has been declined significantly in the case of Haryana but increased significantly in Gujarat which was nowhere in the picture earlier. In the case of female ST migrants, Gujarat and Punjab

have gained most of the share over the time; while it has been declined significantly in West Bengal. In the case of male SC migrants share of Punjab and Maharashtra increased significantly but of West Bengal declined significantly. The flow of SC female employment related migrants has significantly increased in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. In the case of others group, Delhi and Maharashtra has maintained their position (Table 4.12 and Table 4.13).

4.7 Distribution of employment related inter-state migrants according to their educational level

4.7.1 Rural sector in 49th round

Table 4.14 and Table 4.15 show the standard of education in rural in 1993 and 2007-08 respectively.

Table 4.14: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RURAL INTER-STATE EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS IN 1993

RURAL state	Illiterate		Literate		Primary		Middle		High		High second		Grad. & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra pradesh	1.97	5.29	0.75	3.68	6.44	29.45	7.04	0.00	0.00	7.24	0.00	0.00	4.51	0.00
Assam	0.36	1.23	0.33	0.00	0.39	0.00	4.11	0.00	2.53	49.31	2.20	0.00	5.46	0.00
Bihar	32.35	1.51	0.16	0.00	21.50	0.00	29.49	0.00	31.69	0.00	53.60	0.00	27.17	0.00
Goa	0.72	1.30	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.50	0.02	0.00	0.14	10.74	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	3.15	1.45	7.44	0.00	10.85	0.00	5.72	0.00	16.33	0.00	8.38	2.20	0.00	0.00
Haryana	1.53	11.02	4.60	42.07	6.18	11.91	2.06	0.00	2.25	32.33	0.00	29.22	1.06	0.98
Himachal Prad	0.48	0.39	2.01	0.00	2.04	0.00	2.24	0.00	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.15	0.00
Jammu&Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	1.47
Karnataka	5.28	8.39	3.96	8.92	2.84	0.00	2.85	0.00	1.51	0.00	6.68	8.09	4.50	0.00
Kerala	0.99	0.00	6.65	0.00	8.34	35.72	5.16	0.00	7.61	0.00	0.35	42.66	7.80	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	5.49	21.24	4.61	3.57	2.84	0.00	0.58	0.00	1.72	0.00	8.07	0.00	12.21	0.00
Maharashtra	7.12	22.07	29.11	0.00	9.69	16.31	5.13	0.00	2.25	0.00	1.60	0.00	2.56	0.00
Orissa	3.90	0.78	2.86	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	32.62	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	3.51	0.00	4.05	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.18	0.00	4.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	2.24	6.89	3.27	0.00	3.62	0.00	6.88	31.73	4.92	0.00	0.70	17.83	8.09	0.00
Tamilnadu	2.77	1.08	8.59	4.74	2.23	5.65	3.64	33.33	1.53	0.00	4.00	0.00	3.25	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	12.83	9.11	7.51	36.50	13.14	0.00	16.88	0.00	16.25	0.00	9.88	0.00	7.20	0.00
West Bengal	11.97	7.44	9.68	0.00	3.51	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.93	43.95
Chandigarh	1.01	0.05	1.19	0.00	1.04	0.00	1.19	0.00	2.14	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.59	0.00
Delhi	1.08	0.11	0.01	0.00	1.70	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.98	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.21	3.04
UT	0.91	0.33	1.66	0.50	1.87	0.46	1.83	2.40	0.48	0.37	0.43	0.00	0.86	0.00
N-E	0.33	0.33	0.59	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.44	50.56
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

More than 50% of the illiterate male migrants were distributed in only three state; Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Bihar only accounts for approx 30% of the total. In similar way more than 50% of female illiterate employment related inter-state migrants were flown in to only three states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. Maharashtra got 22.07% of the share followed by 21.24% of the share by Madhya Pradesh. Within literate but below primary category the highest share of male migrants was in Maharashtra (29.11%) while the highest share of female migrants was in Haryana (42.07%). Uttar Pradesh with 36.50% and Haryana with 42.07% constituted more than 78% of the flow of literate but below primary female migrants.

Table4.15: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL INTER-STATE MIGRANTS IN 2007-08

RURAL	Illiterate		Literate		Primary		Middle		High		High second		Grad. &above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jammu Ksm.	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	2.30	0.00	17.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Prd	1.70	0.96	2.50	0.42	4.90	0.00	2.67	0.00	6.01	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.80	0.00
Punjab	9.64	0.25	4.39	0.00	8.00	3.76	14.10	4.73	8.34	0.00	14.88	21.28	14.91	0.00
Chandigarh	1.83	0.19	1.44	0.00	5.47	0.00	1.02	0.00	4.20	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	10.66	1.04	1.43	0.00	2.95	0.00	3.63	0.00	1.68	0.00	3.64	0.00	8.02	37.02
Haryana	4.08	3.27	2.59	6.86	2.56	0.31	0.40	1.20	3.36	2.75	0.05	5.40	9.42	0.00
Delhi	6.13	0.21	2.75	0.00	5.32	0.00	4.49	8.01	14.75	0.00	13.56	0.00	8.58	0.00
Rajasthan	3.79	7.26	17.87	0.00	2.41	16.61	2.51	0.00	5.21	0.00	2.56	42.06	4.75	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	14.73	17.18	3.72	0.00	6.44	0.00	5.88	0.00	7.53	0.00	4.58	0.00	2.79	0.00
Bihar	1.46	1.52	0.85	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.50	3.65	0.26	0.00
West Bengal	6.12	3.87	2.40	10.32	7.27	11.99	2.91	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	3.40	1.26	2.58	54.06	4.66	0.00	0.79	2.43	3.23	0.00	2.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	6.39	22.62	6.51	6.83	4.21	1.56	4.99	0.00	0.11	0.00	1.23	3.73	1.33	0.00
Madhya Prad	0.69	0.00	1.06	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.18	0.00	1.18	0.00	2.50	5.01	2.10	14.50
Gujarat	3.92	0.52	21.78	0.00	13.62	0.00	12.92	0.00	12.63	0.00	13.37	0.00	0.95	11.84
Maharashtra	8.99	4.89	9.00	4.11	8.16	34.75	17.00	0.00	9.74	94.07	14.18	16.58	19.19	0.00
Andhra Prad	6.07	15.18	8.16	0.00	2.08	0.00	3.33	11.48	1.97	0.00	1.19	0.00	4.99	0.00
Karnataka	2.04	10.79	2.31	0.00	5.50	6.80	4.06	0.00	3.57	0.00	2.23	0.00	0.59	0.00
Goa	0.12	0.00	1.06	0.00	1.25	0.20	1.49	0.00	2.00	0.00	3.49	2.25	1.75	0.00
Kerala	1.83	6.11	3.67	0.00	3.44	17.21	6.45	0.00	2.75	3.17	2.80	0.00	5.46	6.21
Tamilnadu	3.86	1.82	1.44	0.00	2.16	4.38	1.94	71.72	1.88	0.00	6.71	0.00	3.69	0.00
UT	0.72	0.00	1.46	0.42	4.18	0.00	5.34	0.43	6.39	0.00	5.49	0.00	5.59	3.17
N-E	0.48	1.05	0.94	16.98	2.71	2.43	2.25	0.00	1.43	0.00	1.31	0.00	4.40	30.43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Bihar with 21.50% and Uttar Pradesh with 13.14% of the share were the top destination for male migrants educated up to primary level. For female migrants educated up to

primary level, Kerala with 35.72% and Andhra Pradesh with 29.45% were the top destination. These two states together with Haryana and Maharashtra constituted more than 92% of the flow of female migrants educated up to primary level. Up to middle school level, most of the male migrants related to employment reason flown to Bihar (29.49%) and Uttar Pradesh (16.88%). Employment related female inter-state migrants educated up to middle school level flown to only three states; Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu.

More than 65% of the male migrants educated up to high school level have flown to three states of Bihar (31.69%), Gujarat (16.33%) and Uttar Pradesh (16.25%). Female migrants up to high school level have flown only into four states of Assam (49.31%), Haryana (32.33%), Goa (10.74%) and Andhra Pradesh (7.24%). Male migrants educated up to higher secondary level were preferred Bihar (53.60%) and Uttar Pradesh (9.88%) and most of the female migrants have flown to Kerala (42.66%) and Haryana (29.22%). More than 27% of employment related male migrants preferred Bihar within graduation and above category followed by Madhya Pradesh with 12.21%. Within female, more than 50% preferred north-eastern region followed by 43.95% in West Bengal.

4.7.2 Rural sector in 64th round

For the illiterate male migrants the top destination was Uttar Pradesh (14.73%) followed by Uttarakhand (10.66%), Punjab (9.64%) and Maharashtra (8.99%) while for illiterate female migrants top destination were Chhatisgarh (22.62%), Uttar Pradesh (17.18%), Andhra Pradesh (15.18%) and Karnataka (10.79%). Within literate category most of the male migrants migrated towards Gujarat (21.78%) and Rajasthan (17.87%), while most of the female migrated towards Orissa (54.06%) and in north-eastern states (16.98%).

Male employment related migrants educated up to primary level preferred Gujarat (13.62%) and Maharashtra (8.16%) while most of the female migrated towards Maharashtra (34.75%) and Kerala (17.21%). Maharashtra with the share of 17% and Punjab with the share of 14.10% were the top destination for male migrants educated up to middle school level while Tamilnadu with the huge share of 71.72% was the top destination for such female migrants.

Delhi with the share of 14.75% of male migrants educated up to high school level was the top destination for male migrants while Maharashtra with the share of 94.07% was the top destination for such female migrants. For male migrants, Gujarat with 12.63% and Maharashtra with 9.74% followed Delhi while there were only two other states for female migrants; Kerala and Haryana. Male migrants educated up to higher secondary level preferred Punjab (14.88%), Maharashtra (14.18%), Delhi (13.56%) and Gujarat (13.37%). Within female migrants, most of them preferred Rajasthan (42.06%), Punjab (21.28%) and Maharashtra (16.58%).

Maharashtra with the share of 19.19% and Punjab with share of 14.91% were the top destination for the male migrants educated up to graduation and above level while Uttarakhand with the share of 37.02% and North- Eastern states with the share of 30.42% were the top destination for such female migrants.

Table 4.16: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF URBAN INTER-STATE EMPLOYMENT REALTED MIGRANTS IN 1993

URBAN State	Illiterate		Literate		Primary		Middle		High		High second		Grad. & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra prad	2.85	1.27	2.02	0.00	2.38	0.00	2.83	3.88	4.31	3.05	7.47	0.65	3.89	0.00
Assam	0.76	0.40	3.27	0.00	0.94	0.82	0.42	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.47	1.16
Bihar	0.03	0.30	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.07	1.61	0.96	2.29
Goa	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.53	0.68	0.72	0.74	2.07	0.14	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.25	0.55
Gujarat	1.39	1.17	2.14	0.00	2.64	3.16	3.10	11.70	3.25	18.82	3.73	1.03	4.61	0.00
Haryana	6.39	9.11	5.47	0.00	4.63	44.19	5.44	0.00	4.62	0.00	6.03	0.00	6.41	0.00
Himachal Prd	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.15	0.36	0.24	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.36	0.81
Jammu&Ksm	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.73	0.02	5.64	0.21	1.04	0.17	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.19	0.00
Karnataka	1.47	0.00	1.32	0.00	2.63	0.00	2.08	13.48	2.47	1.81	0.66	2.93	2.31	0.49
Kerala	0.05	0.94	0.54	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.80	0.48
Madhya Prad	3.23	2.27	2.16	2.43	2.05	0.00	3.79	7.14	2.44	6.04	9.14	3.19	6.06	8.63
Maharashtra	22.54	35.54	16.24	28.71	34.91	24.34	26.25	1.89	34.51	55.12	25.78	13.48	23.67	39.01
Orissa	0.49	0.00	1.94	0.00	1.29	0.00	1.17	0.00	1.29	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.72	0.00
Punjab	3.67	4.04	4.69	2.36	3.59	0.00	2.26	2.87	3.38	0.54	1.11	0.31	0.63	4.64
Rajasthan	2.84	4.64	0.81	0.00	0.93	0.00	1.51	0.00	0.98	2.44	9.11	3.52	3.86	7.81
Tamilnadu	2.23	2.02	5.37	7.00	4.28	3.46	5.82	0.00	7.04	0.00	5.17	6.22	4.74	2.87
Uttar Pradesh	5.25	0.92	3.53	7.88	1.29	0.00	3.06	15.26	2.61	2.05	4.86	57.66	3.39	3.60
West Bengal	18.06	6.22	33.47	49.56	11.29	12.60	15.68	36.71	5.07	3.02	5.89	0.00	6.47	1.95
Chandigarh	1.51	1.46	1.46	0.00	1.44	0.00	1.03	0.00	3.18	0.89	1.66	0.00	4.33	4.30
Delhi	26.61	29.07	14.58	0.00	23.96	4.89	23.34	0.00	22.12	5.86	15.09	9.21	23.45	20.82
UT	0.31	0.34	0.50	0.80	0.42	0.08	0.53	1.75	0.93	0.35	0.94	0.00	1.30	0.46
N-E	0.17	0.10	0.14	2.15	0.48	0.11	0.32	1.85	0.37	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.13	0.16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

4.7.3 Urban sector in 49th round

More than 65% of the illiterate male migrants were in Delhi (26.61%), Maharashtra (22.54%) and West Bengal (26.61%). Within illiterate female migrants more than 80% were in Maharashtra (35.54%), Delhi (29.07%), Haryana (9.11%) and West Bengal (6.22%).

Within literate but below primary male migrants, more than 60% flown to West Bengal (33.47%), Maharashtra (16.24%) and Delhi (14.58%); while in female category more than 78% preferred West Bengal (49.56%) and Maharashtra (28.71%).

Almost 70% of male migrants preferred Maharashtra (34.91%), Delhi (23.96%) and West Bengal (11.29%) up to primary level in urban sector while more than 80% of female migrants preferred Haryana (44.19%), Maharashtra (24.34%) and West Bengal (12.60%).

More than 65% male migrants educated up to middle school level flown to Maharashtra (26.25%), Delhi (23.34%) and West Bengal (15.68%). Within such female category, more than 60% of migrants educated up to middle school level flown to West Bengal (36.71%), Karnataka (13.48%) and Gujarat (11.70%).

More than 50% of male migrants educated up to high school level migrate to Maharashtra (34.51%) and Delhi (22.12%) while more than 72% of female migrants preferred Maharashtra (55.12%) and Gujarat (18.82%).

Most of the male migrants educated up to higher secondary level preferred Maharashtra (25.78%), Delhi (15.09%) and Rajasthan (9.11%) while within female migrants most of them preferred Uttar Pradesh (57.66%), Maharashtra (13.48%) and Delhi (9.21%).

Male migrants educated up to graduation level or more preferred Maharashtra (23.67%) and Delhi (23.45%). These same two abovementioned states were preferred by female migrants also; with the share of 39.01% and 20.82% respectively.

4.7.4 Urban sector in 64th round (Table 4.17)

Maharashtra with the share of 25.52% for male and 26.36% for female and Delhi with the share of 16% for male and 16.12% for female were the top destination for the illiterate migrants. For literate migrants below primary level Maharashtra (17.59%) and

Punjab (17.15%) were the top destination while for female migrants Gujarat (29.24%) and West Bengal (14.61%) were the top destination.

More than 72% of male migrants educated up to primary level flow to Maharashtra (29.60%), Delhi (22.90%), Gujarat (10.20%) and West Bengal (10.12%). Within such female migrants more than 50% were preferred Maharashtra alone followed by Delhi (16.01%).

Table 4.17: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE URBAN MIGRANTS IN 2007-08

URBAN State	Illiterate		Literate		Primary		Middle		High		High second		Grad. & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jammu Ksm	0.38	1.77	0.21	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.21	0.00
Himachal Pr	0.43	0.32	0.52	2.81	0.10	0.00	0.14	0.59	0.27	0.43	0.18	0.00	0.26	0.35
Punjab	12.09	3.66	17.15	0.00	5.65	0.00	5.03	0.00	4.88	0.22	1.66	0.00	2.86	3.81
Chandigarh	3.08	3.53	0.97	0.00	0.37	0.15	0.78	0.00	1.52	0.00	1.17	0.25	2.65	5.11
Uttarakhand	5.13	1.39	3.89	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.48	0.00	1.63	0.07	2.00	0.92
Haryana	3.54	3.99	3.67	0.00	6.55	3.17	5.17	0.00	4.79	0.29	2.99	0.63	3.69	0.70
Delhi	16.00	16.12	15.45	13.42	22.90	16.01	20.95	2.11	21.46	29.85	26.66	13.15	16.13	8.25
Rajasthan	3.14	11.21	2.12	0.00	1.91	0.59	2.10	8.76	1.39	0.00	4.67	0.00	0.83	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	4.75	3.02	2.48	0.00	0.67	0.00	2.18	0.00	1.91	0.00	4.79	2.52	8.54	1.76
Bihar	0.01	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.80	0.00	1.84	0.00
Assam	0.43	0.00	0.48	21.49	0.58	7.31	0.97	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.00
West Bengal	8.60	3.19	14.82	14.61	10.12	9.32	3.32	0.72	2.71	0.00	2.61	0.00	3.81	5.92
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.45	9.56	0.66	0.00	1.51	0.15	1.08	0.00
Orissa	1.39	1.32	2.06	0.67	0.52	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.60	4.61	2.19	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2.22	2.39	0.20	0.00	0.86	0.14	2.05	0.66	1.07	0.00	4.40	4.51	1.68	0.03
Madhya Prd	2.51	0.00	2.31	0.00	0.32	0.00	1.22	0.00	2.43	0.00	1.10	0.42	1.75	0.00
Gujarat	3.81	8.15	8.91	29.24	10.20	1.20	12.75	48.79	11.93	2.26	7.38	0.00	7.27	1.74
Maharashtra	25.52	26.36	17.59	4.31	29.60	52.27	28.28	11.32	31.06	4.68	22.01	2.39	19.78	3.26
Andhra Prd	1.77	1.00	0.91	0.00	1.95	0.00	1.58	0.00	2.87	2.26	1.00	57.20	3.28	5.72
Karnataka	3.21	5.45	0.74	0.00	3.36	3.10	5.74	6.76	5.73	47.55	9.58	3.09	12.28	35.04
Goa	0.56	0.72	1.16	1.27	0.44	0.16	0.43	8.01	0.23	0.23	0.93	0.00	1.55	2.03
Kerala	0.56	0.00	1.33	0.00	0.31	1.32	0.91	0.00	0.57	0.00	1.10	6.54	1.60	5.97
Tamilnadu	0.42	3.56	1.39	10.00	1.11	4.19	2.36	0.85	2.44	11.34	2.54	1.44	3.89	18.98
UT	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.30	0.22	0.81	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.53	0.15
N-E	0.33	2.74	0.55	1.88	0.26	0.25	0.31	1.48	0.14	0.45	0.18	2.57	0.22	0.25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Migrants educated up to middle school level preferred Maharashtra (28.28%) and Delhi (20.95%); while 48.79% of female migrants preferred Gujarat only. Male migrants

educated up to high school level preferred Maharashtra (31.06%) and Delhi (21.46%) while such female migrants preferred Karnataka (47.55%) and Delhi (28.66%).

Delhi with the share of 26.66% and Maharashtra with the share of 22.01% were the top destination for male migrants educated up to higher secondary level while Andhra Pradesh with the share of 57.20% and Delhi with the share of 13.15% were the top destination for such female migrants. Maharashtra (19.78%), Delhi (13.15%), Karnataka (12.28%) and Uttar Pradesh (8.54%) were the top destination for the male migrants educated up to graduation level or above while Karnataka (35.04%), Tamilnadu (18.98%) and Delhi (8.25%) were the top destination for such female migrants.

Over the time in rural sector Bihar has lost her share significantly within male illiterate migrant category while gained by Uttarakhand. Uttar Pradesh has also gained more shares of female illiterate migrants. In category of the literate migrant Gujarat and Rajasthan gained considerably over the time for male migrants while Orissa gained considerably in female category on the cost of Haryana. Within the male migrants educated up to primary school level category Bihar loosen while Gujarat gained and within female category Kerala and Andhra Pradesh loosen and Maharashtra gained over the time. Within the middle school level category Bihar loosen considerably while Maharashtra gained in her share for male migrants. Within middle school female migrants category Orissa loosen considerable shares while Tamilnadu gained almost double of earlier over the time. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar lost much of their share; on the other side Delhi, Maharashtra and Punjab gained within high school male migrant category; while within such female migrant category loss of Haryana was gain for Maharashtra (significant increase shown by Maharashtra). Delhi, Punjab and Maharashtra gained much of the share of higher secondary and graduation & above male migrant category while Bihar and Uttar Pradesh loosen their respective shares (Table 4.14 and Table 4.15).

In urban sector within illiterate male migrants both Delhi and West Bengal lost some of their share and Punjab gained over the time while within female illiterate category both Delhi and Maharashtra lost their some of the share which were gained by Rajasthan and Gujarat. In the literate but below primary category of migrants, West Bengal lost her share for both male and female. In female category Maharashtra and West Bengal were the other losers. Both in male as well as female categories most of the

gain were taken by Gujarat. Gujarat significantly gained in the category of migrants educated up to middle school level; for both male and female. Within migrants educated up to higher secondary level, Gujarat in male and Karnataka in female migrants category were the major states which were gained over the time whereas in the category of migrants educated up to graduation & above Karnataka gained the most (Table 4.16 and Table 4.17).

4.8 Trends and Patterns of Usual Principal Activities of Employment Related Inter-State Migrants Before and After Migration

Table 4.18 and Table 4.19 show the usual principal status of employment related inter-state migrants before and after migration in rural sector within respective states in 49th round.

Table 4.18: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE MIGRANTS BEFORE MIGRATION IN 1993

RURAL State	Self empl		Regular		Casual		Empl		Unempl		Out of LF		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra prd	34.08	8.42	3.43	0.00	50.80	30.75	88.31	39.18	5.69	0.00	6.00	60.82	100	100
Assam	16.29	0.00	24.45	0.00	42.90	1.82	83.64	1.82	7.43	0.00	8.93	98.18	100	100
Bihar	10.06	0.00	61.16	0.00	26.79	100	98.02	100	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100
Goa	10.17	8.59	29.19	0.00	46.32	0.70	85.68	9.29	13.12	4.54	1.20	86.17	100	100
Gujarat	11.51	39.92	21.83	0.00	3.61	27.27	36.94	67.19	13.10	29.89	49.95	2.93	100	100
Haryana	26.28	0.00	43.03	0.00	23.22	0.00	92.54	0.00	4.67	0.00	2.80	100	100	100
Himachal Prd	43.54	92.15	32.25	7.85	0.00	0.00	75.79	100	13.82	0.00	10.39	0.00	100	100
Jammu&Ksm	0.00	0.00	30.30	0.00	59.49	0.00	89.80	0.00	10.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
Karnataka	17.77	0.00	10.84	0.88	68.90	99.12	97.50	100	0.17	0.00	2.33	0.00	100	100
Kerala	17.83	0.00	29.49	4.24	41.41	0.90	88.73	5.14	4.37	0.00	6.90	94.86	100	100
Madhya Prd	14.81	0.00	11.60	0.00	62.05	96.67	88.46	96.67	3.74	0.00	7.80	3.33	100	100
Maharashtra	7.57	0.98	8.49	0.00	79.02	98.38	95.08	99.36	4.31	0.00	0.61	0.64	100	100
Orissa	45.41	36.10	0.00	0.00	42.99	63.90	88.40	100	9.73	0.00	1.87	0.00	100	100
Punjab	31.30	0.00	22.15	0.00	29.88	0.00	83.33	0.00	1.62	0.00	15.05	0.00	100	0
Rajasthan	29.70	0.00	20.66	0.00	5.51	0.00	55.87	0.00	25.55	0.00	18.58	100	100	100
Tamilnadu	16.91	0.00	29.96	0.00	49.66	42.19	96.53	42.19	2.38	0.00	1.09	57.81	100	100
Uttar Pradesh	37.54	31.85	24.88	2.82	6.35	0.00	68.77	34.66	27.63	0.00	3.60	65.34	100	100
West Bengal	13.18	0.00	2.19	0.00	71.08	99.52	86.45	99.52	13.37	0.00	0.17	0.48	100	100
Chandigarh	29.49	0.00	25.40	0.00	27.59	0.00	82.48	0.00	6.90	0.00	10.62	100	100	100
Delhi	36.44	0.00	12.67	0.00	12.57	100	61.68	100.00	18.96	0.00	19.36	0.00	100	100
UT	30.96	12.50	4.15	0.90	36.17	68.52	71.28	81.93	17.61	0.00	11.12	18.07	100	100
N-E	50.80	59.46	7.37	3.60	28.26	0.68	86.43	63.74	11.12	2.48	2.45	33.78	100	100
Total	19.51	5.25	29.96	0.66	33.88	51.93	83.35	57.84	9.29	0.38	7.36	41.78	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Before migration

Other than Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and union territories (other than Delhi and Chandigarh), most of the employment related inter-state male migrants were employed before migration (more than 80% of them). The share was highest in Uttar Pradesh within unemployed followed by Rajasthan. In the case of Gujarat almost 50% of male migrants were out of labour force before migration. Other than Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana and Delhi in most of the major states majority of employed migrants were in the category of casual labours before migration (more than 40%). In the case of Bihar and Haryana majority of them were regular employed and in the case of Orissa, Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh majority of them were self employed.

Table 4.19: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL INTER-STATE MIGRANTS AFTER MIGRATION IN 1993

RURAL	Self empl		Regular		Casual		Empl		Unempl		Out of LF		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra Pradesh	45.13	1.71	8.17	1.01	44.50	15.44	97.80	18.17	0.00	0.00	2.20	81.83	100	100
Assam	36.18	0.00	25.45	65.16	2.44	0.00	64.07	65.16	0.00	0.00	17.75	34.84	100	100
Bihar	11.26	0.00	62.18	0.00	24.77	92.82	98.20	92.82	0.07	0.00	16.07	7.18	100	100
Goa	2.27	17.17	41.30	0.70	56.43	4.54	100.00	22.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.58	100	100
Gujarat	2.32	0.00	84.96	2.93	0.94	67.19	88.22	70.11	2.04	0.00	25.56	29.89	100	100
Haryana	19.96	0.00	24.40	0.00	22.12	10.86	66.47	10.86	0.00	0.00	31.89	89.14	100	100
Himachal Prd	55.32	0.00	31.49	100	7.64	0.00	94.45	100	0.94	0.00	2.55	0.00	100	100
Jammu&Ksm	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
Karnataka	8.95	0.00	23.41	0.88	46.74	18.22	79.09	19.10	0.00	0.00	26.99	80.90	100	100
Kerala	37.17	0.00	4.50	0.00	56.31	32.52	97.98	32.52	1.28	4.24	1.14	63.24	100	100
Madhya Prd	25.43	3.33	15.81	0.00	38.43	27.96	79.67	31.29	1.24	0.00	25.58	68.71	100	100
Maharashtra	12.61	0.98	8.67	0.00	40.41	75.30	61.69	76.28	0.00	0.00	38.31	23.72	100	100
Orissa	7.57	36.10	0.00	0.00	56.09	63.90	63.67	100	0.00	0.00	21.90	0.00	100	100
Punjab	17.96	0.00	61.47	0.00	20.56	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
Rajasthan	54.47	35.56	38.34	2.42	3.82	0.00	96.63	37.98	1.69	0.00	2.16	62.02	100	100
Tamilnadu	23.84	0.00	23.90	0.00	49.25	100.00	97.00	100	0.00	0.00	3.34	0.00	100	100
Uttar Pradesh	57.94	0.00	27.09	29.22	9.43	31.85	94.46	61.07	0.00	0.00	24.94	38.93	100	100
West Bengal	34.64	0.00	10.42	11.42	49.74	69.75	94.80	81.17	0.10	0.00	10.79	18.83	100	100
Chandigarh	24.00	0.00	72.40	100	3.18	0.00	99.58	100	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	100	100
Delhi	13.88	0.00	67.08	0.00	19.05	100.00	100.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100
UT	22.29	18.32	30.88	3.84	45.06	63.00	98.23	85.15	0.00	0.00	0.88	14.85	100	100
N-E	25.94	59.46	14.44	3.60	56.45	0.00	96.83	63.06	0.00	0.00	0.38	36.94	100	100
Total	24.77	3.46	38.51	4.06	26.82	36.78	90.10	44.29	0.37	0.31	9.53	55.40	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Within female employment related migrant category, other than the Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Delhi; in all other major states most of them were out of labour force. Even within employed majority of them were casual labours within most of the states.

After migration

After the migration, other than the states of Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa; within most of the states the relative proportion of 'employed' increased for male migrants. The reason behind the relatively low proportions of employed migrants in these states after migration was the fact that some of them withdrawn from labour force.

Table 4.20: CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE MALE MIGRANTS ACROSS THE STATES ON THE MAJORITY BASIS OF TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1993

RURAL	BEFORE		MIGRATION		
	if <80% employed*	type of employment	increase in EMP/OLF/UNEMP**	type of employment	change in proportion***
Andhra Pradesh	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	SELF	X
Assam	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	SELF	X
Bihar	EMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Goa	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	INCREASED
Gujarat	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Haryana	EMPL	REGULAR	OLF	REGULAR	DECLINED
Himachal Pradesh	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	SELF	X
Jammu & Kashmir	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Karnataka	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINED
Kerala	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	INCREASED
Madhya Pradesh	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINED
Maharashtra	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINED
Orissa	EMPL	SELF	OLF	CASUAL	X
Punjab	EMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Rajasthan	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASED
Tamilnadu	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	DECLINED
Uttar Pradesh	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASED
West Bengal	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	DECLINED
Chandigarh	EMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Delhi	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
UT	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	INCREASED
N-E	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	CASUAL	X

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO (based on the Table 4.18 and Table 4.19)

NOTE- EMPL- employed, OLF- out of labour force, UNEMPL- unemployed, SELF- self employed, CASUAL- casual labour, REGULAR- regular employee

*if in any state proportion of employed migrants is less than 80% than whether majority is unemployed or out of labour force

**after migration if the proportion of employed increased than employed, if not than who increased; unemployed or out of labour force

***if before migration and after migration the majority of the migrants pursued the same type of employment than whether there was any increase/decline

Majority of the employment related inter-state male migrants were employed before the migration within most of the states; other than Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh (in these states majority of them were also employed but their proportion was 80% due to relative higher proportions of unemployed). But, In the case of Delhi there was relatively higher proportion of out of labour force male migrants.

Table 4.21: CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRANTS ACROSS THE STATES ON THE MAJORITY BASIS OF TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1993

RURAL FEMALE	BEFORE	MIGRATION	AFTER	MIGRATION	
	if <80% employed*	type of employment	increase in EMPL/LF/UNEMPL**	type of employment	change in proportion***
Andhra Pradesh	OLF	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINE
Assam	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Bihar	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINE
Goa	OLF	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASE
Gujarat	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Haryana	OLF	ALL OLF	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Himachal Pradesh	ALL EMPL	SELF	ALL EMPL	ALL REGULAR	X
Jammu & Kashmir	O	O	O	O	O
Karnataka	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINE
Kerala	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Madhya Pradesh	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINE
Maharashtra	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINE
Orissa	ALL EMPL	CASUAL	ALL EMPL	CASUAL	CONST
Punjab	O	O	O	O	O
Rajasthan	OLF	ALL OLF	EMPL	SELF	X
Tamilnadu	OLF	CASUAL	ALL EMPL	ALL CASUAL	INCREASE
Uttar Pradesh	OLF	SELF	EMPL	CASUAL	X
West Bengal	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINE
Chandigarh	OLF	ALL OLF	ALL EMPL	ALL REGULAR	X
Delhi	ALL EMPL	CASUAL	ALL EMPL	ALL CASUAL	INCREASE
UT	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	DECLINE
N-E	OLF	SELF	OLF	SELF	CONST

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO (based on the Table 4.18 and Table 4.19)

NOTE- EMPL- employed, OLF- out of labour force, UNEMPL- unemployed, SELF- self employed, CASUAL- casual labour, REGULAR- regular employee

*if in any state proportion of employed migrants is less than 80% than whether majority is unemployed or out of labour force

**after migration if the proportion of employed increased than employed, if not than who increased; unemployed or out of labour force

***if before migration and after migration the majority of the migrants pursued the same type of employment than whether there was any increase/decline

From Table 4.20 and 4.21 it seems that in rural sector even after migration the type of employment was not uniform across the states for both male and female. Most of the female migrants were out of labour force before migration in comparison to the male migrants. In Delhi after migration all male and female migrants get employment. Within those states where majority of male migrants were still casual labours, there was declining tendency for most of the states.

Table 4.22: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE MIGRANTS BEFORE MIGRATION IN 2007-08

RURAL	Self empl		Regular		Casual		Empl		Unempl		Out of LF		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jammu Ksm	8.02	0	49.91	0.00	0.78	0.00	58.71	0.00	41.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
Himachal Pr	7.02	8.05	52.92	0.00	25.09	18.30	85.03	26.35	12.00	0.00	2.97	73.65	100	100
Punjab	26.58	0.00	14.01	0.00	15.90	0.00	56.49	0.00	7.03	0.00	36.49	100	100	100
Chandigarh	26.57	97.69	0.00	0.00	21.15	0.00	47.72	97.69	49.25	0.00	3.03	2.31	100	100
Uttarakhand	22.83	0.00	14.57	54.50	45.65	45.50	83.05	100.00	11.03	0.00	5.92	0.00	100	100
Haryana	14.45	19.15	7.76	38.39	42.94	0.00	65.15	57.54	22.86	0.00	11.99	42.46	100	100
Delhi	18.03	17.36	35.63	82.64	11.37	0.00	65.04	100.00	28.35	0.00	6.61	0.00	100	100
Rajasthan	10.83	0.00	10.96	21.68	62.94	18.25	84.73	39.94	14.22	21.77	1.05	38.29	100	100
Uttar Pr	30.64	0.74	8.04	0.00	39.79	10.71	78.47	11.46	21.38	87.64	0.15	0.91	100	100
Bihar	14.62	45.86	0.00	3.40	77.86	50.74	92.48	100.00	3.91	0.00	3.61	0.00	100	100
Assam	55.42	0.00	7.84	0.00	31.26	0.00	94.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.49	0.00	100	0
West Bengal	13.11	1.76	7.88	0.00	66.00	50.80	86.99	52.56	7.08	0.00	5.93	47.44	100	100
Jharkhand	57.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.92	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
Orissa	21.58	0.00	25.96	0.00	39.27	35.51	86.82	35.51	3.56	0.00	9.62	64.49	100	100
Chhattisgarh	6.53	7.53	2.44	0.00	75.03	92.03	84.00	99.56	16.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	100	100
Madhya Prd	14.46	0.00	12.70	0.00	19.14	0.00	46.31	0.00	28.53	0.00	25.16	100	100	100
Gujarat	14.75	27.82	8.21	43.43	6.86	8.57	29.82	79.81	69.64	0.00	0.54	20.19	100	100
Maharashtra	26.84	85.61	20.16	0.00	36.95	10.50	83.95	96.11	4.86	0.00	11.19	3.89	100	100
Andhra Prd	13.69	19.60	8.23	0.00	51.00	71.75	72.92	91.35	14.66	0.00	12.42	8.65	100	100
Karnataka	9.00	0.00	18.48	0.00	68.23	95.15	95.71	95.15	4.04	0.00	0.25	4.85	100	100
Goa	0.00	0.00	20.22	0.00	31.67	0.00	51.89	0.00	15.86	0.00	32.25	100	100	100
Kerala	13.45	22.22	38.99	13.16	33.65	32.46	86.09	67.85	11.06	2.85	2.85	29.30	100	100
Tamilnadu	4.41	0.00	12.40	73.70	58.62	21.72	75.43	95.42	18.80	0.00	5.77	4.58	100	100
UT	18.67	20.25	17.68	10.84	33.33	41.06	69.68	72.14	21.81	11.70	8.51	16.16	100	100
N-E	34.84	37.54	25.91	0.27	4.58	0.00	65.32	37.80	28.35	23.92	6.32	38.28	100	100
Total	18.55	20.26	17.30	10.84	34.11	41.06	69.96	72.16	21.36	11.70	8.68	16.14	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

64th round (in rural sector)

Other than Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu in all other major states most of the male migrant were employed before migration (above 80%). In Delhi and Kerala majority of the employed migrants had regular jobs before migration while in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Punjab and Chandigarh majority of them were self employed. In Other than these states majority of them were casual labours before migration. In the case of Gujarat and Chandigarh more than 40% of migrants were unemployed before migration and in the case of Punjab more than 36% of them were out of labour force before migration.

Table 4.23: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL INTER-STATE MIGRANTS AFTER MIGRATION IN 2007-08

RURAL	Self empl		Regular		Casual		Empl.		Unempl.		Out of LF		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jammu Ksm.	23.29	0.00	30.65	0.00	46.06	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
Himachal Prd	32.05	0.00	45.89	44.15	17.70	18.32	96	62.47	1.65	33.89	2.70	3.64	100	100
Punjab	5.51	0.00	66.44	0.00	21.81	45.29	94	45.29	0.00	0.00	6.24	54.71	100	100
Chandigarh	28.18	0.00	59.23	0.00	12.59	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	100
Uttarakhand	29.00	0.00	35.26	54.50	33.98	45.50	98	100	0.00	0.00	1.76	0.00	100	100
Haryana	21.14	38.29	42.26	38.40	30.96	0.00	94	76.69	1.18	0.00	4.46	23.31	100	100
Delhi	30.76	0.00	61.11	82.64	3.51	17.36	95	100	0.00	0.00	4.63	0.00	100	100
Rajasthan	11.35	4.02	27.21	76.59	60.75	19.39	99	100	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	100	100
Uttar Pradesh	47.27	6.72	13.12	0.00	39.45	91.63	100	98.35	0.16	0.00	0.00	1.65	100	100
Bihar	44.58	0.00	6.42	6.28	43.47	0.00	94	6.28	1.89	0.00	3.64	93.72	100	100
Assam	36.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.86	0.00	95	0.00	5.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
West Bengal	32.65	0.00	21.33	26.44	38.27	19.85	92	46.28	0.00	0.00	7.75	53.72	100	100
Jharkhand	57.08	0.00	42.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0
Orissa	62.94	51.36	27.74	0.00	9.31	34.66	100	86.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.98	100	100
Chhattisgarh	41.95	34.29	2.43	0.00	40.26	55.87	85	90.16	0.00	0.00	15.36	9.84	100	100
Madhya Prd	14.46	0.00	37.86	77.84	30.21	0.00	83	77.84	14.27	0.00	3.20	22.16	100	100
Gujarat	13.86	27.82	35.10	43.43	50.93	8.57	100	79.81	0.00	0.00	0.11	20.19	100	100
Maharashtra	19.96	0.36	41.27	37.47	36.75	18.54	98	56.37	0.00	0.00	2.02	43.63	100	100
Andhra Prd	37.05	18.36	25.13	8.65	35.68	70.05	98	97.07	0.00	0.00	2.15	2.93	100	100
Karnataka	17.94	0.89	53.50	38.47	25.75	49.16	97	88.53	0.00	0.00	2.81	11.47	100	100
Goa	9.59	0.00	69.17	100.00	18.88	0.00	98	100	0.00	0.00	2.36	0.00	100	100
Kerala	23.07	10.38	28.63	53.03	37.82	4.07	90	67.48	0.34	0.00	10.14	32.52	100	100
Tamilnadu	17.07	0.00	34.71	73.70	32.17	26.30	84	100	0.62	0.00	15.42	0.00	100	100
UT	8.16	0.00	82.64	0.00	7.51	25.37	98	25.37	0.02	0.00	1.67	74.63	100	100
N-E	28.67	22.13	51.03	65.15	16.33	5.41	96	92.68	3.42	4.84	0.55	2.48	100	100
Total	24.17	11.47	39.86	31.55	31.98	38.72	96	81.75	0.35	0.31	3.64	17.95	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Table 4.24: CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL INTER-STATE MALE MIGRANTS ACROSS THE STATES ON THE MAJORITY BASIS OF TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 2007-08

MALE	BEFORE	MIGRATION	AFTER	MIGRATION	
RURAL	if <80% employed*	type of employment	increase in EMP/LF/UNEMP**	type of employment	change in proportion***
Jammu Kashmir	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Himachal Pradesh	EMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	DECLINED
Punjab	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Chandigarh	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Uttarakhand	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Haryana	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Delhi	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Rajasthan	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	DECLINED
Uttar Pradesh	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	SELF	X
Bihar	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	SELF	X
Assam	EMPL	SELF	EMPL	CASUAL	X
West Bengal	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	DECLINED
Jharkhand	ALL EMPL	SELF	EMPL	SELF	CONST
Orissa	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	SELF	X
Chhattisgarh	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	SELF	X
Madhya Pradesh	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Gujarat	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Maharashtra	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Andhra Pradesh	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	SELF	X
Karnataka	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Goa	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Kerala	EMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Tamilnadu	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
UT	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
N-E	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO (based on the Table 4.22 and Table 4.23)

NOTE- EMPL- employed, OLF- out of labour force, UNEMPL- unemployed, SELF- self employed, CASUAL- casual labour, REGULAR- regular employee

*if in any state proportion of employed migrants is less than 80% than whether majority is unemployed or out of labour force

**after migration if the proportion of employed increased than employed, if not than who increased; unemployed or out of labour force

***if before migration and after migration the majority of the migrants pursued the same type of employment than whether there was any increase/decline

Among female migrants only in Uttar Pradesh the proportion of unemployed was more than 80%. In all other major states either they were employed or out of labour force. Before migration, in Delhi and Uttarakhand all female migrants were employed. After the migration, in the case of Bihar only 6.28% of them got employment and rest were out of labour force. Over the time the relative proportion of out of labour force female migrants has decline within most of the states. In the case of Jammu & Kashmir,

Assam and Jharkhand female employment related inter-state migration was nil. In the case of Goa before migration all of the female migrants were out of labour force and after migration all of them got employed.

Table 4.25: CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRANTS ACROSS THE STATES ON THE MAJORITY BASIS OF TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 2007-08

FEMALE	BEFORE MIGRATION		AFTER MIGRATION		
	if <80% employed*	type of employment	increase in EMP/LF/UNEMP**	type of employment	change in proportion***
Jammu Kashmir	O	O	O	O	O
Himachal Pradesh	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Punjab	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Chandigarh	EMPL	SELF	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	X
Uttarakhand	ALL EMPL	CASUAL	ALL EMPL	REGULAR	X
Haryana	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Delhi	ALL EMPL	REGULAR	ALL EMPL	REGULAR	CONST
Rajasthan	OLF	REGULAR	ALL EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Uttar Pradesh	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	INCREASED
Bihar	ALL EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	REGULAR	X
Assam	O	O	O	O	O
West Bengal	OLF	CASUAL	OLF	REGULAR	X
Jharkhand	O	O	O	O	O
Orissa	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	SELF	X
Chhattisgarh	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINED
Madhya Pradesh	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Gujarat	EMPL	REGULAR	CONST	REGULAR	CONST
Maharashtra	EMPL	SELF	OLF	REGULAR	X
Andhra Pradesh	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	DECLINED
Karnataka	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINED
Goa	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	ALL EMPL	REGULAR	X
Kerala	OLF	CASUAL	OLF	REGULAR	X
Tamilnadu	EMPL	REGULAR	ALL EMPL	REGULAR	CONST
UT	OLF	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECLINED
N-E	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO (based on the Table 4.22 and Table 4.23)

NOTE- EMPL- employed, OLF- out of labour force, UNEMPL- unemployed, SELF- self employed, CASUAL- casual labour, REGULAR- regular employee

*if in any state proportion of employed migrants is less than 80% than whether majority is unemployed or out of labour force

**after migration if the proportion of employed increased than employed, if not than who increased; unemployed or out of labour force

***if before migration and after migration the majority of the migrants pursued the same type of employment than whether there was any increase/decline

Over the time both for male and female migrants employment has been increased but increase in employment was mostly absorbed by informal sector. In comparison to the self employed and regular employee the proportion of casual labours increased more in the case of male migrants but in the case of female migrants most of the increment was in the regular employee category. Out of labour force proportionately decreased significantly for female migrants over the time. The proportion of unemployed which was very low both for male and female migrants remained almost same over the time.

Table 4.24 and Table 4.25 show that after the migration both within male and female migrants casual labourers have declined and there was increase in the proportion of regular employment in rural sector. In the case of male migrants across all the states the proportion of employed increased but the same was not true for female migrants.

Table 4.26: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INTER-STATE URBAN EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS BEFORE MIGRATION IN 1993

URBAN state	Self empl		Regular		Casual		Empl		Unempl		Out of LF		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra Prd	16.61	4.24	45.30	0.00	19.24	29.05	81.15	33.29	5.22	0.00	13.63	66.71	100	100
Assam	38.46	15.55	4.57	0.00	9.96	0.00	52.98	15.55	33.24	20.51	13.78	63.94	100	100
Bihar	1.52	0.00	36.38	55.39	1.36	0.00	39.26	55.39	4.21	0.00	56.53	44.61	100	100
Goa	32.22	0.00	9.85	28.75	30.75	28.75	72.83	57.51	20.51	0.00	6.66	42.49	100	100
Gujarat	12.17	6.82	21.94	0.00	22.17	12.28	56.29	19.10	28.63	0.00	15.09	80.90	100	100
Haryana	15.70	0.00	11.71	0.00	21.31	0.00	48.72	0.00	43.63	0.00	7.65	100.00	100	100
Himachal Prd	16.31	12.86	53.57	14.44	8.93	0.00	78.82	27.30	6.15	0.00	15.03	72.70	100	100
Jammu &Ksm.	29.86	0.00	32.60	85.36	17.43	0.00	79.89	85.36	4.34	0.00	15.77	14.64	100	100
Karnataka	25.49	0.00	17.64	21.16	19.24	0.00	62.37	21.16	12.07	25.14	25.56	53.70	100	100
Kerala	0.01	0.00	33.60	0.00	19.83	3.03	53.44	3.03	33.80	0.00	12.76	96.97	100	100
Madhya Prd	22.94	0.00	29.20	12.18	10.81	0.62	62.94	12.79	9.88	28.31	27.18	58.90	100	100
Maharashtra	25.67	5.45	14.60	21.09	11.30	27.74	51.57	54.28	29.92	21.37	18.51	24.35	100	100
Orissa	24.94	0.00	31.91	0.00	1.26	0.00	58.11	0.00	29.48	0.00	12.40	0.00	100	0
Punjab	41.93	6.12	14.64	31.49	14.89	38.00	71.47	75.61	16.05	0.00	12.48	24.39	100	100
Rajasthan	34.29	44.73	37.74	22.08	5.60	20.71	77.63	87.52	4.74	0.00	17.63	12.48	100	100
Tamilnadu	12.13	2.53	21.98	33.26	25.49	19.72	59.60	55.51	24.50	0.00	15.91	44.49	100	100
Uttar Pradesh	22.50	0.00	27.14	28.10	31.53	0.07	81.18	28.18	6.41	0.00	12.42	71.82	100	100
West Bengal	26.72	0.00	11.46	0.06	29.67	11.52	67.85	11.58	17.88	2.48	14.27	85.94	100	100
Chandigarh	22.00	0.00	17.79	63.94	14.29	0.00	54.08	63.94	9.40	0.00	36.52	36.06	100	100
Delhi	21.09	0.00	11.85	6.74	23.84	11.99	56.78	18.73	4.28	0.00	38.94	81.27	100	100
UT	16.04	8.89	33.78	10.92	17.09	9.42	66.91	29.23	22.84	11.67	10.24	59.10	100	100
N-E	36.00	32.48	10.95	16.59	14.14	3.97	61.09	53.04	30.63	0.00	8.29	46.96	100	100
Total	23.21	4.34	17.06	16.34	19.25	15.69	59.51	36.36	18.68	8.91	21.81	54.72	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table 4.26 and Table 4.27 show the usual principal activity status of employment related inter-state urban migrants before and after migration. In the case of Bihar and Haryana the proportion of employed, within employment related inter-state male migrants, was less than 50%. Only in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh the proportion of employed within employment related inter-state male migrants was more than 80%. In comparison to the economic migrants of the rural sector the relative proportion of employed in urban sector was significantly low within most of the states. Same was the trend in the case of female employment related urban migrants. In the case of Orissa female migration for the economic reason was nil. In Haryana all of the female employment related inter-state migrants were out of the labour force before migration and also after migration.

Table 4.27: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INTER-STATE URBAN EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS AFTER MIGRATION IN 1993

URBAN state	Self empl		Regular		Casual		Empl		Unempl		Out of LF		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra pradesh	21.41	6.80	53.99	29.07	10.58	0.00	85.98	35.87	0.18	0.00	13.84	64.13	100	100
Assam	50.26	11.92	28.31	15.72	17.09	23.33	95.66	50.98	1.54	0.00	2.80	49.02	100	100
Bihar	8.46	27.67	84.16	55.39	5.58	0.00	98.20	83.06	1.80	0.00	0.00	16.94	100	100
Goa	40.69	0.00	23.95	59.69	29.01	18.80	93.64	78.50	3.51	7.76	2.84	13.75	100	100
Gujarat	18.73	0.00	46.78	0.00	27.07	12.27	92.58	12.27	0.23	0.00	7.19	87.73	100	100
Haryana	16.84	0.00	53.21	0.00	25.54	0.00	95.59	0.00	0.31	0.00	4.10	100.00	100	100
Himachal Pradesh	21.11	12.86	69.51	28.61	7.59	0.00	98.21	41.47	0.00	0.00	1.79	58.53	100	100
Jammu&Kashmir	12.74	0.00	63.03	76.97	11.87	0.00	87.64	76.97	0.00	0.00	12.36	23.03	100	100
Karnataka	34.91	0.00	36.21	46.28	18.34	0.00	89.46	46.28	0.46	0.00	10.08	53.72	100	100
Kerala	27.35	0.00	49.06	78.79	21.94	3.03	98.35	81.82	0.00	0.00	1.65	18.18	100	100
Madhya Pradesh	13.76	0.00	67.41	68.42	10.75	0.00	91.93	68.42	0.44	0.00	7.63	31.58	100	100
Maharashtra	33.41	6.51	53.31	64.89	4.86	7.80	91.59	79.20	1.62	9.23	6.79	11.57	100	100
Orissa	46.25	0.00	48.79	0.00	1.90	0.00	96.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	0.00	100	0
Punjab	24.92	8.84	63.12	34.07	10.61	38.00	98.64	80.91	0.08	0.00	1.28	19.09	100	100
Rajasthan	28.08	0.66	67.93	32.15	2.23	20.63	98.24	53.44	0.03	0.37	1.73	46.19	100	100
Tamilnadu	28.83	0.00	44.93	41.31	13.24	17.27	87.00	58.58	0.27	0.00	12.73	41.42	100	100
Uttar Pradesh	16.35	0.00	45.65	95.42	32.23	1.92	94.24	97.33	0.00	0.00	5.76	2.67	100	100
West Bengal	30.50	5.22	51.66	38.41	14.36	9.99	96.53	53.63	1.29	0.00	2.18	46.37	100	100
Chandigarh	17.73	0.00	68.26	100	9.74	0.00	95.72	100.00	0.33	0.00	3.95	0.00	100	100
Delhi	30.50	23.60	39.20	25.98	24.04	10.31	93.74	59.88	0.26	0.00	6.00	40.12	100	100
UT	11.57	0.00	71.80	19.40	15.73	24.97	99.09	44.37	0.18	9.75	0.73	45.87	100	100
N-E	44.10	0.00	30.94	16.59	22.80	0.00	97.84	16.59	0.64	0.00	1.52	83.41	100	100
Total	28.50	7.40	49.97	48.73	14.84	8.54	93.32	64.67	0.78	3.10	5.91	32.23	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

After the migration the proportion of unemployed within both male and female migrants was almost negligible (other than few states where it was approx 10%). But, in the case of female migrants the proportion of out of labour force was relatively more than the male migrants. In the case of Chandigarh all of the female employment related migrants were got regular employment after the migration. In Bihar more than 80% of male migrants got regular job after the migration. The relative proportion of self employed was higher (more than 50%) in Assam.

Table 4.28: CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED URBAN INTER-STATE MALE MIGRANTS ACROSS THE STATES ON THE MAJORITY BASIS OF TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1993

URBAN	BEFORE	MIGRATION	AFTER	MIGRATION	
MALE	if <80% employed*	type of employment	increase in EMP/LF/UNEMP**	type of employment	change in proportion***
Andhra pradesh	EMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Assam	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASED
Bihar	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Goa	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASED
Gujarat	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Haryana	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Himachal Pradesh	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Jammu&Kashmir	EMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Karnataka	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Kerala	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Madhya Pradesh	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Maharashtra	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Orissa	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Punjab	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Rajasthan	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Tamilnadu	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Uttar Pradesh	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
West Bengal	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Chandigarh	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Delhi	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
UT	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
N-E	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASED

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO (based on the Table 4.26 and Table 4.27)

NOTE- EMPL- employed, OLF- out of labour force, UNEMPL- unemployed, SELF- self employed, CASUAL- casual labour, REGULAR- regular employee

*if in any state proportion of employed migrants is less than 80% than whether majority is unemployed or out of labour force

**after migration if the proportion of employed increased than employed, if not than who increased; unemployed or out of labour force

***if before migration and after migration the majority of the migrants pursued the same type of employment than whether there was any increase/decline

. Table 4.28 and Table 4.29 show the main characteristics and patterns of male and female employment related inter-state migration on the basis of above two tables. In Comparison to the rural sector the absorption capacity within urban sector of unemployed or out of labour force migrants was more in 1993. Before migration more than 50% of the male migrants were employed this became more than 90% after the migration in most of the states. After the migration there was significant increase in the proportion of regular employee for male migrants while decline in casual labours.

Table4.29: CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED URBAN INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRANTS ACROSS THE STATES ON THE MAJORITY BASIS OF TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1993

URBAN FEMALE	BEFORE MIGRATION		AFTER MIGRATION		
	if <80% employed*	type of employment	increase in EMPL/LF/UNEMP**	type of employment	change in proportion***
Andhra pradesh	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Assam	OLF	SELF	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Bihar	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	CONST
Goa	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Gujarat	OLF	CASUAL	OLF	CASUAL	DECREASED
Haryana	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	ALL OLF
Himachal Pradesh	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Jammu&Kashmir	EMPL	REGULAR	OLF	REGULAR	INCREASED
Karnataka	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Kerala	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Madhya Pradesh	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Maharashtra	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Orissa	O	O	O	O	O
Punjab	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	CASUAL	CONST
Rajasthan	EMPL	SELF	OLF	REGULAR	X
Tamilnadu	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Uttar Pradesh	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
West Bengal	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Chandigarh	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	REGULAR
Delhi	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
UT	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	CASUAL	X
N-E	OLF	SELF	OLF	REGULAR	X

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO (based on the Table 4.26 and Table 4.27)

NOTE- EMPL- employed, OLF- out of labour force, UNEMPL- unemployed, SELF- self employed, CASUAL- casual labour, REGULAR- regular employee

*if in any state proportion of employed migrants is less than 80% than whether majority is unemployed or out of labour force

**after migration if the proportion of employed increased than employed, if not than who increased; unemployed or out of labour force

***if before migration and after migration the majority of the migrants pursued the same type of employment than whether there was any increase/decline

In the case of female migrants the proportion of employed was very low before migration in most of the states but after migration there was significant increase in proportion of employed. There was decline in the proportion of casual labours and significant increase in the proportion of regular employee.

Table 4.30 and Table 4.31 show the usual principal activity of employment related migrants before and after the migration in 2007. In most of the state after the migration more than 90% of the male migrants were employed. Before migration most of the male migrants across the states were either self employed or casual labourers but after the migration in majority of states (other than Orissa, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh) they became regular employee.

Table 4.30: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INTER-STATE URBAN EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS BEFORE MIGRATION IN 2007-08

URBAN state	Self empl		Regular		Casual		Empl		Unempl		Out of LF		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jammu Ksm.	29.45	0.00	29.17	0.00	33.93	0.00	92.56	0.00	7.44	0.00	0.00	100.00	100	100
Himachal Prd	47.20	63.11	20.38	6.70	17.43	0.00	85.02	69.81	0.00	0.00	14.98	30.19	100	100
Punjab	10.95	0.00	12.23	2.54	19.84	0.00	43.03	2.54	46.62	0.00	10.35	97.46	100	100
Chandigarh	23.03	0.00	26.43	29.91	21.28	42.74	70.75	72.64	23.19	0.00	6.06	27.36	100	100
Uttarakhand	30.20	0.00	31.22	28.48	22.77	70.15	84.20	98.63	11.75	0.00	4.05	1.37	100	100
Haryana	37.85	0.00	14.53	30.93	14.01	23.37	66.40	54.30	24.83	0.00	8.77	45.70	100	100
Delhi	23.11	0.00	16.86	12.74	9.26	0.00	49.23	12.74	40.35	14.91	10.43	72.35	100	100
Rajasthan	26.62	10.62	33.07	22.55	9.63	65.90	69.32	99.08	14.90	0.00	15.78	0.92	100	100
Uttar Pradesh	29.78	0.00	25.54	0.00	6.31	12.47	61.64	12.47	13.93	0.00	24.44	87.53	100	100
Bihar	34.24	0.00	45.16	0.00	0.25	0.00	79.65	0.00	15.89	0.00	4.46	0.00	100	0
Assam	40.43	0.00	14.88	0.00	27.44	0.00	82.75	0.00	14.44	0.00	2.80	100.00	100	100
West Bengal	14.86	0.00	12.98	12.59	15.77	0.00	43.61	12.59	50.49	14.11	5.90	73.30	100	100
Jharkhand	11.43	0.00	19.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.13	0.00	27.37	0.00	41.49	100.00	100	100
Orissa	36.85	37.47	19.53	0.00	13.14	8.23	69.51	45.70	19.59	0.00	10.90	54.30	100	100
Chhattisgarh	3.42	0.00	29.05	37.96	28.50	27.55	60.97	65.51	16.33	5.76	22.70	28.73	100	100
Madhya Prd	22.36	0.00	12.46	100.00	17.27	0.00	52.09	100	21.65	0.00	26.26	0.00	100	100
Gujarat	28.99	0.00	13.71	30.07	37.89	41.56	80.59	71.64	8.86	0.37	10.55	27.99	100	100
Maharashtra	20.04	4.15	15.44	16.13	20.29	14.22	55.76	34.50	29.35	24.61	14.89	40.88	100	100
Andhra Prd	28.51	0.00	25.44	70.44	18.63	5.45	72.59	75.90	16.08	0.00	11.33	24.10	100	100
Karnataka	19.15	1.10	23.30	3.43	16.23	5.65	58.67	10.19	23.43	12.88	17.90	76.93	100	100
Goa	5.82	0.00	7.07	0.00	10.25	7.86	23.15	7.86	35.57	23.59	41.28	68.56	100	100
Kerala	16.78	0.00	41.46	59.48	31.80	0.00	90.04	59.48	7.85	6.57	2.11	33.96	100	100
Tamilnadu	14.59	30.57	36.26	2.50	15.25	18.87	66.10	51.94	28.83	3.92	5.07	44.14	100	100
UT	13.68	0.00	28.79	11.76	22.24	26.69	64.71	38.45	29.78	11.02	5.51	50.53	100	100
N-E	38.20	49.19	20.60	2.47	7.08	4.83	65.87	56.49	25.31	0.00	8.82	43.51	100	100
Total	22.18	4.98	18.25	19.20	17.90	15.38	58.33	39.55	28.89	9.36	12.78	51.09	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

In the case of female migrants the proportion of employed after the migration increased significantly in almost all states. In most of the states regular employee was the usual principal activity of female migrant.

Table 4.31: USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INTER-STATE URBAN EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRANTS AFTER MIGRATION IN 2007-08

URBAN state	Self empl		Regular		Casual		Empl		Unempl		Out of LF		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jammu Ksm	28.86	0.00	40.49	7.13	30.51	0.00	99.85	7.13	0.00	0.00	0.15	92.87	100	100
Himachal Prd	27.87	20.32	43.13	52.02	28.09	15.71	99.09	88.04	0.00	0.00	0.91	11.96	100	100
Punjab	19.24	0.00	66.21	98.85	11.34	0.00	96.79	98.85	2.74	0.00	0.47	1.15	100	100
Chandigarh	25.25	0.00	43.57	28.88	17.97	0.00	86.79	28.88	0.03	0.00	13.19	71.12	100	100
Uttarakhand	41.81	0.00	39.01	29.82	13.47	11.78	94.29	41.60	0.00	0.00	5.71	58.40	100	100
Haryana	11.70	0.00	70.37	30.67	7.45	28.19	89.52	58.86	0.22	0.00	10.27	41.14	100	100
Delhi	30.66	0.00	55.28	41.80	9.26	1.16	95.21	42.96	0.63	3.16	4.17	53.88	100	100
Rajasthan	19.32	30.84	68.39	0.92	6.67	0.00	94.38	31.76	0.00	4.23	5.62	64.00	100	100
Uttar Pradesh	23.38	0.00	64.40	64.84	6.09	12.47	93.87	77.31	0.66	0.00	5.46	22.69	100	100
Bihar	9.24	0.00	88.71	0.00	0.11	0.00	98.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.93	0.00	100	0
ASSAM	29.50	0.00	57.32	0.00	9.72	0.00	96.54	0.00	0.27	0.00	3.19	100	100	100
West Bengal	26.97	0.00	55.31	9.89	11.07	25.89	93.35	35.78	2.72	0.00	3.93	64.22	100	100
Jharkhand	17.71	0.00	30.93	0.00	29.06	1.47	77.69	1.47	0.00	0.00	22.31	98.53	100	100
Orissa	44.26	0.00	36.97	54.30	7.01	42.51	88.23	96.81	0.02	0.00	11.74	3.19	100	100
Chhattisgarh	17.30	5.76	62.15	38.41	14.45	0.72	93.90	44.88	0.26	0.00	5.84	55.12	100	100
Madhya Prd	26.65	0.00	57.66	100	14.11	0.00	98.42	100	0.07	0.00	1.51	0.00	100	100
Gujarat	18.83	13.05	62.70	61.44	12.30	19.03	93.83	93.52	2.17	0.00	4.00	6.48	100	100
Maharashtra	31.66	17.14	52.55	23.46	10.71	45.10	94.92	85.70	0.62	0.00	4.47	14.30	100	100
Andhra Prd	42.97	0.00	39.74	90.71	11.49	0.00	94.19	90.71	0.00	0.00	5.81	9.29	100	100
Karnataka	18.76	7.65	66.32	82.86	10.05	5.65	95.13	96.17	1.51	0.00	3.36	3.83	100	100
Goa	20.02	0.53	56.46	85.84	21.03	0.00	97.51	86.37	0.27	0.00	2.22	13.63	100	100
Kerala	27.07	0.00	41.34	86.88	22.67	0.00	91.07	86.88	2.50	13.12	6.43	0.00	100	100
Tamilnadu	25.86	31.41	52.21	51.96	12.36	4.31	90.43	87.69	0.70	0.00	8.87	12.31	100	100
UT	14.65	0.00	61.69	45.87	19.54	19.39	95.87	65.25	0.39	5.83	3.74	28.92	100	100
N-E	41.92	54.14	44.12	26.24	10.42	0.00	96.46	80.39	1.24	8.15	2.30	11.46	100	100
Total	26.59	10.05	56.83	50.24	10.84	12.78	94.26	73.07	0.99	1.06	4.75	25.87	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Over the time the proportion of employed both in the case of male and female has been increased (relatively more in the case of female). In almost all states the proportion of either regular employee or self employed was higher than the casual labours in both time periods. Over the time it has been observed that within most of the states, inter-state employment related rural migrants were casual labourers and urban migrants were either self employed or regular employee before migration.

Table 4.32: CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED URBAN INTER-STATE MALE MIGRANTS ACROSS THE STATES ON THE MAJORITY BASIS OF TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 2007-08

URBAN	BEFORE MIGRATION		AFTER MIGRATION		
	if <80% employed*	type of employment	increase in EMP/LF/UNEM**	type of employment	change in proportion***
Jammu Kashmir	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Himachal Pradesh	EMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Punjab	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Chandigarh	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Uttarakhand	EMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	SELF	X
Haryana	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Delhi	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Rajasthan	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Uttar Pradesh	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Bihar	EMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Assam	EMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
West Bengal	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Jharkhand	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Orissa	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASED
Chhattisgarh	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Madhya Pradesh	EMPL	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Gujarat	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Maharashtra	UNEMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Andhra Pradesh	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASED
Karnataka	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Goa	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Kerala	EMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	DECLINED
Tamilnadu	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
UT	UNEMPL	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
N-E	UNEMPL	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASED

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO (based on the Table 4.30 and Table 4.31)

NOTE- EMPL- employed, OLF- out of labour force, UNEMPL- unemployed, SELF- self employed, CASUAL- casual labour, REGULAR- regular employee

*if in any state proportion of employed migrants is less than 80% than whether majority is unemployed or out of labour force

**after migration if the proportion of employed increased than employed, if not than who increased; unemployed or out of labour force

***if before migration and after migration the majority of the migrants pursued the same type of employment than whether there was any increase/decline

Table 4.33: CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED URBAN INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRANTS ACROSS THE STATES ON THE MAJORITY BASIS OF TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 2007-08

URBAN FEMALE	BEFORE	MIGRATION	AFTER	MIGRATION	
	if <80% employed*	type of employment	increase in EMPL/LF/UNEMP**	type of employment	change in proportion***
Jammu Kashmir	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Himachal Pradesh	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Punjab	OLF	0'EMPL'	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Chandigarh	OLF	CASUAL	OLF	REGULAR	X
Uttarakhand	EMPL	CASUAL	OLF	REGULAR	X
Haryana	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	DECLINED
Delhi	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Rajasthan	EMPL	CASUAL	EMPL	SELF	X
Uttar Pradesh	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Bihar	O	O	O	O	O
Assam	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	X
West Bengal	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Jharkhand	ALL OLF	ALL OLF	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Orissa	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Chhattisgarh	OLF	REGULAR	OLF	REGULAR	INCREASED
Madhya Pradesh	ALL EMPL	ALL REGULAR	ALL EMPL	ALL REGULAR	CONST
Gujarat	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Maharashtra	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	CASUAL	X
Andhra Pradesh	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Karnataka	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Goa	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
Kerala	OLF	REGULAR	EMPL	REGULAR	INCREASED
Tamilnadu	OLF	SELF	EMPL	REGULAR	X
UT	OLF	CASUAL	EMPL	REGULAR	X
N-E	OLF	SELF	EMPL	SELF	INCREASED

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO (based on the Table 4.30 and Table 4.31)

NOTE- EMPL- employed, OLF- out of labour force, UNEMPL- unemployed, SELF- self employed, CASUAL- casual labour, REGULAR- regular employee

*if in any state proportion of employed migrants is less than 80% than whether majority is unemployed or out of labour force

**after migration if the proportion of employed increased than employed, if not than who increased; unemployed or out of labour force

***if before migration and after migration the majority of the migrants pursued the same type of employment than whether there was any increase/decline

4.9 Distribution of Employment Related Inter-State Migrants According To MPCE Classes

Table 4.34 shows the distribution of employment related inter-state rural migrants across the states according to their monthly per capita consumption in 1993. On the basis of their MPCE classes three broad consumption bracket has been made with lower 30%, middle 40% and upper 30% of population in both rural and urban sectors. Other than states of Karnataka, Orissa and Tamilnadu in all the states more than 50% of migrants were in upper MPCE bracket. In Karnataka almost 50% of the migrants were from the lower MPCE bracket; in Orissa more than 50% of the migrants were in middle MPCE bracket and in Tamilnadu even though 48.23% of migrants were in upper bracket, majority of them were distributed equally within middle and lower bracket.

Table 4.34: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE GROUP OF INTER-STATE EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL MIGRANTS IN 1993

RURAL State	SHARE IN STATE				SHARE ACROSS STATES		
	LOWER	MIDDLE	UPPER	Total	LOWER	MIDDLE	UPPER
Andhra Pradesh	0	24.12	75.88	100	0	4.55	4.08
Assam	5.84	2.26	91.90	100	0.94	0.16	1.85
Bihar	12.13	26.01	61.86	100	32.41	30.72	20.81
Goa	0	10.33	89.67	100	0.00	0.22	0.54
Gujarat	0.05	0.12	99.83	100	0.04	0.04	9.61
Haryana	0	21.28	78.72	100	0	4.33	4.56
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	100	100	0	0	2.03
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	100	100	0	0	0.29
Karnataka	49.84	9.09	41.07	100	23.10	1.86	2.39
Kerala	1.48	17.36	81.16	100	0.84	4.34	5.78
Madhya Pradesh	4.38	42.88	52.73	100	2.66	11.52	4.03
Maharashtra	19.20	19.25	61.55	100	21.13	9.36	8.53
Orissa	7.52	54.54	37.95	100	1.38	4.41	0.87
Punjab	0.75	0.00	99.25	100	0.18	0.00	3.08
Rajasthan	0	10.98	89.01	100	0.00	2.16	4.98
Tamilnadu	26.51	25.26	48.23	100	9.31	3.92	2.13
Uttar Pradesh	4.46	12.39	83.15	100	6.33	7.77	14.86
West Bengal	1.74	46.47	51.79	100	1.18	13.96	4.43
Chandigarh	0.00	1.63	98.37	100	0	0.09	1.48
Delhi	0.76	0	99.24	100	0.11	0.00	1.83
UT	0.84	7.64	91.53	100	0.10	0.41	1.39
N-E	7.62	11.33	81.05	100	0.29	0.19	0.38
Total	8.93	20.20	70.88	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Majority of employment related inter-state migrants were in Bihar in all three broad groups of MPCE. Within lower MPCE bracket most of the migrants preferred either Bihar or Karnataka or Maharashtra. Within middle MPCE bracket most of the migrants preferred either Bihar or West Bengal or Madhya Pradesh or Maharashtra. Within upper MPCE bracket majority of migrants preferred either Bihar or Uttar Pradesh or Gujarat or Maharashtra (Table 4.34).

Table 4.35: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE GROUP OF INTER-STATE EMPLOYMENT RELATED RURAL MIGRANTS IN 2007-08

RURAL state	SHARE IN STATE				SHARE ACROSS STATES		
	LOWER	MIDDLE	UPPER	TOTAL	LOWER	MIDDLE	UPPER
Jammu Kashmir	0.63	37.77	61.61	100	0.02	0.77	0.48
Himachal Pradesh	1.70	15.31	82.99	100	0.28	1.77	3.63
Punjab	3.64	15.79	80.57	100	2.09	6.43	12.44
Chandigarh	0.00	14.03	85.97	100	0.00	1.23	2.85
Uttarakhand	5.04	29.30	65.67	100	1.42	5.85	4.97
Haryana	20.59	14.77	64.64	100	3.51	1.78	2.96
Delhi	0.20	11.06	88.74	100	0.08	3.19	9.69
Rajasthan	9.21	34.06	56.73	100	3.26	8.54	5.39
Uttar Pradesh	53.47	27.23	19.30	100	26.07	9.40	2.53
Bihar	47.36	50.25	2.39	100	2.67	2.01	0.04
Assam	57.86	23.47	18.67	100	0.52	0.15	0.04
West Bengal	23.67	56.55	19.78	100	5.32	9.00	1.19
Jharkhand	0.00	57.08	42.92	100	0.00	0.04	0.01
Orissa	18.74	36.41	44.85	100	3.01	4.15	1.94
Chhattisgarh	86.11	10.66	3.23	100	27.51	2.41	0.28
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	24.06	75.95	100	0.00	1.03	1.23
Gujarat	0.73	6.21	93.05	100	0.46	2.76	15.67
Maharashtra	11.85	20.09	68.06	100	8.84	10.62	13.63
Andhra Pradesh	23.18	47.21	29.61	100	6.85	9.89	2.35
Karnataka	23.05	44.88	32.07	100	4.98	6.86	1.86
Goa	2.21	9.97	87.82	100	0.17	0.53	1.78
Kerala	0.38	20.54	79.07	100	0.09	3.57	5.21
Tamilnadu	10.35	34.24	55.41	100	2.17	5.09	3.12
UT	1.63	10.58	87.79	100	0.33	1.53	4.80
N-E	3.82	20.99	75.17	100	0.36	1.40	1.90
Total	16.30	23.00	60.70	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Table 4.35 shows the distribution of employment related inter-state rural migrants according to their monthly per capita expenditure across the states in 2007-08. Other than the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka more than 50% of the migrants were in upper MPCE

bracket. Within these states in Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Chhattisgarh, majority of migrants were in lower consumption bracket. In the case of Bihar majority of the migrants were in middle consumption bracket (50.25%) and lower consumption bracket (47.36%). Majority of the migrants within lower MPCE bracket preferred Uttar Pradesh (26.07%), Chhattisgarh (27.51%) and Maharashtra (8.84%). Within middle consumption bracket majority of the migrants were in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In upper consumption bracket, majority of the migrants have flown to Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Delhi. Over the time between 1993 to 2007-08 the proportion of migrants within lower and middle consumption bracket has increased in all eastern states.

Table 4.36: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE GROUP OF INTER-STATE EMPLOYMENT RELATED URBAN MIGRANTS IN 1993

URBAN State	SHARE IN STATE				SHARE ACROSS STATES		
	LOWER	MIDDLE	UPPER	TOTAL	LOWER	MIDDLE	UPPER
Andhra Pradesh	6.56	30.18	63.26	100	6.91	4.28	2.79
Assam	2.05	50.11	47.84	100	0.55	1.81	0.54
Bihar	6.31	5.89	87.81	100	0.47	0.06	0.27
Goa	0.00	25.05	74.95	100	0.00	0.36	0.33
Gujarat	0.23	17.52	82.24	100	0.22	2.19	3.20
Haryana	2.41	38.47	59.13	100	4.38	9.41	4.50
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	19.48	80.52	100	0.00	0.12	0.15
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	14.05	85.95	100	0.00	0.08	0.15
Karnataka	7.07	27.17	65.77	100	4.43	2.29	1.73
Kerala	4.43	26.06	69.51	100	0.46	0.37	0.31
Madhya Pradesh	4.37	35.53	60.10	100	5.23	5.72	3.01
Maharashtra	1.13	17.58	81.29	100	9.85	20.60	29.65
Orissa	0.15	37.62	62.23	100	0.06	1.91	0.98
Punjab	0.19	20.92	78.89	100	0.18	2.63	3.08
Rajasthan	5.41	27.94	66.65	100	4.30	2.99	2.22
Tamilnadu	5.68	34.18	60.14	100	8.46	6.85	3.75
Uttar Pradesh	7.89	18.21	73.90	100	9.53	2.96	3.74
West Bengal	5.45	25.23	69.32	100	23.48	14.62	12.50
Chandigarh	4.62	9.51	85.88	100	3.13	0.87	2.44
Delhi	2.40	19.71	77.89	100	17.41	19.22	23.65
UT	2.01	15.56	82.43	100	0.42	0.44	0.73
N-E	2.01	15.56	82.43	100	0.42	0.44	0.73
Total	3.09	23.00	73.90	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th round of NSSO

Table 4.36 shows the distribution of employment related urban inter-state migrants according to their monthly per capita expenditure across the states in 1993. Across the states other than Assam, in all other states more than 60% of the migrants were in upper MPCE bracket. Even in Assam majority of the migrants were in middle MPCE bracket. A trend was common within all states that within lower consumption

bracket there were less than 7% of the migrants. Majority of the migrants within middle and upper consumption bracket were in Maharashtra and Delhi.

Table 4.37: DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE GROUP OF INTER-STATE EMPLOYMENT RELATED URBAN MIGRANTS IN 2007

URBAN state	SHARE IN STATE				SHARE ACROSS STATES		
	LOWER	MIDDLE	UPPER	TOTAL	LOWER	MIDDLE	UPPER
Jammu Kashmir	23.82	47.11	29.07	100	0.30	0.24	0.14
Himachal Pradesh	23.33	21.38	55.29	100	0.36	0.13	0.33
Punjab	15.71	54.28	30.02	100	5.87	8.16	4.32
Chandigarh	29.52	21.41	49.07	100	2.77	0.81	1.77
Uttarakhand	30.21	32.33	37.45	100	3.62	1.56	1.73
Haryana	20.28	48.48	31.24	100	5.38	5.17	3.19
Delhi	17.44	44.41	38.15	100	20.98	21.49	17.67
Rajasthan	26.42	50.21	23.38	100	3.65	2.79	1.24
Uttar Pradesh	15.92	39.71	44.37	100	3.46	3.47	3.71
Bihar	13.46	24.23	62.32	100	0.42	0.30	0.75
Assam	8.51	25.66	65.83	100	0.24	0.29	0.70
West Bengal	29.54	46.18	24.27	100	10.27	6.46	3.25
Jharkhand	8.64	36.64	54.71	100	0.36	0.61	0.87
Orissa	24.61	29.44	45.95	100	1.81	0.87	1.30
Chhattisgarh	20.53	43.88	35.60	100	2.23	1.92	1.49
Madhya Pradesh	36.04	36.31	27.65	100	3.44	1.40	1.02
Gujarat	17.90	46.00	36.09	100	10.17	10.52	7.90
Maharashtra	8.45	43.72	47.82	100	12.92	26.88	28.13
Andhra Pradesh	16.18	27.96	55.86	100	2.23	1.55	2.96
Karnataka	13.44	17.05	69.52	100	5.33	2.72	10.62
Goa	11.60	36.42	51.98	100	0.54	0.68	0.93
Kerala	7.91	20.43	71.66	100	0.46	0.47	1.59
Tamilnadu	16.72	15.55	67.73	100	2.38	0.89	3.72
UT	16.89	29.45	53.65	100	0.35	0.25	0.43
N-E	23.03	45.33	31.63	100	0.45	0.36	0.24
Total	16.44	40.86	42.70	100	100	100	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of 64th round of NSSO

Table 4.37 shows the distribution of employment related inter-state urban migrants across the states according to their monthly per capita expenditure. In all major states other than Bihar, Assam, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu, the proportion of migrants within upper consumption bracket was less than 50%. Majority of the migrants in all states, other than the above mentioned states, were distributed within either lower or middle consumption bracket and relatively the proportion was higher within middle MPCE bracket. The share of employment related migrants within each of the group of MPCE were higher in Delhi and Maharashtra.

Over the time between 1993 and 2007-08 the proportion of employment related inter-state migrants has increased both for lower and middle MPCE bracket in urban sector within almost all of the states. The relative shares of the migrants within each of the MPCE bracket has increased over the time in both Delhi and Maharashtra in urban sector with marginal decline in the case of upper consumption bracket in Delhi.

Summary

Even though employment related migration is not a very prominent reason of migration for female but in the case of inter-state migration it has relatively more weightage. According to the census Employment related inter-state migration was highest in Maharashtra both for male and female in 1991 followed by Delhi for male and Gujarat for female but over the time Delhi substituted Gujarat in the case of female migration also. At the one side share of employment related inter-state migrants increased in Maharashtra and Delhi on the other side declined in West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh over the year between 1991 and 2001.

According to the analysis of NSSO rounds rural migration was highest in Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra both for male and female in 49th round. over the time during 64th round the proportion of rural male migrants became more than Uttar Pradesh in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala while the proportion of female migrants was still highest in the case of Uttar Pradesh. Maharashtra was the major centre for both male and female urban migrants during 49th round followed by states of Tamilnadu, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Over the time share of West Bengal has declined and increased in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for male migrants. During 49th round Maharashtra, Delhi and West Bengal had more than 50% of the share of male inter-state urban migrants. Over the time the share of male urban inter-state migrants has declined drastically in West Bengal and increased significantly in Gujarat and Karnataka.

During 49th round employment related male inter-state migration was mostly in the form of rural to urban migration within ten states (among major 18 states). In Kerala and Uttar Pradesh it was dominant in the form of rural to rural migration while in Bihar it was in the form of urban to rural. Within Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu it was in the prevalent in the form of urban to urban migration. Over the time rural sector has been neglected by employment related male inter-state migrant. The most prevalent stream was rural to urban migration in almost all major

states, other than few states as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

In 49th round female employment related inter-state migrants mostly preferred rural to rural migration stream within half of the major eighteen states. Rural to urban migration stream preferred only in Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal and Delhi. But, over the time within major twelve states rural to urban migration stream became most important. Rural to rural female employment related inter-state migration was prevalent in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala. Urban to rural stream was prevalent only in Madhya Pradesh and urban to urban stream was mostly prevalent in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

During 49th round Maharashtra was the top destination for male scheduled tribe migrants followed by West Bengal, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh. Over the time Gujarat and Chhattisgarh have followed Maharashtra for male ST employment related inter-state migrants. For female ST employment related inter-state migrants, West Bengal was the top destination followed by Delhi but over the time Gujarat emerged as the top destination followed by Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Gujarat has become one of the most preferred centres for scheduled tribes employment related migration. For scheduled caste male employment related migrants the most preferred state was Delhi followed by West Bengal but over the time Maharashtra and Punjab have emerged as most preferred after Delhi. Maharashtra was the top destination for the female SC employment related migrants followed by Delhi and Haryana but over the time Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the most preferred state followed by Rajasthan. Other than SC and ST for all other groups Maharashtra followed by Delhi was the most preferred state for male employment related migrants which was intact over the time. For female migrants within all other groups during 49th round Maharashtra was the top destination followed by Madhya Pradesh and Haryana but over the time centre has shift towards Delhi after Maharashtra.

Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were earlier the main destination for illiterate employment related inter-state male rural migrants but over the time instead of Bihar and West Bengal migrants have preferred Punjab, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra. During this period female employment related rural inter-state migrants have preferred Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. As far as urban sector is concerned; Delhi, Maharashtra and West Bengal were the main centre for illiterate employment related male migrants. Over the time only West Bengal has loosen

considerable share. Illiterate female preferred Maharashtra, Delhi and Haryana which was intact over the time. For the higher educational level within male category Bihar and Uttar Pradesh with some other states were main destinations during 49th round but over the time Maharashtra and Punjab became the most preferred for male migrants while for female migrants north-eastern states and West Bengal were the most preferred in rural sector. Male employment related urban inter-state migrants within higher educational category have preferred Maharashtra and Delhi as their main destination during 49th round which intact over the time. For female migrants Karnataka and Tamilnadu have replaced Maharashtra and Delhi in urban sector.

Most of the employment related rural inter-state male migrants were employed before migration during 49th rounds. Within unemployed highest share was of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan in and in the case of Gujarat more than 50% were out of labour force. Within most of the states majority of the migrant labours were earlier casual labours before migration both in the case of male and female migrants. Other than Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa within all major states proportion of employed increased after the migration. The decline in employment in abovementioned states was mainly due the reason of withdrawn of labours to out of labour force. After the migration the type of employment did not change significantly in rural sector. Majority of female were out of labour force before migration in most of the states other than Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Delhi. After the migration within Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh all of them became regular employee, other than these two states within all major states most of them were casual labours.

During 64th round most of the employment related rural inter-state migrants were employed (in some states they were even more than 80%). After the migration the proportion of 'employed' increased in all states for male migrants; in most of the states it became more than 90%. The interesting thing was the change in the type of employment which was significantly in the favour of regular employment as within most of the states majority of male and female migrants get regular employment. In Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Jharkhand female employment related migration was nil. This time also majority of them were out of labour force. After migration 'employed' female employment related migrants increased in some of the states but still lot of them were out of labour force within some states as Chandigarh, Bihar, etc.

During 49th round majority of the employment related inter-state male migrants were either unemployed or out of labour force in comparison to the rural sector. After the migration increase in the proportion of employed within all states was relatively higher (in comparison with rural sector) and within the entire states majority of the migrants were regularly employed. In comparison to the rural sector in urban sector majority of the female employment related migrants were out of the labour force within most of the states. Within the employed before migration in majority of the states most of them were regular employed in comparison to the rural female migrants. In the case of Orissa urban female employment related migration was nil. Within most of the states, proportion of employed increased significantly after the migration. Other than three or four states as of the Assam, Gujarat, Punjab, etc within all other states majority female migrants became regular employed.

In 64th round also, in comparison to the rural sector the proportion of unemployed or out of labour force male urban employment related inter-state migrants was relatively more in most of the states. Majority of the male migrants were absorbed within regularly employed in most of the states. Majority of female employment related migrants were regularly employed after the migration within most of the states, other than West Bengal, Maharashtra and Jharkhand (most of them were casual labours).

Other than the states of Karnataka, Orissa and Tamilnadu in all major states more than 50% of the employment related inter-state rural migrants were in upper consumption bracket. In the case of Assam, Delhi, Punjab, Chandigarh and Gujarat the proportion was more than 98%. In Karnataka majority of the migrants were in lower consumption bracket; while in Orissa majority of the migrants were in middle consumption class. During 64th round the proportion of employment related migrants was lesser than the 49th round within upper consumption bracket in some of the major states. Within the states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, etc majority of the rural migrants were in either lower or middle consumption bracket.

In the case of inter-state urban employment related migrants during 49th round, other than Assam within all other state more than 60% of the migrants were in upper consumption bracket. Even within Assam majority of them were in middle consumption bracket. Over the time other than few states of Bihar, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, etc the proportion of employment related migrants was less than 50% within upper consumption bracket. Over the time the proportion of employment related migrants within lower and middle consumption bracket has been increased in urban sector.

CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RELATED INTER-STATE MIGRATION RATE

Introduction

The British gifted us an independent India which was economically handicapped and perplexed. Nehruvian model of 'socialism' came out in the defence of such severe crisis. Government of India came out with 'planning' to cope up with economic development at the fortnight of our independence. In first five year plan there was specific stress on agriculture sector and in second five year plan government came out with ambitious 'Mahalanobis' model for industrial sector. In 50s there was major shift in the government policies with emphasis being placed on land reforms. Later on Indira Gandhi came up with programmes on poverty eradications. All these initiatives were taken to tackle the problem of mass level poverty widely spread within India and to fill the wide gap of disparities within different regions.

Despite several steps taken by government Indian economy is still characterised by wide regional disparities. Especially after 1980s the speed in economic growth has further widen the gap within and across states. In the early 90s government has opened the economy to gain from the changing dynamics of world trade and developed economies. The model of import-substitution was itself substituted with an export led growth. The intention behind opening of economy was clear; to bring modern technologies, specialisation, capital formation, etc and these things will be in helpful for economic growth which will further bring economic development. While the intention was noble it brings us wide regional disparities in the form of concentrated industrialisation and urbanisation within few states.

Some economist argued in defence of these steps with the help of Hirschman's 'unbalanced growth theories' that growth in few sectors or regions will trickle down in relatively less developed regions or sectors. This argument mooted 'convergence' and 'divergence' theory within Indian states. Gaurav Nayar (2008)²¹ has argued on the basis of empirical analysis of convergence among major 16 states for the period 1978-79 to 2002-03 that there is no tendency for states to converge to identical steady states. But, after controlling for physical capital formation both public and private and proxies for human capital it seems that initially poorer states do converge faster to their divergent steady states. There was increasing dispersion in per capita income over the time across

²¹ Garauv Nayar (2008), 'Economic growth and regional inequality in India', Economic and Political weekly, feb 9, 2008t

the states and all these may be attributable to the increasing inter-state disparities in levels of public and private investment and insignificant equalising impact of centre-state government transfer.

The major seventeen states together account for approximately 97% of the population of India. Within these 17 states N J Kurian (2000)²² has taken 15 states (excluding Delhi and Himachal Pradesh) and analyse the inter-state disparities within them. Kurian divided them in to two groups- one as forward group and another as backward group. The forward group consist of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamilnadu while the backward group consist of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Within these backward groups four state as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan known by their special acronym of 'BIMARU' states. This analysis clearly indicates towards 'Two India' concept. On the one side few urban populations (approx 28%) are enjoying the vast ranges of modern services and metro life on another hand majority of population (approx 72%) in rural sector still living in 'Newtonian age'²³.

In the above scenario migration thought to be a powerful medium of redistribution of income. In-migrants not only send remittances from rich to poor areas but poor household also able to diversify their incomes and ensure their survival (Harris 2004)²⁴. Lewis neoclassical model dealt with the same phenomenon in the form of migration of agricultural labours or labours from traditional sectors towards modern industrial sectors. As a further improvement in this theory Renis-Fei shown that in the long run due to this process of migration traditional sector also become modernise due to increase in the real wage. On the destination side, industrialist wants to employ migrants for their less demanding nature and hard work.

Workers who have moved in search of any work in order to afford basic subsistence were willing to work for any wage as long as they were employed (Sruti

²² N J kurian (2000), 'widening regional disparities in India: some indicators', Economic and political weekly, feb 12, 2000

²³ An stage explained by Rostows in his growth theory

²⁴ Quoted from Nigel Harris (2005), 'Migration and development', economic and political weekly, October 22, 2005

Chaganti, 2004)²⁵. It means migration works as double sided sword, on the one side benefited source areas in the form of remittances on other destination areas as cheap and abundant labours.

Section A: Development indicators

Table 5.1 shows the employment related migration rate across the state. The employment related migration rate was highest in Delhi during both 49th round and 64th rounds. Over the time Punjab and Haryana interchanged their respective positions on the second spot. Maharashtra intact her position over the time while employment related inter-state migration came down significantly in West Bengal to eighth position from 4th. Employment related migration has been drastically decline within Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal over the time from 1993 to 2007-08. In Delhi there was marginal increase in employment related migration rate over the time while in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Punjab there was significant increase.

Table 5.1: STATE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION RATE

STATE	1993		2007-08	
	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK
Andhra Pradesh	0.34	14	0.36	13
Assam	0.31	15	0.17	16
Bihar	0.52	8	0.08	17
Delhi	13.75	1	13.76	1
Gujarat	0.56	6	1.94	4
Haryana	2.18	2	1.92	5
Himachal Pradesh	0.53	7	0.99	7
Karnataka	0.36	12	1.26	6
Kerala	0.34	13	0.47	10
Madhya Pradesh	0.41	11	0.25	15
Maharashtra	1.91	3	2.48	3
Orissa	0.25	17	0.40	12
Punjab	1.01	5	2.82	2
Rajasthan	0.44	10	0.49	9
Tamilnadu	0.49	9	0.41	11
Uttar Pradesh	0.27	16	0.25	14
West Bengal	1.11	4	0.70	8

Source: computed from the unit level data of 49th and 64th rounds of NSSO

²⁵ Sruti Chaganti (2004), 'creation of third world in the first: economics of labour migration', economic and political weekly, may 29, 2004

Significant decline in the employment related migration rate within Madhya Pradesh and Bihar might be seen in the light of formation of new states of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand which are relatively richer in mining and industries. The trend shows that over the time state as Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Delhi have attracted the flow of employment seeking migrants.

Table 5.2: STATE WISE NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROWTH OVER THE TIME ACROSS THE STATES WITH RANKING IN 1993 AND 2007

STATE	1993		2007		% growth in NSDPPC	
	NSDPPC	RANK	NSDPPC	RANK	RATE	RANK
Andhra Pradesh	12113	11	26229	10	116.54	3
Assam	12133	10	15526	14	27.96	17
Bihar	6388	17	8818	17	38.04	14
Delhi	29450	1	60189	1	104.38	7
Gujarat	13896	8	31780	5	128.70	1
Haryana	19332	3	39462	2	104.12	8
Himachal Pradesh	14817	6	30519	7	105.97	5
Karnataka	12572	9	26418	9	110.14	4
Kerala	14895	5	33372	3	124.05	2
Madhya Pradesh	10210	13	13299	15	30.25	16
Maharashtra	18375	4	33302	4	81.24	12
Orissa	9057	15	17352	13	91.59	10
Punjab	21998	2	31662	6	43.93	13
Rajasthan	9841	14	18769	12	90.72	11
Tamilnadu	14302	7	29445	8	105.88	6
Uttar Pradesh	8907	16	11939	16	34.04	15
West Bengal	11517	12	23456	11	103.66	9

Source: Calculated on the basis of CSO data

Note- The unit of NSDPPC is Indian rupees

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of states according to their respective NSDP per capita for 1993 and 2007. In 1993 Delhi has the highest NSDP per capita and continued with that position over the time in 2007 also. Punjab was on second position in '93 but slipped to 6th in 2007. In 1993 according to the magnitude of NSDP per capita the top five states were Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Kerala and according to the Table 5.1 the employment related inter-state migration rate was relatively higher in all these states barring Kerala. In 2007 the five top positioners in the terms of NSDP per capita were Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat and according to the Table 5.1 employment related inter-state migration rate was highest among Delhi, Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana and Gujarat. In both of the years, among top five positioners in

terms of NSDP per capita only Kerala was with relatively less employment related migration rate. All the states those gained over the time were Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The highest gainer was Gujarat followed by Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

In both of the years Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh were the poorest states in terms of NSDP per capita and according to the Table 5.1 more or less all these states were relatively low employment related inter-state migration rate.

Table 5.3: STATE WISE NET VALUE ADDED PER WORKER IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR FOR 1993 AND 2007

STATE	1993		2007		% growth in NVAPW	
	NVAPW	RANK	NVAPW	RANK	RATE	RANK
Andhra Pradesh	0.68	17	3.65	11	436.42	3
Assam	0.91	14	2.89	15	219.28	13
Bihar	2.56	1	1.86	17	-27.28	17
Delhi	1.38	6	4.09	10	195.73	14
Gujarat	1.66	5	7.79	4	369.80	6
Haryana	1.02	11	4.56	7	346.75	8
Himachal Pradesh	2.10	3	15.61	1	642.26	2
Karnataka	1.23	8	6.10	6	394.40	5
Kerala	0.73	16	1.92	16	163.35	16
Madhya Pradesh	1.73	4	7.33	5	324.68	9
Maharashtra	2.29	2	11.60	2	406.45	4
Orissa	1.22	9	9.30	3	663.98	1
Punjab	0.91	15	3.25	13	259.56	10
Rajasthan	1.28	7	4.40	8	242.73	12
Tamilnadu	1.11	10	3.07	14	174.98	15
Uttar Pradesh	0.96	12	4.37	9	354.50	7
West Bengal	0.94	13	3.36	12	259.49	11

Source: Calculated on the basis of ASI data

Note- unit of NVAPW is Indian rupees

Table 5.3 shows the net value added by a worker within industrial sector across the states in 1993 and 2007. Net value added per worker is also an indicator of labour productivity. In 1993 it was highest in Bihar while became lowest in 2007 after the formation of Jharkhand in 2000. It happened mainly because of the reason that almost all major industrial establishments were gone to the Jharkhand. Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat were the other states with higher net value added per worker. In 2007-08 Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh were the top states in terms of labour productivity within industrial sector. Over the between

1993 and 2007 labour productivity has significantly increased in Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Within all these states employment related inter-state migration rate was relatively not too high in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Table 5.4: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN STATES IN 1993 AND 2007

state	1993		2007	
	Infra index	RANK	Infra index	RANK
Andhra Pradesh	0.161	5	-0.75509	16
Assam	-0.245	11	-0.01903	6
Bihar	-0.325	12	0.334504	5
Delhi	3.111	1	3.229063	1
Gujarat	-0.226	10	-0.29284	8
Haryana	0.544	3	-0.18394	7
Himachal Pradesh	-1.661	17	-1.25927	17
Karnataka	-0.815	15	-0.32596	11
Kerala	0.010	8	0.853067	3
Madhya Pradesh	-0.844	16	-0.48207	13
Maharashtra	-0.182	9	-0.31119	9
Orissa	-0.600	14	-0.75338	15
Punjab	0.351	4	-0.41009	12
Rajasthan	-0.443	13	-0.53378	14
Tamilnadu	0.054	7	-0.32439	10
Uttar Pradesh	0.155	6	0.357898	4
West Bengal	0.953	2	0.876478	2

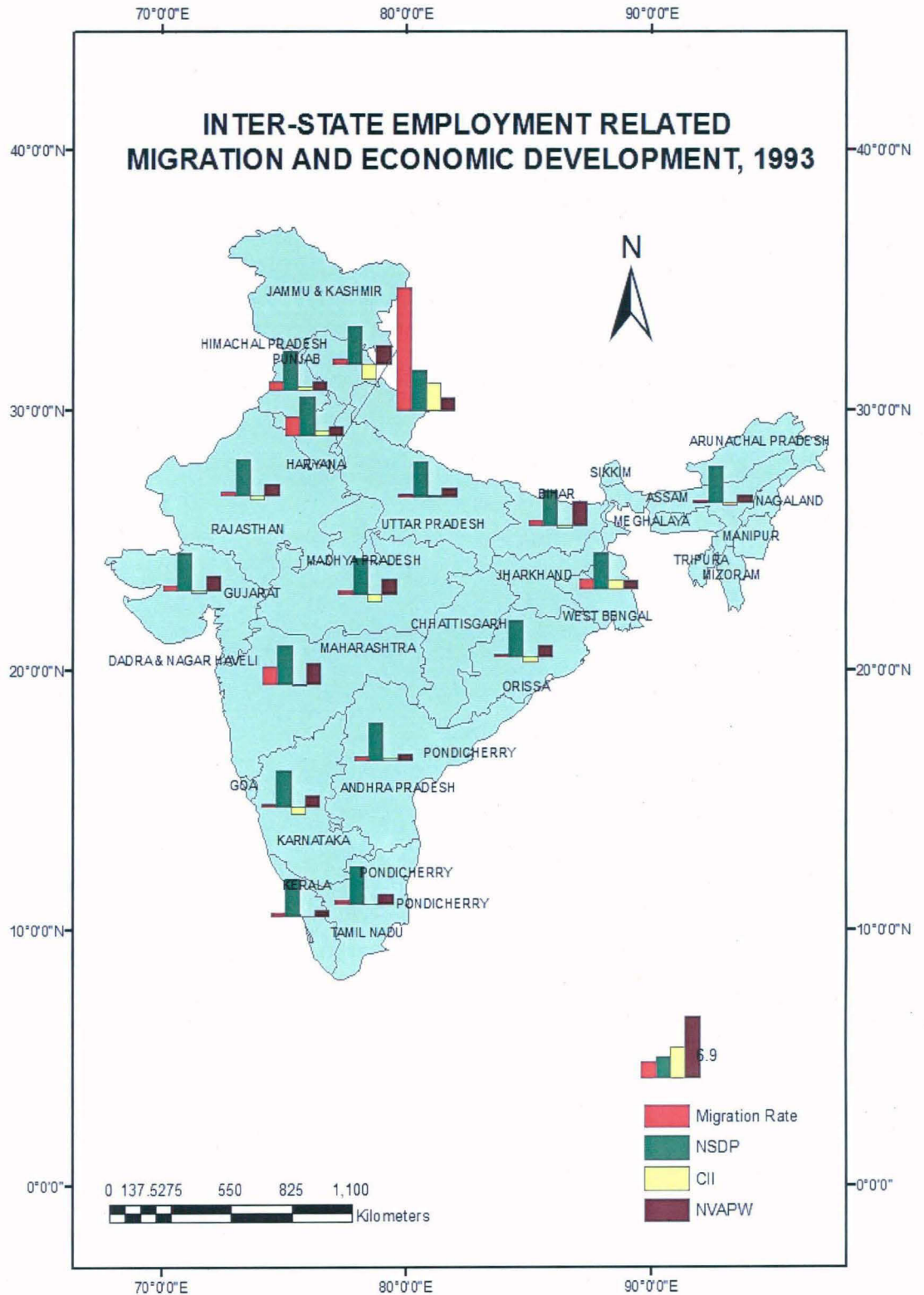
In the construction of the infrastructure index data on the numbers of middle school, primary schools and colleges taken from the site of ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. Data on the per capita electricity consumption and Teledensity have taken from the site of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi. Data on numbers of scheduled bank offices has taken from the report of R.B.I-'Basic Statistical return of scheduled commercial Banks in India. Data on the numbers of beds in hospitals has taken from report on Health information of India (central bureau of health intelligence, directorate general of health services, New Delhi). Data on Road length has taken from Infrastructure statistics- 2010, by Ministry of road transport and highway, New Delhi. Data on route length of railway has taken from the report of Centre for monitoring of Indian economy, Mumbai.

Table 5.4 shows the level of infrastructure across the states in 1993 and 2007. Level of infrastructure within each of the states has been shown by the principal component analysis of nine indicators. The indicators used in this analysis were-

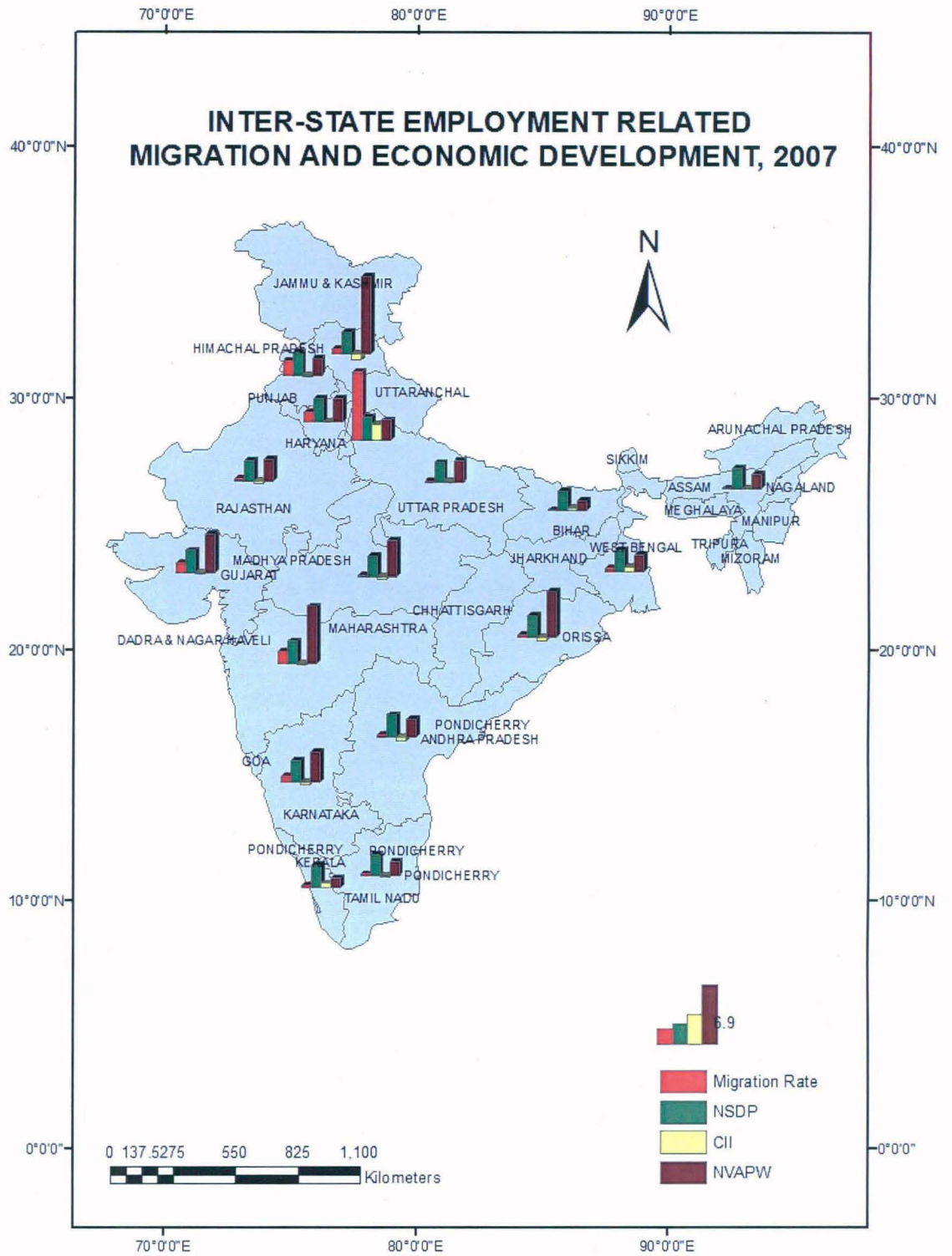
Teledensity, length of rail route per 100 square km, total length of road per 100 square km, per capita electricity consumption, numbers of bed available for per lakh of population, numbers of primary schools available for per lakh of population and numbers of colleges available for per lakh of population. The all three educational infrastructure were shown negative correlation with other indicators, so according to the methodological process; inverse of all these three indicators have been taken for both years.

In the principal component analysis for the infrastructure index of 1993 numbers of colleges available for per one lakh of population has excluded because it shown very low degree of correlation with other indicators (See Appendix). In the process of analysis of the principal component relatively higher weightage has been given to the Teledensity (.95), road length (.92) and rail length (.88). The first factor explains 60% of total variance. On the basis of abovementioned method the value of infrastructure index was relatively higher for Delhi, West Bengal, Haryana and Punjab and was lower for Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa.

For the year 2007 numbers of middle school per one lakh of population has left out because it shown very lesser degree of correlation with other indicators (See Appendix). For 2007 principal component analysis has taken higher weightage for Teledensity (.965), numbers of primary schools (.87) and road length (.86). The first factor explains 58% of total variance. On the basis of above mentioned method the infrastructure index has given relatively higher weightage to Delhi, West Bengal, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.



Source: Created by author with data from various sources



Source: Created by author with data from various sources

Section B: Regression analysis

In the regression analysis employment related inter-state migration rate has been taken as regressand and net value added per worker, infrastructure index and log of per capita net state domestic product as regressors. The range of dependent variable was very low as compared to the range of per capita net state domestic product. So, log of per capita net state domestic product was taken because log synchronised the magnitudes of variables.

Regression equation fitted as

$$EISM_R = \alpha + \beta_1 NVA_{PW} + \beta_2 \text{Infra index} + \beta_3 \log(NSDP_{PC}) + \epsilon_i$$

Table 5.5: RESULT OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR 1993

Regression (variables)	Dependent variable: EISM R					No of observations = 17	
	Regressors	Coef.	Std. Error	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
						prob>F = 0	
						R-squared = 0.8431	
						Adj. R-squared=0.8069	
NVA_PW	1.974056	0.671503	2.94	0.011	0.523363	3.424749	
Infra index	2.555904	0.438197	5.83	0	1.609237	3.50257	
Log(NSDP PC)	2.239003	1.142565	1.96	0.072	-0.22936	4.707364	
cons	-22.4217	10.89886	-2.06	0.06	-45.9672	1.123881	

Where,

EISM_R= employment related inter-state migration rate

NVA_PW= net value added per worker

Log (NSDP_PC) = log of per capita net state domestic product

R^{26} explain the variation in employment related inter-state migration rate by per capita net state domestic product, net value added per worker and infrastructure index. Here in the value of R^2 is 0.8431; it means that almost 84% of the variation within employment related inter-state migration can be explained by all three abovementioned explanatory variables. The F value is also significant at 0% level implying that the systematic variation is considerably larger than should be explained by chance.

²⁶ The value of R^2 always lies between zero and one. The value of R^2 is near to zero indicates a poor fit.

All three abovementioned explanatory variables are positively related with employment related migration. It means that any increase in explanatory variables increase the employment related inter-state migration rate or decline in any of the explanatory variable will decline the employment related inter-state migration. All these three explanatory variables are significant. Infrastructure index is highly significant on 1% level of significance, net value added per worker is significant at 5% level of significance and per capita net state domestic product is significant at 10% level of significance.

The coefficient of net value added per worker is 1.97; it means that a unit increase in net value added per worker will increase the employment related inter-state migration rate by 1.97%, keeping other things constant. In the same manner a unit increase in infrastructure index will increase the employment related inter-state migration rate by 2.55%, keeping other things constant. The interpretation of coefficient of log (per capita NSDP)²⁷ is little bit different; it shows that a unit increase in per capita net state domestic product will increase the employment related inter-state migration by 0.022%, keeping other things constant. The value of constant is -22.42; it means that if all three explanatory variables will be zero than the employment related inter-state migration will be in reverse direction by 22.42%.

Table 5.6: RESULT OF REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR 2007

Regression (variables)	Dependent variable: EISM R				No of observations =17	
					prob>F = 0	
Regressors	Coef.	Std. Error	t	P> t	R-squared = 0.8171	
					Adj. R-squared= 0.7749	
					[95% conf. interval]	
Log(NSDP_PC)	2.213968	0.885808	2.5	0.027	0.300296	4.12764
Infra index	2.557767	0.474772	5.39	0	1.532083	3.58345
NVA_PW	0.242173	0.123005	1.97	0.071	-0.02356	0.50791
cons	-21.9865	8.722623	-2.52	0.026	-40.8306	-3.14241

Where,

EISM_R= employment related inter-state migration rate

NVA_PW= net value added per worker

Log (NSDP_PC) = log of per capita net state domestic product

Table 5.6 shows the regression results for the 2007. The values of all those variables has been taken for the year 2007 and than regression run. Together all three

²⁷ In the case, where log of explanatory variable has been taken; $\Delta Y = (\beta/100)\% \Delta X$

explanatory variables explain 81.71% of variation in the employment related inter-state migration. As in the case of 1993 all explanatory variables has shown positive relationship with the dependent variable. These entire three explanatory variables are significant; infrastructure index is highly significant at 1% level of significance, log of per capita net state domestic product is significant at 5% level of significance and net value added per worker is significant at 10% level of significance. The coefficient of net value added per worker is 0.2421; it means that a unit increase in net value added per worker will increase the employment related inter-state migration by 0.24%, keeping other things constant. The coefficient of infrastructure index is 2.557; it shows that a unit increase in infrastructure index will increase employment related inter-state migration by 2.56%, keeping other things constant. The coefficient of log of per capita net state domestic product is 2.21; it means a unit increase in per capita net state domestic product will increase the employment related inter-state migration by 0.021%, keeping other things constant. The value of constant is -21.98; it means if the value of all three explanatory variables will be zero than migration will be in reverse direction by 21.98%.

The analysis of regression results for both of the years shows that among the three explanatory variables the effect of infrastructure index on the employment related migration is more than other two (because of high coefficient).

SUMMARY

Employment related inter-state migration rate has been increasing in Delhi over the time, both in 49th as well as 64th round. some of the economically well off states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Delhi have attracted major chunk of employment related inter-state migration over the time while some of the economically poor states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal have loosened major share of employment related inter-state migrants over the time. While decline in the major share of employment related migrants may be seen as the formation of new states in the case of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh but in the case of West Bengal it was the closures of industries from the early 70s after 'gherao movements'. Decline of industrial activity bring stagnancy in employment generation which affected migration over the time.

Over the time economically well off states in terms of infrastructure, higher per capita net state domestic product, labour productivity, investment, etc have attracted major pool of labours from other relatively poorer states. Delhi with both highest employment related migration rate and highest per capita net state domestic product has

dominated the scenario. Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra and Punjab were the major states in terms of per capita net state domestic product over the time while Gujarat joined them later on in the 90s. All these states also characterised by relatively higher employment related inter-states migrants except Kerala where industrial activity is relatively less in compare to other states (labour productivity in industrial sector was one of the lowest). Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were the relatively poorer states in terms of per capita net state domestic product and also with relatively lesser employment related inter-state migration rate. Even though labour productivity is relatively higher in the case of Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh but the level of urbanisation in terms of infrastructure is not too well in these states and also further investment in backward linkages and forward linkages with these industries considerably lacked here.

From the regression analysis it became clear that level of infrastructure, per capita net value added and per capita net state domestic product are some of the major factors which attract employment related inter-state migration considerably. Within these three pulling forces level of infrastructure seems to be the most important factor followed by per capita net value added and per capita net state domestic product. In the overall aspect according to the development indicators the relative better off states have become more better off and relatively worse off have more worsen off which further shown in the form of inter-state employment related migration trends

Chapter 6

Conclusion

People migrate either in search of better economic opportunities or in the response of change in their circumstances which is discussed in chapter 1. Whether we will put employment related migrant in first category or second, we can't say anything with certainty. On one hand highly educated people migrates to take high skilled white collared jobs, while on the other hand pity agricultural labours migrates to take job during the lean seasons in source areas and poor people migrates to avoid death from hunger. In the last condition people migrates in the process of change in their circumstances while in the first condition people migrate to achieve something new.

The growth rate of migration in 90s according to census data was greater than the population growth rate. Some researcher has also attributed this phenomenal growth rate to erroneous reporting. Among all the reasons, marriage as a reason for migration is heavily biased in the favour of the women. If we will control this than male migration will supposed to dominate the scene. Some researchers have also questioned the method of collecting data. Questionnaire asked only the primary reason of migration, but they do not ask question about their status after the marriage. It may be possible that their primary reasons for the migration would be marriage but after that she will be in labour category.

The growing urban migration indicates towards decreasing employment related migration in the rural sector on the one side and the attractiveness of urban amenities for rural masses on the other side. Government of India has initiated lots of social welfare programmes in the form of poverty eradication programmes, employment generation programmes, social security programmes etc for the rural development. But, it seems that due to their short terms effect and of inferior quality that these programmes have controlled only rural to rural migration. Distress migration was one of the most important reasons for the rural to rural migration. The declining trend of rural to rural migration indicates towards the success of these programmes to some extent but increasing trend in rural to urban migration indicate towards lack of necessary services, lack of basic amenities and more importantly lack of employment (permanent in nature) opportunities. This trend can be supported with the fact that there was decline in the illiterate and below

primary literate employment related migrants but the proportion of relatively higher educated people has increased over the time.

The higher proportion of intra-state migration shows that distance still matter. Even within intra-state migration people preferred intra-district migration. Factors such as differences in culture, languages and problem of transportation and communication still prevent people from migrating long distances. Long distance migrants, both inter-district and inter-state have preferred urban sector than rural sector. It seems that people have preferred long distance migration for the betterment of their life and security of their livelihood with cost-benefit analysis. But over the time increase in the inter-state migration seems to be attributed to the betterment in the transport and communication services. It may be due to the non-availability of employment opportunities within their parent states or regions. Over the time inter-state migration for the reason of employment became dominant in the case of male which was earlier inter-district migration while in the case of female inter-district migration for employment became dominant which was earlier intra-district migration. It shows that over the time either because of improvement in communication and transportation facility has improved for female employment related migrants or due to the change in the perceptions of people, the patriarchal thinking has been downgraded.

The proportion of overall migration was relatively higher for the age group of 15-35 years, which shows the greater tendency for the younger age group to migrate. But in the case of employment related migration 35-65 years of age group migrants were proportionately more than the other age groups. It seems that due to the 'marriage' in relatively younger age within 15-35 years has biased the overall migration for that group. Some researchers have given one of the reason behind this high proportion is the erroneous reporting of child labour migrants. Either in census or NSSO round there is very superficial reporting of child labour migrants which downsized this particular age group. Generally livelihood migration related with long-distance migration; it seems that experience play a role in that. So, a relatively older person migrates for the reason of employment.

The migration rate of scheduled tribe male in urban sector has increased over the time which indicates the migration tendency for the economic reasons. In the early 90s migration rate of male was higher in both rural and urban sector and over the time it

remained comparatively higher in the rural sector. According to social group wise it was found that employment was the most important reason for the ST male in urban sector but over the time proportion of employment related migration has declined in both sectors. Opposite to this, over the time employment related migration of ST female has increased in the urban sector and this increase was significant in the sense that it compensates the decline in the migration of male ST. There was also decline in the employment related migration for scheduled caste male and female in both sectors. Keeping the view that both SC and ST works as casual labours, mostly low skilled jobs, it seems that the recent government sponsored social welfare programmes have provided these types of jobs within their backdoors and so halted their flow. But the case of scheduled tribe female employment related migrants is of different types as the need of housekeepers and housemaids in urban centres has led to increase demands. People in urban centres like to recruit them because of their hard work and more reliability and relatively low wages.

In the 'others' category, employment related migration increased over the time in urban sector for male but declined in the rural sector. It can be seen through the fact that most of the highly educated people belong to others category and they need more skilled job which only found in the urban sector. Migration for the reason of employment preferred mostly by female in ST and SC categories, in others category female migrants mostly migrated for the reasons of movement of family members or earning members (other than the marriage reason). Female migration was mostly of the associational type; either moved with household or moved with earning members or parents. The logic behind low participation in employment related migration by female migrants within others category seems to lie in their rigid social values and traditional values which strictly prohibited movements of female. In comparison to them lower caste or relatively poor female has less pressures. This can be seen from their higher proportion within lower monthly per capita consumption bracket.

There is a high degree of correlation between belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and being a poor or asset less. Most of the SC and ST male and female were either from lower monthly per capita consumption bracket or middle but most of the male and female migrants within all 'others' group were from upper MPCE bracket. This phenomenon itself indicates towards the relative deprivation of SC and ST people in our unequal society and forced them to migrate for their livelihood. But, over the time

the recent trends show that the most of male ST migrant in urban sector were from the upper MPCE bracket. One of the reasons seems to be the reservation policies and other incentive based policies of government which has been attracted ST male migration towards urban sector in search of better and prosperous life.

In the case of employment related migration most of the male as well as female migrants were from the upper consumption bracket, except in the ST group within rural sector. But, over the time the proportion of migrants within lower consumption bracket has increased for almost all social groups. In the urban sector also, there was increase in the proportion of employment related migrants within lower consumption bracket over the time. It indicates towards better transportation and communication system on the supply side. But, the higher proportion of all Others male and female employment related migrants within upper MPCE bracket indicate that only poor do not migrate for the purpose of employment. There is a higher share of relatively better off people within employment related migration which shows that poverty is still hindering the migration because of high rental economy (especially in urban sector).

After the migration the proportion of casual labours has increased in the rural sector while in urban sector majority of employment related migrants absorbed as regular employee. It shows the availability of mostly unskilled type of jobs in rural sector while in urban sector more permanent type of relatively better and skilled jobs. Most of the scheduled tribe male and female got jobs as casual labours which might be due to their low educational level and lower skill. But, within ST employment related migrants also, over the time the proportion of regular employee has increased which shows that they have become more skilled over time and get the job which is regular in nature. Within SC group also, most of the female employment related migrants were casual labours but male were regular employee. For the all 'Others' group proportion of regular employee was more for both male and female compare to the other groups. The reason behind this trend seems to be of kinship, better coordination, linkages and social connections (related to caste, clan, etc).

Rural to urban stream was the major inter-state employment related migration stream which has become more important over the time. Some of the states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have different prevalent inter-state employment related migration stream than of the rural to urban. Rural to rural and urban

to rural inter-state employment related migration streams were prevalent in agriculturally well off states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Punjab and Haryana. Trends have shown that majority of inter-state economic migrants were earlier employed but mostly as casual labours. In the rural sector of most of the states, even though majority of them got employed but the type of employment was not changed much after the migration. On the other hand within urban sector in most of the states majority of economic migrants got regular employment.

Over the time centre of the employment related inter-state migration for male scheduled tribe has shifted towards Maharashtra, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh from West Bengal, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh. The reason seems to be lying in recent mass level investment in mining & quarrying, infrastructure and industries within these states and their closeness to the major ST belts. But, ST female employment related migrants have preferred Gujarat, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra over the time. Earlier West Bengal was the prominent centre for the ST migrants because of its strategic position as it was near to the Jharkhand, Orissa and Assam, but over the time due to the deindustrialisation it has loosened the major chunk of inflow; While, Gujarat has emerged as new prominent destination most probably due to the heavy industrialisation in recent time. Delhi, Maharashtra and Punjab have emerged as the major destination for the scheduled caste male employment related inter-state migrants and Maharashtra, Delhi, and Haryana for the female SC over the time.

Inter-state migration due to the economic reason was found to be relatively more in the economically better off states. Economically well off states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Karnataka, Punjab and Gujarat have attracted the major chunk of the inter-state employment related migrants over the time, while relatively poorer states of Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have loosened significant level of employment related inter-state migration. In the case of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh the division of states seems to be the major reason but in the case of West Bengal closure of industries from early 70s seems to be the major reason. Over the time Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the major destination for rural inter-state employment related migration. The broader informal economy in the Delhi, Maharashtra (especially in Mumbai and Pune), Punjab and Haryana has attracted most of the illiterate employment related inter-state migrants.

Harris-Todaro model suggests the policy of integrated rural development to stop the migration, especially rural to urban migration. Government is pre-occupied with the objective of attracting foreign direct investment towards more developed regions thus further aggravating the problem of migration. This will further create congestions in the urban centres in the form of sanitation problem, overcrowding, law & governance problems, etc. Instead of making relatively developed regions more developed, government should rather try to make differences in the way of life of rural people through providing them better education, health facilities, modern services and most importantly decent employment at their doorsteps.

State like Kerala which has made huge investment in social infrastructure and established a distinguish positions in demographic indicators, has lacked investment in industries and services. The relative high employment rate has forced the people to migrate out towards industrial regions. In the 90s after the implementation of new economic policy, small scale an industry which is the main source of non-farm employment in rural economies has been affected the most. The cry need of this time is the revival of small scale industries which have the immense potential of non-farm employment generation. The success stories of 'village and township enterprises' in China could be sighted as the foremost example in this context. On the one hand it will help in equalising the all ready widened disparities within our economy and on the other hand it will provide the huge potential of employment at the backdoor of rural economy.

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Appendix

Definitions

Casual wage labourer: A person, who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, was a casual wage labourer.

Decile classes of MPCE: The first decile of the distribution of MPCE over the population of any region or domain is the level of MPCE below which 10 per cent of the population lie, the second decile, the level below which 20 per cent of the population lie, and so on. Thus, the population can be divided into 10 "decile classes of MPCE" as follows: MPCE up to the 1st decile, from 1st decile to the 2nd decile, from the 2nd decile to the 3rd decile, and on.

General educational level: A person was considered as literate if he/she could both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language. For all the individuals who were found to be literate, the general level of education was collected in terms of highest level of education successfully completed. Highest level of education successfully completed by each member of the household was decided by considering his/ her all general/ technical/ vocational educational level and was recorded in terms of 13 categories viz. (i) not literate, (ii) literate without any schooling, (iii) literate without formal schooling: (a) Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC)/ Alternative Innovative Education Programme (AIEP), (b) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)/ Adult Literacy Centres (AEC), (c) others; literate with formal schooling including EGS: (iv) below primary, (v) primary, (vi) upper primary/middle, (vii) secondary, (viii) higher secondary, (ix) diploma/certificate course, (x) graduate, and (xi) postgraduate and above.

Household: A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The adverb "normally" means that temporary visitors and guests (whose total period of stay in the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were excluded but temporary stay-away

(whose total period of absence from the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were included.

Household size: The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. The normally resident members will include temporary stay-away but exclude temporary visitors or guests.

Internal Migration: It includes any movement within the political boundaries of a nation which results in a change of usual place of residence. It may consist of the crossing of a village or town boundary as a minimum condition for qualifying the movement as internal migration. Thus, the concept of internal migration involves implicitly an imposition of boundary lines which must be crossed before a movement is counted as internal migration.

In-migrant: A person, who crosses the boundaries of a village/town for the purpose of residing at the place of enumeration, is an in-migrant.

Intercensal migration: it is use in census. The duration of stay between two consecutive censuses for any migrants will be count as intercensal migrants.

Labour force: Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force.

Last Residence Migrant: If at the time of Census enumeration, a change in the usual place of residence of an individual is noted with reference to his/her previous usual residence, he/she is termed as a migrant in accordance with 'last residence' concept.

Life-time In-Migration: It denotes the total number of persons enumerated in a given area at a particular Census who were born outside the area of enumeration but within the national boundaries.

Literates (in census): A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate. People who were blind and could read in Braille are treated to be literates. A person, who can neither read nor write or can only read but cannot write in any language, is treated as illiterate. All children of age 6 years or

less, even if going to school and have picked up reading and writing, are treated as illiterate.

Migrant: A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member in a household.

Migrant household: If the entire household, as was being enumerated had moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it was considered as a migrant household. If one member of the household had moved ahead of other members to the present household and others had joined later (but all of them during the reference year) such households were also considered as migrant households. Where some members of the household were born or married into households which had moved, during the last 365 days, the entire household was treated as migrated to the place of enumeration.

Migration streams and internal migrants: In the present survey, information on location of last usual place of residence was collected from each of the sample migrants, in terms of 7 categories, specifying, whether, he/she had migrated from the rural/urban areas, same district/other district, same State/other State or from other countries. It may be noted that migrants in any area may be (i) from within the State, (ii) from other States, or (iii) from another country. Total migrants considering the migration streams (i) and (ii) together constitute the volume of internal migrants.

Migration Rate: Migration rate, for any category of persons (say for rural or urban, male or female), has been estimated as the number of migrants belonging to that category per 1000 of persons in that category.

Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE): For a household, this is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by the household size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis. A person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

Not in labour force: Persons who were neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period were considered

as 'not in labour force'. Persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

Regular wage/salaried employee: These were persons who worked in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category included not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

Reason for migration: The reasons for migration, which are to be collected in codes, are as follows:

- a) **In search of employment:** Persons, who were not already in employment at the time of leaving the last UPR, when migrated to another village/ town in search of employment were considered as migrated in search of employment.
- b) **In search of better employment:** These included those persons who were employed at the time of leaving last UPR, but had come to the place of enumeration in search of better employment, in terms of emoluments, job satisfaction, etc.
- c) **To take up employment / better employment:** The first two cases are different from this one because it related to persons who had come to the place of enumeration to take up employment. These persons were not in search of employment but were offered jobs or were offered better jobs than the one they were having at the time of leaving last UPR.
- d) **Business:** Those who had migrated to start a new business or due to shifting of the existing business were considered as migrated for business.
- e) **Transfer of service/ contract:** Transfer of service/ contract included persons who as part of the employment contract or service liability migrate from one place of posting to another.
- f) **Proximity to place of work:** This included persons who had moved in order to be nearer to their places of work. These were the people who moved to

another village/ town with the explicit purpose of avoiding or reducing commuting to place of work or other similar reasons and formed a separate category from the persons who had migrated to take up employment/ better employment.

- g) Proximity to place of work:** This included persons who had moved in order to be nearer to their places of work. These were the people who moved to another village/ town with the explicit purpose of avoiding or reducing commuting to place of work or other similar reasons and formed a separate category from the persons who had migrated to take up employment/ better employment.
- h) Natural disaster (earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, etc.):** Persons who had migrated due to natural disaster caused by earthquake, drought, flood, cyclone, tsunami, etc., were covered under this category.
- i) Marriage:** A substantial number of women in India change their UPR after marriage. Person, whose change in UPR occurred exclusively due to marriage were covered here.
- j) Migration of parent/ earning member of the family:** In many cases, the members were passive movers in the sense that they changed UPR because the parent or earning member changed UPR. Such migrants were categorized here.
- k) Others:** Reasons for migration which could not be classified into any of the above categories were covered here.

Self-employed: Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (decide how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (in respect of choice of market, scale of operation and finance) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise. The combined remuneration is wholly determined by the revenue from sales after netting out value of purchased inputs used in production.

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes: Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Similarly, Article 342 provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are deemed to be for the purposes of the Constitution the Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside

Usual principal activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e., major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered as the usual principal activity status of the person. To determine the broad usual principal activity status of a person, he/she was first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force were assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' was ascertained based on the same criterion viz. Relatively longer time spent in accordance with either of the two broad statuses within the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey.

Table1: STREAM WISE INTER-STATE EMPLOYEMNT REALTED MIGRATION IN 1993

	R-R			R-U			U-R			U-U			T
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	
Andhra Prd	12.32	8.23	20.55	22.23	0.64	22.87	4.32	0.00	4.32	51.56	0.69	52.25	100
Arunachal Prd	43.28	6.46	49.77	45.51	0.00	45.51	4.18	0.00	4.18	0.54	0.00	0.54	100
Assam	17.42	0.07	17.49	54.02	0.83	54.84	11.44	3.85	15.29	11.58	0.79	12.37	100
Bihar	2.16	0.57	2.73	0.87	0.09	0.96	93.97	0.00	93.97	1.92	0.42	2.34	100
Goa	9.57	3.40	12.97	27.73	0.87	28.60	8.06	5.81	13.87	41.52	3.05	44.57	100
Gujarat	32.77	0.57	33.34	34.31	0.79	35.09	6.61	0.25	6.86	21.69	3.02	24.71	100
Haryana	5.74	6.89	12.63	65.76	4.44	70.20	4.38	0.13	4.50	12.58	0.09	12.67	100
Himachal Prd	43.10	1.85	44.96	4.58	0.18	4.76	29.54	0.16	29.70	19.34	1.25	20.58	100
Jammu&Ksm	18.85	0.00	18.85	32.57	0.00	32.57	12.70	0.00	12.70	24.17	11.71	35.88	100
Karnataka	22.81	7.56	30.37	22.72	0.35	23.06	7.12	0.18	7.31	37.35	1.91	39.26	100
Kerala	42.39	14.38	56.77	3.51	1.04	4.56	24.11	0.64	24.75	13.69	0.23	13.92	100
Madhya Prd	8.24	3.42	11.66	38.52	1.98	40.50	10.29	7.38	17.68	28.38	1.79	30.17	100
Maharashtra	4.92	1.41	6.33	67.88	4.20	72.08	2.11	0.93	3.04	17.48	1.08	18.56	100
Manipur	9.98	0.00	9.98	48.05	0.00	48.05	28.26	0.00	28.26	13.71	0.00	13.71	100
Meghalaya	6.05	0.00	6.05	87.33	3.75	91.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.83	0.00	2.83	100
Mizoram	9.62	0.00	9.62	24.61	0.00	24.61	14.32	3.58	17.90	47.87	0.00	47.87	100
Nagaland	5.40	2.03	7.43	78.50	3.07	81.57	0.36	0.00	0.36	10.64	0.00	10.64	100
Orissa	17.44	1.09	18.53	36.29	0.00	36.29	9.26	0.64	9.89	35.29	0.00	35.29	100
Punjab	12.41	0.00	12.41	57.36	2.31	59.67	5.37	0.00	5.37	20.99	1.57	22.56	100
Rajasthan	11.95	5.26	17.21	26.99	2.41	29.39	14.02	0.13	14.16	36.27	2.97	39.24	100
Sikkim	56.94	0.00	56.94	35.76	0.00	35.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.29	0.00	7.29	100
Tamilnadu	5.93	1.56	7.49	40.24	0.90	41.14	8.67	0.00	8.67	41.32	1.38	42.70	100
Tripura	72.63	0.00	72.63	4.11	1.00	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.08	4.11	22.19	100
Uttar Pradesh	28.24	3.27	31.51	26.23	0.41	26.64	16.15	1.35	17.50	18.38	5.97	24.35	100
West Bengal	9.71	1.29	11.00	76.46	1.70	78.17	0.42	0.01	0.42	9.49	0.91	10.41	100
A & Nikobar	38.41	0.55	38.96	45.72	1.04	46.76	2.80	0.00	2.80	10.86	0.61	11.47	100
Chandigarh	8.46	0.13	8.59	42.92	1.18	44.10	4.07	0.00	4.07	41.50	1.74	43.24	100
Dadar Nagar	64.83	0.41	65.18	5.34	0.00	5.34	14.22	1.45	15.67	13.81	0.00	13.81	100
Daman & Diu	4.78	1.37	5.92	20.05	0.00	20.05	5.24	0.00	5.24	67.43	1.37	68.79	100
Delhi	1.53	0.01	1.54	64.16	2.31	66.47	0.08	0.01	0.09	30.49	1.41	31.90	100
Lakshdweep	9.67	0.00	9.67	16.52	3.16	19.68	26.01	0.00	26.01	38.84	5.80	44.64	100
Pondicher	7.32	2.84	10.16	6.04	1.15	7.19	1.12	0.00	1.12	80.12	1.42	81.53	100
Total	9.68	2.15	11.83	51.73	2.22	53.94	9.56	0.70	10.25	22.47	1.50	23.97	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of the 49th round of NSSO

Table2: STREAM WISE INTER-STATE EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION IN 2007-08

	R-R			R-U			U-R			U-U			T
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	
Jammu Ksm	14.85	0.00	14.85	38.92	1.70	40.62	13.16	0.00	13.16	25.58	5.80	31.37	100
Himachal Prd	24.07	1.46	25.53	25.72	1.84	27.56	38.58	0.00	38.58	7.93	0.40	8.33	100
Punjab	16.88	0.35	17.23	65.40	0.58	65.98	3.60	0.01	3.61	12.80	0.38	13.18	100
Chandigarh	14.11	0.11	14.22	49.50	2.30	51.80	4.17	0.00	4.17	27.69	2.12	29.81	100
Uttarakhand	21.35	0.40	21.75	36.34	0.63	36.97	6.47	0.48	6.96	34.07	0.25	34.32	100
Haryana	7.71	0.88	8.59	67.81	1.26	69.06	1.25	0.07	1.32	20.89	0.13	21.02	100
Delhi	4.04	0.01	4.05	69.57	1.55	71.12	1.37	0.05	1.42	22.50	0.91	23.41	100
Rajasthan	16.38	0.66	17.04	39.44	4.26	43.70	9.61	3.81	13.42	24.60	1.24	25.84	100
Uttar Pradesh	13.18	3.69	16.86	33.51	0.27	33.78	10.85	0.03	10.88	37.50	0.98	38.48	100
Bihar	5.54	2.41	7.95	21.85	0.00	21.85	15.52	0.16	15.68	54.51	0.00	54.51	100
Sikkim	42.61	6.80	49.42	14.56	1.47	16.03	9.76	0.00	9.76	22.51	2.29	24.80	100
Arunachal Prd	8.32	0.00	8.32	61.58	4.86	66.43	1.84	0.00	1.84	20.98	2.43	23.41	100
Nagaland	21.62	0.96	22.59	57.10	4.52	61.62	0.57	1.11	1.68	10.90	3.21	14.11	100
Manipur	58.22	4.07	62.29	2.82	0.00	2.82	34.88	0.00	34.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Mizoram	29.42	18.57	47.99	15.90	4.10	19.99	0.27	0.52	0.79	28.63	2.59	31.22	100
Tripura	19.45	0.00	19.45	31.57	47.36	78.93	1.62	0.00	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Meghalaya	15.70	7.11	22.81	16.92	6.84	23.76	34.11	6.82	40.94	11.44	1.08	12.50	100
Assam	2.89	0.00	2.89	69.64	12.42	82.07	2.32	0.00	2.32	12.73	0.00	12.73	100
West Bengal	4.58	0.35	4.93	72.08	1.24	73.32	4.02	1.02	5.03	15.75	0.96	16.72	100
Jharkhand	0.36	0.00	0.36	48.57	0.10	48.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.44	6.53	50.97	100
Orissa	15.18	0.87	16.05	35.46	2.29	37.75	9.56	1.64	11.20	35.00	0.00	35.00	100
Chhattisgarh	14.79	6.32	21.11	46.61	1.20	47.82	9.32	3.04	12.36	17.94	0.77	18.72	100
Madhya Prd	6.38	0.09	6.47	52.82	0.00	52.82	3.01	0.30	3.31	37.30	0.11	37.41	100
Gujarat	15.36	0.01	15.36	67.59	3.45	71.04	0.45	0.08	0.53	12.87	0.20	13.06	100
Daman Diu	49.32	0.00	49.32	7.75	0.00	7.75	36.24	0.00	36.24	6.51	0.18	6.69	100
Dadar Nagar	69.49	0.00	69.49	22.99	0.33	23.32	3.20	0.00	3.20	3.99	0.00	3.99	100
Maharashtra	5.35	0.95	6.30	69.21	1.61	70.82	1.32	0.09	1.41	20.92	0.54	21.46	100
Andhra Prd	15.43	5.74	21.18	34.96	0.70	35.66	5.72	0.00	5.72	27.80	9.64	37.44	100
Karnataka	4.69	1.94	6.63	39.10	2.70	41.79	1.89	0.00	1.89	44.43	5.26	49.69	100
Goa	16.56	0.14	16.70	31.13	6.65	37.78	5.11	0.00	5.11	40.41	0.00	40.41	100
Lakshdweep	16.85	0.00	16.85	31.79	0.00	31.79	9.33	0.00	9.33	42.03	0.00	42.03	100
Kerala	19.69	7.34	27.03	25.23	0.62	25.86	14.61	0.55	15.16	27.83	4.13	31.96	100
Tamilnadu	11.65	0.00	11.65	32.56	6.73	39.29	4.06	4.44	8.50	38.08	2.49	40.56	100
Pondicheri	37.99	0.50	38.49	28.46	3.94	32.39	13.74	0.00	13.74	13.30	2.09	15.38	100
Andman Nikobar	29.97	0.00	29.97	36.53	0.00	36.53	1.67	0.00	1.67	31.83	0.00	31.83	100
Total	9.64	1.07	10.71	58.42	1.90	60.33	3.58	0.44	4.02	23.66	1.29	24.94	100

Source: computed from the unit level data of the 64th round of NSSO

Correlation Matrix for 1993 (excluding no of colleges)

		HOSP	BANK	ROAD	RAIL	MID	PRIM	TELE	ELECT
Correlation	HOSP	1.000	.582	.559	.440	.345	.558	.542	.193
	BANK	.582	1.000	.431	.220	.124	.327	.501	.420
	ROAD	.559	.431	1.000	.890	.485	.706	.955	.464
	RAIL	.440	.220	.890	1.000	.693	.659	.862	.494
	MID	.345	.124	.485	.693	1.000	.415	.459	.292
	PRIM	.558	.327	.706	.659	.415	1.000	.732	.497
	TELE	.542	.501	.955	.862	.459	.732	1.000	.639
	ELECT	.193	.420	.464	.494	.292	.497	.639	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	HOSP		.007	.010	.039	.087	.010	.012	.229
	BANK	.007		.042	.198	.318	.100	.020	.046
	ROAD	.010	.042		.000	.024	.001	.000	.030
	RAIL	.039	.198	.000		.001	.002	.000	.022
	MID	.087	.318	.024	.001		.049	.032	.128
	PRIM	.010	.100	.001	.002	.049		.000	.021
	TELE	.012	.020	.000	.000	.032	.000		.003
	ELECT	.229	.046	.030	.022	.128	.021	.003	

Correlation Matrix for 2007 (excluding middle school)

		BED	ELEC	TELE	ROAD	RAIL	bank	prim1	coll
Correlation	BED	1.000	.386	.765	.573	.434	.813	.565	.414
	ELEC	.386	1.000	.599	.152	.289	.606	.327	.071
	TELE	.765	.599	1.000	.822	.786	.746	.801	.538
	ROAD	.573	.152	.822	1.000	.907	.354	.779	.668
	RAIL	.434	.289	.786	.907	1.000	.266	.746	.752
	bank	.813	.606	.746	.354	.266	1.000	.473	.240
	prim1	.565	.327	.801	.779	.746	.473	1.000	.720
	coll	.414	.071	.538	.668	.752	.240	.720	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	BED		.063	.000	.008	.041	.000	.009	.049
	ELEC	.063		.006	.281	.130	.005	.100	.393
	TELE	.000	.006		.000	.000	.000	.000	.013
	ROAD	.008	.281	.000		.000	.082	.000	.002
	RAIL	.041	.130	.000	.000		.151	.000	.000
	bank	.000	.005	.000	.082	.151		.028	.177
	prim1	.009	.100	.000	.000	.000	.028		.001
	coll	.049	.393	.013	.002	.000	.177	.001	

