SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF MIGRATION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE, 1971

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of
the requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF POPULATION STUDIES
by

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We certify that the dissertation entitled "Socio-Economic and Demographic patterns of Migration in Maharashtra State, 1971" submitted by Miss S. Sandhya, in partial fulfilment of the Degree of Master of Population Studies of the University is a bonafide work, to the best of our knowledge and may be placed before the examiner for evaluation.

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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

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(S. SANDHYA)

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S Y M B O L S

P - - Persons

M - Males

F - Females

M - Migrants

P - Population

S - Short distance migration

M - Medium distance migration

L - Long distance migration

S.R. - Sex Ratio

P - Primary : Cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantation, orchards and allied activities, and mining and quarrying

S - Secondary : workers in manufacturing, processing, serving and repairing in a) household industry and b) other than household industry and construction activity.

T,C - Trade and Transport: Workers in trade, commerce and in transport and communications.

O.S.- Other Services.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Demography is the dynamic function of three main factors, viz., fertility, mortality and migration.

'The component of migration is not a definite demographic event like fertility or mortality and, hence its estimation is not an easy job. Moreover, migration is closely associated with economic fluctuations, national and international events, nature of physical environment'[1], social organization of the groups and geographical, political and population factors, which are of dynamic nature. 'For this reason migration is very often unpredictable and its estimation and study is quite difficult. It is closely connected with economic fluctuations and important national events and hence it requires more

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1 Thompson and Lewis, 'Population Problems', New York, Tata Mc- Graw- Hill, New Delhi, 1978, p.474.

attention than any other demographic variable at this juncture'.[1]

Though the impact of migration is slow on the socio-economic system of the country, but it is capable of disrupting the cultural and social legacy of a nation. Migration determines the size, rate of growth, composition and distribution of population in combination with fertility and mortality and hence it is important to study it in the Regional Planning. It is considered as a symbol of socio- economic development and industrialization and hence it attracts the attention of not only Demographers but also of the economists, social scientists, planners and administrators throughout the world.

"Economists are interested in the study of migration because it is related to business cycles, supply of skilled and unskilled workers,

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1. Barclay, W.G., 'Techniques of Population Analysis', John Willey & Sons, New York, 1966 p.241.

growth of industries and the occupational and employment status of the migrants. Planners and Policy makers are interested in migration because it is associated with the socio-economic development of the country. In India particularly rural to urban migration has attracted the attention of planners and policy-makers to the problems arising out of migration.

Sociologists and social psychologists study migration to find out the social and psychological problems associated with it. Thus study of migration is important for all social scientists in one or the other way in the reaserach activities."[1]

In India few studies have been conducted in the past on internal migration. Internal migration is the movement of population from one administrative

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1. Asha A. Bhende and Tara Kantikar, Principles of Population Studies', IIPS, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1978, p.345-55

unit to another administrative unit, whether it may be from one village to another village, from one town to another town, from a village to a town orfrom one town to another etc. "Internal migration in India has been found to cover very short distances since most of the migration in India occurs within the district of birth".[1]

According to place-of-birth data of the 1971 census of India, 68.80 per cent of the people are found immobile in the sense that they are enumerated at their place of birth. The proportion of immbile population in urban and rural areas is 71.85 per cent and 64.81 per cent respectively."[2]

Davis was of the view that "the continuous dependence of most of the people on agriculture, thecaste system, diversity of languages and culture, lack of education, low level of industrialization were the main factors responsible for the immobility of the Indian population".[3]

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1. Desai, P.B. 'Demography India', Indian Association for the Study of Population, Argus Publishing House, New Delhi;India 2(1), 1971,p.18-32
2. C.I.C.R.E.D.,The Population of India, 1974 World Population Year Series, p.87
3. Kingsley Davis, 'The Population of India and Pakistan', New York, Russel, 1968, p.108

Yet, we find that a significant proportion of people move from one place to another and hence it is essential to know the factors responsible for their migration. Data on the age, sex, marital status, mother tongue, education and occupation of the migrants are useful to plan programmes in order to solve or control the problems arising out of migration.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE: Prior to 1961 census, much analysis on migration is not done because of the inadequacy of data. From 1961 census data became available on 'duration of residence' in addition to the 'place of birth' statistics. Besides the above two items in 1971 census information on 'place of last residence' was collected for the first time.

Mitra analysed the 1961 census data on migration and stated that in India 67 per cent of the total population was enumerated at the place of birth, 88 per cent within the native

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1. Ashok Mitra, 'Internal Migration and Urbanization,(part 1-Text) Paper presented at the ECAFE Expert Working Groups on problems of Internal Migration and Urbanizstion, Bangkok, 25 May-5June, 1967 (Mimeographed),p.4.

state. The factors responsible for these are almost same as indicated by Davis earlier. 91 million females migrated into the place of enumeration. This was mainly due to marriage of females and of birth migration caused by women travelling to their parent's home for confinement.[1]

Balsara conducted a study of ten city surveys and concluded that "several factors such as marriage in the case of women, dependency in the case of children and old people, social and family tensions, need for educational facilties and civic amenities, inadequacy of land to cultivate, unemployment, underemployment, meagre income, fewer prospects at home, prospects of more lucrative employment or trade in larger cities, transfer by employers, attraction of better civic and cultural amenities and a spirit of enterprise

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1. Ashok Mitra, 'Internal Migration and Urbanizatio (part 1-Text) paper presented at the ECAFE Expert Working Groups on problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization, Bangkok, 25 May-5 June, 1967(Mimeographed) p.4.

push or pull people to cities. However, by and large it appears that adverse or unsatisfactory economic conditions in the original habitat form the largest single push factor to drive or stimulate the movement of people to cities. The second important cause of complusary migration is dependence on the head of the family or household. The rural migration is much more to the same district or nearby metropolitan city, whereas urban migrants travel farther in search of employment. Industrial cities like Bombay, Kanpur and Jamshedpur attracted a large proportion of in-migrants to total population than non-industrial cities".[1]

According to Heer, 'since the cost of migration generally varies in direct proportion to the distance travelled, the number of migrants to a given place tends to vary inversely with the distance'.[2] Same thing is

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1. Jal F. Bulsara,'Problems of Rapid Urbanization in India', Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1964, p.36-37.

2. David, M. Heer, 'Society and Population', Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1978, p.95.

confirmed by Zipf's in his 'Inverse Distance law: the volume of migration tends to vary inversely with the distance'.[1] Heer viewed that 'generally, areas of net in-migration will have a rather high proportion of young adults'.[2]

Zacharia found that in 1961, the age distribution of migrants to Greater Bombay was distinctly different from that of the non-migrants. Among the migrants there was an excess of adolescents and youth adults. When the migrants were considered, 81.05 per cent belonged to the age group 15-59, the corresponding percentage for non-migrants was 37.27. The age structure of the migrants was also found to differ from that of the general population in Maharashtra state.[3]

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1. Zipf, G.K, 'Human Behaviour and the Principle of Least Effort', Cambridge, Mass, 1941.

2. David, M.Heer, 'Society and Population', Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1978, p.97.

3. K.C. Zachariah, 'Migrants in Greater Bombay; Demographic Training Research Centre, Bombay, Research Monograph No.5, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1968, p. 80-82.

In 1938, Dorothy Thomas, after an exhaustive study of prevalent knowledge regarding migration, arrived at the conclusion that persons in their teens, twenties and early thirties are more migratory than other groups.[1]

Ravenstein, stating his laws on migration in 1885, generalised that 'females appear to dominate among short journey migrants'.[2] It was observed that in 1961, among the migrants to Greater Bombay, the males predominated. The ratio of males to 100 females among migrants was 181, whereas it was 111 for non-migrants.[3]

Several socio-economic surveys have revealed that a large proportion of Indian adult male migrants to cities was married and that they leave their families behind in the rural areas.[4]

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1. Dorothy S. Thomas, 'Research memorandum of Migration Differentials,' New York, Social Science Research Council Bulletain, 1938, p. 43.

2. E.G. Ravenstein, as quoted in United Nations, 'The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends', Vol.1, ST/SOA/SER,A/50, Population Studies No.50, New York, 1973, p.181.

3. K.C. Zachariah, Op.cit, p.115.

4. Asish Bose, 'Internal Migration in India,Pakistan and Ceylon', United Nations, WPC, Belgrade, 1965, p.8.

A survey of rural migration in India carried by National Sample Survey (NSS) in 1958-59 (Fourteenth round) indicated that, among the various reasons for female migration, marriage was the most important, with nearly 85 per cent of female migrants in rural areas migrate for the reason of marriage.[1] The Thirteenth round of NSS showed that 75.4 per cent of the males in India had migrated to urban areas in order to gain employment, while 11.6 per cent had done so for educational purposes. Among the male migrants who had not migrated voluntarily, 43.65 per cent had done so alongwith the earning members of their households, while 32.7 per cent were refugees.[2] The Eighteenth round (July 1963 - June 1964) of NSS indicated that the rate of migration (number of in-migrants to rural areas per 10,000 rural population) in rural areas was 85 for males and 100 for females. Among them 85 per cent came from the rural areas and 14 per cent from the urban areas.

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5. National Sample Survey, Fourteenth Round, July 1958-June 1959, No. 128, 'Tables with Notes on Internal Migration' (Rural), Delhi, The Cabinet Secretariat, Govt. of India, 1960, p. 108.

2. National Sample Survey, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelth, and Thirteenth Round, May 1955 - May 1958, No. 53, 'Tables with Notes on Internal Migration', op.cit, 1962, p.10.

In the rural areas the reason for higher concentration of the female migrants in the age group 5-17 and 18-24 may be attributed to high incidence of marriage migration in these age groups. Of the total female in-migrants in urban areas, 12.2 per cent were in labour force when compared to 11.4 per cent among the non-migrants and in rural areas these percentages were 30.1 and 27.3 respectively.

A study conducted at the IIPS reviewed four studies on the internal migration in Ceylon (1946-53), India (1941-51), Japan (1950-55) and the Philippines (1939-48). The main findings were that in India males were more migratory than females, however, such differntial was not noticed in Japan and the Philippines. The movement of females was guided by the location of light industries in Japan and the Philippines, whereas in India their movement was chiefly guided by marriage. The young adult age group of the population was found to be the most mobile in all the four countries.[1] According to Zachariah only 11 per cent of the migration in India was caused by economic factors. An example of internal migration for 1961-71 showed that rural to rural migration was

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1. Asha A. Bhende, Tara Kantikar and G.Rama Rao, 'Teaching and Research in Population Studies'; Seventeen Years of IIPS, Bombay, IIPS, 1976, p.143.

the highest in all categories of distances.[1]

Besides the above studies, three important studies were conducted on internal migration in Maharashtra state, and their major findings are briefly given below:

1. Migrants in Greater Bombay: Zachariah compared the characteristics of migrants and non-migrants in Greater Bombay based on 1961 census data. He found that adolescents and young adultswere more among migrants as compared with non-migrants at the destination and the general population at the origin. The sex ratio was more biased towards males. The proportion of single in each age group was lower among migrants than among non-migrants. The migrants were mostly employed in industries and occupations which require less skill, education and capital when compared to the non-migrants. The proportion of single increased with duration of residence in the city because of the influence of city life.[2]

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1. Desai, P.B., op.cit, p. 314-32.

2. Japal P. Ambannavar, 'A Demographic Study of Maharashtra State', National Institute of Family Planning Series, No. 16, May 1975, p. 173-78.

2. Rural Migration Patterns in Southern Maharashtra:

It was conducted by IIPS in 1966 in 15 randomly selected villages of Kolhapur, Sangli and Sholapur districts. This study revealed that both in-migration and out-migration were dominated by females because of marriage migration. Among females the concentration of migrants was found in 15-19 and 20-24 age groups and such abcence of concentration of male migrants on young and adult ages was perhaps a unique feature of rural migration. Economic pressure in the village appears to be the main motive for out migration of males. Female migration was confined to neighbouring areas within the district or neighbouring districts. Males were engaged in occupations after migration. Voluntary and economic factors in males and obligatory and non-economic factors in females were responsible for out-migration.[1]

3. A Study in Settlement hierarchy and Rural - Urban interaction in South Kolaba has revealed that there was out-migration from South Kolaba. Sex ratio

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1. Vastara Narain[illegible] et. al, 'Rural Migration Patterns in Southern Maharashtra', Bombay, Demographic Training and Research Centre, 1970, p. 125.

was biased towards females which might be due to sex selective out-migration, especially in working ages. In terms of working population the proportion of migrants from Kolaba to Bombay was 78 per cent males and 22 per-cent females. In 1961 census 12 per cent of total out - migrants was to Thana, Poona and Nasik districts from this district. A sample study of households revealed that the economic distress in the home region was the important pull factor which motivated migrants to the city. Another sample survey revealed that the rural population mainly migrated to Bombay, Thana and Poona whereas urban migrants showed a more diversified pattern. The migration was mainly from the low income groups of unskilled labour force.[1]

Though all the above studies are marked for their deep insight into the problem of migration and causes thereof but they lack a sound spatial base since many of them present macro- analysis based on data by States and the remaining ones involving survey analysis are micro-studies covering only the areas where the surveys have been conducted. Most of them are data-oriented

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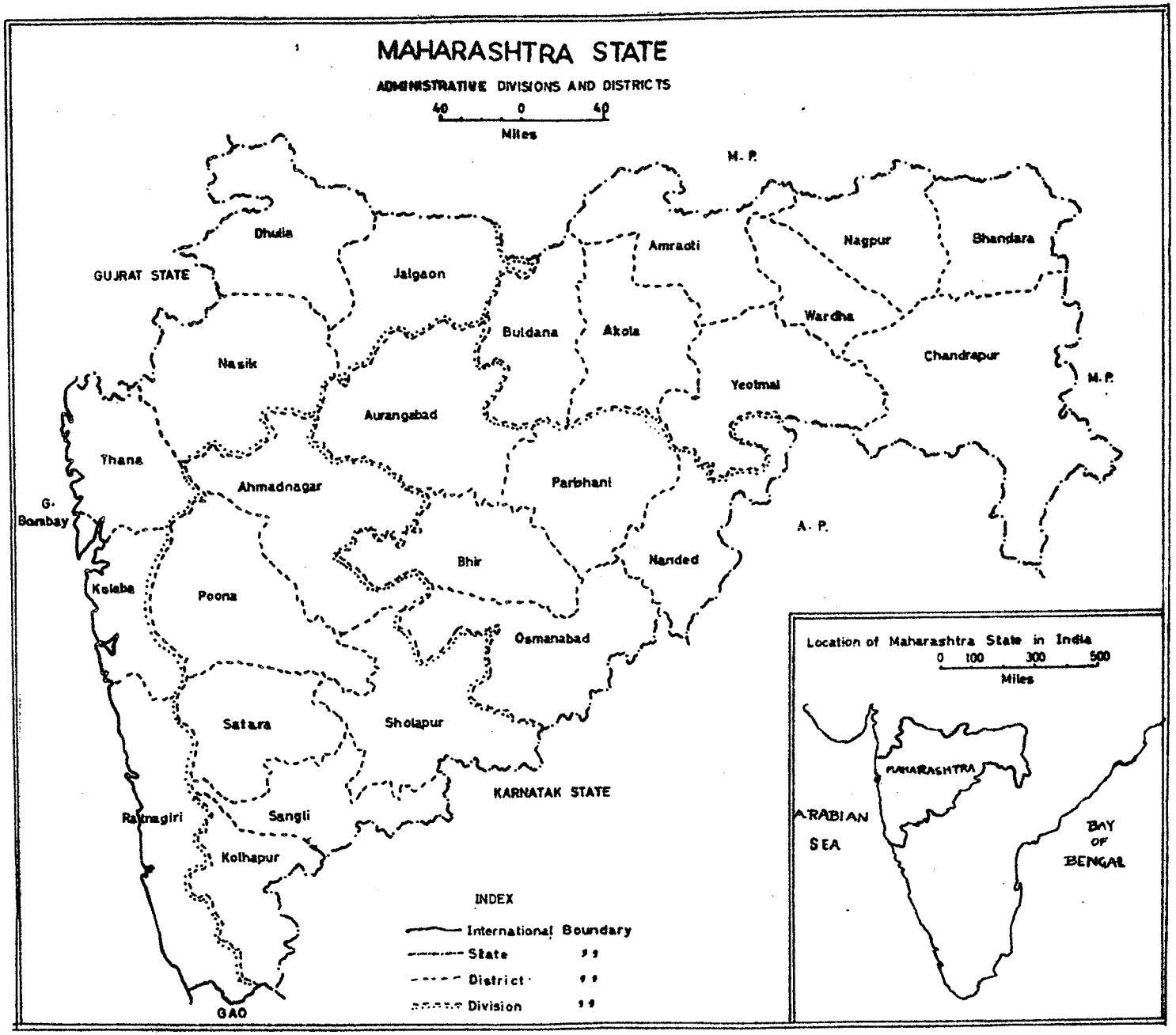
1. C.D. Deshpande, B. Arunachalam and L.S. Bhat, 'South Kolaba- A Study in Settlement Hierarchy and rural-urban interaction', Report of a Research Project sponsored by the ICSSR, New Delhi, 1979, p. 49-65.

rather than problem - oriented and they lack a theoretical framework. They seem to be more concerned with the description of the data rather than with testing hypotheses or generating new theories. They do not provide much information about the specific dynamics of migration.

The present study shall try to over come at least some of the short comings of the above studies. It will provide a better knowledge about the dynamics of migration. This study is conducted at the district level. This study is based on certain objectives and specific hypotheses which have theoretical framework. It explains the differentials in migration by sex, rural-urban residence, age and martial status and also the working activity of migrants and hence enabling a comparison with the non-migrants. So a thorough study of the characteristics of migrants is essential to know the push and pull factors which motivate people to move.

STUDY AREA : Maharashtra state with its 26 districts has been selected as the study area for this paper because firstly, it is having the biggest metropolis of India viz., Bombay; Secondly, the analysis of 1961 data on migration showed that net migration is the highest in this state.


MAHARASHTRA STATE
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS
40 0 40
Miles
M. P.
Dhulia
Amraoti
Nagpur
Bhandara
GUJRAT STATE
Jalgaon
Wardha
Buldana
Akola
Nasik
Chandrapur
M.P.
Yeotmal
Aurangabad
Thana
Parbhani
Ahmadnagar
G.
Bombay
A. P.
Bhir
Nanded
Kolaba
Poona
Osmanabad
Satara
Sholapur
KARNATAK STATE
Ratnagiri
Sangli
Kolhapur
GOA
INDEX
International Boundary
State "
District "
Division "
Location of Maharashtra State in India
0 100 300 500
Miles
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN
SEA
BAY
OF
BENGAL

Thirdly, this state is highly urbanized and industrialized state in India and lastly, it is having a significant disparity with respect to socio-economic development. Deshpande, while estimating Inter-State migration in India during 1961-71, found that this state stands first in the category of gaining states in India.

Maharashtra has two major reliefs: the Plateau and the Konkan. The Plateau contains the Godavari, the Bhima and the Krishna basins. On the basis of climate, rainfall, soil conditions and the crop pattern the State has been divided into several regions; the Coastal region, the Plateau, the scarcity tract, the Vidarbha region, the Marathwada region and the eastern rice tract. The administrative divisions and the districts of Maharashtra state are given in the Map.

OBJECTIVES & HYPOTHESES:

The main objectives of the study are:

1. to analyse the quantum of in-migration at the place of enumeration and also to examine its break down by different streams of migration, viz,, rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban, migrants being further classified on the basis of last residence as within the district of enumeration, outside the

district of enumeration but within the state, and outside the state of enumeration but within India.

2. to analyse the age and marital status patterns of migrants by duration of residence;

3. to work out the economic activity of migrants by different industrial categories,

4. to compare the characteristics of migrants with those of non-migrants or general population of the place of destination at the state level, and

5. to bring out the regional variations in the quantum of in migration and the characteristics of in-migrants.

This study is based on certain specific hypotheses which are framed on the basis of the existing knowledge of the studies. Some of them are proved by the studies. They are:

1. There is a decline in sex ratio among the migrants with theincrease of distance, i.e., female migration is less in long distance movements.

2. Among the total migrants female migration is dominated because in India marriage is universal and most of the females migrate to their in-laws after marriage. The proportion of migrants in urban areas is more when compared to rural areas.

3. There is a decline in the proportion of migrants

with the increase in distance because of the increasing transport cost. Moreover, there is an attachment of the people to their native place/district.

4. The proportion of migrants in less than 25 years will be higher among current migrants than all durations because current migration is mostly economical.

5. In all duration there will be a domination of female migration whereas current migration is dominated by males. In other words the sex ratio will decline from all durations to current migration because current migration is mainly for economic reasons and not stable and it mostly consists never married males and even married males alone migrate for seeking jobs leaving their families in their native places. On the other hand in all durations since the stay is long they establish permenantly and the migration is stable and hence it mostly leads to family migration.

6. As the duration increases the proportion of nevermarried decreases and that of married will increase in both sexes. This can be explained partly by the reason that they might have married after migration and partly by the advancement of age with the increase

in duration there will be change in the civil condition.

7. In urbanized districts the proportion of nevermarried will be higher in younger ages because here migration is mostly economical. This can be further confirmed by the work participation in the secondary sector.

8. There is a positive relationship between the distance moved and the proportion of workers among the migrants particularly among males because mostly males migrate to longer distance for finding out work.

9. The work participation among females is lower than that of males in migrants indicating the importance of marital alliances in the latter and also this is a result of the prevailing culture and social pattern.

10. The work participation is more in urbanward migration streams than in ruralward migration streams among males in long distance migration.

11. Primary activity is dominated in the rural-rural stream particularly in short distance migration in both sexes. As the duration increases there is a shift from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors.

12. Urbanized districts have more work participation in secondary sector than the less urbanized districts.

PLAN OF CHAPTERS: There are mainly six chapters in this paper and a brief outline of each is given below:

In the present chapter we bring out the importance of the problem as we propose to undertake in this dissertation and the review of literature. We then formulate our hypotheses and discuss the geographical coverage of this study. In the second chapter we present the sources of date for this study and their limiations. Then the type of analysis at the macro and micro levels have been explained.

The third chapter deals with the analysis at two levels, viz., state and the district. It explains the pattern of migration and the extent of migrant population in both sexes by rural urban residence. It also explains the sex differentials and the differentials by rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban streams for short, medium and long distances.

The fourth chapter consists of the patterns of migration by age, sex and marital status by duration of residence at the state leveland the district level. The fifth chapter deals with the analysis of work participation among the migrants and the distribution of workers in different industrial categories by different streams at the state and the district levels. The last chapter deals with the major findings and further research prospects of the present paper.

C H A P T E R : II

M E T H O D O L O G Y

This chapter deals with the sources of data, its quality and limitations. It also gives the methodology of analysis on migration streams, age and marital status as well as on industrial classification of migrant workers.

In India, the first population census was undertaken in 1872 but regular censuses have been taken since 1881 after every ten years. Data on place of birth have been collected in almost every census (Appendix I) and sometimes very detailed tables were obtained (Appendix II) so much so that one could get information on the number of migrants at the town level as well. However, the information related to life-time migrants and there were no cross-classification of migrants with other characteristics. In certain censuses the migration tables were generated only at the state level.

It was for the first time in the 1961 census that information on 'duration of residence' at the place of enumeration was collected alongwith the place of birth and detailed tabulations cross-classifying certain characteristics of the migrants were generated. In 1971 census besides the above two items information has also been collected on the 'place of last residence' at the place of enumeration.

According to place of birth statistics a migrant is defined as a person who is enumerated in a place which is different from the place of birth. The limitations with regard to the place of birth statistics are that it neglects the intermediate moves and also it excludes the count for return migrants i.e. persons who have moved back to their places of birth after spending a certain part of their life at other places. Moreover, these data do not convey any idea about the timing of the movement.

Duration of residence approach has been introduced in the census to overcome the above limitations. By this approach a migrant is defined as a person who has been born outside the area of enumeration and also who was born in the area of enumeration but who had lived outside of it for some time and has returned back. However, the 1961 census could not get the latter category of migrants in its ambit because the ordering of the questions required first on the place of birth. Thus, in the case of return migrants the question of duration of residence was not asked at all.

In order to obtain information on the last move it is essential to ask a question on the place of last residence. According to this approach a migrant is a person whose place of last residence and the place of present residence are two different geographical entities. So it measures all migrants and covers all persons who have migrated at any time during their life-time. It reflects the direct movement from the place of origin to the place of destination. It measures the amount of secondary migration which includes persons moving from the areas other than the area of birth, and it can also provide information on return migrants as well as on one intermediate move if three-way tables on place of birth, place of last residence and the place of enumeration are generated from the data collected in the census.

From 1961 census onward, data on in-migrants according to rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban streams are available at the district level. Also data are available on the work participation of migrants. In 1971 census, age and marital status patterns by duration of residence are available for the first time.

According to the Tabulation Plan of 1971 census six tables have been prepared on migration. They are:

D I-Population classified by place of birth.

Appendix 1 to table D I- Persons born in other districts of the state and enumerated in the district.

Appendix 2 to table D I- Persons born in the district but enumerated in other districts of the state.

D II- Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in the place of enumeration.

D III- Migrants to urban units including agglomerations having 100,000 and above population classified by sex, broad age groups, education in case of workers by occupational divisions.

D IV- Population of urban units including agglomerations having 100,000 and above population classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.

D V- Migrant workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by last residence at the place of enumeration.

DVI- Migrants classified by place of last residence, age group, duration of residence and marital status at the place of enumeration.

In this study data from D V and D VI are used. From D V we can work out the streams of migration with different

distances and distribution of migrant workers in different major industrial categories. From D VI we can work out the volume of in-migration at the place of destination. It also reflects the amount of current migration and the intercensal migration. The time interval reflects the migration during recent periods and hence the magnitude of errors are minimized. It reflects the age and marital status patterns of migration.

D V does not give the age groups or educational classification. A cross-tabulation of these data by the four broad age groups would have been valuable for further analysis, so that it reflects the picture of working force among the migrants very clearly. A cross-tabulation of the place of enumeration with the place of work is not tabulated in the census though it has the information which will provide information about commutation. The data for the present study are collected from the 'Migration Tables', the 'Socio-Culatural Tables' and the 'Economic Tables' of Maharashtra state of 1971 census.

ANALYSIS & METHODOLOGY:

The analysis is limited only to in-migrants by sex, age and marital status at the place of enumeration

seperately for rural and urban areas at the district level. Although it would have been useful to analyse the characteristics of the net migrants in a district, however, this could not be done here at detailed since characteristics like age, marital status and the working force status of the out-migrants are not available from the 1971 census.

Here analysis has been done at two levels: i) at the macro (state) level and ii) at the micro (District) level. Then the variations and the similarities between and among the districts are looked at and the probable reasons have been explained as far as possible.

Maps have been prepared to bring out the regional variations in the quantum of in-migration and the characteristics of the in-migrants.

They are :

1) Percentage of migrants to the total population which reflects the quantum of in-migration in each district.
2) Percentage of migrants in the urban population.
3) Sex ratio of migrants.
4) Percentage of workers among male migrants

5) Percentage of workers among female migrants.

6) Percentage of female migrant workers in other services in urban areas.

The correlation coefficients have been calculated between 1) the extent of male migrant population and the percentage of urban population to toal population and 2) the extent of male migration and the proportion of male migrant workers engaged in manufacturing sector (it is considered as an index of the level of industrialization).

C H A P T E R III

MIGRATION STREAMS

In the first chapter it was indicated that one of the objectives of this study is to analyse the quantum of in-imgration at the place of enumeration and also to examine its breakdown by different streams of migration, viz., rural-rural,rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban migrants being classified on the basis of last residence as within the district of enumeration, outside the district of enumeration but within the state,outside the state of enumeration but within India, and last residence outside India. In this chapter an attempt has been made to present this analysis for the State of Maharashtra both at macro level and at micro level.

The hypothese to be tested here are (a) the proportion of migrants to population is more in urban areas than in rural areas, (b) there is a decline in the proportion of migrants with the increase of distance travelled, (c) there is a domination of female migration,(d) urbanized districts have lower sex ratios, (e) there is a negative relation between the sex ratio and the distance travelled and

(f) in tra-district migration and inter-district migration types R-R- stream is domingatuing in both sexes and more so in the case of females.

1. PATTERNS OF MIGRATION AT THE STATE LEVEL:

Maharashtra state occupied the first rank among all the states in India in gaining through migration during the decade 1961-71.[1] The industrial growth in around Bombay metropolis has been the main factor for attracting migrants from all over the country to this state. Out of 17.9 million people who have changed their residence 7.2 million are males and 10.7 million are females indicating the dimination of female migration which, of course, is a usual feature ofinternal migration in India. This State attracts 1.2 per cent of its migrants from outside India. It receives more thm half (57%) of its migrants from adjacent states, viz., Gujrat (20.4%), Mysore (18.3%), Madhya Pradesh (9.8%), and Andhra Pradesh (8.8%) and Uttar Pradesh (18.9%) and the rest 23 per cent is from other states and Union Territories. This state being advanced in secondary and tertiary sectors attract migrants from distant states also.

There is a noticeable inter-regional migration

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1. Deshpande, A.P., Estimates of Inter-state migration in India during 1961-71, Bombay, IIPS, 1976, p.5-6. (mimeographed)

within the state. They are:

a) from the Konkan rural areas to Bombay,

b) from the scarcity zones of the Central Plateau to Greater Bombay and partly to Poona,

c) from Osmanabad Plateau to the nearby sugar belts,

Besides the large scale movements of migrants to Greater Bombay and, to somewhat lesser extent to Poona and Nagpur, the southern and south-eastern marginal belts attract man-power from Mysore and Andhra Pradesh mostly in seasonal employment in agriculture.[1]

2. DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE DISTRICTS:

17.5 million people have changed their place of residence in Maharashtra state whose place of last residence is different from their birth place but within India. Among the four divisions of Maharashtra, Bombay has attracted a large part of the migrants (41%) because of its advancement in industrialization and urbanization. Besides that, it has the tribal districts viz., Thana (25%) Nasik(24%) and Dhulia (37%) and hence the movement of tribal population is obviously high. Within this division, Bombay district has attracted the highest proportion (18.72%) followed by Nasik (5.09%) and Thana (4.84%), Jalgaon (3.98%), Ratnagiri (3.18%) Dhulia (2.74%) and Kolaba (4.96%).

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1. Deshpande,C.D., Geography of Maharashtra, New Delhi: National Book Trust, 1971, p.67-80.

Next to Bombay division, Nagpur division, has nearly one fourth (24%) of the migrants. Within this division Nagpur being an industrialized and urbanized district attracts 4 per cent of the migrants followed by Chandrapur and Yeotmal (3.32%) each), Bhandara(3.17%), Amaravathi (3.13%) Akola (3.10%), Buladana (2.63%) and Wardha (1.84%). Yeotmal and Chandrapur being tribal districts have higher proportions of migrants than the other districts. Besides, paddy is the main crop in the eastern tract and hence it might have attracted agricultural labourers.

Poona division has 18 per cent of the migrants. Within this division Poona has 6.2 per cent of migrants, followed by Ahemednagar (4.14%), Sholapur (3.78%), Satara (3.78%), Kolhapur (2.73%) and Sangli (1.99%). Lastly Aurangabad divisio, being economically backward has only 12 per cent of the migrants the state. Within this division Aurangabad district has 3.23% of migrants followed by Osmanabad (2.68%), Parbhani (2.49%), Nanded (2.33%) and Bhir (1.97%).

EXTENT OF MIGRANT POPULATION:

a) Macro-level: Here we present information of the proportio of migrants to the total population of the state.

Table I

Proportion of migrants to the census population in Maharashtra, 1971.

	Total	Males	Females
Total	35.55	27.69	44.00
Urban	49.25	49.55	48.88
Rural	29.35	16.89	42.00

The above table indicates that a little more than one thirds of the state's populatin have their last residence as different from the present place of enumaration in which 28 per cent are males and 44 per cent are females. The proportion of female migrants is much greater than that of males in rural areas, a characteristic feature of rural migration in India whereas there is no such difference in urban areas indicating the dominance of marriage migration among females in rural areas and economic and associational migration in urban areas.

Half of the urban population constitutes the migrants because of the attraction of the

metropolis Bombay, and Poona and Nagpur which are highly urbanized districts. The migration to the urban areas of the state is largely composed of males and young adults and youth indicating the economic significance of such migration. Here the hypothesis that the proportion of migrants to the total populatin is greater in urban areas than in rural areas holds good because of the fact that the proportion of urban population to total population is less and hence the proportion of urban migrants to urban population will be high.

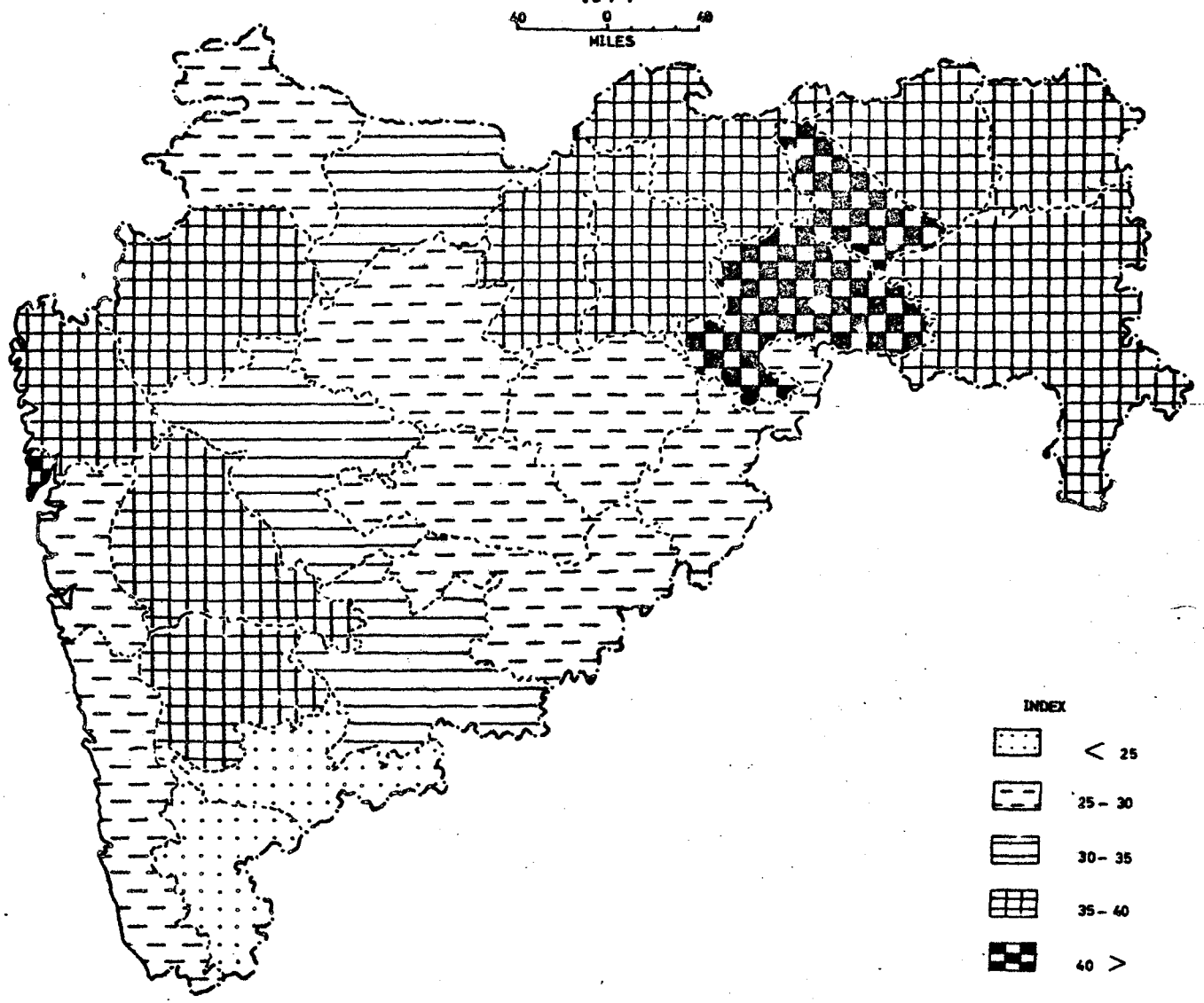
b) Micro-level: From Map No.1 it is clear that the extent of migrant population to the total population is not similar in all districts of Maharashtra. Bombay, being a metropolis and completely urban has more than half (57%) of its total population as migrant population. It attracts migrants not only from within the state but also outside the state. Wardha, Yeotmal, Thana and Nasik have nearly 40 per cent of their population as migrant population. Wardha like Nagpur and Amaravathe enjoys a very advantageous position as regards to railway communication. Moreover, Wardha is somewhat urbanized district (level of urbanization 20-30%) and hence it might have attracted the migrants from the hinterland ofnearby Marathwada region which is industrially and ecnomically backward. Thanabeing an

MAP NO. 1

MAHARASHTRA

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

1971



industrial complex and its nearness to Bombay attracts migrants. Nasik is industrially advanced district and is under the vicinity of the metropolis. In the population of Buldana, Akola, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Amaravathi, Sangli, Satara and Bhandara districts about 35 per cent are migrants which isalmost the average of the state (35.55%).

Sholapur and Jalgaon have 30 per cent of the migrant population. The whole of the Marathwada region including Osmanabad, Bhir, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nanded and Sangli and Kolahapur have quite low percentages of migrant population. Poor economic conditions and lack of industrialization in the whole of the Marathwada region are probably responsible for this type of pattern.

From Table No.1. of Appendix I it is clear except in Bombay in all other districts the proportions of female migrants are higher than those of males because of marriage migration among females. Bombay being a metropolis attracts mostly males and also it might not have attracted females for marriage. Thana, Poona, Yeotmal, Wardha, Akola and Nagpur attract more male migrants because of high levels of urbanization and industrialization, Kolaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Satara, Sholapur, Buldana

and Amaravathi have around 25 per cent of their male population as migrant population. All the five districts of Aurangabad division have little proportions of male migrants because of the backwardness of the region. The male migration is an indiction of the economic conditions and attracting power of the area where as in case of females it is mostly due to marriage.

The proportion of urban migrants to urban population reflects clearly that people move to urban areas for seeking employement. The bigger towns have better infra-structural facilities for the location of industries, trade and other economic activities leading to the creation of more and more and better employment opportunities attracting labour force. Individuals and even whole families move from smaller towns to bigger towns because of better facilities of education, job training, recreation,etc.,

From Map No.2. it is noticed that Bombay, Thana, Poona and Nagpur (level of urbanization is greater than 30%) have attracted more migrants because of the above reasons. The nearby districts of Bombay like Kolaba, Satara and Ahmednagar have attracted migrants because of the influence of the metropolis. Nasik, Akola, Jalgaon, Kolahapur and Amaravathi (level of urbanization is 20-30%) show a similar

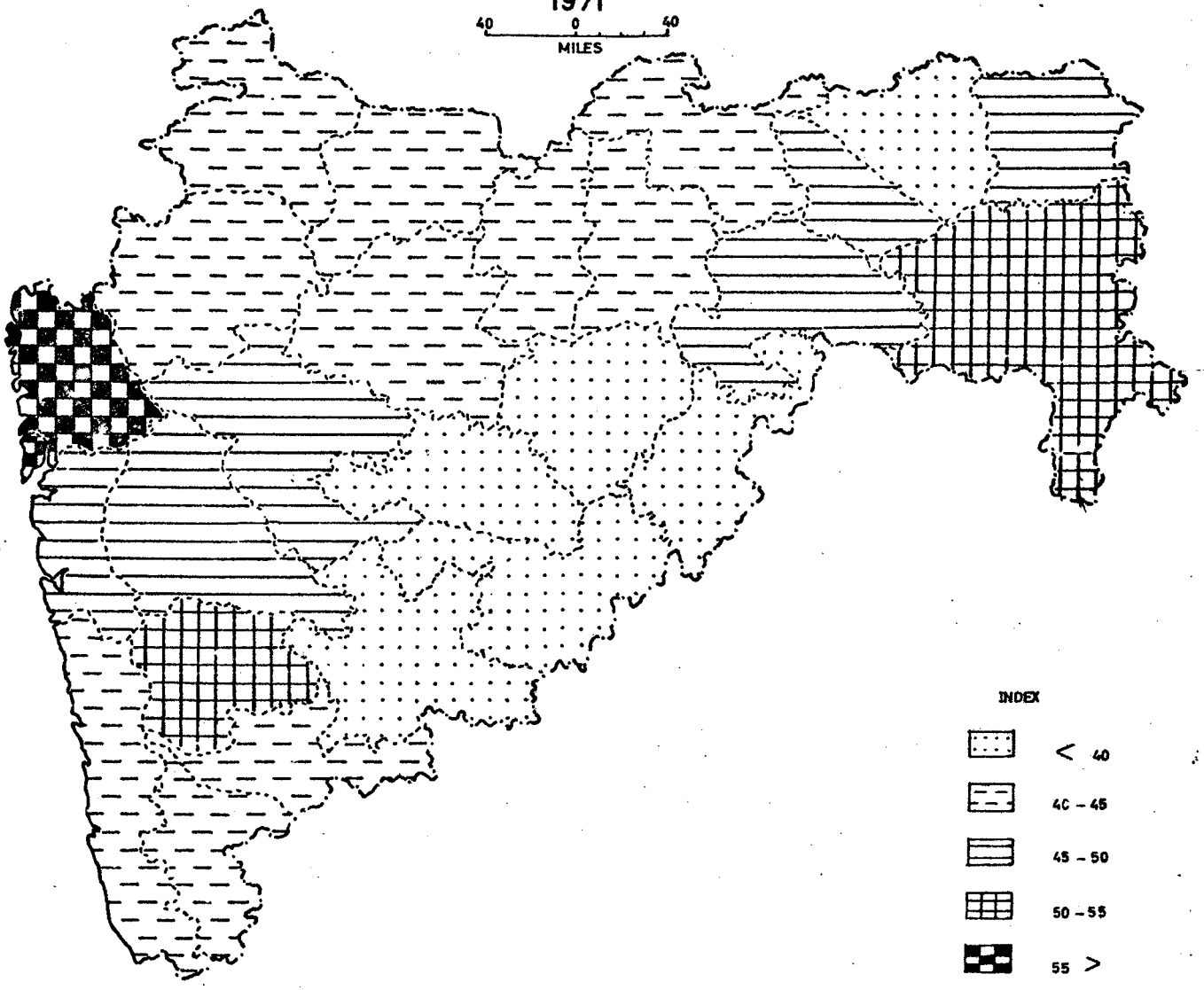
MAP NO. 2

MAHARASHTRA

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS IN URBAN-POPULATION.

1971

40 0 40
MILES



pattern in attracting migrants. The whole Aurangabad division except Aurangabad district has attracted very less proportions of urban migrants. Chandrapur, Yeotmal and Wardha have attracted more urban migrants. The proportions of female urban migrants to female urban population are greater than those of males in all districts except in Bombay. In Thana and Poona there is not much a difference in the proportions between males and females because they might have attracted a high proportion of males for economic reasons and female migration due to marriage may be less. In the whole Aurangabad division the proportion of urban migrants to urban population is low in both sexes.

From Table No. 1 of Appendix I it is clear that the proportion of rural migrants to rural population are smaller than those of urban which is obvious because of the fact that males generally migrate to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities. However, some migrate to nearby rural areas also to participate in agricultural activities. This will become more clear when we discuss the migration streams for different distances and their employment in different sectors of economy.

Urbanized districts have less rural migrant population. Nasik, Satara, Buldana, Amaravathi, Akola, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur have nearly 30-35 per cent of their rural population as migrants because in all these districts agriculture is the main stay of the people. There is a considerable difference in the proportion of rural migrants to rural population between two sexes indicating that most of the males prefer to migrate to urban areas for seeking employment in non-agricultural sector. In rural areas agriculture is the main activity and hence less attraction for males. On the other hand rural migration of females is explained largely by the village exogamy system of marriage. Most of the males migrate alone to urban areas leaving their families behind in rural areas.

SEX DIFFERENTIALS: The sex ratio (no. of females for 1000 males) is biased towards females among migrants because almost as females migrate to their in-laws or hustand's places after marriage.

TABLE NO. 2: Sex ratios for the districts of Maharashtra, 1971.

State/ District.	Total No. of migrants ('000)	Sex ratio		
		Population	Migrants	Non-migrants
Maharashtra	17922	930	1498	720
Greater Bombay	3395	710	590	905
Thana	901	894	1131	774
Kolaba	363	1056	2109	820
Ratnagiri	559	1244	2783	937
Nasik	902	940	1686	665
Dhulia	484	956	1868	732
Jalgaon	701	948	2018	661
Ahmednagar	730	956	1733	726
Poona	1141	933	1340	771
Satna	606	1037	2371	679
Sangli	349	949	1819	788
Sholapur	685	933	1978	687
Kolhapur	481	959	1957	777
Aurangabad	571	943	2404	652
Parbhani	440	960	2713	639
Bhir	350	954	3429	618
Nanded	414	955	2521	650
Osmanabad	523	944	3085	642
Buldana	465	954	2183 (2183)	594 (594)
Amravathi	553	931	1746	658
Akola	544	941	1661	683
Yeotmal	581	961	1543	694
Wardha	322	949	1702	630
Nagpur	707	922	1429	721
Bhandara	560	987	2690	591
Chandrapur	592	970	1582	743

Source: Sex ratios for the total population, general population Tables of Maharashtra, 1971.

The above table shows that the sex ratio of migrants is biased towards females for the State as well as in all districts except in Bombay district which an attracting magnet for male migrants and also female migration due to marriage might be low to this district. The sex ratio of the population is 930 and 720 for the non-migrants for the State because most of the females migrate due to marriage and hence the sex ratio of the non-migrants is low.

From Map no. 3 it is notices that Thana, Poona and Nagpur have lower sex ratios than the State's average because they are urbanized and industrialized and hence attract a significant proportion of male migrants. The hypothesis that urbanized districts have lower sex ratios is proved here. On the other hand the districts of Osmanabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Aurangabad have very high sex ratios for the migrants indicating their low attraction for males because of low industrialization and less degree of urbanization. These indicate that only females have migrated due to marriage in these districts. The sex ratio of the non-migrants in the above districts are lower and those of the population are higher indicating that males from these districts might have out-migrated to other places.

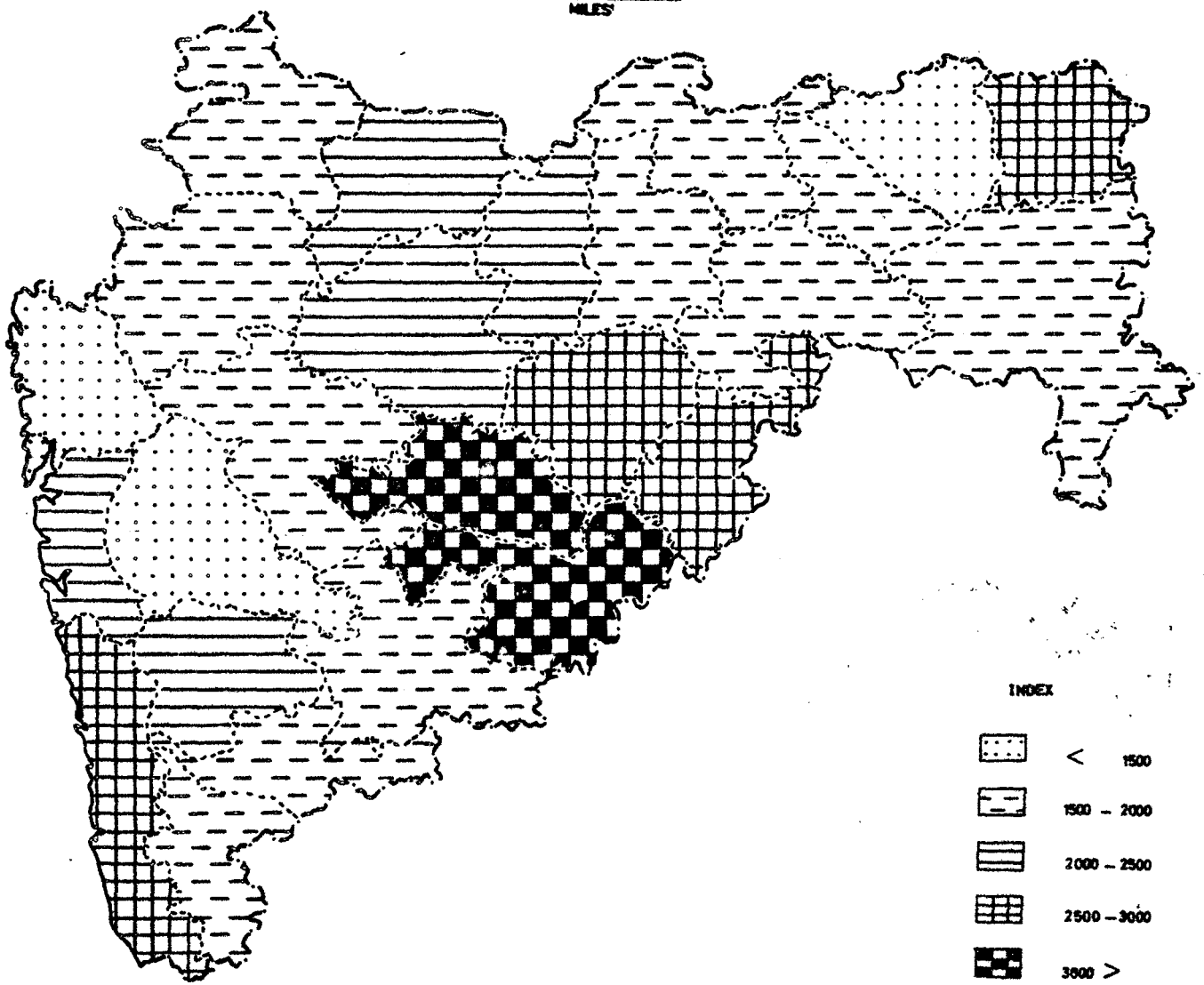
MAP NO. 9

MAHARASHTRA

SEX-RATIO OF IN-MIGRANTS.

1971

40 0 40
MILES



Ratnagiri, Satara and Bhandara have higher sex ratios for the migrants as well as for the total population indicating that male migrants are less attracted towards agricultural districts and also males from these districts usually migrate to other places for employment. Kolaba, Jalgaon and Buldana have higher sex ratios (greater than 2000) for the migrants as well as for the total population which indicate that males from these districts might have out-migrated to nearby urban areas for employment. The other districts of the State have lower sex ratios but above the State's average.

STREAMS OF MIGRANTS:

Migrants are classified into four streams based on the rural and urban origin and destination, viz., rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban. Based on the system of classification of the place of origin of the migrants in the Indian census three types of distances are identified in internal migration. They are:

a) Intra-district migration (short-distance migration): Persons whose last residence is outside the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration.

b) Inter-district migration (medium-distance migration): Persons whose last residence is outside the district of enumeration but within the state.

c) Inter-state migration (long-distance migration): Persons whose place of last residence is beyond the state of enumeration but within India.

a) Macro-level :

Table No. 3 : Percent distribution of migrants of each sex in different migration streams and their sex ratio, Maharashtra, 1971.

Migration Stream.	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
R - R	50.3	33.5	61.6	2751
R - U	26.4	37.6	19.0	756
U - R	6.8	7.3	6.4	1323
U - U	16.5	21.6	13.0	902
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total (in-Million)	1.74	0.69	1.04	1498

The above table indicates that half of the total migration is in the R-R stream, one fourth is in the R-U, 6.8 per cent is in the U-R and 16.5 per cent is in

the U-U streams. In this state 72 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture who reside in rural areas and hence most of the people migrate to nearby rural areas to work in the primary sector. This will become more clear when we discuss migration streams by origin. This state being the most urbanized and industrialized in India has a larger percentage of urbanward migration. The percentages of R-R, U-R, R-U and U-U are 71.3, 4.9, 15.0, and 8.8 respectively for India which are given by Ashish Bose and others in 'Population in India's Development'. These indicate that in India R-R stream is dominated over others and the urbanward migration is lesser than that of the Maharashtra state.

From Table no. 3 we can conclude that in Maharashtra, females are more mobile than that of males. Ruralward migration is dominating among females because of marriage and association. In rural areas most of them marry to the groom's of nearby villages and hence the sex ratio in the R-R stream is the highest. The U-R stream may be due to return migration and some females might have find employment (white collar jobs) in the rural areas. This can be seen more clearly when we discuss about the work participation in different sectors of economy.

Among males R-U stream is dominating because this is purely economic migration and also they leave their families in rural areas, probably they cannot afford to maintain the families in urban areas with little income because most of the males who migrate from rural to urban areas are generally from low income groups who do not find employment in rural areas. In some cases females continue to look after agricultural and other property in rural areas while males alone migrate to urban areas. Among males U-U stream is quite considerable because of economic reasons. They may take time to establish a new house at the place of destination immediately. There are also interveining factors like the education of children, etc., Moreover, mostly females migrate to urban areas as associational members but not for employment because of the less chances of employment opportunitites in urban areas.

In the light of the above discussion we observe that among males the share of urbanward migration (60%) is the highest and in the rest 33.5 per cent is from R-R stream. Whereas among females nearly two-thirds of the migration is from R-R, one fifth is from R-U, 13 per cent is from U-U and 6.4 per cent is from U-R stream.

When the above four streams of Table no.3 are combined with the three distances as mentioned earlier we get twelve streams of migrants.

Table No: 4 : Twelve types of migration streams in Maharashtra, 1971. (Percent distribution of migrants).

Type of migration Stream	Male	Female	Sex ratio
1. Intra-district.			
a) R-R	61.90	79.85	2934
b) R-U	22.97	11.12	1574
c) U-R	8.21	5.68	1101
d) U-U	6.92	3.34	1099
	100.00	100.00	
Migrants ('000)	2822	6416	2274
% to total migrants	40.46	61.42	
2. Inter - District			
a) R-R	19.32	39.58	2406
b) R-U	44.66	28.28	1162
c) U-R	9.57	9.46	744
d) U-U	26.45	22.68	1007
	100.0	100.00	
Migrants ('000)	2336	2744	1175
% to total migrants	33.49	26.26	

contd....

3. Inter - State			
a) R-R	7.74	17.33	1586
b) R-U	51.10	38.24	920
c) U-R	3.01	3.91	530
d) U-U	38.15	40.52	752
	100.00	100.00	
Migrants ('000)	6974	10,446	708
% to total migrants	26.05	12.32	
Total migrants ('000)	6974	10446	1498

The above table reveals that the relative share of each type differs considerably among distance types. The R-R type is the largest for both sexes in the short-distance type; it is still the largest for females only in the medium-distance type but loses its rank to R-U stream in the long-distance type where the U-U type also is nearly as important as the R-U type. Males have greater tendency to move to urban areas than the females.

The hypothesis that the sex ratio declines with increase in distance holds good here. This is because that females migrate mostly within the district and at

the most within the state and very few cross the boundaries of the state because most of the female migration is due to marriage and a high proporation of marriages takes place within the district. Nearly two-thirds of female migration is within the state and the rest is outside the state. Among males also the proportion of migrants decreases with increase in distance to a lesser degree than that of females because most of the males migrate even to longer distances for seeking jobs.

In intra-district migration R-R stream is the highest in both sexes because of the prevalence of exogamy system of marriage and the availability of work in agriculture in nearby villages attract male migrants especially agricultural labourers. There is a considerable proportion of R-U migration in both sexes which may be due to economic reasons. The sex ratio is the highest in R-R stream, followed by R-U, U-R and U-U streams. In R-R stream the reason for the highest sex ratio is the prevalence of exogamy, whereas in R-U stream is dominated by male migration for economic reasons.

In inter-district migration R_R stream declines considerably in males and less so in females. In males R-U and U-U streams have large shares because mostly

males migrate to urban areas for jobs. The share of U-R stream is low in both sexes. The sex ratio is the highest in R-R stream because of the marriage migration of females, and it is the lowest in U-R type.

In the case of inter-state migration the share of R-R stream has declined to a greater extent in males than among females indicating that with increase in distance the participation in non-agricultural activities increases and hence ruralward migration declines. This will become more clear when we look at the industrial distribution of migrant workers by streams of V chapter. Urbanward migration is dominating in both sexes which indicates that people move to longer distances for employment, educational facilities, etc. The sex ratio is the highest in R-R stream followed by R-U, U-U and U-R streams, because in urbanward migration females accompany the bread winner of the family in long distance migration.

In a nutshell we can say that the proportion of migrants in R-R stream declines at a faster rate among males and less so in females as the distance increases and the shares of R-U and U-U streams are high in males than females. The share of U-R stream has increased

from short to medium distance, but has been decreased in long distance migration because people may not like to migrate to rural areas from outside the state. On the other hand in the former cases the migration may be due to the availability of white collar jobs in rural areas which will become more clear when we discuss about the work participation in different sectors of economy by streams in V chapter.

b) Micro-level:

From Table no.2 of Appendix I it is clear that there is an inverse relationship between the sex ratio and the distance moved in all districts of the State. Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Jalgaon, Satara, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Bhandara have high sex ratios in short distance migration and have nearly 85 per cent of the female migration in R-R stream which is due to marriage. Whereas in urbanized districts like Bombay, Thana, Poona and Nagpur nearly 50 per cent of the female migrants are in R-R stream in short distance migration, because here female migration due to marriage is low. The proportion of female migrants is the largest in short distance migration type and decreases with medium and long distance types.

Bombay without any rural component has only urban-ward migration. In medium distance type R-U stream is more dominant in both sexes and in long distance type R-U and U-U streams have almost equal shares in this district. Being a metropolis it attracts migrants from the rural areas of the Konakan hinterland.

The R-R stream is the largest for both sexes in short distance migration and is still the largest for females only in medium distance in the districts which are basically agricultural such as Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Nasik and the whole Aurangabad division. But Poona, Thana and Nagpur which are urbanized have less share of R-R stream even in short distance migration and the share of R-U stream is high especially among males because mostly males migrate alone to urban areas for seeking jobs. Ruralward migration is mainly due to marital alliances and the urbanward migration is mainly due to economic reasons as well as marital alliances and associational.

In medium and long distance types the share of U-U stream is much higher in Thana, Poona, Nagpur, Nasik, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Wardha and Jalgaon districts in both sexes, but more in males because as the distance

increases the participation in non-agricultural activities increases. Thana, Poona and Nagpur attract more urbanward migrants proving our hypothesis that urbanized districts attract mostly urbanward migrants.

On the other hand Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Osmanabad and Satara which are basically agricultural districts have higher shares of U-R stream in medium and long distance migration types which is due to return migration and also some people may not get jobs in urban areas or they might not have adjusted with urban way of life.

In the light of the above discussion we can say that there is an inverse relation between the distance moved and the rural origin, and also as the distance increases the proportion of migrants originating from and moving to urban areas increases in all districts,

The proportion of migrants with rural destination is lower among males than females. Urbanward migration is high in urbanized and industrialized districts and ruralward movement is the largest in agricultural districts especially in short and medium distance migration types.

C H A P T E R IV

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

The quantum of in-or out-migration directly affects the age and sex structure of the population in the place of origin and in the place of destination. The age and marital status table have become available in the 1971 census for the first time. Duration is classified into three categories, viz., less than 1 year, 1-9 years and above 10 years and we consider the people whose duration is less than 1 year as 'current' migrants. The characteristics (age, sex and marital status) of current migrants reflect the true picture of migrants at the time of migration and hence it gains importance than the other two durations.

Mostly young adults in the prime working age groups migrate for seeking employment and education, especially males and females in 15-24 age group migrate due to marriage. Unmarried persons migrate for education and employment and some as dependents on the bread winner, married move as associational migrants and widowed and divorced move as dependents.

The following are the hypotheses to be tested in this chapter with the help of the analysis of data at the state and the district levels: a) the sex ratio will decline from all durations to current migration, b) the proportion of migrants in less than 25 years will be higher among current migrants than in all durations because current migration is mostly for economic reasons, c) the proportion of nevermarried decreases with increase in duration and d) the proportion

of nevermarried will be higher in urbanized districts.

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS

a) At macro- level:

Table 5. Distribution of migrants by age in all duration and less than one year in rural and urban residence, Maharashtra.

Age group	Males				Females			
	R		U		R		U	
	All	<1	All	1	All	1	All	1
0-14	32.11	39.78	16.44	29.83	13.51	41.33	18.01	38.3
15-19	8.59	7.81	9.27	13.45	9.04	13.21	8.65	13.4
20-24	8.66	10.17	13.49	17.83	13.00	12.20	12.99	15.2
25-49	36.34	34.58	47.74	32.83	46.66	23.50	45.78	23.2
50 +	14.26	7.64	13.05	6.04	17.77	9.84	14.57	8.7
S.R.	2449	1080	809	710				

i) Sex Ratio : From the above table it is clear that the sex ratio (no. of females /1000 males) is very much higher in rural areas than in urban areas indicating that the predominance of female migration in rural areas which is mostly due to marriage and also mostly migrate alone to urban areas for seeking jobs leaving their families behind in rural areas. Proving our hypothesis that the sex ratio is higher in all durations than in current migration in rural as well as in urban areas, because in current migration mostly

males move alone for seeking employment. On the other hand, in all duration migration the stay is stable and hence they establish permanently and it largely leads to family migration.

ii) Age distribution: Table 5 shows that the proportion of migrants is more in the age group less than 25 years among current migrants than in all durations in both the sexes in rural as well as in urban areas, indicating that the young adults in the prime of working age group move out for employment in the former type. In rural areas 58 per cent of the current female migrants are in the age group less than 25 years indicating that this migration is due to marriage only. In the rural stream, the proportion of current migrants in less than 15 years age group is also quite substantial and a very significiant proportion does not seemed to have migrated for economic reasons but might have moved as dependents on the bread winner.

The proportions of migrants in the age groups 25-49 and above 50 years are greater in all durations than in current migration which is due to the advancement of age with increase in duration and hence it leads to stable migration in the former age group and people may not like to move for less than 1 year duration in the latter group.

Table 6. Distribution of total population by age and sex in rural and urban residence, Maharashtra, 1971.

Age group	Males		Females	
	R	U	R	U
0-14	43.72	34.92	42.68	40.01
15-19	8.40	10.04	7.38	9.49
20-24	6.54	11.01	7.62	9.84
25-49	28.59	34.09	29.96	30.71
50 +	12.73	9.92	12.34	9.95
Total	99.98	99.98	99.98	100.00

Totals are not adding upto 100 because of the non-specification of age by few people.

When we compare the percentages of the above table with those of Table 5, it is noticed that the proportion of migrants in the age group 25-49 is greater than that of total population showing the economic importance of migration in this age group, and reverse is the case in the age group 0-14 in both sexes in rural as well as in urban areas, which indicated that mostly people in the latter age group move as dependents on the bread winner rather than for economic reasons.

The proportions of females in 15-19 and 20-24 age groups are among migrants than those of total population which may be due to marriage and same is the case in 25-49 and above 50 age groups in rural and urban areas indicating the association migration in the former age group and dependency in the latter age group.

b) At micro-level:

i) Sex ratio: from table 1 of Appendix II it is clear that except in Bombay in all other districts the sex ratio is greater in all durations than in current migration. Mostly males migrate above to Bombay leaving their families in their native places. Bombay, being a metropolis attracts females also in current migration for education and employment. Whereas in other districts current migration is dominated by males which is due to economic reasons. The sex ratio is greater in rural areas than in urban areas in all districts indicating the importance of marriage migration in rural areas and economic and single migration of males alone in the latter.

The sex ratios are low in Urban areas of Bombay, Thana, Poona, Nagpur, Yeotmal, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and Ahmednagar indicating that Urbanized and industrialized districts attract largely male migrants. In other districts the sex ratio is low in current migrants in urban areas because mostly current migration is dominated by males.

The sex ratios are high in the rural areas of Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmeadnagar, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Satara, Sangli, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad, Buldana and Bhandana because all these districts are basically agricultural and less urbanized and hence less attraction for males. Whereas in the rural areas of Thana, Poona, and Nagpur the sex ratios are low because these districts being urbanized and industrialized attract mostly male migrants. The sex ratios are very much high in all districts of Aurangabad division because of the economic backwardness of the whole region and hence it might not have attracted males.

ii) Age distribution: If we look at Table 1 of Appendix II it is noticed that the proportion of migrants in the age group less than 25 years are greater among current migrants in all districts because the former is mainly economical and hence attract in prime working age groups. The proportion of females in the age group 0-14 is high in Dhulia, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sangli, Osmanabad and Yeotmal which may be partly due to marriage and partly due to association. The same proportions are low in Bombay, Thana, Poona and Nagpur indicating that females in the ages 0-14 and 15-19 migrate to urbanized districts mostly for employment, education and accompanying the bread winner whereas they migrate to rural areas mostly due to martial

alliances. There is a considerable proportion of female migration after 50 years when compared to males because most of the females in this age group will be widowed and divorced and hence they migrate as dependent migrants accompanying their Kith and Kin.

Table 7 Martal Status at the macro-level:

Distribution of migrants by sex and marital status by rural and urban residence with duration, Maharashtara, 1971.

CONT.D

Distance / Duration		Rural			Urban		
		NM	M	W&D	NM	M	W&D
1. Short							
All	N	46.32	50.14	3.46	46.55	50.65	2.73
	F	12.49	74.21	13.27	22.33	64.07	13.59
<1 Y	M	57.40	39.86	2.64	60.48	37.48	1.99
	F	42.21	49.80	7.89	45.40	46.51	8.08
1-9Y	M	58.97	38.64	2.33	60.89	37.70	1.35
	F	23.45	72.05	4.45	33.99	59.82	6.17
10 Y	M	23.61	70.80	5.56	24.12	71.13	4.67
	F	2.72	79.18	18.08	7.84	72.03	19.99
Medium							
	M	46.13	50.33	3.45	41.57	56.38	1.95
	F	17.02	70.65	12.30	25.95	62.73	11.30
<1 Y	M	50.39	47.50	2.03	60.30	37.84	1.79
	F	42.23	50.76	6.94	44.42	47.70	7.86
1-9Y	M	57.12	40.31	2.51	59.80	39.13	0.99
	F	27.47	67.20	5.27	35.99	58.67	5.33
10Y	M	23.52	69.94	6.47	22.47	74.60	2.83
	F	4.16	78.05	17.77	12.54	70.31	17.12
Long							
All	M	40.12	56.42	3.34	35.98	61.97	1.95
	F	19.79	68.44	11.64	26.18	63.66	10.12
<1 Y	M	45.04	53.09	1.78	55.78	42.60	1.56
	F	39.94	54.99	5.04	42.14	50.73	7.13
1-9	M	48.32	49.24	2.33	52.33	46.55	1.03
	F	27.29	67.82	4.82	36.39	59.12	4.48
10Y	M	19.86	73.63	6.43	20.76	76.45	2.69
	F	7.34	73.66	18.83	15.08	70.60	14.80

Table 7 proves our hypothesis that as the duration increases from less than one year to more than ten years the proportion of nevermarried is decreasing and the proportion of married is increasing in both sexes, more so in females in rural as well as urban areas in all distances. This may be due to the advancement of age with increase in duration and hence they mignt have married after migration. However, the proportion of nevermarried is lower in rural areas than in urban areas in both sexes which is due to the higher age at marriage in urban areas. The proportion of nevermarried is higher among males than females in all three durations because of higher age at marriage for males than females. The proportion of married females is larger in rural areas in all categories of durations than in urban areas because most of the females in rural areas migrate after marriage whereas in urban areas ladies and younger family members migrate to accompany the prinicpal breadwinner. Besides that mostly married males migrate alone to urban areas for seeking employment leaving their families behind in rural areas.

The proportion of widowed and divorced is increasing as the duration increases in both sexes, more so in females because of the advancement of age. This can be an artifact of higher prevalence of widowhood among females and also most of the widowed and divorced females migrate associating their kith and kin. Moreover, there is a considerable

amount of remarriages among the widower and divorced males.

The proportion of nevermarried is higher among current migrants than in all durations in both sexes in rural and urban areas in all the three distances and vice versa in the case of married because current migration is mostly in the younger age groups. The proportion of nevermarried females is increasing with distance indicating that in intra-district migration most of the females migrate due to marriage whereas in medium and longer distances education, employment and association may be the reasons. We don't find similar pattern in the case of males because distance has nothing to do with their marital status as mostly they migrate for economic reasons which can be dhecked by considering the work participation rates of migrant males vis-a-vis non-migrant males.

Marital status at the micro-level:

When we look at the district level pattern from Table 2 of Appendix II we observe that the proportion of nevermarried is more than 50 per cent among male current migrants in the districts of Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Wardha, Amravathi, Nasik, Dhulia, Sangli and Kolhapur and less in the districts of Aurangabad division because mostly young

adult males in the prime working ages migrate to urbanized districts for seeking employment and that too mostly thay will be nevermarried in current migration type. On the other hand in the latter districts urbanization and industrialization are poor and hence no attraction for current male migrants who will be in the prime working ages.

In the case of females the proportion of nevermarried is low in all districts because mostly they migrate due to marriage. The proportion of married is more in rural areas than in urban areas in all distances in all durations indicating that ruralward migration is mostly due to marital alliances. The proportion of married increases with duration because of the advancement of age and so they might have married after migration.

C H A P T E R V

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF MIGRANTS

Most of the people migrate to other places for seeking employment especially males. No doubt, females also participate in economic activity after migration, particularly in R-R stream. Data are available on participation of migrant workers by nine industrial categories for rural, urban origin and destination at the district level from 1961 census onwards. From this data we can calculate the proportion of workers among the migrants and the same in different streams. Then we can also analyse the distribution of migrant workers in different industrial categories with respect to each migration stream. The analysis is done at the macro- and micro-levels and the pattern of work participation at the macro-level is compared with that of the workers of the total population.

The following are the hypotheses formulated with reference to the work participation of migrants; a) the work participation among female migrants is lower than that of males which is a result of the prevailing culture and social pattern, b) there is a positive relationship between the distance travelled and the proportion of workers among male migrants, c) the work participation is more in urbanward migration streams than in ruralward streams among long distance migration type, d) the participation of workers in primary sector is the highest in R-R stream especially in short

distance migration in both sexes, e) with increase in distance there is a shift in work participation from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors and f) urbanized districts have high work participation in secondary sector.

EXTENT OF WORKERS AMONG MIGRANTS:

a) At macro-level: From the previous chapter it is clear that migration to the State and the urban areas of the State is largely composed of males and of young adults and youth indicating the economic significance of such migration.

Table : 8. Proportion of workers among migrants and total population, Maharashtra, 1971.

Workers	Males			Females		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
M	66.15	62.33	68.78	27.85	36.22	10.3
P	52.09	51.06	52.60	19.70	8.31	24.3

The above table proves our hypothesis that the work participation is more in males than females, a characteristic feature in India. The work participation is greater among migrants than the total population in both sexes because mostly people migrate to other places for seeking jobs, especially males.

It is important to note that the difference in the female work participation of migrants and of the general population is very significant which arise from the fact that most of the females have migrated after their marriage and are grown up and hence they take part in household economic activity whether it is in agriculture or in household manufacturing. When we look at the rural urban differntial, there is not much a difference in work participation among male migrants and the total population because males have to work after certain age whether it is a rural or urban area. Whereas in females the work participation is more in rural areas than in urban areas among migrants and vis-a-vis among the total population because most of the females migrate to rural areas due to marriage, where the main economic activity is the agriculture and hence they can take part in the same after migration. On the other hand mostly females migrate to urban areas accompanying the bread winner and also the availability of work for migrants is less in urban areas where most of the work is outside the household which hinders the work participation, and also most of the females of the general population compete the migrant females. This will become more clear when we discuss the female participation in different sectors of economy by different streams at a later stage.

b) micro-level: From Table 1 of Appendix III it is clear that there is a considerable difference between both sexes with regard to work participation among migrants and total population in all districts. The proportions are higher in males than among females indicating that economic factors in males and marriage and associational factors in females play an important role for migration. The proportion of non-workers is lower among migrants than the total population, more so in males.

Map 4 shows that in Bombay, Thana and Chandrapur more than 70 percent of male migrants are workers, which is due to high level of urbanization and industrialization in the first two districts and richness of resources and agricultural development in the third district provide work for migrants. Moreover, people who have migrated to Chandrapur might have job security.

Yeotmal, Nagpur and Bhandara have 65-70 per cent of workers among male migrants because the Nagpur-Wardha and Chanda complex is one of the mineral based regions of the State and hence provide work for the migrants. In Nagpur rapid industrialization might have provided employment for migrants and also it is a prospective district for the location of industries because of its advantageous position on the Bombay-Calcutta and Delhi-Madras rail

MAP NO. 4

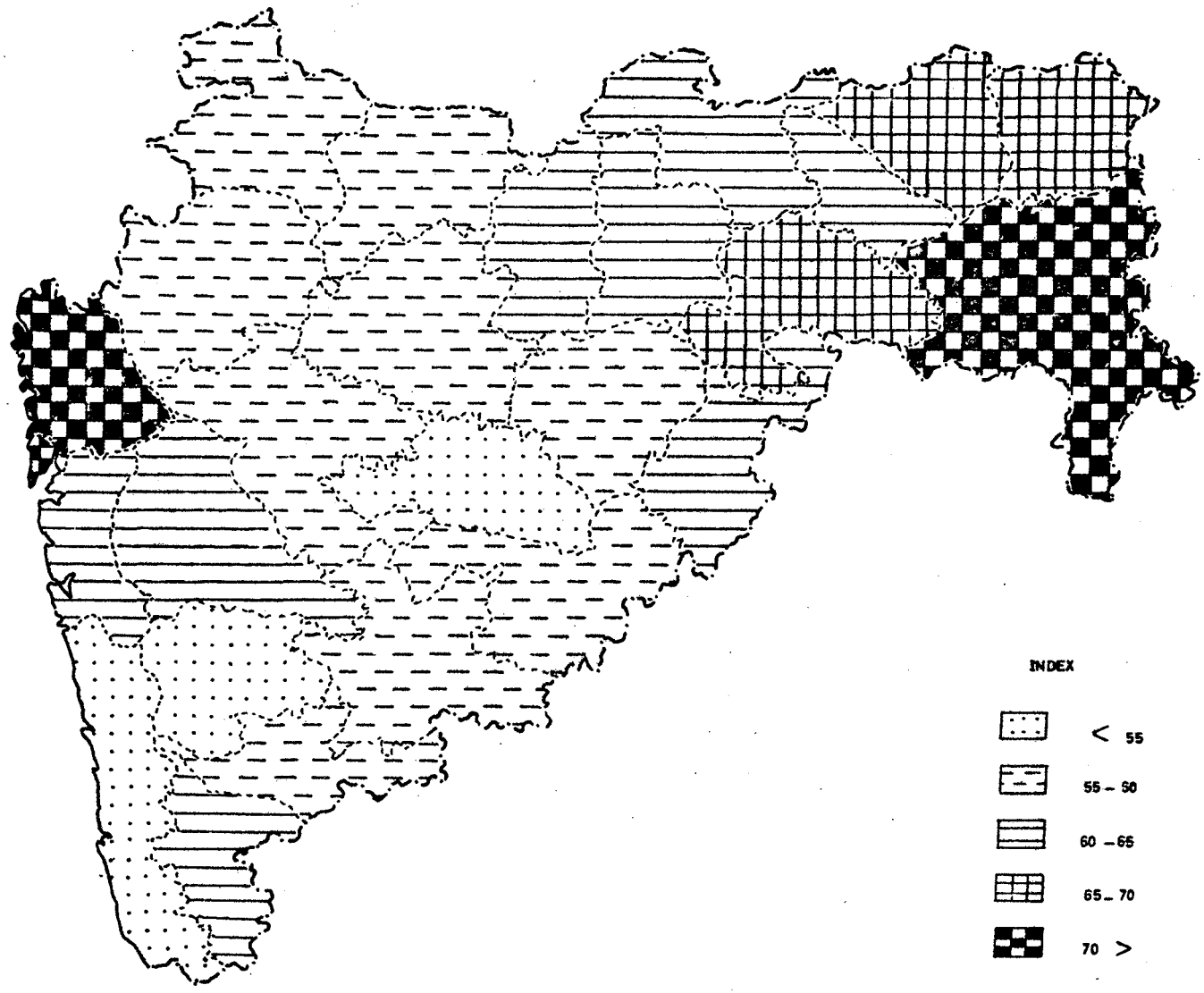
MAHARASHTRA

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AMONG THE MALE MIGRANTS

1971

40 0 40

MILES



routes. Irrigation is well developed in Bhandara and it is rich in manganese and chromite deposits and hence might have provided work in agricultural and industrial sector.

The districts of Kolaba, Kolhapur, Poona, Wardha, Nanded, Buldana, Akola, Amaravathi and Bhandara show a similar pattern of male work participation among migrants. All these districts have fertile soil and enriched with natural resources. Poona, being an urbanized district might have provided work for the male migrants.

All the five districts of Aurangabad division have low work participation of male migrants when compared to those of other urbanized districts which is due to the backwardness of the area with respect to urbanization and industrialization. However, there is not much a difference between the work participation of male migrants and the total male population in the above districts, indicating the less attraction of males to these districts for economic reasons.

Ratnagiri, Satara, Sangli, Jalgaon, Dhulia and Nasik have low work participation of male migrants because these are basically agricultural and industrially backward and also they do not have any mineral deposits.

The female work participation is much lower among migrants than that of males in all districts. From Map 5 it is clear that Yeotmal, Wardha, Chandrapur, Amaravathi, Bhandara, Akola, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik and Aurangabad have 30-40 per cent of female participation among migrants because all these districts are basically agricultural and hence females after migration also can work in the fields. Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad have low participation rates.

On the other hand, Bombay and Poona have very low female work participation because mostly women to these districts migrate as dependents rather than for seeking work. Besides that mostly work available in these districts is non-agricultural and outside the household and hence the participation is low. So the agricultural districts have higher female work participation than the urbanized districts because mostly female migration is concentrated in short distance migration that to in R-R stream.

When we look at the percentage of workers to total population the whole Nagpur division is having high work participation (above 40 percent) and the districts of Southern Maharashtra have low participations (below 35%)

MAP NO. 5

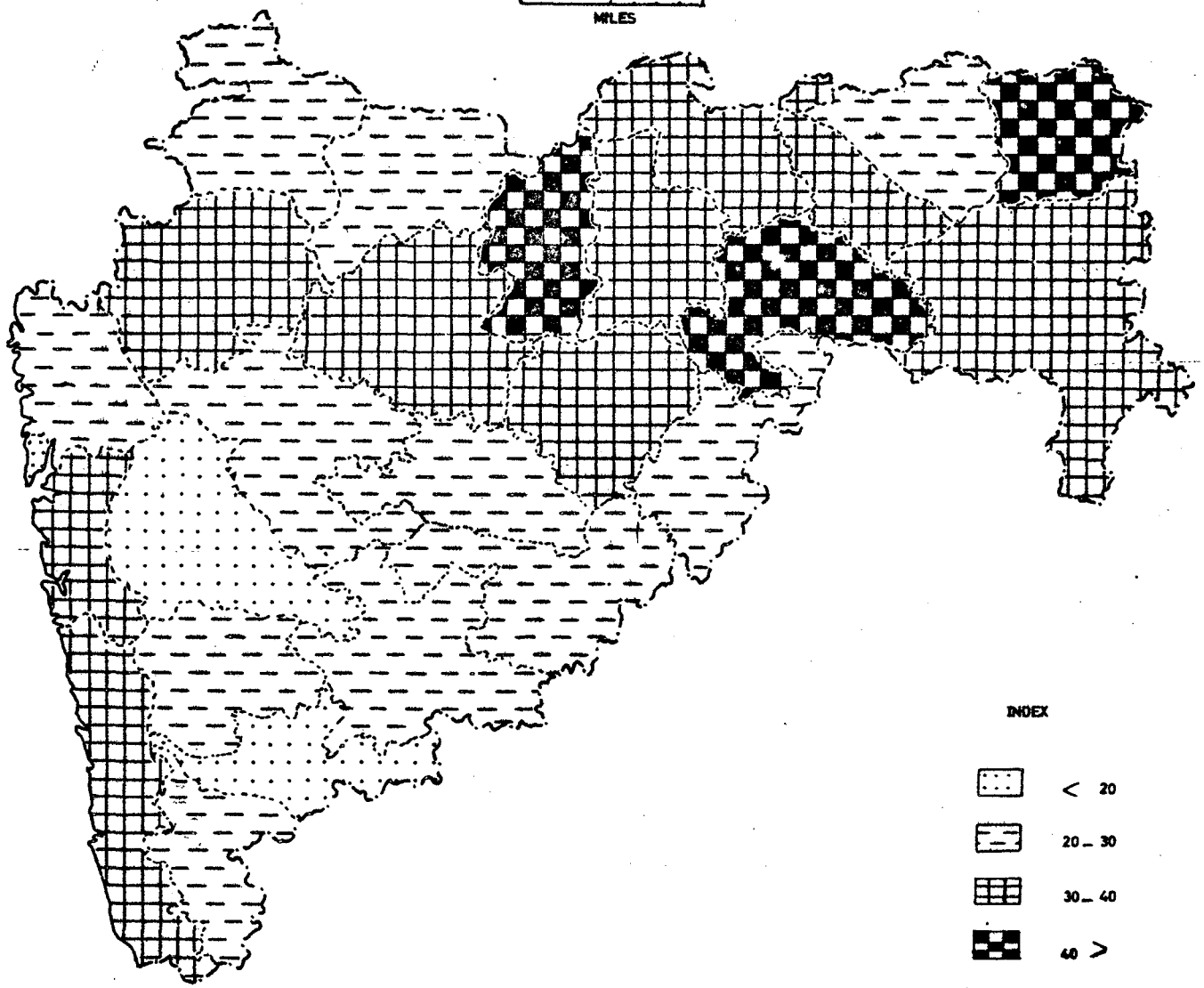
MAHARASHTRA

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AMONG THE FEMALE MIGRANTS

1971

40 0 40

MILES



because of less urbanization and industrialization in the latter. Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Bhir and Aurangabad have medium work participations (35-40%).

2. WORK PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT STREAMS:

a) At Macro-level:

Table 9: proportion of migrant workers in the streams.

Migration stream	Males			Females		
	S	M	L	S	M	L
R-R	63.41	63.09	73.41	38.89	34.54	33.22
R-U	57.38	71.63	79.51	14.30	9.91	9.23
U-R	54.74	56.94	64.77	23.02	20.91	16.66
U-U	53.71	58.48	71.62	9.30	9.28	8.75
Percentage to total workers.	37.16	33.02	29.82	74.89	19.21	5.90

From the above table it is clear that among females the work participation decreases with increase in distance and also in all streams indicating the increasing importance of associational migration and also the availability of work may also be very difficult. We do not find much difference in male work participation with reference to

the distance. In all streams the male work participation increases with distance and hence our hypothesis holds good here. In both sexes the work participation is the highest in R-R stream in short distance type and even in medium and long distance types in females only. Whereas among males the work participation is higher in R-U stream than among other three types in medium and long distance types, and U-U stream also gains importance. There is a considerable amount of work participation in U-R stream in both sexes which may be due to the availibility of white collar jobs for females and in the case of males this may be due to the return migration who might not have got jobs in urban areas.

The female work participation is low in urbanward migration which may be due to the lack of job opportunities in urban areas and also mostly in urban areas work is outside the household which hinders the participation.

b) <u>At micro-level:</u> From the Table 2 of Appendix III it is clear that in the districts of Bombay, Thana, Poona, Nagpur, Nanded,Buldana, Akola, Amaravathi, Yeotmal, Bhandara and Chandrapur have 60-70 per cent of male workers among the migrants in all four streams. The high level of industrialization and urbanization in the first four districts and the fertile belt of land and also resource

enrichment in the latter districts are responsible for higher work participation among the male migrants in comparison to the districts of Aurangabad division. In the districts of Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sangli there is 50-60 per cent of work participation among male migrants. In females work participation is the highest in R-R stream than in all other streams because females mostly migrate to rural areas after marriage and hence they will participate in agriculture which is the main stay of people in rural areas. In urbanward migration there is an increase in work participation with distance in all districts because urbanward movement is mostly for economic reasons.

In a brief we can say that male work participation increases with distance in all streams because males migrate to far away places for seeking jobs.

In females the proportion of workers in R-R stream in short distance migration is in 40-50 per cent in Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Buldana, Akola, Aurangabad, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, and Chandrapur because most of the above districts are agricultural. In Bhandara 62 per cent of the females are workers among migrants in R-R stream because it is rich in mineral resources and agriculturally well developed and hence

might have provided work for females in agriculture and household industries.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES:

Following the International Standard Industrial Classification scheme, we have 9 industrial categories of workers in the census. Based on the kind of work, we grouped them into four broad categories viz., primary, secondary, trade and transport and other services. The advantage of the above four-way classification is that a considerable proportion of migrants in U-R and U-U streams find employment in other services like professionals, White collar jobs, jobs of mineral nature, etc., and so other services is separated from tertiary sector.

a) At the State level:

Table 10 : Distribution of workers among migrants and total population in major industrial categories.

Industrial category		Total		Rural		Urban	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
M	P	28.96	85.82	67.74	94.15	4.70	24.82
	S	30.30	6.23	13.13	3.79	41.04	24.12
	T,C	22.16	1.96	6.10	0.54	32.21	12.34
	O.S.	18.58	5.99	13.03	1.52	22.05	38.73
P	P	59.89	86.15	84.16	94.77	9.24	24.69
	S	17.44	6.26	7.10	3.39	39.03	26.70
	T,C	12.46	2.05	3.34	0.54	31.47	12.79
	O.S.	10.21	5.54	5.40	1.30	20.26	35.82

In Maharashtra state 72 per cent of the population resides in rural areas and they depend on agriculture and its contribution to the State's income is only 35 per cent. The low productivity in agricultural sector is mainly due to inferior crop patterns and low yeilds of the crops. Maharashtra is the leading state in the industrial growth in India, and its contribution is 20 per cent of the total industrial income and its industrial manpower is 12 per cent of the total of the country. Both in absolute terms and in relation to the total income and employment industries play a prominent role in this state. About two-thirds of the State's income is derived from the secondary and tertiary sectors which employ only a little more than a fourth of the working force. The secondary and tertiary sectors are better developed when compared to the primary sector because it has attained a higher level of industrial development. Commercial crops constitute a large proportion of its agricultural output and about 40 per cent of the Country's foreign trade passes through Bombay.

From Table 10 it is clear that 86 per cent of the female migrant workers are engaged in primary sector which is obvious because the share of short distance migration is the highest and in it the share of R-R

stream is the largest. In rural areas 94 per cent of the female migrant workers and two-thirds of male migrant workers are engaged in primary sector. In urban areas 41 per cent of the males are engaged in secondary sector because this state is the leading state in India in manufacturing industries. In urban areas high proportion of migrant workers are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors in males and secondary and other services in females.

When we compare the proportion of migrant workers in different sectors of economy with that of total workers we do not find any difference in females because mostly females migrate due to marriage and also the share of R-R stream is the largest and hence mostly they will engage in the same activity (agriculture) even after migration. Among males high proportion of workers are engaged in primary sector and same is the case in rural areas also. Whereas in urban areas most of them are engaged in secondary, tertiary and other services. However, the proportion of workers engaged in all sectors are greater among migrants than those of the population except in primary sector where the reverse is the case. So it indicates that most of the migrant male workers engage in non-agricultural activities especially in R-U stream.

b) <u>At the district level:</u> Table III of Appendix 3 shows that there is a lot of difference between two sexes with regard to the distribution in different sectors of economy. Bombay being a metropolis has a very negligible proportion of workers in primary sector in both sexes and a high proportion of them are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors among males and in secondary and other services in females. In the districts of Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad, Buldana, Akola, Amaravathi, Yeotmal, Wardha and Chandrapur more than half of the male migrant workers are engaged in primary sector because agriculture is the main stay of the people in these districts and also if we recall our discussion on the distribution of migrants by streams in the III chapter in all the above districts the share of R-R stream is the highest.

On the other hand, in Bombay, Thana, Poona and Nagpur districts which are urbanized and industrialized proving our hypothesis have a high proportion of migrant workers in secondary and tertiary sectors. Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Nasik which are basically agricultural provide employment for the migrants in secondary and teritiary and other services also because they are under the vicinity of Bombay and also they may provide employment in agro-based industries.

Among female migrant workers 85-95 per cent are engaged in primary sector in almost all districts. However, in Nagpur, Poona and Thana 75 per cent are engaged in primary sector. So it is clear that most of the females migrate to nearby villages due to marriage and hence they engage in primary sector particularly in household duties after migration. Besides that, secondary and tertiary sectors require skill, education and regular participation in the work which is mostly outside the home which may probably hinder the female work participation and also the availability of work in the above sectors is seldom for females.

When we compare the distribution of migrant workers in different industrial categories with the total workers of the destination, we find that the participation of male migrant workers in primary sector is less than that of the total workers and the proportions of secondary, tertiary and other services gain importance among migrant workers indicating that mostly male migrant workers participate in non-agricultural activities in all districts, we find hardly any difference between the two distributions of female workers in different industrial categories which reveals that females participate in the same economic activity even after migration which is mostly due to marriage and not so much for seeking employment in economic activities.

From Map no. 6 it is clear that the proportions of female workers of urban areas engaged in other services are high in Bombay, Thana and Poona because of high level of urbanization and also in urbanward migration the participation is secondary and other services high among females. Nagpur, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Parghani, Nanded, Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri show a similar patterns, perhaps females here might have engaged as maid servants, other mineal jobs, professionals, etc. The proportions are low in the agricultural districts like Dhulia, Jalgaon, Bhandara, Buldana, Sangli, Bhir and Osmanabad as the availability of work in other services is limited here.

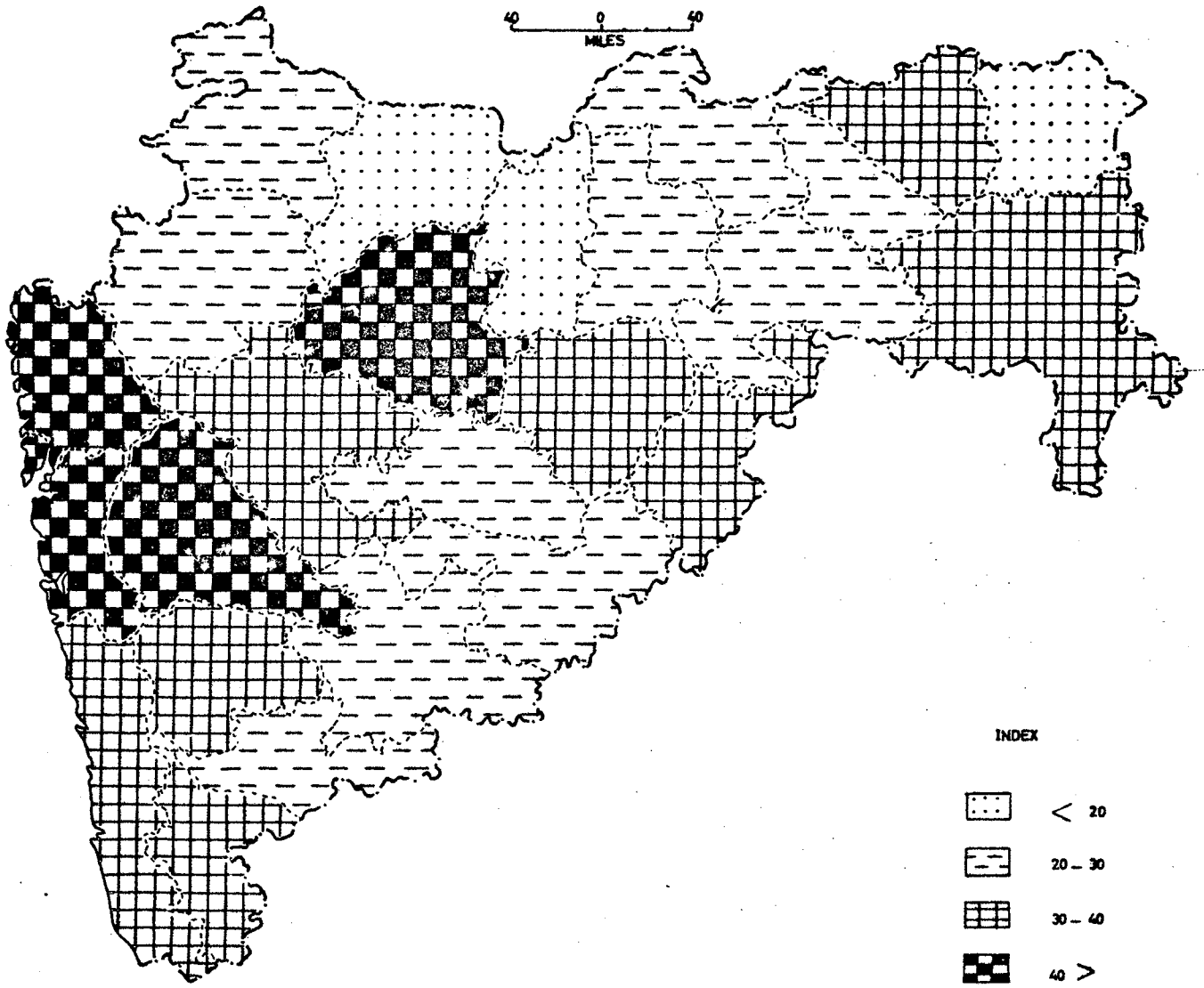
From Table 3 of Appendix III we find that the proportion of workers in the secondary activity is greater among migrants than the total population in all districts because this state is having many manufacturing centres or because of the fact that the process of recruitment in organised industries gives quite an opportunity to the migrants and also locale might not be offering themselves to the same extent to enter into secondary sector. In the districts of Bombay, Thana, Nasik, Poona, Kolhapur and Nagpur nearly 40-50 per cent of the male migrant workers are engaged in

MAP NO. 6

MAHARASHTRA

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MIGRANT WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES IN – – URBAN AREAS

1971



secondary sector because of high level of urbanization whereas in the districts of Aurangabad division only 10-15 per cent are engaged in secondary sector because of the economic backwardness due to low level of urbanization and industrialization.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AMONG MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES BY TWELVE STREAMS:

a) At the state level: It is very much essential to study the distribution of workers in industrial categories with different distances in the streams.

Table 11. Distribution of migrant workers by industrial categories in different streams.

Streams	Males				Females			
	P	S	T,C	O.S.	P	S	T,C	O.S.
a)Short								
R-R	74.97	9.27	4.02	11.74	95.26	3.27	0.39	1.08
R-U	18.17	27.88	27.47	26.48	53.86	18.03	8.11	20.00
U-R	44.64	16.60	12.41	26.35	82.91	6.87	2.22	8.00
U-U	7.23	25.53	28.19	39.05	30.32	19.88	9.12	40.68
b)Medium								
R-R	70.37	14.93	5.23	9.47	94.58	3.66	0.51	1.25
R-U	3.37	48.93	26.36	21.34	20.15	27.35	13.69	38.81
U-R	41.95	25.65	13.72	18.58	82.34	7.75	2.08	7.83
U-U	3.09	37.96	30.63	28.72	10.10	21.84	13.06	55.00
c)Long								
R-R	56.88	26.34	9.17	7.61	85.55	11.20	1.32	1.93
R-U	2.63	45.34	36.21	15.82	9.74	35.95	14.44	39.87
U-R	27.64	29.63	19.16	23.57	71.92	14.69	3.95	9.44
U-U	1.25	40.53	36.63	21.59	3.97	24.87	15.64	55.52

From Table 11 it is clear that in short distance migration in R-R and U-R type (Ruralward migration most of the workers are engaged in primary sector, in both sexes. However, in females the proportion is higher. Except in U-U type most of the females are engaged in primary sector in all other streams. In R-U and U-U types (urbanward migration) migrants are engaged mostly in secondary, tertiary and other services in males and secondary and other services in females.

In medium distance migration in R-R and U_R types, the predominance of primary sector continues with the males and it is more so with females. However, a considerable proportions of workers in the above two types are engaged in secondary sector. In males in U-R types 32% are engaged in tertiary and other services. In R-U and U-U types nearly half (49%) and 38% of the male workers are engaged in secondary sector respectively. Among females also there is a shift from primary to secondary,tertiary and other services. In U-U types 55% of the female workers are engaged in other services which may be mineal services, maid servants, professionals, white collar jobs, etc.

In long distance migration in R-R type 57% of the males and 86% of the females are engaged in primary

sector. In U-R type 28% of males and 72% of females are working in primary sector. In R-R type 26% of the males are working in secondary sector. In R-U and U-U migration types a large amount of the workers are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors in males and secondary and other services in females.

In brief we can say that as the distance increases there is a shift from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors more in R-U and U-U types and less in R-R and U-R types. However, there is no much shift in female workers from primary sector in R-R and U-R types. In R-U, and U-U type very less percentage of workers are engaged in primary sector in males in short distance migration and still decreases as the distance moves and secondary and tertiary sectors gain predominance. In females in R-U and U-U types the predominance of primary sector decreases with distance and the other services and secondary sector gain the ranks.

b) <u>At the district level:</u> At the district level analysis we are concentrating on primary sector in the R-R stream, secondary and tertiary sectors in the R-U and U-U streams and other services in the U-R stream.

Table 4 of Appendix III shows that in R-R stream 60-80% of male migrant workers are engaged in primary sector in the districts of Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nasik, Sangli, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Osmanabad, Buldana, Akola, Amravathi, Yeotmal, Bhandara and Chandrapur in all distances where the main stay of the people is agriculture. However, the participation in primary sector decreases with increase in distance because mostly agricultural labourers move to nearby villages in short distance migration. On the other hand, in Bombay the participation of workers in primary sector is very negligible in both sexes and in Thana, Poona, Nagpur and Wardha which are industrially advanced the participation of males in primary sector is high in R-R stream in intra-district and inter-district migration and in inter-state migration type a high proportion of workers are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors in males and in secondary and other services in females. In Kolaba 72% of males and 90% of females are engaged in secondary sector in R-R type in inter-state migration type because of its richness in natural wealth such as minerals, fruits, fish, salt, vegetables etc, and also its nearness to Bombay provide employment for most of the migrants in secondary sector.

In females more than 90% are engaged in primary sector in R-R stream in all distances in all districts because R-R migration is the highest among females which is mostly due to marital alliances and also in rural areas agriculture is the main activity and hence females can work in the fields after migration also.

In R-U stream there is a high participation of males in secondary and tertiary sectors in urbanized districts, viz., Bombay, Thana, Poona and Nagpur. In other districts also mostly males are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors because mostly in urban areas secondary and tertiary sectors provide employment for migrants. However, in agricultural districts like Jalgaon, Buldana, Akola, Amravathi, Yeotmal, Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad nearly three-fourths of females are engaged in primary sector with increase in distance the participation of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors increases in both sexes in all districts in R-U stream because in urban areas work is available in non-agricultural sector.

In U-R stream nearly one-thirds of the workers are engaged in other services among males.in the districts of Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Parbhani, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Nagpur, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad and Dhulia, perhaps they may get jobs as professionals, white collar jobs, etc,

in the developmental process. Females may find jobs like health workers at the block level, in the developmental programmes like Nutrition, Family Welfare, Health, etc,, In the districts of Thana, Poona, Sholapur, Yeotmal, Nagpur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nanded, Bhir nearly 10-20% of females are engaged in other services which may reflect a certain degree of availability of white collar jobs due to developmental process in these districts. The proportion of workers engaged in other services decreases with increase in distance in both sexes in all districts because people may not like to migrate to rural areas from the urban areas of the other states.

In U-U stream a high proportion (50-60%) of females are engaged in other services in Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Poona, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Nagpur districts. In other districts nearly 30-40 per cent of females are engaged in other services, like mineal jobs such as maids professionals etc. Whereas most of the males are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors in almost all districts because mostly the urbanward migration find employment in secondary and tertiary sectors. With increase in distance the work participation in secondary

and tertiary sectors in both sexes in all districts because migrants in U-U stream are mostly engaged in non-agricultural activities particularly in medium and long distance types.

5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EXTENT OF MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION:

It is proved that there is a close relationship between the level of urbanization and industrialization and the extent of migration because most of the males who migrate to urban areas may engage in secondary and tertiary activities and hence the highly urbanized and industrialized districts attract more migrants than the less urbanized districts.

When we calculate the correlation coefficient between the extent of male migration and the proportion of urban population to total population in each district we get it as 0.85 revealing that there is a high positive correlation between the above two and hence our hypothesis viz., urbanized districts attract more male migrants is proved here.

There is a high positive correlation between the extent of male migration and the proportion of workers engaged in the manufacturing industries which is considered as an index of industrialization, is 0.81. So the industrialized districts attract more male migrants than the less industrialized districts.

As regards to the degree of urbanization Maharashtra is the most urbanized of all the States within India. Because of the urban metropolis Bombay, Bombay division is highly urbanized (54%) and hence attracts most of the migrants because of the phenomenal industrial growth in and around Bombay. Moreover, this division is having 96 towns. The percentage of urbanization in Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions is 20, 18 and 8 respectively and they possess 70,70 and 53 towns respectively. Aurangabad division is industrially backward and economic development is low and has no city which can become a catalyst for further urbanization.

In total population 44 per cent are urban in Bombay division, 24 per cent in Poona and Nagpur divisions each and 15 per cent in Aurangabad division. Greater Bombay is wholly an urban district, Poona and Nagpur are relatively urbanized and the Aurangabad division is the least urbanized.

Level of Urbanization	Districts
above 30	Bombay, Thana, Poona, Nagpur
20 - 30	Sholapur, Akola, Wardha, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Amaravati
15- 20	Dhulia, Amaravati, Nanded, Sangli, Parbhani, Buldana
less 15	Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bhir, Osmanabad, Yeotmal, Chandrapur, Bhandara.

The above table is quoted from 'Urbanization trends in Maharashtra 1951-71' by Vasant P. Pethe and Sanjeevane Mulay. Bombay, Thana, Poona and Nagpur are industrially well developed and hence attract most of the migrants because mostly migrants to urban areas are engaged in non-agricultural activities especially in manufacturing sector. Next to them, Kolhapur, Nanded and Nasik are industrially advanced districts. All districts of Aurangabad division are industrially backward.

The bigger towns have better infra-structural facilities for the location of industries, trade and other economic activities leading to the creation of more and more and better employment opportunities attracting labour force. Individuals and even whole families move from smaller towns to bigger towns because of better facilities. Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad have grown very fast because of migration. Flow of migration from rural areas to bigger towns has evidently been stronger than to smaller towns.

C H A P T E R V I

C O N C L U S I O N

Migration determines the size, rate of growth, composition and distribution of population in combination with fertility and mortality and hence it is having the top most priority in the Regional Planning. It reflects the socio-economic development and the level of urbanization and industrialization of an area. The economy of an area is related to the business cycles, economic fluctuations, growth of industries and the employment status of the migrants and the supply of skilled and unskilled workers. Migration directly affects the economy of the place of origin and the place of destination because mostly young adults in their prime working ages migrate to other places for seeking jobs.

In India, particularly rural to urban migration draws the attention of planners and policy makers because of the problems arising out of migration. Hence data on age, sex, marital status and the economic activity of the migrants are essential to plan programmes to solve or control the problems.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

After analysing the secondary data on migration of 1971 census by place of last residence approach in Maharashtra state and its 26 districts in this paper, we studied

certain characterstics of migrants. Such as differentials by sex, rural-urban residence, age and marital status and the economic activity. Besides the above the quantum in-migration had been analysed at the macro-and micro-levels.

From the analysis we noted that females are more mobile than males in the state and also in all districts except in Bombay which being a metropolis attracted more male migrants. Urban areas had a higher proportion of migrant population than the rural areas. Urbanized districts like Bombay, Thana, Poona and Nagpur had higher proportion of migrants than the less urbanized districts,viz., districts of Aurangabad division.

The sex ratio of the migrants was biased towards females in the State and all districts except in Bombay where reverse is the case. The reason for the former was that almost all females migrate due to marriage. The districts of Thana, Poona and Nagpur had lower sex ratios than the State's average since they were urbanized districts and hence attracted more male migrants. On the other hand, all the 5 districts of Aurangabad division had very high sex ratios and agricultural

districts like Ratnagiri, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Satara, Sangli, etc., also had high sex ratios which was obvious, because male migration was low in the above districts and the female migration was due to marriage.

Among the four streams of migration R-R stream consisted of more than half of the migrants followed by R-U, U-U and U-R streams. Females were dominated in rural-ward which was due to marriage and males were dominated in urban-ward streams, because of economic reasons, and hence the sex ratios were higher in R-R and U-R streams than in R-U and U-U streams. Similar pattern was found in all districts.

The sex ratio declined with increase in distance in the State and in all districts because mostly females migrate due to marriage in intra-district migration type. The R-R type was the largest for both sexes in the short distance type, it was still the largest for females only in the medium distance migration but lost its rank to R-U type in the long distance migration where the U-U stream also was as important as R-U stream in the state and also in all districts. However, urbanized districts had less share of R-R stream

of the total migration where the share of R-U was high.

Then we analysed the pattern of distribution of migrants by their age and marital status and duration of residence at the place of enumeration and found that the sex ratio for current migrants was lower than in all durations and also that the sex ratio was very much higher in rural areas than in the urban areas at the state as well as the the district level. However, urbanized districts had lower sex ratios than the less urbanized. We also found that the proposition of migrants in less than 25 years was greater among current migrants than in all durations in both sexes in rural and urban areas in the State as well as in all districts indicating the conomic importance of current migration.

We also found that the proportion of married increased with the length of duration in both sexes more so in females and the proportion of widowed and divorced increased with increase in duration in the State as well as in all districts.

Lastly we analysed the ecnomic activity of migrants and found that the work participation was greater among migrants than the general population of the destination in both sexes and more so in males which reflected the economic significance of male migration. Urbanized

districts had higher proposition of male workers than the less urbanized. Among females the work participation decreased with increase in distance and was the highest in R-R stream, whereas among males the work participation increased in all streams with distance.

A high proportion of females were engaged in the primary sector especially in R-R stream, whereas a considerable proportion of males were in secondary and testimony sectors also besides primary sector. In agricultural districts a high proportion of males were engaged in primary sector whereas in urbanized districts they were engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors. Females were mostly engaged in other services in Urbanward movement.

We also found that with the increase in distance the participation of workers in primary sector declined and secondary and tertiary sectors gained importance. There was a positive corelation between the extent of male migration and the level of urbanization and industrialization.

The above findings may become more sound if we have data with regard to the reasons of migration in census, and also if we have tablulation on the major

age groups of the migrant workers which might have reflected the clear picture of the economic classification of migrants.

A cross-tablulation of the place of enumeration with the place of work is not tabulated in the census though it has the information which will give us a clear picture of commutation. A three-way tables on plae of birth, place of last residence and place of enumeration can provide information on return migrants as well as on one intermediate move. If the data are available on the quantum of out-migration and its characterstics likeage, sex and marital status by duration and the economic activity, then the analysis could have been sound well because we can calculate the amount of net migration and the characterstics of net migrants.

It is necessary to test many of the hypotheses framed in this paper with the help of secondary data of other sources and also by conducting in -depth micro-level studies based on field work.

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APPENDIX I

Table 1: Proportion of Migrants to population for each sex in the districts of Maharashtra

Code No.	District	Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	G. Bombay	56.86	61.13	50.91	-	-	-	56.86	61.13	50.91
2.	Thana	39.47	35.37	44.05	27.54	19.46	36.10	60.46	61.46	59.22
3.	Kolaba	28.71	19.46	37.48	25.92	15.49	35.60	49.07	46.10	52.31
4.	Ratnagiri	28.10	16.71	37.25	26.67	14.30	36.42	43.71	40.03	47.34
5.	Nasik	38.07	27.87	48.95	35.80	22.21	49.80	44.02	41.55	46.76
6.	Dhulia	29.14	19.95	38.76	26.16	15.77	36.90	43.43	39.29	47.98
7.	Jalgaon	33.03	21.45	45.25	29.35	16.06	43.22	44.94	38.50	51.97
8.	Ahmednagar	32.18	23.14	41.64	30.03	19.89	40.51	49.45	47.83	51.33
9.	Poona	35.90	30.03	42.20	26.48	15.98	37.16	49.00	48.43	49.67
10.	Satara	35.07	21.23	48.41	32,46	16.88	47.12	52.28	47.52	57.64
11.	Sangli	22.68	15.71	30.02	17.60	9.89	25.61	44.88	40.25	50.07
12.	Sholapur	30.41	20.24	41.29	29.23	16.57	42.69	33.53	29.87	37.53
13.	Kolhapur	23.50	15.65	31.69	18.02	8.52	27.71	43.53	40.44	47.02
14.	Aurangabad	28.98	16.50	42.22	26.62	11.74	42.12	40.75	39.00	42.78

contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Parbhani	29.21	15.37	43.64	27.31	11.86	37.84	39.19	33.22	45.72
16.	Bhir	27.23	12.10	43.07	26.09	9.47	43.33	35.95	31.34	41.17
17.	Nanded	29.58	16.56	43.22	27.85	12.89	43.32	28.49	34.72	42.65
18.	Osmanabad	27.58	14.23	41.71	26.20	11.68	41.43	37.23	31.43	43.79
19.	Buldana	36.86	22.61	51.79	35.21	19.16	51.84	44.57	38.28	51.54
20.	Akola	36.25	26.48	46.63	34.76	23.40	46.67	41.07	36.21	46.46
21.	Amravathi	35.87	25.31	47.21	33.74	21.04	47.23	41.47	36.32	47.18
22.	Yeotmal	40.82	31.48	50.53	39.77	29.54	50.31	47.48	43.40	27.44
23.	Wardha	41.33	29.85	53.42	38.84	25.10	53.10	48.99	44.07	54.43
24.	Nagpur	36.39	28.99	44.42	36.02	21.84	50.96	36.70	34.85	38.76
25.	Bhandara	35.32	19.23	51.62	33.82	16.23	51.53	46.93	41.87	52.36
26.	Chandrapur	36.11	27.79	44.70	34.31	25.14	43.65	52.06	49.93	54.48

Table 2: MIGRATION STREAMS (Percentage)

Type	Males					Females					Sex Ratio
	R-R	R - U	U - R	U - U	%	R - R	R - U	U - R	U - U	%	
1. Bombay											
Short	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium	-	81.57	-	18.43	42.51	-	74.92	-	25.08	45.80	635
Long	-	61.25	-	38.75	57.51	-	51.66	-	48.34	54.20	804
2. Thana											
S	58.06	18.01	12.41	11.52	26.10	79.94	9.06	5.88	5.12	51.5	2231
M	11.07	23.80	12.36	52.77	43.3	11.78	22.86	12.78	52.58	33.0	862
L	15.71	38.52	7.94	37.83	30.6	16.39	30.57	7.36	45.68	15.5	573
3. Kolaba											
S	63.84	18.98	8.99	8.19	54.2	85.38	7.44	4.64	2.54	78.4	3051
M	19.0	9.84	44.85	26.31	36.6	27.32	10.09	36.15	26.44	18.7	1081
L	22.30	24.99	23.96	28.75	9.2	19.52	24.15	25.93	30.40	2.9	656
4. Ratnagiri											
S	58.69	18.83	14.95	7.53	48.3	87.04	6.24	5.19	1.53	81.5	4694
M	14.32	4.73	68.59	12.36	45.7	18.61	4.07	64.64	12.68	15.9	972
L	26.35	11.15	43.13	19.37	6.0	43.03	9.50	30.92	16.55	2.6	1191
5. Nasik											
S	62.02	22.03	6.82	9.13	64.9	77.65	12.78	4.92	4.65	74.8	1943
M	26.41	27.20	9.14	37.25	27.3	40.50	22.36	8.69	28.80	21.6	1336
L	15.29	34.81	7.66	42.24	7.8	24.23	24.75	7.33	43.79	3.6	777

Table 2 (contd..)

6. Dhulia											
	S	66.98	20.59	6.45	5.98	68.7	80.61	10.52	5.25	3.62	72.8	1980
	M	33.54	29.70	7.93	28.84	21.3	47.03	20.77	11.95	20.25	19.5	1713
	L	49.07	19.97	9.85	21.11	10.0	60.79	14.40	7.95	16.86	7.7	1429
7. Jalgaon												
	S	54.73	25.81	8.67	10.79	72.37	70.37	15.43	7.68	6.52	75.3	2099
	M	36.15	18.77	8.85	36.23	20.1	55.68	14.47	8.02	21.83	19.7	1983
	L	20.17	19.43	12.95	47.45	7.6	33.41	16.92	11.52	38.15	5.0	1324
8. Ahmednagar												
	S	75.47	15.07	6.65	2.81	60.3	86.00	7.11	5.43	1.46	68.9	1981
	M	60.85	12.35	14.08	12.72	34.5	71.82	9.21	8.42	10.55	29.4	1476
	L	8.97	49.19	8.32	33.52	5.2	23.20	26.77	13.89	36.14	1.7	567
9. Poona												
	S	40.50	40.10	9.45	9.95	36.5	68.24	21.10	6.11	4.55	56.0	2060
	M	12.28	36.87	7.17	43.68	41.7	22.15	31.68	7.01	39.16	33.0	1062
	L	3.11	34.30	3.33	59.26	21.8	2.10	33.25	1.98	62.67	11.0	670
10. Satara												
	S	62.28	22.55	9.05	6.12	57.4	85.16	8.17	4.87	1.82	75.9	3136
	M	31.10	14.13	33.99	20.78	35.6	54.70	11.86	18.65	14.79	21.9	1460
	L	32.62	19.63	26.78	20.97	7.0	33.83	16.28	21.99	27.90	2.2	740
11. Sangli												
	S	50.22	36.94	6.68	6.16	50.2	73.38	18.81	5.27	2.54	59.5	2155
	M	27.36	26.95	19.83	25.86	30.8	48.72	19.98	11.52	19.78	26.8	1580
	L	33.13	33.68	8.81	24.38	19.0	44.94	28.24	6.63	20.17	13.7	1315

Table 2 (contd...)

12. Sholapur											
	S	55.64	23.63	10.30	10.43	59.4	73.89	12.23	8.55	5.33	66.8	2224
	M	44.07	20.92	13.11	21.90	23.5	60.04	14.03	10.81	15.12	21.6	1817
	L	19.91	49.01	5.79	25.3	17.1	34.81	37.82	5.19	22.18	11.6	1319 [1319]
13. Kolhapur											
	S	41.62	40.55	8.73	9.10	52.8	72.58	17.12	6.09	4.21	66.5	2456
	M	19.94	27.85	17.38	34.83	24.8	40.09	19.81	13.94	26.16	18.3	1436
	L	24.44	41.45	6.31	26.00	22.4	42.62	30.37	7.16	19.85	15.2	1319
14. Aurangabad											
	S	61.97	23.83	6.68	7.52	60.9	85.61	8.19	3.50	2.70	73.9	2919
	M	38.88	24.16	8.81	28.78	32.4	62.70	11.52	9.91	15.87	24.0	1785
	L	12.27	14.89	9.12	63.72	6.7	12.08	13.39	6.78	63.75	2.1	732
15. Parbhani		64.25	23.18	4.75	7.82	69.7	83.66	9.01	3.40	3.93	75.0	
	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] x [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2919
	M	52.38	19.14	7.33	22.65	25.8	70.64	11.28	5.15	12.93	23.8	2497
	L	17.24	22.80	8.81	51.15	4.5	2.83	21.59	3.86	71.72	1.2	745
16. Bhir											
	S	64.86	24.08	6.98	4.08	70.5	88.26	6.87	3.54	1.33	73.4	3569
	M	48.98	20.86	12.24	17.92	27.1	75.93	9.05	7.40	9.05	26.0	3284
	L	18.58	19.94	20.77	40.71	2.4	17.50	14.06	12.50	55.94	0.6	874
17. Nanded											
	S	66.76	23.49	4.66	5.09	64.8	86.09	9.09	2.91	1.91	72.3	2815
	M	47.89	25.02	5.39	21.70	24.1	68.71	14.94	4.94	11.95	18.0	1878
	L	39.53	27.01	7.12	26.34	11.1	64.62	16.07	5.04	14.27	9.7	2205

Table 2 (contd...)

18. Osmanabad											
	S	62.41	24.90	5.66	7.03	71.6	83.71	9.24	4.48	2.57	73.0	2145
	M	46.78	16.23	14.42	22.57	20.5	73.26	8.27	8.66	9.81	20.5	3091
	L	42.57	27.01	10.58	19.83	7.9	69.04	13.06	7.55	10.35	6.5	2524
19. Buldana											
	S	66.98	20.34	7.35	5.33	73.6	79.76	10.03	7.06	3.15	71.4	2116
	M	47.38	17.61	12.47	22.54	22.9	67.68	11.32	8.09	12.91	26.7	2549
	L	20.08	27.63	11.33	40.95	3.5	22.24	21.90	15.84	40.02	1.9	1180
20. Akola											
	S	63.89	17.30	12.39	6.42	63.9	76.37	11.13	7.88	4.63	62.4	1622
	M	47.16	19.39	8.98	24.47	31.2	61.05	13.65	8.12	17.28	34.9	1854
	L	15.55	32.36	7.93	44.16	4.9	12.85	27.18	8.03	51.94	2.7	1661
21. Amravathi											
	S	56.54	26.89	9.16	7.41	65.0	70.38	8.44	16.29	4.89	68.4	1818
	M	36.95	20.96	10.60	31.49	24.2	51.52	10.28	16.06	22.14	25.3	1816
	L	49.35	20.40	6.13	20.40	9.8	50.82	6.50	16.72	25.96	6.3	1098
22. Yeotmal											
	S	80.09	5.51	11.73	2.67	74.3	86.04	4.32	7.72	1.92	71.6	1487
	M	59.23	9.94	14.73	16.10	22.0	68.84	9.06	10.24	11.86	25.4	1787
	L	48.03	5.90	24.42	21.65	3.7	52.56	13.16	15.57	18.71	3.0	1231

Table 2 (contd...)

23. Wardha											
	S	61.54	8.90	23.09	6.47	59.4	74.60	8.34	13.24	3.82	61.2	1755
	M	45.62	12.25	18.64	23.49	34.1	58.04	10.00	15.29	16.67	35.3	1762
	L	15.89	10.34	23.39	50.38	6.5	14.74	12.73	23.32	49.21	3.5	903
24. Nagpur											
	S	43.48	9.54	38.32	8.66	43.1	16.60	10.09	22.84	5.47	55.8	1853
	M	15.91	4.38	39.32	40.39	31.5	28.54	5.22	31.98	34.26	27.0	1225
	[illegible]											
	L	16.46	5.15	33.93	44.46	25.4	23.16	4.95	27.30	44.59	17.2	965
25. Bhandara											
	S	74.47	7.32	15.29	2.92	70.4	89.08	3.94	5.87	1.11	78.9	3013
	M	32.29	24.69	12.06	30.96	14.5	55.00	16.56	9.22	19.22	10.6	1961
	L	44.70	12.75	22.23	20.32	15.1	67.89	7.41	12.25	12.45	10.5	1882
26. Chandrapur											
	S	79.74	7.76	10.12	2.38	68.9	87.01	5.60	2.29	3.10	76.1	1747
	M	49.13	13.75	14.76	22.36	16.7	55.07	16.84	11.94	16.15	14.6	1389
	L	53.79	13.01	21.03	12.17	14.4	60.14	16.59	13.27	10.00	9.3	1015

APPENDIX II

Table 1: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN CURRENT AND ALL DURATION MIGRATION, DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA, 1971

Age group	Males				Females			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	All	<1Y	All	<1Y	All	<1Y	All	<1Y
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. G. Bombay								
0-14	-	-	11.46	28.42	-	-	16.65	33.65
15-19	-	-	8.11	15.94	-	-	7.94	13.31
20-24	-	-	14.73	20.56	-	-	13.34	18.77
25-49	-	-	53.50	29.36	-	-	48.74	24.78
50+	-	-	12.19	5.71	-	-	13.33	9.49
S.R.			597	720				
2. Thana								
0 -14	21.90	26.86	18.23	27.97	12.94	30.48	20.71	37.62
15-19	8.64	8.85	7.81	11.02	9.20	13.54	8.10	12.48
20-24	13.39	17.04	13.13	17.84	14.15	9.96	13.94	18.24
25-49	45.06	40.25	50.19	37.63	47.54	20.95	45.11	23.53
50 +	10.98	6.88	10.62	5.54	16.16	25.07	12.14	8.13
S.R.	1750	1039	782	662				
3. Kolaba								
0-14	32.56	34.31	24.96	36.28	11.87	36.95	23.04	41.51
15-19	8.23	8.27	10.16	9.40	7.38	18.60	8.36	9.87
20-24	8.55	11.98	11.59	12.83	12.52	13.41	12.60	15.38
25-49	36.54	38.22	41.49	33.96	50.48	24.71	42.40	25.54
50 +	13.63	7.16	11.78	7.53	17.73	6.30	13.59	7.55
S.R.	2475	816	1040	762				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Ratnagiri								
0-14	34.96	32.63	26.27	32.93	10.71	38.91	20.20	57.72
15-19	8.71	5.98	11.90	7.10	5.08	13.23	8.58	7.72
20-24	9.54	18.95	11.62	14.95	10.39	15.35	10.75	13.42
25-49	29.51	33.34	38.14	35.50	52.63	25.69	43.86	18.46
50 +	17.23	9.07	19.92	9.51	21.16	6.82	16.61	2.68
S.R.	3229	934	1199	450				
5. Nasik								
0-14	39.58	48.42	23.63	29.59	18.98	55.51	21.08	42.79
15-19	9.20	9.39	9.44	7.60	8.81	9.98	9.62	12.82
20-24	8.04	9.90	11.02	14.66	11.20	8.46	12.13	13.90
25-49	33.41	27.13	42.75	42.31	44.91	18.22	42.76	21.94
50 +	9.68	5.12	13.14	5.67	16.09	7.83	14.39	8.42
S.R.	2139	953	1018	705				
6. Dhulia								
0-14	33.35	45.32	26.39	40.23	18.49	64.94	20.98	46.31
15-19	8.63	8.20	13.41	9.70	9.19	8.54	9.67	12.08
20-24	7.43	9.69	11.88	15.61	12.72	7.92	12.11	12.25
25-49	35.48	30.66	34.73	27.85	44.02	14.70	42.49	22.48
50 +	15.11	6.13	13.58	6.61	15.58	3.90	14.75	6.88
S.R.	2262	1872	1108	858				
7. Jalgaon								
0-14	34.38	38.77	27.72	39.29	12.90	43.09	19.19	43.28
15-19	9.52	6.47	9.79	7.23	8.74	12.19	9.39	14.09
20-24	6.79	6.46	9.14	11.82	11.13	10.45	12.04	13.62
25-49	36.58	41.36	38.11	34.61	47.89	24.32	43.53	19.46
50 +	12.71	6.94	15.24	7.05	19.32	9.95	15.84	9.55
S.R.	2578	951	1238	918				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Ahmednagar								
0-14	35.52	28.00	21.29	21.48	18.65	42.59	20.60	40.16
15-19	9.06	5.72	13.60	23.83	10.21	10.86	9.67	13.66
20-24	9.42	7.94	14.68	21.91	12.35	10.96	12.88	13.55
25-49	35.30	52.66	38.58	29.56	42.77	26.52	43.02	26.03
50+	10.63	5.68	11.85	3.22	16.02	9.07	13.82	6.60
S.R.	1970	1114	929	464				
9. Poona								
0-14	35.48	42.70	18.29	26.40	15.29	41.24	18.76	39.28
15-19	9.00	8.39	9.22	12.13	8.85	14.21	9.13	12.66
20-24	9.92	8.80	12.94	20.92	12.68	12.56	13.32	17.13
25-49	33.58	32.40	45.18	34.76	46.28	24.08	43.97	22.51
50 +	12.00	7.71	14.35	5.75	16.89	7.91	14.80	8.31
S.R.	2278	907	891	676				
10. Stata								
0-14	37.80	40.17	29.35	32.54	13.26	41.77	22.51	39.82
15-19	10.10	7.14	12.42	10.63	9.93	15.02	9.51	14.87
20-24	8.07	8.31	13.17	17.75	11.69	12.80	12.12	14.30
25-49	30.92	36.01	33.85	34.08	46.56	23.69	41.10	23.46
50 +	13.10	7.57	11.21	5.00	18.56	6.72	14.76	7.55
S.R.	2965	997	1073	615				
11. Sangli								
0-14	37.52	41.84	22.41	31.21	14.91	42.03	20.17	40.33
15-19	9.34	7.67	11.65	10.06	11.77	13.99	10.19	11.79
20-24	8.36	9.53	12.89	13.90	13.81	12.22	12.83	12.71
25-49	32.97	32.89	38.99	35.46	43.28	25.91	42.21	23.20
50 +	11.78	8.07	12.76	7.37	16.21	6.00	14.60	11.97
S.R.	2490	1046	1111	770				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Sholapur								
0-14	35.41	42.47	21.88	37.24	14.22	43.18	17.18	40.12
15-19	9.31	7.41	10.66	10.29	9.84	14.14	9.41	18.63
20-24	7.50	8.44	10.61	13.52	13.16	11.95	11.93	11.80
25-49	34.46	34.85	38.09	29.87	45.68	24.12	44.67	22.11
50 +	13.30	6.78	18.74	9.08	17.10	6.61	16.80	8.32
S.R.	2422	1018	1149	812				
13. Kolhapur								
0-14	36.23	40.38	22.66	35.42	10.35	36.52	19.98	38.19
15-19	9.85	9.17	10.88	10.65	8.40	14.36	8.75	14.00
20-24	10.05	12.48	13.38	14.29	16.01	12.55	12.84	14.10
25-49	34.09	31.40	40.03	34.15	48.55	29.90	43.96	26.88
50 +	9.52	6.57	13.04	5.49	16.69	7.67	14.47	6.83
S.R.	3184	1042	1031	755				
14. Aurangabad								
0.14	31.83	38.52	22.12	22.70	12.35	41.98	20.53	36.86
15-19	7.81	6.08	14.01	14.43	9.96	13.58	11.06	15.57
20-24	8.00	9.85	17.39	27.72	14.05	10.26	14.34	14.48
25-49	37.06	30.98	36.20	29.56	44.44	20.56	41.73	24.94
50 +	15.28	14.52	10.26	5.52	19.17	13.54	12.32	8.15
S.R.	3446	1311	943	581				
15. Parbhani								
0-14	30.74	45.90	26.57	37.67	11.64	32.86	18.03	40.46
15-19	8.16	7.08	11.70	13.71	12.55	15.17	9.46	16.76
20-24	9.23	7.57	11.01	11.52	15.88	12.59	13.43	13.43
25-49	38.15	31.11	38.93	29.96	43.37	25.43	44.55	21.89
50 +	13.69	8.34	11.78	7.14	16.56	13.95	14.50	7.46
S.R.	3534	1141	1259	695				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Bhir								
0-14	35.90	47.60	25.24	31.46	10.62	33.64	17.84	40.14
15-19	7.66	7.05	16.42	19.03	11.80	11.36	10.19	13.27
20-24	7.37	7.52	12.99	10.00	17.24	14.71	13.62	11.90
25-49	36.65	31.55	35.17	31.46	43.86	24.77	44.89	24.83
50 +	12.34	6.28	10.18	8.05	16.46	15.52	13.46	9.86
S.R.	4408	1433	1163	717				
17. Nanded								
0-14	31.95	51.35	21.14	30.79	10.97	44.74	17.01	38.10
15-19	7.71	5.97	12.10	14.21	9.55	14.15	10.23	12.31
20-24	7.21	8.00	12.72	13.55	14.48	12.91	13.73	13.48
25-49	39.66	27.14	40.77	34.08	47.03	17.33	43.85	26.62
50 +	14.42	7.54	13.25	7.37	17.97	10.87	15.15	9.49
S.R.	3249	1274	1106	791				
18. Osmanabad								
0-14	35.71	46.66	25.55	46.66	10.72	44.79	17.90	44.79
15-19	7.31	8.21	13.98	8.21	9.43	13.61	10.29	13.62
20-24	7.26	11.19	14.12	11.19	13.94	12.63	14.54	12.62
25-49	35.91	25.00	35.76	25.00	43.84	21.52	43.30	21.52
50 +	13.76	8.94	10.59	8.94	16.43	7.45	13.84	7.45
S.R.	3581	1187	1234	1187				
19. Buldana								
0-14	32.13	49.11	25.23	38.26	14.09	44.36	18.23	40.25
15-19	9.78	15.43	13.99	17.22	8.82	16.52	8.75	13.51
20-24	7.22	6.76	9.81	12.04	10.94	11.15	11.88	13.92
25-49	35.12	23.72	35.63	26.61	46.52	17.24	43.63	20.87
50 +	15.72	4.98	15.33	5.87	19.63	10.73	17.51	11.45
S.R.	2612	2116	1216	717				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20. Akola								
0-14	33.24	43.84	22.37	33.14	11.45	36.95	17.86	42.70
15-19	9.72	9.63	10.66	12.58	7.90	11.16	8.41	12.76
20-24	7.69	8.89	10.55	11.74	13.12	14.95	12.45	13.89
25-49	32.83	27.27	39.95	35.16	47.79	22.47	44.57	22.12
50 +	16.51	10.23	16.45	7.38	19.74	14.47	16.70	8.53
S.R.	1903	892	1156	815				
21 Amravathi								
0-44	26.38	38.58	21.51	33.05	13.15	44.65	16.02	38.59
15-19	7.98	8.96	11.14	13.45	6.75	12.31	8.55	14.81
20-24	7.67	9.65	11.32	13.87	11.72	11.73	12.31	14.37
25-49	37.26	31.43	39.33	32.21	48.68	20.74	45.17	21.69
50 +	20.71	11.38	16.70	7.42	19.69	10.57	17.95	10.54
S.R.	2116	960	1172	804				
22. Yeotmal								
0-14	24.96	46.07	23.23	34.03	16.55	47.70	19.10	40.44
15-19	7.12	6.92	12.86	17.51	7.54	10.83	8.56	14.60
20-24	8.75	8.73	10.86	13.02	12.43	10.67	13.04	14.89
25-49	40.89	29.72	37.48	29.65	44.65	22.56	42.03	21.67
50 +	18.28	8.56	15.57	5.79	18.83	8.24	17.27	8.96
S.R.	1651	1032	1088	749				0
23. Wardha								
0-14	27.79	55.63	21.46	33.22	13.46	37.72	16.81	36.76
15-19	7.42	5.92	10.47	14.52	6.62	11.98	8.80	18.24
20-24	7.60	6.06	10.82	14.75	10.89	13.37	11.44	15.91
25-49	37.68	25.35	39.66	31.36	50.68	24.40	44.84	20.45
50 +	19.47	7.04	17.58	6.15	18.35	11.53	1.81	8.64
S.R.	2037	941	1119	847				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24. Nagpur								
0-14	26.24	37.18	15.02	26.48	11.00	26.96	13.98	38.25
15-19	8.18	10.10	8.85	13.43	9;96	18.47	8.06	13.16
20-24	9.84	10.97	12.03	18.81	14.00	17.99	12.18	13.67
25-49	39.02	35.87	45.96	34.16	44.71	24.23	47.35	23.73
50 +	16.70	5.88	18.13	7.08	20.60	12.31	18.42	10.19
S.R.	2216	1299	1000	727				
25. Bhandara								
0-14	30.96	42.38	19.32	29.59	7.57	35.83	15.25	36.17
15-19	8.75	7.79	10.04	13.01	8.22	11.42	8.04	13.65
20-24	11.14	9.44	10.51	16.30	12.79	14.92	12.80	15.25
25-49	31.62	34.07	44.57	34.25	50.45	28.88	46.75	25.00
50 +	17.51	6.32	15.55	6.85	20.97	8.95	10.96	9.93
S.R.	3156	1056	1166	773				
26. Chandrapur								
0-14	25.25	40.92	22.35	30.77	17.00	41.14	21.38	38.83
15-19	7.13	8.00	10.04	11.49	9.74	13.41	8.94	13.47
20-24	8.15	9.96	12.57	18.21	14.04	11.74	13.95	16.50
25-49	43.99	33.66	43.77	33.69	48.16	30.86	41.04	24.39
50 +	15.48	7.46	11.25	5.84	11.06	2.85	14.69	6.80
S.R.	1703	933	958	729				

APPENDIX II

Table 2: DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY MARITAL STATUS IN EACH SEX BY RURAL URBAN RESIDENCE AND DURATION

Duration	Type of Migration	R			U		
		NM	M	W & D	NM	M	W & D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. G. Bombay							
All	Males						
	S						
	M				36.94	61.34	1.60
	L				34.63	63.46	1.69
	Females						
	S						
	M				25.36	62.63	11.98
	L				26.97	63.40	9.59
<1y	Males						
	S						
	M				66.59	31.93	1.41
	L				57.85	40.90	1.20
	Females						
	S						
	M				42.30	48.94	8.73
	L				41.51	50.51	7.97
2. Thana All	Males						
	S	39.69	56.59	3.72	46.73	51.37	1.85
	M	44.13	54.13	1.74	44.77	53.65	1.53
	L	31.54	67.06	1.40	36.85	61.43	1.69
	Females						
	S	11.37	76.64	11.99	28.08	61.28	10.64
	M	31.16	60.81	8.03	32.43	58.68	8.89
	L	27.09	65.72	7.19	28.64	64.37	6.97
<1y	Males						
	S	52.61	44.65	2.74	53.47	44.40	2.00
	M	44.33	53.73	1.94	31.54	67.06	1.40
	L	31.27	66.48	2.25	51.22	47.23	1.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Females						
	S	26.48	69.97	4.55	44.98	48.14	6.88
	M	45.28	49.28	5.44	44.24	48.70	6.99
	L	37.23	58.39	4.38	41.64	53.14	5.23
3. Kolaba							
All	Males						
	S	49.13	47.50	3.31	49.69	47.63	2.30
	M	46.28	50.31	2.91	52.80	44.70	2.46
	L	38.88	59.25	1.16	40.71	57.43	1.77
	Females S	10.05	75.13	14.76	28.32	56.94	13.06
	M	26.76	62.39	10.67	33.53	56.11	10.36
	L	33.34	60.06	6.60	30.48	60.43	9.09
<1¼	Males						
	S	58.79	38.98	2.23	58.68	38.84	1.10
	M	47.17	51.38	1.45	62.79	34.24	2.97
	L	41.54	58.46	-	57.00	42.00	1.00
	Females						
	S	40.03	53.37	6.60	50.37	41.85	7.78
	M	41.04	52.73	6.23	44.69	48.05	7.76
	L	40.00	54.55	5.45	50.00	43.10	6.90
4. Ratnagiri							
All	Males						
	S	59.58	37.65	2.71	55.13	42.74	2.10
	M	46.87	49.65	3.42	52.18	46.08	1.74
	L	43.27	53.04	3.69	48.91	40.09	2.00
	Females						
	S	7.98	71.28	20.72	26.10	16.22	1.76
	M	43.57	45.96	10.45	40.49	50.39	9.12
	L	26.40	59.95	13.65	28.62	59.39	11.99
<1¼	Males						
	S	60.09	37.24	2.56	64.45	34.55	1.00
	M	47.84	50.48	1.68	49.49	47.80	2.71
	L	42.53	56.07	1.40	50.85	47.46	1.69
	Females						
	S	38.12	52.63	9.25	68.33	26.67	5.00
	M	53.74	40.80	5.46	66.22	29.73	4.05
	L	39.74	53.85	6.41	53.33	40.00	6.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Nasik	All	Males					
		S	52.56	45.07	2.30	45.27	52.48	2.16
		M	54.88	42.73	2.33	45.02	52.66	2.26
		L	36.79	58.36	4.52	37.43	60.04	2.45
		Females						
		S	18.55	70.49	10.94	24.71	62.90	12.36
		M	23.12	65.61	11.20	26.21	62.14	11.65
		L	18.38	74.61	6.23	26.26	64.70	9.04
	<1%	Males						
		S	68.64	26.43	4.86	55.63	42.89	1.37
		M	59.15	38.96	1.74	58.78	39.18	2.04
		L	42.06	56.07	0.93	52.99	45.02	1.99
		Females						
		S	54.45	38.45	7.03	45.39	48.70	5.91
		M	51.23	39.77	8.84	47.84	43.39	8.62
		L	49.25	46.27	4.48	39.30	56.65	4.05
6. Dhulia	All	Males						
		S	46.15	50.80	2.95	53.25	44.72	1.91
		M	47.41	48.44	4.01	45.76	51.45	2.64
		L	37.06	60.71	2.03	43.66	52.84	3.50
		Females						
		S	20.73	68.08	11.19	27.89	60.64	11.47
		M	11.30	75.20	13.50	22.69	65.51	11.80
		L	24.90	67.60	7.50	22.57	66.67	10.63
	<1%	Males						
		S	59.10	37.50	3.28	56.47	41.64	1.89
		M	52.76	42.53	4.33	59.79	38.11	2.64
		L	50.86	48.14	-	62.14	34.95	2.91
		Females						
		S	69.26	27.23	3.51	50.86	43.64	5.50
		M	45.54	49.77	4.69	46.38	45.96	7.66
		L	60.49	37.07	2.44	45.59	50.00	4.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Jalgaon							
All	Males						
	S	45.66	51.41	2.89	45.66	51.56	2.75
	M	53.21	44.58	2.21	48.84	49.09	2.25
	L	44.39	54.74	2.46	44.72	52.54	2.62
	Females						
	S	13.44	71.44	15.12	22.24	64.96	12.77
	M	12.54	75.83	11.61	24.13	66.67	9.20
	L	17.69	70.39	11.92	23.39	67.03	9.54
<1¼	Males						
	S	45.16	52.66	2.17	61.59	35.87	2.54
	M	59.06	39.20	1.74	56.25	42.45	1.30
	L	61.00	36.00	3.00	50.26	47.69	1.54
	Females						
	S	54.19	39.24	6.57	45.69	43.94	10.37
	M	44.47	50.62	4.91	47.03	47.31	5.66
	L	51.09	41.30	7.61	44.37	50.99	4.64
8. Ahmednagar							
All	Males						
	S	51.24	46.39	2.29	49.62	47.48	2.78
	M	45.86	51.38	2.64	46.08	51.27	2.52
	L	39.36	59.04	1.60	45.08	53.55	1.25
	Females						
	S	17.55	71.00	11.38	26.56	60.66	12.76
	M	19.77	69.08	11.13	25.64	63.22	11.24
	L	17.63	79.66	2.71	28.16	61.14	10.70
<1¼	Males						
	S	35.43	63.45	1.12	61.73	35.84	2.43
	M	41.41	57.16	1.43	54.21	43.55	2.24
	L	44.19	53.49	2.32	55.07	44.82	0.11
	Females						
	S	44.46	47.18	8.08	46.61	47.49	5.90
	M	41.09	52.72	6.14	44.98	49.28	5.74
	L	33.33	66.67	-	38.64	53.41	7.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Poona	All	Males					
		S	49.09	48.06	2.44	41.29	55.86	2.74
		M	44.15	53.07	2.48	43.95	53.67	2.21
		L	44.51	52.29	1.68	41.12	56.67	2.06
		Females						
		S	11.84	75.37	12.52	21.59	64.02	14.39
		M	19.96	68.46	11.43	26.80	61.82	11.31
		L	24.56	68.42	7.02	29.57	60.34	10.01
	<1¼	Males						
		S	63.20	35.20	1.16	55.99	42.42	1.59
		M	48.58	49.83	1.48	60.41	37.62	1.70
		L	46.09	51.56	1.56	54.07	44.74	1.14
		Females S	43.39	48.22	8.05	41.14	50.49	8.25
		M	49.03	53.41	6.43	45.98	46.10	7.86
		L	31.11	66.67	2.22	43.72	50.86	5.42
10. Satara								
	All	Males						
		S	62.09	35,42	2.48	56.55	41.86	1.46
		M	45.90	51.78	2.29	55.83	42.89	1.28
		L	43.74	55.73	0.53	50.96	47.89	1.15
		Females						
		S	11.16	72.62	16.22	25.54	60.74	13.72
		M	25.60	67.45	9.95	30.22	60.41	9.37
		L	36.64	57.25	6.11	32.54	59.06	8.40
	<1¼	Males						
		S	64.98	32.82	2.20	63.50	35.48	1.02
		M	45.69	51.76	1.66	57.63	41.25	1.12
		L	43.27	56.73	-	55.83	42.23	1.94
		Females						
		S	41.00	50.42	8.58	48.50	43.87	7.63
		M	44.10	51.06	4.84	43.95	50.59	5.46
		L	47.03	50.99	1.98	32.54	59.06	8.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Sangli							
All	Males						
	S	57.75	40.18	2.07	49.81	48.49	1.62
	M	51.03	46.47	2.50	50.60	47.54	1.81
	L	46.55	50.81	2.44	44.42	53.21	2.32
	Females						
	S	11.78	76.24	11.98	23.06	63.45	13.49
	M	16.90	71.54	11.56	29.28	60.28	10.42
	L	19.36	69.29	11.35	24.68	63.36	11.93
<1¼	Males						
	S	64.38	33.99	1.63	60.07	38.91	1.02
	M	54.88	43.80	1.32	51.75	47.20	1.05
	L	43.31	55.51	1.18	63.41	36.59	-
	Females						
	S	36.19	57.62	6.19	47.52	38.12	14.36
	M	41.62	51.79	6.59	46.47	42.74	10.79
	L	41.47	54.38	4.15	44.90	45.92	9.18
12. Sholapur							
All	Males						
	S	52.86	44.42	2.63	47.02	50.19	2.72
	M	46.15	51.36	2.35	49.94	47.24	2.73
	L	43.00	52.40	4.49	31.21	64.70	3.97
	Females						
	S	11.64	74.77	13.52	22.56	64.39	13.05
	M	13.64	72.94	13.31	24.84	63.14	12.00
	L	13.45	72.21	14.19	16.09	68.69	15.22
<1¼	Males						
	S	62.03	34.96	3.01	63.32	34.63	2.05
	M	43.93	53.88	2.05	63.16	35.09	1.75
	L	57.64	39.41	2.95	53.02	41.86	5.12
	Females						
	S	44.55	49.51	5.94	45.30	47.24	7.46
	M	33.08	61.03	5.59	48.88	42.16	8.96
	L	37.42	57.06	5.52	41.14	49.72	9.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Kolhapur							
All	Males						
	S	53.10	44.45	2.43	47.27	50.63	1.98
	M	56.54	41.79	1.67	52.43	45.87	1.60
	L	53.85	42.49	3.66	45.15	53.02	1.75
	Females						
	S	9.28	76.99	13.71	22.54	63.15	14.31
	M	17.39	69.04	13.57	29.48	61.98	8.54
	L	16.15	73.20	10.61	24.62	62.86	12.52
<1%	Males						
	S	67.97	31.35	0.69	63.56	35.79	0.65
	M	49.51	49.12	1.37	58.52	38.77	2.22
	L	53.47	44.55	1.98	58.65	39.75	1.60
	Females						
	S	38.70	52.35	8.95	41.28	49.54	9.18
	M	42.29	51.40	6.31	41.80	51.70	6.50
	L	45.32	49.44	5.24	40.66	51.46	7.88
14. Aurangabad							
All	Males						
	S	44.39	52.74	2.78	50.29	47.93	1.78
	M	37.78	59.62	2.24	55.77	42.26	1.93
	L	34.45	61.76	3.36	46.36	51.68	1.96
	Females						
	S	9.55	76.77	13.66	23.05	64.90	12.03
	M	13.97	74.08	11.91	27.55	64.62	7.79
	L	28.20	66.67	5.13	27.47	63.37	9.16
<1%	Males						
	S	57.91	40.45	1.64	61.40	36.76	1.84
	M	39.42	58.70	1.88	57.17	41.22	1.61
	L	37.50	61.72	0.78	55.34	43.56	1.10
	Females						
	S	39.21	49.79	10.94	45.43	47.26	7.31
	M	44.76	45.62	9.33	37.34	54.99	7.67
	L	52.31	46.15	1.54	39.00	56.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Parbhani							
All	Males						
	S	41.96	53.33	4.60	46.96	50.35	2.63
	M	44.67	51.52	3.76	50.97	47.60	1.39
	L	23.53	68.38	8.09	41.29	56.03	1.79
	Females						
	S	8.02	77.84	14.11	18.75	68.57	12.64
	M	10.95	75.62	13.33	20.10	68.72	11.75
	L	21.88	71.87	6.25	27.06	61.54	11.40
<1¼	Males						
	S	59.34	36.92	3.63	60.48	37.33	2.19
	M	54.43	43.46	1.90	63.45	35.17	1.38
	L	35.29	64.71	-	53.25	45.45	1.30
	Females						
	S	29.15	58.04	12.81	45.07	47.04	7.89
	M	26.56	64.11	9.13	39.91	52.36	7.73
	L	42.86	57.14	-	37.07	59.19	3.74
16. Bhir							
All	Males						
	S	46.28	49.68	3.98	53.38	44.85	1.77
	M	48.92	46.60	4.40	52.13	45.67	2.13
	L	27.03	71.62	1.35	42.41	52.68	4.91
	Females						
	S	9.43	79.33	11.24	20.37	68.07	11.54
	M	9.55	77.35	13.10	19.11	71.70	9.19
	L	24.49	63.27	12.24	25.65	70.00	4.35
<1¼	Males						
	S	58.52	38.44	3.04	56,98	41.08	1.94
	M	59.60	36.42	3.64	62.14	37.14	0.72
	L	36.11	63.89	-	25.00	66.67	8.33
	Females						
	S	33.87	55.12	11.01	42.36	51.39	6.25
	M	33.60	57.33	9.07	49.23	44.62	6.15
	L	46.67	46.67	6.66	35.00	55.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Nanded							
All	Males						
	S	42.89	53.39	3.44	43.67	54.79	1.49
	M	39.99	56.66	3.28	44.42	52.80	1.24
	L	38.88	55.85	5.27	38.67	59.54	1.79
	Females						
	S	10.13	78.32	11.49	17.87	68.97	13.16
	M	11.93	74.23	13.74	23.06	67.09	9.78
	L	14.16	70.37	15.42	16.16	70.41	13.43
≤1%	Males						
	S	60.47	37.84	1.35	53.89	44.81	1.30
	M	56.78	41.21	2.01	55.38	43.08	1.54
	L	61.36	36.36	2.28	56.64	39.82	3.54
	Females						
	S	45.05	48.13	6.44	41.87	51.21	6.92
	M	34.92	55.56	9.52	36.86	54.66	8.48
	L	37.80	54.88	7.32	36.00	53.33	10.67
18. Osmanabad							
All	Males						
	S	48.71	47.65	3.48	52.15	46.28	1.57
	M	46.49	49.09	4.21	49.72	48.62	1.66
	L	43.61	50.31	5.87	49.47	48.54	1.75
	Females						
	S	8.17	80.00	11.77	19.23	70.74	10.03
	M	8.77	79.17	12.01	22.73	68.19	9.08
	L	6.28	76.31	17.23	16.99	72.27	10.74
≤1%	Males						
	S	59.05	36.84	3.47	58.46	40.80	0.74
	M	54.94	42.49	1.72	49.50	48.50	2.00
	L	44.87	51.28	3.85	62.75	35.29	1.96
	Females						
	S	43.08	50.17	6.41	44.84	51.60	3.56
	M	37.46	56.35	5.86	49.12	42.11	8.77
	L	47.46	49.15	3.39	42.23	53.33	4.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Buldana	All	Males					
		S	45.01	49.47	5.40	50.93	44.54	3.51
		M	47.68	46.72	5.40	48.85	47.24	3.91
		L	39.24	54.43	6.33	33.62	60.09	6.29
		Females						
		S	13.34	70.52	16.11	22.77	61.98	15.23
		M	13.83	70.90	15.25	22.26	65.24	11.97
		L	23.38	59.74	16.02	16.31	64.82	18.87
	<1%	Males						
		S	70.56	26.39	2.87	67.74	29.85	2.42
		M	56.91	40.33	1.66	63.77	33.62	2.61
		L	22.73	77.27	-	46.30	48.15	5.55
		Females						
		S	43.16	48.02	8.74	45.77	43.78	10.20
		M	40.16	53.28	6.56	43.75	47.92	8.33
		L	45.16	45.16	9;68	47.62	42.86	9.52
20. Akola	All	Males						
		S	45.28	49.52	5.20	46.12	49.30	4.56
		M	49.06	44.39	6.55	45.06	51.31	3.40
		L	33.33	58.23	8.44	31.79	62.29	5.92
		Females						
		S	12.44	70.85	16.71	22.52	64.07	13.41
		M	12.09	74.65	13.26	22.41	66.13	11.46
		L	15.38	64.62	20.00	19.09	65.64	15.27
	<1%	Males						
		S	57.29	39.19	3.52	62.74	33.46	3.80
		M	59.69	34.55	5.76	53.41	44.38	2.21
		L	34.67	64.00	1.33	54.47	39.03	6.50
		Females						
		S	36.98	51.73	11.29	49.27	42.68	8.05
		M	38.96	50.19	10.05	46.82	45.17	8.01
		L	40.00	53.33	6.67	40.28	50.00	9.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Amravathi							
All	Males						
	S	39.87	53.64	6.45	46.37	49.10	4.47
	M	44.69	48.37	6.81	50.67	45.69	3.61
	L	35.94	58.78	4.91	32.81	61.38	5.75
	Females						
	S	14.50	70.30	15.20	20.56	65.02	14.42
	M	13.77	70.42	15.79	23.20	65.58	11.20
	L	20.50	66.24	13.26	17.45	65.95	16.54
<14	Males						
	S	56.29	38.48	4.50	65.83	31.79	2.38
	M	56.23	39.82	3.65	58.17	39.08	2.75
	L	45.65	52.17	1.63	50.92	42.33	6.75
	Females						
	S	43.44	46.42	10.14	44.83	46.41	8.76
	M	13.77	70.42	15.79	46.44	44.56	9.00
	L	50.39	43.31	6.30	42.11	47.37	10.52
22. Yeotmal							
All	Males						
	S	36.49	58.16	5.35	49.52	47.06	3.40
	M	40.29	54.08	5.63	49.81	46.25	3.92
	L	32.91	56.84	10.04	28.17	64.39	7.44
	Females						
	S	17.78	67.76	14.44	24.55	61.02	14.43
	M	15.82	68.92	15.24	23.42	64.33	12.25
	L	12.86	68.10	19.02	14.88	66.04	19.08
<14	Males						
	S	59.31	36.72	3.97	69.94	27.81	2.25
	M	62.53	33.89	3.58	60.88	35.26	3.86
	L	39.81	54.37	4.85	51.67	45.00	3.33
	Females						
	S	48.81	42.75	8.36	46.28	45.74	7.98
	M	38.57	51.43	10.00	46.55	46.54	6.91
	L	30.23	67.44	2.33	38.24	58.82	2.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23. Wardha	All	Males					
		S	41.38	52.32	6.28	45.96	50.59	3.45
		M	46.00	49.02	4.98	45.69	50.25	4.03
		L	41.95	49.27	8.78	34.50	60.87	4.54
		Females						
		S	15.09	72.57	12.29	22.76	61.49	15.73
		M	13.65	68.90	17.41	21.71	65.02	13.27
		L	30.73	54.69	14.58	22.54	63.09	14.37
	<1%	Males						
		S	67.55	28.33	4.12	64.16	32.72	3.12
		M	69.14	27.73	3.13	60.11	37.89	1.71
		L	51.22	46.34	2.44	51.22	47.15	1.63
		Females						
		S	43.63	47.06	8.33	45.04	43.97	10.99
		M	34.02	53.53	12.45	21.71	65.02	13.27
		L	26.32	73.68	-	43.62	53.19	3.19
24. Nagpur								
	All	Males						
		S	42.59	52.38	4.97	34.19	61.56	4.22
		M	41.71	54.34	3.95	41.17	55.61	3.19
		L	39.72	56.84	3.44	38.74	57.76	3.45
		Females						
		S	11.28	75.06	13.66	13.91	68.95	17.14
		M	13.65	71.56	14.79	22.48	64.20	13.32
		L	21.25	68.10	10.60	24.71	63.72	11.54
	<1%	Males						
		S	63.10	34.19	2.58	61.84	35.67	2.46
		M	56.28	42.15	1.57	57.77	40.34	1.89
		L	38.07	59.93	2.00	54.84	43.02	1.94
		Females						
		S	28.82	63.54	7.58	42.15	46.03	11.82
		M	33.43	56.01	10.56	43.61	49.14	7.25
		L	40.46	54.38	4.90	46.82	47.53	5.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. Bhandara							
All	Males						
	S	46.06	50.87	3.07	39.42	56.66	3.92
	M	42.94	49.92	7.14	43.72	52.88	3.40
	L	46.74	48.66	4.60	35.20	60.73	4.07
	Females						
	S	8.08	77.42	14.46	16.88	68.82	14.30
	M	12.32	72.16	15.49	23.48	63.13	13.44
	L	24.53	57.91	17.06	20.74	66.57	12.69
<1%	Males						
	S	55.11	42.61	2.28	54.29	42.34	3.37
	M	70.43	29.03	0.54	60.73	36.13	3.14
	L	53.29	42.82	3.89	47.40	44.81	7.71
	Females						
	S	37.78	54.02	8.03	38.49	53.17	8.34
	M	48.51	46.81	4.68	45.41	46.49	8.10
	L	25.44	65.79	8.77	38.89	50.79	10.32
26. Chandrapur							
All	Males						
	S	36.32	62.41	1.27	47.49	48.98	3.53
	M	44.27	54.24	1.44	47.43	49.87	2.66
	L	40.82	56.75	2.43	37.52	58.73	3.71
	Females						
	S	17.05	81.94	1.01	24.77	61.38	13.85
	M	17.73	80.61	1.66	28.73	59.64	11.63
	L	20.89	75.20	3.80	24.64	65.19	10.17
<1%	Males						
	S	57.27	40.20	2.53	58.22	39.23	2.55
	M	60.07	36.18	3.41	60.27	37.57	2.16
	L	55.15	43.50	1.35	55.50	38.28	6.22
	Females						
	S	44.99	50.21	4.80	47.87	45.75	6.38
	M	46.61	50.20	3.19	43.06	47.22	9.72
	L	32.37	62.04	5.59	37.74	57.23	5.03

APPENDIX III

Table 1: PROPORTION OF WORKERS AMONG MIGRANTS AND POPULATION

	District	Males		Females	
		M	P	M	P
1.	G. Bombay	76.66	57.66	9.27	7.72
2.	Thana	70.29	54.22	22.71	18.61
3.	Kolaba	60.40	48.99	33.23	23.47
4.	Ratnagiri	53.18	43.54	39.79	28.18
5.	Nasik	58.14	51.23	32.13	23.71
6.	Dhulia	58.05	56.98	24.89	19.76
7.	Jalgaon	55.98	49.20	29.40	22.28
8.	Ahmednagar	58.95	50.87	28.56	19.26
9.	Poona	62.18	49.39	18.84	14.64
10.	Satara	53.42	46.62	23.55	16.60
11.	Sangli	56.77	50.42	15.14	10.72
12.	Sholapur	58.52	51.47	21.16	14.63
13.	Kolhapur	60.46	51.48	21.00	15.77
14.	Aurangabad	57.88	52.06	33.36	21.18
15.	Parbhani	59.87	54.07	31.10	20.06
16.	Bhir	54.04	52.05	26.34	17.60
17.	Nanded	63.43	53.04	26.08	17.34
18.	Osmanabad	57.29	51.34	20.69	15.20
19.	Buldana	60.01	52.52	42.69	30.94
20.	Akola	63.04	52.16	35.36	27.01
21.	Amravathi	63.48	51.85	34.38	24.10
22.	Yeotmal	68.51	54.13	41.52	30.11
23.	Wardha	63.15	51.77	35.17	25.75
24.	Nagpur	67.15	50.01	29.41	19.72
25.	Bhandara	67.62	55.01	55.14	38.53
26.	Chandrapur	70.75	55.12	39.93	25.46

M: Migrants P: Population

APPENDIX III

Table 2: PROPORTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS BY STREAMS

Stream	Males			Females		
	S	M	L	S	M	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bombay						
R-U	-	76.23	80.50	-	8.89	8.82
U-U	-	66.66	73.91	-	11.72	9.44
2. Thana						
R-R	70.29	69.80	76.59	42.27	21.04	17.83
R-R	64.66	71.08	76.43	18.74	9.03	10.41
R-U	62.66	68.72	81.52	12.70	6.59	6.76
U-U	56.97	62.34	71.61	11.64	9.75	7.22
3. Kolaba						
R-R	59.81	60.18	80.26	41.12	28.15	35.88
U-R	58.10	59.13	70.61	22.01	20.82	29.31
R-U	62.48	62.55	80.04	13.20	9.44	7.40
U-U	58.38	56.20	73.47	10.59	7.90	4.90
4. Ratnagiri						
R-R	49.30	65.38	63.68	47.67	40.25	38.24
U-R	53.81	51.20	66.32	21.36	20.69	22.63
R-U	53.08	67.61	64.65	14.11	10.53	10.45
U-U	53.45	47.89	63.08	12.43	8.28	9.43
5. Nasik						
R-R	56.10	55.85	73.05	42.44	34.48	49.69
U-R	45.21	50.91	64.82	21.98	18.34	14.19
R-U	63.06	79.92	70.92	10.41	7.11	7.11
U-U	54.99	68.60	68.60	8.30	6.63	6.63
6. Dhulia						
R-R	61.88	57.11	74.91	31.41	22.68	30.36
U-R	50.95	51.94	57.32	15.73	12.40	14.29
R-U	48.57	57.36	61.80	12.98	8.08	9.64
U-U	45.39	50.46	59.74	7.91	7.52	3.49
7. Jalgaon						
R-R	58.13	54.45	59.09	38.31	30.75	40.67
U-R	50.55	46.83	46.46	29.97	46.59	21.43
R-U	56.86	52.99	66.67	15.16	8.20	8.31
U-U	49.68	52.38	56.10	9.53	6.33	4.65
8. Ahmednagar						
R-R	58.25	61.59	63.71	30.76	34.73	76.37
U-R	54.34	50.90	48.70	16.00	27.89	18.35
R-U	52.49	65.36	89.41	11.56	13.36	18.81
U-U	49.83	52.98	76.38	9.74	8.17	10.76
9. Poona						
R-R	55.28	65.18	76.92	30.90	24.62	29.08
U-R	56.64	61.35	78.74	15.56	16.21	7.52
R-U	63.58	66.54	76.21	10.56	9.79	8.31
U-U	56.18	58.11	70.59	10.41	8.78	7.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Satara						
R-R	48.88	58.98	72.64	26.83	25.58	30.69
U-R	50.81	65.42	70.80	16.80	18.62	22.82
R-U	46.28	52.03	65.79	9.80	11.19	12.13
U-U	50.99	48.75	65.54	8.53	7.30	9.18
11. Sangli						
R-R	52.17	55.33	71.48	18.12	17.38	23.01
U-R	53.86	59.81	66.50	10.50	16.16	14.22
R-U	54.52	60.21	68.97	9.89	8.87	9.84
U-U	52.62	49.80	57.06	6.19	7.15	5.88
12. Sholapur						
R-R	59.74	62.36	68.22	25.88	26.87	20.43
U-R	55.28	53.37	62.10	18.88	13.60	16.29
R-U	53.44	51.26	75.28	10.98	8.56	17.40
U-U	49.36	48.71	63.49	5.77	7.66	10.05
13. Kolhapur						
R-R	59.03	55.13	64.71	29.60	25.55	22.60
U-R	53.22	57.53	58;95	10.95	17.66	16.91
R-U	62.16	62.09	72.38	8.67	7.26	9.51
U-U	53.09	49.32	64.57	6.73	5.53	8.31
14. Aurangabad						
R-R	63.01	65.01	85.29	38.56	36.29	50,00
U-R	57.44	48.04	64.36	26.75	19.02	14.55
R-U	51.55	40.93	64.55	11.65	9.70	5.67
U-U	51.74	48.06	68.13	6.30	7.94	6.19
15. Parbhani						
R-R	65.25	59.75	30.00	35.63	35.85	18.18
U-R	49.35	56.11	23.91	25.62	23.45	40.00
R-U	54.70	56.02	76.47	13.13	10.65	6.55
U-U	54.31	51.72	62.36	6.78	6.72	3.41
16. Bhir						
R-R	58.56	54.26	79.41	29.67	25.30	21.42
U-R	47.91	45.35	76.32	24.46	16.80	20.00
R-U	44.84	50.17	65.75	13.74	9.74	2.22
U-U	56.38	51.26	61.07	6.33	6.55	1.12
17. Nanded						
R-R	66.78	71.17	71.88	30.26	30.00	24.12
U-R	50.57	61.33	77.33	20.79	20.16	11.27
R-U	57.36	57.47	57.47	12.81	8.39	12.93
U-U	53.75	59.32	59.38	7.98	6.97	6.97
18. Osmanabad						
R-R	57.48	60.99	69.90	27.57	24.93	22.51
U-R	50.65	51.64	52.63	19.01	22.35	14.61
R-U	48.67	54.77	51.34	12.15	10.02	5.74
U-U	50.13	52.43	57.02	6.91	6.10	6.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Buldana						
R-R	64.40	61.25	74.26	52.08	46.63	36.36
U-R	54.28	51.09	63.16	22.44	27.53	14.89
R-U	52.27	57.89	72.30	19.80	17.94	6.54
U-U	51.72	50.50	63.55	8.43	8.63	6.74
20. Akola						
R-R	65.12	66.27	80.00	42.20	45.64	27.50
U-R	64.54	48.78	72.15	34.56	28.36	9.33
R-U	57.82	60.12	79.07	18.81	15.26	4.53
U-U	56.99	55.50	63.41	8.60	9.83	5.88
21. Amravati						
R-R	68.22	70.42	71.28	43.33	43.96	39.20
U-R	52.54	50.68	61.16	31.49	28.89	19.86
R-U	60.80	56.14	73.82	18.55	16.87	16.14
U-U	54.69	49.74	65.90	14.56	9.65	9.15
22. Yeotmal						
R-R	73.36	68.66	74.70	49.06	41.93	39.00
U-R	55.25	54.02	62.75	26.72	27.00	11.43
R-U	55.89	57.38	78.91	18.57	13.52	12.39
U-U	56.69	51.83	70.59	10.27	9.66	6.78
23. Wardha						
R-R	68.19	67.69	82.11	46.30	43.76	34.95
U-R	53.50	48.09	66.25	28.21	26.85	16.85
R-U	58.23	60.52	73.48	16.01	16.19	7.36
U-U	53.12	53.15	67.05	8.78	8.85	7.12
24. Nagpur						
R-R	70.44	65.36	75.33	47.82	46.07	47.14
U-R	61.09	67.68	72.99	33.65	28.40	24.21
R-U	69.01	66.91	75.28	16.68	13.82	14.44
U-U	62.99	56.06	63.18	12.66	9.41	8.87
25. Bhandara						
R-R	70.94	69.74	82.53	61.92	54.16	56.61
U-R	54.52	61.34	56.06	36.62	30.93	28.16
R-U	63.64	68.06	72.59	35.24	25.38	25.65
U-U	57.05	58.00	63.19	16.69	13.81	12.05
26. Chandrapur						
R-R	78.67	64.67	75.80	49.50	41.90	26.68
U-R	52.82	64.85	41.94	16.12	29.57	6.48
R-U	57.69	65.19	76.47	12.55	13.12	11.91
U-U	56.78	57.97	65.27	8.31	8.57	6.69

Table 3: DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AMONG MIGRANTS AND TOTAL POPULATION

		Males				Females			
		P	S	T,C	O.S	P	S	T.C	O.S
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. G. Bombay									
	M	1.04	47.25	34.22	17.49	1.14	27.17	17.19	54.50
	P	1.24	46.95	34.48	17.33	1.46	28.48	19.16	50.90
2. Thana									
	M	15.72	46.75	23.01	14.51	77.51	8.73	3.49	10.27
	P	48.59	27.95	14.06	9.40	83.27	6.74	2.80	7.19
3. Kolaba									
	M	37.90	22.15	17.96	21.29	90.85	3.85	1.36	3.94
	P	73.02	9.96	8.26	8.66	92.37	2.93	1.88	2.82
4. Ratnagiri									
	M	41.47	17.14	16.55	24.84	94.14	2.04	1.19	2.63
	P	75.18	7.58	7.63	9.61	94.90	1.95	1.22	1.93
5. Nasik									
	M	39.68	23.94	15.86	20.52	89.61	5.19	1.45	3.75
	P	66.50	14.68	9.40	9.42	91.36	6.42	1.53	3.49
6. Jalgaon									
	M	45.72	15.47	19.22	19.32	93.07	2.78	1.09	3.04
	P	71.81	9.83	10.10	8.26	94.04	2.47	1.03	2.46
7. Dhulia									
	M	55.13	13.74	15.14	15.99	92.07	3.31	1.41	3.21
	P	69.54	8.09	6.67	6.24	92.81	3.51	1.18	2.50

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Ahmednagar									
	M	51.89	16.62	11.82	19.67	89.44	6.02	1.09	3.45
	P	~~74.84~~	~~9.83~~	~~10.10~~	8.56	~~94.04~~	~~2.47~~	1.05	3.29
		74.25	10.61	6.58		89.78	5.78		
9. Poona		16.29 ↖ ~~16.29~~							
	M	~~xxxx~~	~~32.21~~	20.82	30.68	73.87	8.49	4.32	13.32
	P	47.73	21.80	13.56	16.91	77.36	7.33	3.66	11.65
10. Satara									
	M	44.49	20.59	16.22	18.70	90.35	4.14	1.87	3.64
	P	71.13	11.15	8.00	9.72	91.31	3.78	1.68	3.23
11. Sangli									
	M	40.42	21.05	20.17	18.36	82.70	6.68	2.83	7.79
	P	72.30	11.53	8.23	7.94	86.87	5.78	2.04	5.31
12. Sholapur									
	M	45.93	23.83	16.21	14.03	85.27	7.64	2.22	4.87
	P	67.98	15.12	10.02	6.88	80.59	12.23	2.40	4.78
13. Kolhapur									
	M	30.24	33.33	20.40	16.03	88.42	4.79	5.44	1.35
	P	68.81	15.60	8.08	7.71	91.87	3.55	1.26	3.32
14. Aurangabad									
	M	43.37	17.07	13.31	26.25	92.00	3.75	0.69	3.56
	P	76.00	8.20	6.65	9.09	92.24	3.26	0.66	3.84
15. Parbhani			13.65	12.08	18.95	94.41	2.58	0.33	2.70
	M	55.32	~~xxxx~~	~~xxxx~~	~~xxxx~~	~~xxxx~~	~~xxxx~~	~~xxxx~~	~~xxxx~~
	P	80.77	6.56	5.95	6.72	94.59	2.30	0.51	2.60
16. Bhir									
	M	54.32	11.37	11.51	0.70	94.76	2.02	0.70	2.52
	P	82.65	5.84	4.92	0.84	94.92	1.82	0.84	2.42

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Nanded									
	M	49.79	15.83	14.03	20.36	91.77	4.20	0.52	3.51
	P	77.86	8.24	6.66	7.24	92.17	4.07	0.57	3.19
18. Osmanabad									
	M	59.91	11.12	10.46	18.51	94.01	2.72	0.59	2.68
	P	82.16	6.17	5.18	6.49	94.57	2.31	0.59	2.53
19. Buldana									
	M	63.47	9.20	10.60	16.73	96.71	1.61	0.30	1.38
	P	80.08	6.22	6.21	7.49	96.97	1.42	0.33	1.28
20. Akola									
	M	60.19	10.81	14.05	14.87	95.12	01.66	0.54	2.68
	P	75.92	7.20	9.02	7.86	95.78	1.43	0.50	2.29
21. Amravati									
	M	57.82	11.00	14.13	17.05	93.68	2.11	0.52	3.69
	P	74.03	7.81	9.11	9.05	93.93	2.11	0.53	3.43
22. Yeotmal									
	M	74.62	7.85	7.16	10.37	95.87	1.58	0.59	1.95
	P	80.81	6.38	6.09	0.72	96.13	1.52	0.59	1.76
23. Wardha									
	M	54.40	13.94	12.54	19.12	92.97	2.68	0.94	3.41
	P	71.14	10.46	8.02	10.38	93.57	2.40	0.88	3.15
24. Nagpur									
	M	28.24	24.04	22.82	24.90	79.63	8.54	3.06	8.79
	P	45.77	21.73	16.86	15.64	76.10	10.87	3.34	9.69
25. Bhandara									
	M	47.98	24.90	12.36	14.76	77.22	20.54	0.83	1.41
	P	70.73	17.17	5.57	6.53	75.88	21.94	0.86	1.32
26. Chandrapur									
	M	67.17	11.85	7.18	13.80	93.06	3.23	1.10	2.61
	P	78.80	9.19	4.53	7.48	93.40	3.04	1.01	2.55

Table 4: DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES BY STREAMS

Stream		Males				Females			
	R	P	S	T,C	O.S	P	S	T,C	O.S
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. G. Bombay									
b) Medium									
	R-U	0.85	53.58	25.84	19.73	1.85	30.29	16.64	51.22
	U-U	0.57	43.23	30.09	26.11	0.58	19.83	15.81	63.78
c) Long									
	R-U	1.58	45.98	38.48	13.96	1.43	32.22	16.02	50.53
	U-U	0.63	42.84	39.37	17.16	0.57	23.57	17.53	58.33
2. Thane									
a) Short									
	R-R	76.83	9.23	5.85	8.09	96.32	1.97	0.36	1.25
	R-U	15.74	38.50	22.45	23.31	42.53	16.64	9.07	31.76
	U-R	37.73	26.48	17.29	18.50	68.78	11.06	5.93	14.23
	U-U	2.74	40.39	25.59	31.28	5.11	21.90	10.22	62.77
b) Medium									
	R-R	23.03	48.18	14.32	14.47	68.22	24.38	1.65	5.75
	R-U	1.47	55.64	24.16	18.73	4.73	29.51	21.17	44.59
	U-R	8.92	47.94	22.10	21.04	31.77	31.17	13.53	23.53
	U-U	1.04	51.88	27.51	19.57	2.18	26.58	16.24	55.00
c) Long									
	R-R	9.15	65.87	17.69	7.29	55.94	35.63	5.45	2.98
	R-U	2.85	69.93	19.66	7.56	7.34	48.60	9.44	34.62
	U-R	5.69	51.84	27.56	15.01	26.42	30.19	26.41	16.98
	U-U	1.57	57.01	30.57	10.85	6.14	30.26	16.89	46.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Kolaba								
a) Short								
R-R	64.14	10.17	7.63	18.06	96.95	1.41	0.45	1.19
R-U	14.11	25.27	29.50	31.12	34.92	18,99	11.73	34.36
U-R	23.40	20.51	16.99	39.10	74.20	7.52	2.69	15.59
U-U	4.38	17.85	25.74	11.03	8.16	17.35	10.20	64.29
b) Medium								
R-R	46.86	28.84	8.68	15.62	84.47	10.76	1.49	3.28
R-U	6.66	36.89	36.69	19.76	1.20	44.58	30.12	25.30
U-R	43.69	24.32	14.59	17.40	80.79	7.62	3.05	8.54
U-U	3.78	34.64	33.05	28.53	6.60	19.78	15.93	57.69
c) Long								
R-R	3.28	72.13	15.30	6.29	4.26	89.36	4.26	2.12
R-U	1.71	32.03	56.48	9.78	-	62.50	4.17	33.33
U-R	28.90	24.86	20.23	26.01	66.67	19.61	3.92	9.80
U-U	0.92	45.37	40.05	13.66	--	15.00	20.00	65.00
4. Ratnagiri								
a) Short								
R-R	47.19	8.42	14.38	30.01	97.25	0.93	0.66	1.16
R-U	12.38	16.94	33.83	36.85	51.36	11.74	6.06	27.21
U-R	40.55	14.52	12.76	32.17	70.54	6.48	5.68	17.30
U-U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
b) Medium	5.24	13.26	23.56	57.94	14.18	6.29	21.26	58.27
R-R	74.73	9.69	7.79	7.79	87.93	9.20	1.64	1.23
R-U	31.63	20.47	22.56	25.34	53.57	19.64	8.93	17.86
U-R	49.49	23.60	12.42	14.49	92.44	2.63	1.49	3.44
U-U	7.79	24.49	28.52	39.20	16.06	26.28	8.03	49.63
c) Long								
R-R	44.29	37.59	12.75	5.37	77.59	18.96	1.72	1.73
R-U	21.87	31.26	32.03	14.84	23.81	52.39	4.76	19.04
U-R	38.58	24.41	11.02	25.99	79.74	14.86	2.70	2.70
U-U	9.21	27.65	38.71	24.43	24.24	24.24	9.09	42.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5, Nasik								
a) Short								
R-R	76.76	8.94	4.34	9.96	96.44	2.13	0.33	1.10
R-U	16.85	32.85	75.85	22.95	52.90	20.80	11.08	15.22
U-R	40.54	18.31	13.62	27.53	84.48	6.21	1.33	7.98
U-U	3.52	37.50	29.80	18.63	41.25	9.16	9.17	30.95
b) Medium								
R-R	61.01	21.79	6.16	11.04	91.48	4.86	0.54	3.12
R-U	5.85	47.36	28.08	18.71	24.24	42.24	12.30	21.22
U-R	33.10	23.81	11.90	31.19	80.21	5.20	3.12	11.46
U-U	2.95	41.67	31.39	23.99	9.03	37.15	12.33	41.49
c) Long								
R-R	71.72	8.63	7.93	11.72	98.36	0.41	0.41	0.82
R-U	0.97	40.62	21.18	37.23	4.23	53.52	7.04	35.21
U-R	10.86	14.73	18.60	55.81	57.14	-	4.76	38.10
U-U	2.07	47.70	26.38	23.85	3.42	50.43	6.84	39.31
6. Dhulia								
a) Short								
R-R	80.36	6.30	3.31	10.03	96.45	1.88	0.38	1.29
R-U	68.97	9.35	8,40	13.28	95.73	1.57	0.93	1.77
U-R	33.78	16.76	18.08	31.38	86.10	2.14	4.28	7.48
U-U	23.58	18.44	23.31	34.67	71.80	7.96	6.16	14.08
b) Medium								
R-R	68.19	13.85	5.74	12.22	95.68	2.47	0.77	1.08
R-U	41.00	22.52	19.88	16.60	87.00	5.60	2.27	5.13
U-R	15.07	30.82	17.12	36.69	76.67	5.56	2.22	15.55
U-U	7.33	26.81	34.22	31.64	49.58	12.88	8.22	29.32
c) Long								
R-R	81.70	6.70	7.03	4.57	97.49	2.28	-	0.23
R-U	62.69	12.66	17.37	7.28	97.43	0.67	0.42	1.48
U-R	38.30	17.02	38.30	6.38	92.59	3.70	-	3.71
U-U	16.98	25.29	43.42	14.31	64.63	14.64	6.10	14.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Jalgaon								
a) short								
R-R	74.87	6.56	4.01	14.56	96.59	1.84	0.42	1.15
R-U	20.09	25.70	31.44	22.77	75.46	8.36	4.64	11.54
U-R	45.96	10.26	15.18	38.60	89.99	4.49	1.80	3.72
U-U	9.55	26.65	33.02	30.78	58.26	12.38	7.11	22.25
b) Medium								
R-R	75.11	10.09	4.60	10.20	97.90	1.08	0.32	0.70
R-U	14.32	26.03	41.32	18.33	64.22	11.23	10.09	13.76
U-R	36.46	15.10	13.02	35.42	89.53	5.24	-	5.23
U-U	4.72	25.30	42.07	27.91	31.49	11.03	11.02	46.46
c) Long								
R-R	75.19	5.58	6.73	12.50	94.74	1.64	0.99	2.63
R-U	5.31	28.76	48.01	17.92	56.92	18.46	7.68	16.92
U-R	35.24	15.24	16.19	33.33	87.72	5.26	-	7.02
U-U	3.23	38.11	40.47	18.19	26.83	18.29	8.54	46.34
8. Ahmednagar								
a) Short								
R-R	67.08	14.30	5.22	13.00	93.63	4.41	0.34	1.62
R-U	13.02	23.90	33.86	29.22	27.55	28.90	15.80	27.75
U-R	28.64	25.35	12.68	33.33	69.72	9.67	2.92	15.69
U-U	3.59	17.71	37.89	40.81	4.44	32.23	10.00	53.33
b) Medium								
R-R	78.02	11.36	4.54	7.08	94.58	3.66	0.69	1.07
R-U	19.36	31.04	30.64	18.96	39.65	31.04	11.78	17.53
U-R	38.59	23.13	13.48	24.80	77.53	8.54	1.27	12.66
U-U	2.85	30.78	35.43	30.94	3.46	43.53	10.34	42.67
c) Long								
R-R	20.26	41.78	32.90	5.06	97.84	2.16	-	-
R-U	0.33	9.07	8.39	81.58	-	79.75	5.06	15.19
U-R	32.14	16.07	33.93	17.86	100.00	-	-	-
U-U	0.56	14.55	14.41	70.48	-	42.62	1.64	55.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Poona								
a) Short								
R-R	62.77	15.92	6.80	14.51	95.62	2.40	0.48	1.50
R-U	7.92	40.68	24.99	26.41	22.19	19.19	16.07	42.55
U-R	29.35	27.34	18.53	24.78	74.70	7.62	3.05	14.63
U-U	2.78	34.49	25.68	37.05	7.04	20.48	11.62	60.86
b) Medium								
R-R	58.52	25.76	6.85	8.87	88.10	7.03	1.53	3.34
R-U	4.12	39.77	24.73	31.38	13.64	27.44	19.11	39.81
U-R	42.47	24.08	14.12	19.33	77.49	7.79	3.46	11.26
U-U	2.03	40.49	24.88	32.60	3.51	23.23	15.58	57.68
c) Long								
R-R	8.75	37.92	16.25	37.08	26.83	58.54	-	14.63
R-U	1.57	27.92	27.11	43.40	6.45	47.05	13.98	32.52
U-R	10.27	25.10	24.33	40.30	60.00	10.00	-	30.00
U-U	0.81	29.21	19.15	50.83	2.70	24.85	12.57	59.88
10. Satara								
a) Short								
R-R	63.38	12.63	8.21	15.87	95.64	2.18	0.94	1.24
R-U	15.24	26.37	25.07	33.32	48.06	15.90	9.68	26.36
U-R	42.71	13.53	19.87	23.89	75.37	9.85	5.30	9.48
U-U	6.07	22.59	25.86	45.48	7.00	16.00	17.00	60.00
b) Medium								
R-R	69.38	14.20	8.81	7.61	92.63	4.84	1.23	1.30
R-U	9.82	39.91	27.11	23.16	35.63	29.55	8.91	25.91
U-R	53.92	23.00	13.27	9.81	85.14	6.19	3.10	5.57
U-U	5.88	29.44	30.36	34.32	13.43	21.39	8.96	56.22
c) Long								
R-R	46.00	26.67	22.33	5.00	74.42	9.30	11.63	4.65
R-U	3.98	44.34	40.98	10.70	18.92	56.75	8.11	16.22
U-R	40.00	22.50	16.25	21.25	72.34	17.02	4.26	6.38
U-U	2.59	43.96	31.90	21.55	-	33.33	12.50	54.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Sangli								
a) Short								
R-R	66.13	12.81	5.17	15.89	91.95	3.84	1.07	3.04
R-U	20.18	27.07	29.52	23.23	52.52	17.10	9.05	21.33
U-R	23.77	17.49	20.63	38.11	72.97	4.05	4.06	18.92
U-U	11.20	28.36	26.62	33.82	23.81	14.29	4.76	57.14
b) Medium								
R-R	71.88	13.67	5.03	9.72	94.50	2.55	1.18	1.77
R-U	20.73	34.43	25.34	19.51	36.15	26.76	7.51	29.58
U-R	52.77	18.85	14.19	14.19	79.46	7.15	0.89	12.50
U-U	4.90	27.65	33.27	34.18	17.65	21.18	10.00	51.17
c) Long								
R-R	81.04	8.49	7.04	3.43	95.91	2.83	0.63	0.63
R-U	18.13	28.33	41.58	11.96	43.86	19.88	19.30	16.96
U-R	48.18	25.55	9.49	16.78	75.86	13.79	3.45	6.90
U-U	7.22	27.50	46.39	18.89	12.32	32.88	16.44	38.36
12. Sholapur								
a) Short								
R-R	73.43	11.91	4.62	10.04	95.87	2.11	0.66	1.36
R-U	14.69	28.86	33.88	22.57	38.04	23.28	14.38	24.30
U-R	53.67	14.55	14.82	16.96	81.99	4.24	3.81	9.96
U-U	6.20	22.58	31.74	39.48	18.33	19.45	13.89	48.33
b) Medium								
R-R	75.59	14.68	4.76	4.97	94.89	3.02	0.72	1.37
R-U	9.32	27.60	37.99	25.09	22.47	22.47	18.06	37.00
U-R	49.00	28.58	13.18	9.34	87.05	4.32	1.44	7.19
U-U	4.59	24.06	40.09	31.26	7.76	33.34	10.50	48.40
c) Long								
R-R	67.05	21.84	7.02	4.09	89.78	8.29	0.55	1.38
R-U	4.34	64.97	21.48	9.21	11.94	68.96	7.76	11.34
U-R	36.76	36.03	8.09	19.12	65.12	23.26	-	11.62
U-U	2.14	49.18	33.60	15.08	6.61	60.35	11.01	22.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Kolhapur								
a) Short								
R-R	67.35	14.54	4.91	13.20	97.25	1.69	0.33	0.73
R-U	15.21	40.11	25.59	19.09	43.98	21.67	9.95	24.40
U-R	32.25	34.25	11.59	21.91	73.57	10.00	4.29	12.14
U-U	6.31	35.51	25.94	32.24	22.69	15.97	12.60	48.74
b) Medium								
R-R	69.16	17.91	2.95	9.88	94.76	3.55	0.34	1.35
R-U	5.76	48.24	27.40	18.60	17.47	33.13	15.06	34.94
U-R	36.16	35.91	13.97	13.96	83.09	4.93	4.23	7.05
U-U	2.54	39.12	32.15	26.19	11.98	18.56	10.18	59.28
c) Long								
R-R	68.47	20.38	5.23	5.92	94.36	4.91	0.87	0.86
R-U	10.01	50.00	31.18	8.81	37.59	25.19	10.90	26.32
U-R	37.03	21.48	15.56	25.93	75.86	8.62	3.45	12.07
U-U	5.17	47.75	34.04	13.04	20.88	29.76	13.92	35.44
14. Aurangabad								
a) Short								
R-R	70.08	11.17	4.78	13.97	96.49	1.98	0.35	1.18
R-U	13.29	21.83	28.05	36.83	38.02	21.27	7.54	33.17
U-R	34.03	22.73	08.64	34.55	86.78	04.29	2.21	6.72
U-U	4.90	17.81	24.26	53.03	14.14	18.18	4.04	63.64
b) Medium								
R-R	61.89	19.28	4.48	14.35	93.20	5.07	0.33	1.40
R-U	8.88	21.59	27.03	42.50	35.07	17.06	7.11	40.76
U-R	33.17	32.69	10.10	24.04	74.16	10.68	2.24	12.92
U-U	6.22	19.60	25.89	48.29	12.61	15.55	5.04	66.80
c) Long								
R-R	12.93	68.11	12.93	6.03	24.49	75.51	-	-
R-U	3.75	12.68	40.38	42.19	-	37.50	-	62.50
U-R	30.77	24.62	29.23	15.38	62.50	-	-	37.50
U-U	0.94	14.24	20.58	64.24	3.13	20.31	7.81	68.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. Parbhani								
a) Short								
R-R	77.15	10.33	3.34	9.18	97.04	1.89	0.16	0.91
R-U	26.86	16.30	25.88	30.96	60.56	8.17	4.09	27.18
U-R	42.93	13.09	9.95	34.03	92.27	2.90	-	4.83
U-U	10.53	17.75	22.66	49.06	35.43	11.02	5.52	48.03
b) Medium								
R-R	69.50	13.13	2.54	14.83	96.75	2.36	0.05	0.94
R-U	26.28	17.46	23.43	29.83	56.36	18.23	1.10	24.31
U-R	49.20	12.09	11.29	27.42	82.42	9.89	-	7.69
U-U	9.46	21.79	30.83	37.92	29.01	17.56	4.58	48.85
c) Long								
R-R	14.82	33.33	29.63	22.22	-	50.00	50.00	-
R-U	6.04	23.08	43.41	27.47	-	54.55	-	45.45
U-R	27.28	9.09	45.45	18.18	50.00	-	16.67	33.33
U-U	3.60	31.53	47.75	17.12	31.58	10.53	5.26	52.63
16) Bhir								
a) Short								
R-R	71.76	9;10	3.13	16.10	96.97	1.43	0.27	1.33
R-U	25.04	12.35	30.46	32.15	66.40	6.78	10.56	16.26
U-R	37.70	9.84	6.01	46.65	84.02	5.33	-	10.65
U-U	10.32	11.50	23.02	55.16	36.36	15.16	9.09	39.39
b) Medium								
R-R	68.03	14.11	5.54	12.32	96.09	2.18	0.30	1.43
R-U	20.40	17.01	31.75	30.84	54.10	13.11	5.74	27.05
U-R	47.01	17.09	5.98	29.92	87.21	4.65	1.16	6.98
U-U	10.59	14.99	32.30	42.12	24.62	14.69	17.39	43.48
c) Long								
R-R	25.93	18.52	14.81	40.74	100.00	-	-	-
R-U	2.08	29.17	47.92	20.83	-	-	100.00	-
U-R	27.59	27.59	13.79	31.03	100.00	-	-	-
U-U	3.30	15.38	38.46	42.86	50.00	-	-	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Nanded								
a) Short								
R-R	71,39	9.70	5.61	13.30	95.31	3.13	0.30	1.26
R-U	17.18	23.54	29.79	29.49	58.89	12.65	2.25	26.12
U-R	31,25	15.34	6.25	47.16	81.89	7.87	0.79	9.45
U-U	7.58	14.67	26.65	51.10	35.00	18.33	10.00	36.67
b) Medium								
R-R	67.62	12.13	3.27	16.98	95.32	3.46	0.28	0.94
R-U	10.26	27.37	29.50	32.87	35.11	9.16	3.82	51.91
U-R	26.09	18.48	14.13	41.30	63.46	21.15	1.93	13.46
U-U	6.15	27.65	31.56	34.64	26.09	18.39	8.05	57.47
c) Long								
R-R	76.03	14.33	4.96	4.68	93.39	4.33	0.23	2.05
R-U	14.50	34.63	31.60	19.27	60.68	17.95	0.86	20.51
U-R	28.13	21.88	29.68	20.31	56.25	25.00	-	18.75
U-U	5.10	32.95	38.28	23.67	32.40	25.35	7.04	35.21
18. Osmanabad								
a) Short								
R-R	71.00	9.50	3.63	15.87	96.75	1.89	0.36	1.00
R-U	23.32	12.94	28.04	35.70	70.38	4.88	3.14	21.60
U-R	27.90	19.31	17.17	35.62	84.86	6.42	3.22	5.50
U-U	9.42	14.14	18.67	57.77	40.66	7.69	6.59	45.06
b) Medium								
R-R	71.94	14.33	4.53	9.20	95.66	2.67	0.53	1.14
R-U	22.28	23.24	23.96	30.52	53.78	12.61	3.36	30.25
U-R	52.60	21.96	10.41	15.03	81.29	8.64	1.44	8.63
U-U	8.72	21.64	34.55	35.09	24.42	24.42	2.32	48.84
c) Long								
R-R	69.41	12.61	8.24	9.74	97.45	1.70	-	0.85
R-U	20.08	14.06	40.96	24.90	58.82	8.82	2.95	29.41
U-R	34.00	22.00	16.00	28.00	88.00	-	-	12.00
U-U	7.88	17.73	43.85	30.54	25.81	19.35	3.23	51.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19. Buldana								
a) Short								
R-R	80.13	6.49	1.98	11.40	98.31	1.18	0.13	0.38
R-U	35.63	12.72	25.12	26.53	87.71	3.35	2.12	6.82
U-R	56.23	8.94	8.00	26.83	93.28	3.36	-	3.36
U-U	12.95	14.99	28.11	43.95	47.50	10.83	3.33	38.33
b) Medium								
R-R	80.75	8.64	3.64	6.97	98.01	1.35	0.15	0.49
R-U	30.67	16.00	29.63	23.80	83.09	7.60	2.33	7.58
U-R	68.25	9.48	4.74	17.53	90.43	5.25	-	5.32
U-U	16.05	17.77	33.82	32.36	42.02	9.04	5.92	42.02
c) Long								
R-R	51.00	21.00	4.00	24.00	87.50	8.33	2.08	2.09
R-U	11.44	12.44	57.21	18.91	64.71	5.88	11.76	17.65
U-R	50.00	11.11	11.11	27.78	78.57	14.29	-	7.14
U-U	11.11	16.48	50.96	21.45	34.38	18.75	3.12	43.75
20. Akola								
a) Short								
R-R	82.07	5.10	2.92	9.91	98.58	0.89	0.13	0.40
R-U	29.49	16.78	29.57	24.16	80.43	5.77	2.94	10.86
U-R	76.37	5.96	4.61	13.06	92.00	2.09	0.52	5.39
U-U	10.48	16.46	37.00	36.06	52.98	9.52	1.79	35.71
b) Medium								
R-R	80.25	7.99	4.17	7.59	97.93	0.85	0.22	1.0
R-U	23.44	22.42	30.37	23.77	69.31	10.98	5.28	14.43
U-R	56.63	11.83	10.04	21.50	88.60	4.04	0.74	6.62
U-U	8.32	23.13	38.61	29.94	47.12	9.52	6.27	37.09
c) Long								
R-R	58.41	23.04	14.52	4.03	93.94	3.03	-	3.03
R-U	7.65	18.43	56.47	17.45	43.48	17.39	4.35	34.78
U-R	45.61	21.06	17.54	15.79	71.43	28.57	-	-
U+U	5.74	24.37	52.33	17.56	21.05	8.77	10.53	59.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21. Amravathi								
a) Short								
R-R	82.55	4.40	2.52	10.53	97.84	0.80	0.18	1.18
R-U	28.03	17.69	26.01	28.27	77.89	5.91	2.57	13.63
U-R	56.83	12.22	7.94	23.01	94.78	2.22	-	3.00
U-U	15.46	20.55	27.05	36.94	62.84	10.32	2.36	24.48
b) Medium								
R-R	83.07	7.20	3.48	6.25	97.00	1.65	0.20	1.15
R-U	23.36	20.74	30.27	25.63	71.13	8.79	2.51	17.57
U-R	55.94	18.77	9.58	15.71	92.37	3.44	-	4.19
U-U	11.23	19.91	35.42	33.44	38.99	10.61	5.04	45.36
c) Long								
R-R	85.32	8.78	2.30	3.60	94.68	4.40	-	0.92
R-U	22.02	23.03	36.13	18.82	71.79	8.55	5.98	12.68
U-R	39.19	18.92	16.22	25.67	89.29	3.57	-	7.14
U-U	8.92	16.72	51.11	23.25	37.86	15.54	4.85	41.75
22. Yeotmal								
a) Short								
R-R	87.50	4.84	1.62	6.04	98.54	0.62	0.17	0.67
R-U	31.53	14.14	27.79	26.54	69.67	9.00	5.54	15.79
U-R	68.21	7.37	7.36	17.06	87.63	2.75	2.06	7.56
U-U	12.28	13.26	26.51	47.95	44.45	10.10	7.07	38.38
b) Medium								
R-R	82.91	7.56	3.83	5.70	97.10	1.85	0.39	0.66
R-U	24.20	19.33	28.22	28.45	62.90	14.11	6.86	16.13
U-R	56.88	17.47	9.29	16.36	91.78	3.65	-	4.57
U-U	10.05	19.98	33.73	36.24	23.41	16.10	12.20	48.29
c) Long								
R-R	66.46	27.74	2.90	2.90	85.32	10.55	0.92	3.21
R-U	13.21	15.32	48.05	23.42	43.99	26.83	9.76	19.51
U-R	37.50	37.50	9.38	15.62	93.75	-	-	6.25
U-U	5.68	19.94	53.79	21.59	14.81	25.93	22.22	37.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23. Wardha								
a) Short								
R-R	79.97	6.48	2.06	11.49	97.75	0,75	0.30	1.22
R-U	21.40	24.30	23.99	30.31	62.29	13.71	6.48	17.52
U-R	55.66	10.12	6.54	27.68	90.03	4.47	0.69	4.81
U-U	5.57	22.06	32.99	39.38	34.94	15.66	12.05	38.55
b) Medium								
R-R	79.17	8.30	3.11	9.42	97.70	1.53	0.17	0.60
R-U	16.94	31.48	26.78	24.80	62.71	13.28	5.65	18.36
U-R	53.55	17.16	7.53	21.76	88.02	4.69	0.52	6.77
U-U	7.32	25.06	36.13	31.49	25.12	20.85	11.85	42.18
c) Long								
R-R	53.47	30;69	9.90	5.94	47.22	50.00	-	2.78
R-U	9.78	23.68	42.86	23.68	33.33	12.50	20,83	33.64
U-R	30.19	20.75	17.21	35.85	66.67	33.33	-	-
U-U	3.35	16.92	33.27	46.46	16.33	18.37	10.20	55.10
24. Nagpur								
a) Short								
R-R	75.95	8.00	2.39	13.66	97.80	0.33	0.42	1.45
R-U	13.61	37.74	25.03	23.62	44.84	24.32	11.81	19.03
U-R	47.35	12.71	8.94	31.00	81.76	7.76	1.95	8.54
U-U	7.30	29.76	30.20	32.74	34.60	25.72	11.11	28.57
b) Medium								
R-R	71.41	12.31	4.18	12.10	93.09	5.25	0.35	1.31
R-U	6.63	35.26	29.13	28.98	20.17	37.24	10.39	32.20
U-R	48.12	14.66	10.53	26.69	82.21	8.59	2.45	6.75
U-U	3.39	24.59	34.13	37.35	8.75	18.62	11.42	61.21
c) Long								
R-R	56.61	25.52	6.22	11.65	75.85	18.41	0.91	4.83
R-U	6.06	31.48	34.26	28.20	25.50	23.15	24.23	27.12
U-R	48.35	10.36	6.59	37.80	86.90	8.34	1.19	3.57
U-U	3.23	23.53	38.59	34.65	10.82	12.43	12.79	63.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25. Bhandara								
a) Short								
R-R	65.79	18.69	3.74	11.78	80.61	18.38	0.44	0.57
R-U	14.03	37.76	25.18	23.03	24.14	66.00	3.11	6.75
U-R	30.09	28.68	14.45	27.78	65.43	29.57	2.17	2.83
U-U	5.96	27.56	28.98	37.50	16.10	61.02	6.78	16.10
b) Medium								
R-R	58.25	25.66	6.92	9.17	82.03	16.64	0.63	0.70
R-U	15.09	29.61	24.30	31.00	31.00	37.50	9.50	12.50
U-R	40.60	30.00	13.94	15.46	52.05	37.91	2.28	7.76
U-U	7.41	22.73	36.91	22.95	14.10	39.21	11.01	35.68
c) Long								
R-R	63.52	24.04	6.70	5.74	83.22	14.89	1.10	0.79
R-U	6.98	35.70	39.26	18.06	12.31	63.06	9.33	15.30
U-R	23.46	59.26	12.96	4.32	55.06	33.71	3.37	7.86
U-U	1.72	31.27	51.20	15.81	4.69	40.62	10.94	43.75
26. Chandrapur								
a) Short								
R-R	80.72	7.61	2.29	9.38	96.47	1.87	0.35	1.31
R-U	22.69	25.13	22.42	29.76	44.02	21.40	9.95	23.63
U-R	47.37	12.22	10.69	27.72	80.41	7.75	3.68	8.16
U-U	13.13	19.81	23.87	43.19	28.79	15.15	22.73	33.33
b) Medium								
R-R	76.05	10.84	3.87	9.24	94.25	3.33	1.25	1.17
R-U	18.87	29.83	24.27	27.04	39.67	30.07	14.11	25.15
U-R	37.13	21.56	14.37	32.94	85.33	5.02	3.09	6.56
U-U	9.58	20.91	32.54	36.97	16.66	13.20	11.11	59.03
c) Long								
R-R	74.13	11.42	6.81	7.64	80.12	10.79	4.73	4.36
R-U	40.17	33.76	12.94	13.13	19.23	48.08	12.50	20.19
U-R	32.77	24.29	22.03	20.91	60.00	14.29	11.43	14.28
U-U	8.36	31.45	25.63	34.56	18.18	22.73	15.91	43.18

APPENDIX III

Table 5: Percentage of Female Migrant Workers in Other Services in Urban Areas

	Districts	Percentage
*	Maharashtra	38.73
1.	Bombay	54.50
2.	Thana	47.91
3.	Kolaba	43.55
4.	Ratnagiri	34.27
5.	Nasik	23.82
6.	Dhulia	22.49
7.	Jalgaon	18.09
8.	Ahmednagar	30.42
9.	Poona	48.50
10.	Satara	35.38
11.	Sangli	29.07
12.	Sholapur	25.56
13.	Kolhapur	32.89
14.	Aurangabad	45.87
15.	Parbhani	32.66
16.	Bhir	23.00
17.	Nanded	33.12
18.	Osmanabad	28.77
19.	Buldana	14.44
20.	Akola	20.81
21.	Amravathi	20.88
22.	Yeotmal	23.31
23.	Wardha	25.08
24.	Nagpur	34.92
25.	Bhandara	13.77
26.	Chandrapur	30.59