

**Characteristics and Correlates of Male
and Female Inmigrants—A Comparative
Study of Karnataka and Bihar (1971)**

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CERTIFICATE

I, certify that the dissertation entitled "Characteristics and Correlated of male and female in Migrants - A comparative study of Karnataka and Bihar", submitted by Miss Sunita Chandra in fulfilment of six credits out of the total requirements of twenty four credits for the degree of Master of philosophy (M.Phil) of the University, is a bonafide work, to the best of my knowledge and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


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The responsibility for errors however, remains mine alone.

Sunita Chandra.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION.

In India much migration research in the past has been concentrated on the internal migration. Most of it relates to the volume rate and differentials of migrants (Mitra 1967; Bose 1978; Premi 1981; etc.).

As per 1961 census data on migration, out of the total population of 438.9 millions, 144.8 millions or 33 per cent were found as migrants according to the place of birth data. In 1971 the migrant population was 167.78 millions or 30.6 per cent of the total population according to the 'place of last residence' and further in 1981 the migrant population constitute about 207.88 millions or 30.3 per cent of the total population according to the 'place of last residence'.¹

A further break up of these figures into three distance levels of migration shows that internal migration in India is dominated by short-distance movement

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1. The percentage for the 1961 data on migration has been calculated according to the place of birth statistics, while for 1971 and 1981, it has been calculated according to the place of last residence because prior to the 1971 census the data on place of last residence was not available. (The 1981 figures are estimated one)

Table 1.1

Percentage distribution of migrants in the three different levels of migration* in India for three decades from 1961 to 1981.

Types of Migration	Total %age of migrants	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
<u>1961</u>				
Intra-district	67.32	54.44	73.78	3041
Inter-district	21.41	26.72	19.01	1532
Inter-state	10.77	18.73	7.21	861
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	
<u>1971</u>				
Intra-district	66.03	53.53	71.59	2992
Inter-district	22.37	27.23	20.19	1660
Inter-state	11.60	19.19	8.22	959
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	
<u>1981</u>				
Intra-district	61.74	49.33	66.90	3244
Inter-district	26.03	30.84	24.06	1866
Inter-state	12.23	19.83	9.04	1090
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	

* 1961 figures are based on place of birth data while the 1971 and 1981 figures are based on place of last residence.

Contd...

Source

1. Census of India, 1961, Migration Tables, India, Vol. 1, Part II-C.
 2. Census of India, 1971, Migration Tables, India, Series-I, Part II-D(1).
 3. Census of India, 1981, Reports and Tables based on 5 percent sample data, Series I, India, Part-II special - Delhi: Controller of Publications, 1984.
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The above table 1.1 gives the percentage distribution of male and female migrants for 1961, 1971 and 1981, Classified into three distance level.² It is clear from the table 1.1 that the short distance or intra-district migration stream has the major share. The proportionate share of the short-distance migrants is almost two third of the total migrants in every census from 1961 to 1981. It is interesting to note that what-

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2. The three distance levels given in the census are as follows :
 - i. Intra-district - Migration within the district of enumeration.
 - ii. Inter-district - Migration within the state of enumeration.
 - iii. Inter-state - Migration within India, but outside the state of enumeration.

ever internal migration we have in India females are found to be outnumbering males, except for inter-state migration. The sex ratio in table 1.1 reflects that there is improvement in it in the inter-district and inter-state migration from 1961 to 1981 data, thus pointing towards the greater mobility of females.

Table 1.2 presents percentage distribution of migrants of male and female in four different streams of rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural, urban-to-urban and their sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in India from three decades from 1961 to 1981. It is clear from the table 1.2 that the female migration is more prominent in Rural-to-Rural migration stream. The percentage show of Rural-to-Rural migration stream showed some decline in female migration and had been increasing in other streams like Rural-to-Urban and Urbans-to-Urban. The improved sex ratio in all the four streams indicate toward the greater mobility of females.

The female migration however is found to be more of short distance. This has lead the researchers like Davis, Ghosal, Mitra, Bose etc. to conclude that most of the female migration in India has been because of the

Table 1.2

Percentage distribution of migrants of male and female in different migration streams and their sex ratio (females per 1000 males), India for three decades from 1961 to 1981

Year	Sex	Migration Stream				Total Migrants (Millions)
		R-R	R-U	U-U	U-R	
<u>1961</u>	Total(T)	73.7	14.5	8.1	3.6	134.4
	Male (M)	56.7	25.7	13.0	4.6	41.4
	Female (F)	31.3	9.7	5.3	3.2	93.0
	Sex-Ratio(S.R)	3215	351	1000	1554	
<u>1971</u>	T	70.3	15.3	8.9	5.5	136.6
	M	53.5	26.0	14.0	6.5	48.3
	F	77.3	10.5	6.7	5.0	108.3
	S.R	3252	906	1074	1731	
<u>1981</u>	T	65.2	17.4	11.1	6.0	196.3
	M	46.0	29.5	17.2	6.0	57.9
	F	73.3	12.4	8.6	5.6	138.4
	S.R.	3306	1001	1196	1925	

Note : The percentages have been calculated by using the place of birth data.

Contd...

Source :

1. Census of India, 1961, Migration Tables, India, Vol.I, Part II-C.
 2. Census of India, 1971, Migration Tables, India, Series-I, Part II-D (i).
 3. Census of India, Reports and Tables based on 5 per cent sample data. Series I, India, Part-II - Special (Delhi: Controller of Publications, 1984)
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marriage as the Hindu marriages generally follow the tradition of the village exogamy.³

However there have been very little attempts to probe into this fact in detail. A careful examination of Table 1.1 shows that over-all female share is increasing in medium (inter-district) and long distance (inter-state) migration streams also. While it is quite possible that a substantial part of female migration may be because

3. Village-exogamy , Custom compelling men to marry outside his own village.

of marriage village-exogamy, increasing trend indicates that there could be some other factors also behind the female migration, such as economic and social.

The census questionnaire up till 1971 did not have a question on reasons for migration, it is therefore not possible to ascertain this fact conclusively. The different characteristics of migrants are correlations among them may however throw some light on the process behind migration. In this study therefore an attempt has been made to have a detail study of the differences in the patterns of male and female in migration in India. Such a study would provide more insight into the basic characteristics of migration and probable reasons behind it. It will also help in evaluating the status of women in relation to the man and the impact of the process of modernization, industrialization and other economic developments of the post independence period on the women of India.

Review of Literature

The literature on migration in India is considerably vast, there are numerous studies relating the two decades

1961 - 1971. Almost all of this literature however is strictly descriptive - focussively on the volumes, streams, direction, duration distance or intra and inter regional patterns of migration.

Davis⁴ study the detailed migration pattern in India. He discussed the extent and direction of migration under the following heads -

- i. Immigration : the foreign trickle
- ii. Emigration : the overseas movement; and
- iii. Internal migration

He has studied in detail the volume and types of internal migration. He has also discussed the causes of an overall immobility of Indian population but his study relate to 1931 and earlier periods only. Besides, he has described and discussed in broad terms the pattern of migration only between various regions of India and Pakistan.

4. Davis, Kingsley; The population of India and Pakistan, New York: Princeton University Press, 1951.

Zachariah⁵ has carried out more detailed historical analysis of internal migration in India during 1901-31. Main emphasis of his analysis is to measure and describe its magnitude, assess its contribution to the process of population redistribution and indicate areas of population gains and losses.

The census is the major source of data on the internal migration in India. From 1921 to 1981. The question on the place of birth was recorded in order to study the migration of the population. Prior to the 1961 census much analysis on migration was not done because of the inadequacy of data. For the first time in 1961 a comprehensive data on migration was collected in India. Information on the duration of residence at the place of enumeration was collected for the first time in 1961. In the 1971 census the scope was enlarged by including information on place of last residence alongwith the place of birth. The 1981 census has included yet another question on reasons for migration.⁶

5. Zachariah, K.C., A Historical study of the Internal migration in Indian sub-continent 1901-1931, Bombay: Asia Publishing House 1964.

6. In the Indian census, data on reasons for migration were collected for the first time in the 1981 census. The classification used was employment, education family movement (associational), marriage and others. As earlier it was not possible to find out true reasons for migration.

Mitra⁷ examines the different aspects of migration pattern in India during 1961. He found that in India 67 per cent of the total population was enumerated at the place of birth, 88 per cent within the district of birth and 94.5 per cent within the native state. The females migration was more prominent for us. This was mainly due to marriage of females and of birth migration caused by women travelling to their parent's home for confinement.

Bose⁸ presented the over all picture of internal migration in India in terms of the origin, direction, distance and volume of the migration streams based on an analysis of the 1961 census data. He pointed out clearly that "the predominant female migration in India is what may be called marriage migration (on account of village exogamy in several parts of India) and associational migration (accompanying their migrant husbands). Economic causes are relatively unimportant in India, even in the

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7. Mitra, Asok, - Internal Migration and Urbanization in India, (Part-I, text), New Delhi, Office of the Registrar General India, 1967 (Mimeographed).
8. Bose, Ashish, India's Urbanization 1901-2001, second edition, New Delhi, Tata Mc-Graw Hill Publishing company Ltd., 1978.

big cities female workers constitute only a small proportion of the total female migrants. He also worked out the out-migration rate and observed that there are no significant differences between the male and female out-migration rates in the urban areas while in the case of rural areas the female migration rates are higher for rural to rural migration. In a comparative picture of migration streams of 1961 and 1971, Rural-to-Rural migration stream was by far the most preponderant in both census. If we combine with this the urban to rural flow, the proportion constituted by such migrants to the total is over 77 per cent in 1961 and 76 per cent in 1971. These two streams are influenced more by social than economic factors, characterized by 'marriage migration' and 'return migration'. It is notable in this connection that in many parts of India the customary practice of marriage places a taboo on finding a spouse within the same village community. This generates 'marriage migration'.

Khoo, Smith and Fawcett⁹ examines the participation

9. Fawcett, J.T., S. Khoo and K.C. Smith., "Migration of women to cities. The Asian situation in comparative perspective". International Migration Review, Volume XVIII No. 4, 1984, pp 1247-59.

of women in Rural-to-Urban migration with a special focus on patterns in Asia. According to them the causes and consequences of female migration appear to be different from those of male migration because women have different social and economic roles in the family and in the economy.

Saxena¹⁰ has analysed the streams of inter-state migration in detail but his discussion regarding intra-state movement was confined only to all India picture. His analysis of 1961 census data has shown that in many states females have shown a numerical superiority over the males both among the immigrants to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya-Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar-Pradesh and West Bengal, the rising share is of the females. Similarly among the out migrants from Andhra-Pradesh, Madhya-Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi females numerically preponderate, primarily this was due to marriage migration.

Bogue and Zachariah¹¹ in a joint paper explained

10. Saxena, G.B., Indian Population in Transition, New Delhi: Commercial Publications Bureau, 1971.

11. Bogue, D.J.. and Zachariah, K.C., Urbanization and Migration in India, in Turner, R. (ed.) India's Urban future, Berkeley; University of California Press, 1962.

that Rural-to-Urban migration is one of the major forces that underlie urbanization to quote "Rural-to-Urban migration is by far the major component of urbanization and is the chief mechanism by which all of the world's great urbanization trends have been accomplished". They presented the overall picture of Rural-to-Urban migration in India during the decade 1941-51. The analysis was limited only of the migration of persons ten years of age and above to the 2697 towns. They came to the conclusion that the first phase of rapid rural-to-urban migration in India was predominantly masculine in composition, but now that channels and connections have been established it is coming to have a more balanced sex composition.

Singh¹² focuses the social and cultural factors, underlying variations in male and female patterns of Rural-to-Urban migration among the urban poor in the major cities of India. He brought out some of the important patterns and trends of Rural-to-Urban migration of women as revealed by data, collected at the national level (i.e. census and

12. Singh, Andrea Manegel., "Rural-to-Urban migration of women among the Urban Poor in India: causes and consequences" Social Action, Vol.23(4), 1973, 326-56.

N.S.S. data). He explained some of the important regional and caste variations in women's migration which tend to be obscured by the aggregate data. The social and cultural factors related to caste and region have important implications for decisions to migrate (or not to migrate), in addition to purely economic motivations. He argued about the national data which indicate that women migrate mainly for reasons of marriage or as dependents over shorter distances and to smaller urban areas tend to obscure the complexity of factors involved in the rural-to-urban migration of the female urban poor in India because females have different patterns of work-force participation in the city and social service needs.

After analysing the data and reports on the socio-economic surveys of nine Indian cities Bulsara¹³ came to the conclusion that in case of women migration marriage was the largest push factor to drive the movement of women to cities.

13. Bulsara, J.F., Problems of Rapid Urbanization in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1964.

Gosal and Krishnan¹⁴ enunciate the magnitude of internal migration in India during 1961, to discern the patterns of Rural-to-Rural, Rural-to-Urban, Urban-to-Urban and Urban-to-Rural migration, to identify areas of in and out migration, and to predict likely trends. They found that out of the total migrants more than two-thirds (67.6 per cent) were females, this preponderance being associated with their marriage, for under the prevailing system of patrilocal matrimonial residence, it is the wife who moves, and in the process becomes a migrant. Male migration is in fact, the true index to economic mobility in the Indian context. As far as magnitude is concerned, rural-to-rural migration is of exceptional importance, not surprising in a country where 82 per cent of the total population live in villages. A major segment of this migration was, however the result of marriage of females who accounted for more than 75 per cent of such migrants. Since the practice of village-exogamy of female marriage is less rigid in South-India than in North-India, the percentage of Rural-to-Rural

14. Gosal, G.S., and Krishan, Gopal, "Patterns of Internal Migration in India" in R.M. Prothero and L.A. Kosinski (eds), People on the Move, London, Methuen & Co. Ltd., 1975

migrants is lower in the former Rural-to-Urban flow was distinctly male excessive in contrast to migration within rural areas which was dominated by females.

The eighteenth round of the National Sample Survey¹⁵ reveals that the maximum concentration of migrants was reported in the age group of 5 to 17 for both the rural and urban areas. In the rural sector the reason for high concentration of female migrants in the age-group 5 to 17 and 18 to 24 may be attributed to high incidence of marriage migration in these age groups. For males the percentages of migrants in age groups 18 to 24 and 25 to 35 are higher which might be explained by the fact that males of these age groups migrate in larger proportion than other age-groups mainly for economic reasons. Similar features is observed for urban migrants except that the percentage of female migrants in age-group 5 to 17 was not high as compared to the percentage of total population in the same age-group.

Premi¹⁶ examined the different aspects of female

15. National Sample Survey Report No. 182, Eighteenth Round, Cabinet Secretariat, (February 1963-January 1964), Tables with Notes on Internal migration, Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1971.

16. Premi, Mahendra K., "Pattern of Internal migration of Females in India", ICSSR Research Abstracts Quarterly, Vol. X No. 1 & 2, 1981, pp 57-72 .

migration in India during 1961 and 1971 decades under the following heads -

- i. Migration streams - Rural-to-Rural, Rural-to-Urban, Urban-to-Urban and Urban-to-Rural.
- ii. Age and marital status of the migrants by duration of residence.
- iii. Activity patterns of migrant workers.

He found that in all the three distance categories the bulk of the females are found in the rural-to-rural migration streams which could probably be the effect of marriage migration due to the system of village exogamy in large parts of the country. Further between 1961 and 1971 there is very significant improvement in the sex ratio in both the inter-district and inter-state migration streams, probably reflecting a recent trend of family migration instead of heavily male selective migration.

In a paper Premi and Tom¹⁷ tried to bring out the patterns of lifetime migration to Indian cities with population of 1,00000 and more, when classified according

17. Premi, Mahendra K. and Tom, Judith Ann, "City Characteristics, migration and Urban development policies in India; Papers of the East-West Population Institute, Number 92. June 1985.

to city size, growth rate, functional especialization, length of existence as a class-I city and regional location using the multiple regression analysis technique they came to the conclusion that the proportion of unmarried females among life-time female migrants has strong positive correlations with the six dependent variables, the variables are - percentage of lifetime migrants in the total population of each city; percentage of male lifetime migrants in the male population; percentage of female lifetime migrants in the female population; in migration rate, total, in migration rate, male and in migration rate of females.

While the proportion of married female migrants has the opposite relationship. This finding was contrary to the assumption that a large part of female migration would be due to marriage exogamy. It seems that family migration or associational migration has played an important role in the migration process in recent years because the possibility of employment migration of single unmarried females continues to be low in India. However there is paucity of detailed research work to prove or reject such hypothesis. The present study shall try to resolve this

and try to provide further insight of the dynamics of females migration.

In this study therefore an attempt had been made to have a detailed study of the differences in the patterns of male and female internal migration in India. As these patterns are not likely to be uniform, in the country it would be useful to analyse them into two different regional settings - one corresponding to the area where long distance female migration is high and the other where it is low. Such a comparative study would provide more insight into the basic characteristics of migration and probable reasons behind it.

Objectives of the Study

As the census does not give a direct response relating to the underlying processes behind any type of migration, it can only be inferred indirectly. The indirect inferences about the process of migration can be obtained by correlating some of the important characteristics of migrants relating to distance, industrial classification, age, marital status duration and education etc.

The main objectives of the present study are therefore set as below :

1. To identify the patterns of inter correlations between social economic demographic and other characteristics of male and female migrants in the area when female migration is mainly of short-distance.
2. To identify the patterns of inter-correlations between social economic demographic and other characteristics of male and female migrants in the area when female migration is mainly of long distance.
3. To compare these patterns of male and female migration and also to identify the regional variations in these patterns.

While identifying the patterns of migration, the following hypothesis were formulated.

1. While majority of female migration is due to marriage, a significant female migration is due to economic reasons also.
2. The female economic migration should be associated with medium distances.

3. Apart from marriage and economic factors, a considerable migration is due to family migration.

Rationale of hypothesis

The female migration is generally considered to be marriage migration and their economic significance has been neglected so far, therefore, the first hypothesis, has been formulated to test the assumption of marriage migration.

As the women in India have to go a long way to compete with the men in terms of occupational and Geographical Mobility, to start with women would go for intermediate jobs which will require medium distance mobility. The second hypothesis has been formulated to test the evidence of such mobility.

All the migration which takes place is not motivated by marriage or economic factors. It is also suppose to be associated with family migration. Thus to test this the third hypothesis has been formulated.

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CHAPTER IIDATA AREA AND METHODOLOGY

This section deals with the following aspects of the study -

- i. Nature and Sources of Data
- ii. Area of Study
- iii. Methodology

NATURE AND SOURCES OF DATA

The chief source of information on migration in India is census tables. The history of census in India is more than hundred years old. Analysis of migration has been made from 'birth-place' statistics which have been collected in all the census from 1972 onwards. The first synchronous census had taken place during 1881. From 1881 onwards the data on migration was collected with reference to the place of birth at the interval of ten years, until 1961. It was during 1971 the place of birth had been replaced by the information on place of last residence of migrants.

A comprehensive data on migration was collected in India for the first time in 1961, when the birth-place was classified as rural and urban. Information on the duration of residence at the place of enumeration was also collected for the first time in 1961 census. In 1971 census the additional information on place of last residence was made available for the first time. Further the 1981 census provides more informative migration data by including a question on reasons of migration.

As the present study is based entirely on 1971 census, therefore it is important to highlight some of its main features.

In the 1971 census the scope was enlarged by including information on 'last residence' and 'duration of residence at the place of enumeration'. In this way the 1971 census provides a considerable information on movement of population and their socio-economic demographic and educational characteristics.

The migration statistics in India on 'Place of Birth' concept have certain obvious limitations¹ - The important ones are as follows.

1. Mehrota, G.K. Census of India 1971-Series-1, India special monograph No.1, Birth-place migration in India, 1974.

- i. There is no differentiation between the casual visitors who come for short duration and stay due to cultural social and health reasons and the persons who migrate to settle at the place of enumeration.
- ii. Counting of children born at the places other than those where parents are normally residing due to cultural reasons disturb's artificially the migration count at the place of enumeration.
- iii. A migrant who returns to the place of birth between the two census counts is not counted as a migrant at any place.
- iv. The birth-place data does not permit fixing a space over which the net migration may have taken place.
- v. There is no provision in the tabulation to reveal the step migration from rural-to-small town to large town or city or small town to large town or city.
- vi. Information regarding net migration for intra-district and inter-district movements is not available from the present tabulation plan.

The 1971 migration tables² consists of six tables. These tables were prepared for each state separately. They are as follows :

- D-I Population classified by place of birth (rural and urban) and place of enumeration (rural or urban).
- D-II Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration, cross classified as rural/urban (duration of residence in place of enumeration have been classified into six groups namely, less than one year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-19 years, 20 years and period not stated).
- D-III Migrants to urban units (including agglomerations) having 100000 and above population classified by sex, broad age-groups (15-29 and 30-59 years) educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions.
- D-IV Population of urban units (including agglomerations) having 100000 and above population classified by place of last residence and duration of

2. Census of India, 1971, Migration Tables, India, Series-1, Part II-D(i), Delhi-Controller of publications. 1975.

residence.

- D-V Migrant workers and non-workers according to main activities classified by place of last residence.
- D-VI Migrants classified by place of last-residence Age-groups, duration of residence and marital status.

The purpose of this study is to investigate into the differences in the characteristic features of male and female migrants. As the female migration in India is characterised as marriage migration, one of the objective of this study is to investigate as to what extent this proposition is validated. The main focus of this study is therefore to analyse the characteristics of male and female migrants.

The study is mainly guided by the availability of census data. For migrants the data on the level of distance, industrial classification, age, and marital status is uninformatly available for all the districts. The data related to these characteristics, therefore, has been chosen for the present study. The level of distance of migration is computed from the last residence data

provided in Table D-II and D-V. Industrial classification of workers is obtained from Table D-V. Age, marital status and duration of residence data is collected from Table D-VI.

The above data is collected for the total population of the district only. The rural urban break-up of the data was merely available for last residence and industrial classification of workers. It was therefore not thought proper to carry out the analysis with such limited characteristics. The marital status data cross classified with age and duration of residence is available only for the district as a whole without any rural-urban breakup. Another important characteristics which has not been considered in this analysis is the data on education. The educational levels of migrants are available only for urban agglomeration and not for the entire population. Thus, the distance, industrial classification, age, duration and marital^{Status} are the characteristics for which the data was available covering the entire migrant population.

Thus the variables chosen for the analyse are as follows :

Distance

The distance moved by the migrants have been categorised into the following three types.

- i. Migrants moving within the district of enumeration, known as intra-district or short distance migration.
- ii. Migrants moving outside the district but within the state of enumeration, known as inter-district or medium distances migration.
- iii. Migrants moving outside the state of enumeration but within India, known as inter-state or long distance migration.

Industrial Classification of Migrant Workers

The census provides the information about the industrial classification of migrant workers for total migrants, Rural-Urban break-up of migrant and for cities/urban agglomerations. These nine industrial categories of workers and category.

1. Cultivators
- ii. Agricultural labourers
- iii. Workers in live stock forestay, fishing, hunting and plantation, orclauds and allied activities.

- iv. Mining and quarrying
- v. Workers in manufacturing processing, servicing and repairing in (a) household and other than household industry.
- vi. Construction activity
- vii. Trade and commerce
- viii. Transportation and communications
- ix. Other services

For analysis purpose the broad industrial classification of worker have been grouped into the following four sectors.

- i. Primary Sector - It includes cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities, and mining and quarrying.
- ii. Secondary Sector- Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing in (a) household industry and (b) other than household industry and construction activities.
- iii. Tertiary - It includes trade and commerce, transportation and communications.
- iv. Other-services.

Age-Structure of Migrants

The data about the age-structure of migrants is available for the total migrants and the migrants of the city/urban agglomeration. For the Rural-Urban break this data is not available. Census provides the information about the age-structure of migrants according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration (All duration, less than one year, 1-9 years and 10 years and above). The age-group of the migrants have been divided into seven groups as total, 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-49, 50 + and age not stated. To simplify our analyse the duration of residence at the place of enumeration have been clubbed into two groups. The first group consider the migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year, also described as current migrants, while the second group consider only those migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above, and described as matured migrants. The above four broad age-groups are worked out for the migrants of both the durations.

Marital Status

It was for the first time in 1971 census, that a

table relating to the marital status of migrants has been prepared, which was cross classified by the age-sex and duration of residence at the place of enumeration. The marital status of migrants is described in terms of single, married, widowed and divorced or separated. For the purpose of analysis the marital status of migrants, according to the duration of residence (less than one year and one year or above) at the place of enumeration have been divided into two category namely never-married and ever-married.

Following is the list of all derived variables selected for the study.

1. Percentage of migrants in the intra-district movement of total migrants among males.
2. Percentage of migrants in the inter-district movement to total migrants among male.
3. Percentage of migrants in the inter-state movement to total migrants among males.
4. Percentage of migrants in the intra-district movement to total migrants among females.

5. Percentage of migrants in the inter-district movement of total migrants among females.
6. Percentage of migrants in the inter-state movement to total migrants among females.
7. Percentage of migrant workers in the primary sector among male migrants.
8. Percentage of migrant workers in the secondary sector among male migrants.
9. Percentage of migrant workers in the tertiary sector among male migrants.
10. Percentage of migrant workers in the other services among male migrants.
11. Percentage of migrant workers in the primary sector among females migrants.
12. Percentage of migrant workers in the secondary sector among female migrants.
13. Percentage of migrant workers in the tertiary sector among female migrants.
14. Percentage of migrant workers in the other-services among female migrants.

15. Percentage of migrants in the below 15 age-group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among male migrants.
16. Percentage of migrants in the 15-24 age-group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among male migrants.
17. Percentage of migrants in the 25-49 age-group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among male migrants.
18. Percentage of migrants in the age 50 and above age group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among male migrants.
19. Percentage of migrants in the below 15 age group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among male migrants.
20. Percentage of migrants in the 15-24 age group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among male migrants.
21. Percentage of migrants in the 25-49 age-group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among male migrants.

22. Percentage of migrants in the fifty and above age (duration of residence at the place of enumeration one year or above) among male migrants.
23. Percentage of migrants in the below 15 age-group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among female migrants.
24. Percentage of migrants in the 15-24 age group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among female migrants.
25. Percentage of migrants in the 25-49 age-group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among female migrants.
26. Percentage of migrants in the 50 and above age group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration as less than one year) among female migrants.
27. Percentage of migrants in the below 15 age group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among female migrants.
28. Percentage of migrants in the 15-24 age group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among female migrants.

29. Percentage of migrants in the 25-49 age-group (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among female migrants.
30. Percentage of migrants in the fifty and above age (duration of residence at the place of enumeration one year or above) among female migrants.
31. Percentage of never-married migrants (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among male migrants.
32. Percentage of ever-married migrants (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among male migrants.
33. Percentage of never-married migrants (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among male migrants.
34. Percentage of ever-married migrants (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among male migrants.
35. Percentage of never-married migrants (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year) among female migrants.

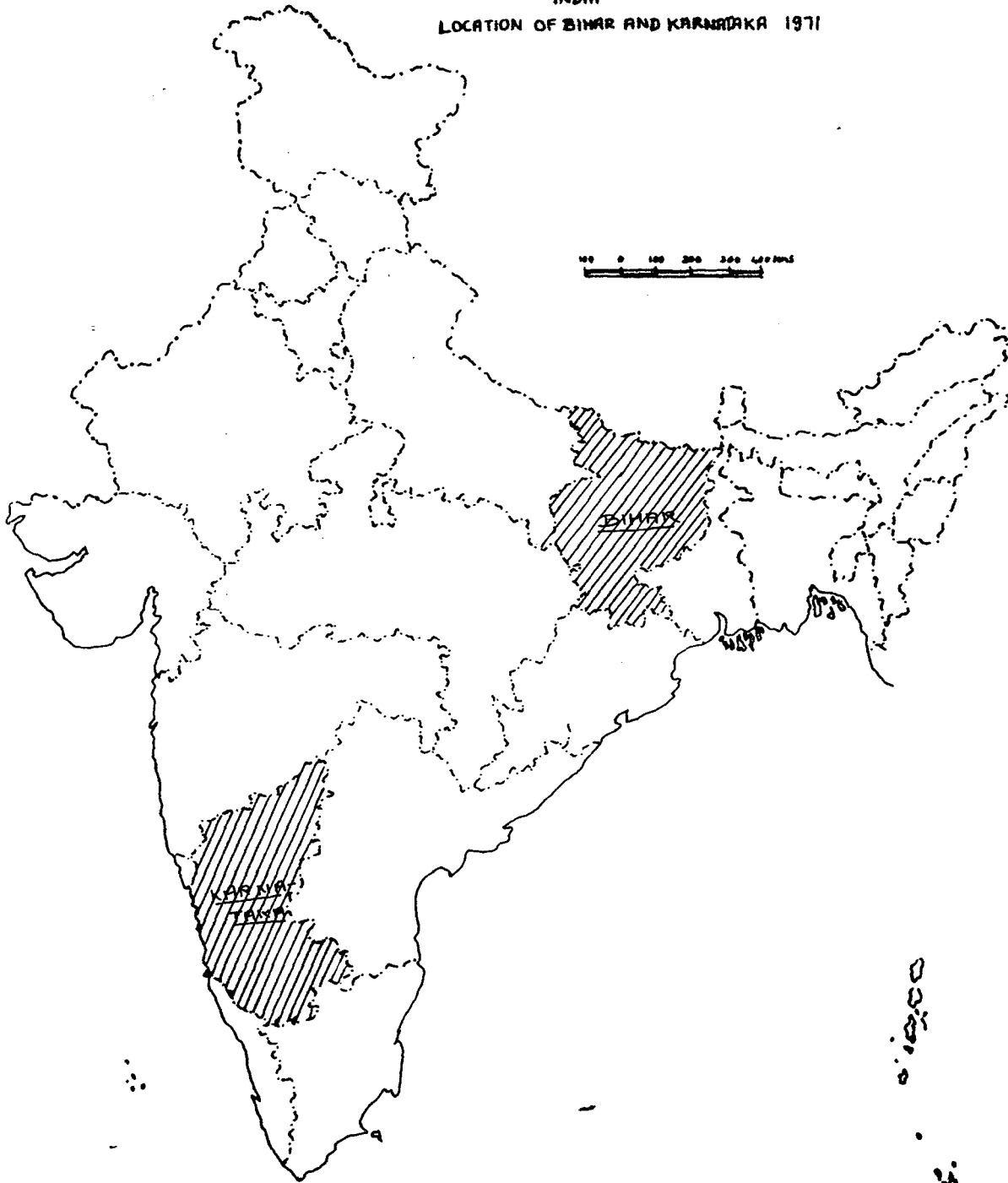
36. Percentage of ever-married migrants (duration of residence at the place of enumeration as less than one year) among female migrants.
37. Percentage of never-married migrants (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among male migrants.
38. Percentage of ever-married migrants (duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above) among female migrants.

Study Area

The basic objective of this study is to highlight the patterns of male and female migration. Two extreme states are representing the low inter-state female migration and the other showing the high inter-state female migration.

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of male and female migrants in the four migration streams and their sex ratio according to the level of distance in Bihar and Karnataka.

INDIA
LOCATION OF BIHAR AND KARNATAKA 1971



0.1200
0.3.

Table 2.1

Percentage of distribution of male and female in the four migration stream and their sex ratio (females per thousand males), according to the level of distance in Bihar and Karnataka-1971

Distance/ Streams	STATES					
	Percentage of migrants in Bihar			Percentage of migrants in Karnataka		
	Males	Females	Sex-Ratio	Males	Females	Sex-Ratio
Intra-district	55.74	81.24		59.92	69.79	
R - R	75.93	93.30	8417	67.32	78.66	2235.55
R - U	17.48	3.85	1509	18.85	10.87	1103
U - U	3.53	0.86	1573	6.60	3.82	1106
U - R	3.04	1.97	4451	7.23	6.65	1760
Inter-district	30.83	14.34		24.09	19.76	
R - R	39.47	75.13	4160	36.76	51.02	1866
R - U	43.05	13.31	676	25.39	17.52	928
U - U	13.32	6.85	1125	27.47	21.10	1033
U - R	4.16	4.70	2470	10.33	10.37	1344
Inter-state	13.43	4.42		16.09	10.45	
R - R	28.35	59.43	3244	31.38	44.34	1505
R - U	40.06	18.01	695	24.75	18.46	794
U - U	24.64	16.85	1058	31.70	26.42	888
U - R	6.95	5.70	1270	12.17	10.77	942

Source

1. Census of India, 1971, Migration Tables, Bihar, Series-4, Part II-D.
 2. Census of India, 1971, Migration Tables, Karnataka, Series - Part II D.
-

It is clear from the above table that in Bihar the sex ratio, even in the inter-state (R-R) movement is much higher while in Karnataka the sex ratio is much more balanced in nature. Thus the two state Bihar and Karnataka may be chosen as two extreme cases. Bihar representing the low inter-state female migration (4.42 per cent) and Karnataka representing the high inter-state female migration (10.45 per cent).

BIHAR

Geographically the state of Bihar is situated in the East of Indian subcontinent. It extends approximately from 22° N to $27^{\circ} 31'$ N latitudes and from $83^{\circ} 20'$ E to $88^{\circ} 17'$ E longitudes. The maximum north-South extent of Bihar is about 605 Km and the maximum east-west width is about 483 Km. The state is roughly a quadrilateral in shape with an area of about 173876 Sq. Km (67196 Sq miles). It has Nepal in its north, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh on its west, Orissa on its South and West-Bengal in its east. It has a population of 56353369 in 1971, i.e., 10.28% of the national population, in area it ranks as the second largest state of the Indian Union, the first being Uttar-Pradesh.

Physical features

Physiographically Bihar has two broad divisions first in the vast Ganga plain in the north and second is highlands of Chota Nagpur in the south. The Ganga plain is a very fertile plain while the Chota Nagpur highland is richly endowed with minerals and forests. The former covers about 79600 Sq. Kms or 45% of the state territory and is roughly delimited in the South by 150 M contour except for a few isolated hills and hillocks, the entire tract is an alluvial homogeneous plain, being intensively devoted to agriculture. The Ganga divides this plain into two unequal parts. The North Bihar plain is only 250 ft. above the sea level except a small hilly tract (foothills of the Himalayas) in the North-west Champaran district. The river action has caused a series of raised, riverside uplands known

as 'levees' and alternating depression known as Chauris. The Gandak, the Burhi Gandak, the Baghmati, the Kosi etc. are some of the streams traversing this plain from north-west to South-east and finally meet the Ganga. As these all rivers are perennial in nature, therefore they are responsible for the growth of permanent settlements in general and town in particular. The river banks are very stable.

The South Bihar plain rises more rapidly away from the Ganga than on the north of the river which is ultimately transformed into plateau. The southern plain is characterised by a narrow upland along the Ganga (levee) and the area adjoining it is a vast lowland country called the 'Tali' in Patna district. It is liable to flood every year during the rainy season. As we move towards the south many isolated hills of ancient crystalline rocks rise above the agricultural plain, notable among these being Khanagpur hills (100-1000 ft) in Mongliya, Pirpahari and Rajgirhills in Nalanda and Barabar hills in Gaya districts. The important tributaries of the Ganga in the South Bihar plain are the son, the Phalger, the punpoon and the Morhan which have their sources in the southern highlands. This entire plain area of Middle Ganga valley has however been the cultural and economic heart of India which appears to have been occupied by human settlement deep down during the pre-historic times.

The country south of the 150 m contour line is the hill and plateau region, known as the Chota Nagpur plateau. It covers the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Palamau, Dhanbad, Sauthal Pargana and parts of Shahabad and Gaya. The hilly south Bihar does not consist of one plateau but it comprises a series

Plateaus etc. They vary in altitude from 1500 to 3600 ft above the sea level. The entire Chota Nagpur region is rich in mineral deposits particularly coal and Iron ore, which have been responsible for the birth of a number of Urban Centres in recent years. The principal streams of Chota Nagpur region are the Damodar, the Subernarekha, the Barakar, the Hoel etc, which have made available adequate water supply for emergence of giant industrial cities of Jamshedpur, Ranchi and Bokara steel City.

Climatic features

The state of Bihar is influenced by tropical Monsoon Climate. The average temperature in January ranges from 15.5°C, to 18°C, the average temperature for May varies from 29°C to 32°C. Rainfall in Bihar plain is heaviest in the north-east (Purnea district) where it records over 190.5 cm and decreases towards western border with about 101.6 cm. Mostly North Bihar and north-east of the Burni Gamdak has more than 127 cm rainfall while a small tract in South-West Palamau district receives lowest rainfall in Chota Nagpur region. The rainy season in the Bihar state begins from the early June and continues till early October. Thus the two principal elements of Climate viz., temperature and rainfall are quite ideal for the growth of agglomerated type of rural and Urban settlements.

Agriculture :

Bihar is an agricultural state 82% of its population is engaged in agriculture, while 7.8% is associated with mining and

Industry. The land is very fertile because the vast Ganga plain of Bihar is formed by the alluvial soil. The climatic conditions are also favourable. The important agricultural products of Bihar is Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, Maize and Tobbaco etc. on the plateau of Ranchi, some tea is also Cultivated.

Mineral and Industry

Bihar is a richest mineral state in India. It has a vast deposits of Coal mica, iron, baurcite fire clay, Kyanite, limostone, abestos, felspar and quarts etc. Coal is found in Jharia, Bokaro, Karanpura, Giridih, Ramgarh. Iron and Copper is found in Southal-Parganas, Giridih Chota Nagpur Plateau and Singhbhum. Mica in Giridih, Godarna and Gaya. Tin in Hazaribagh Bihar leads other Indian states in the production of Coal mica, iron copper, China clay, fire-clay Kyauite and lime-stone.

Mineral based industries are most important in the state of Bihar. Bihar is a leading producer of Iron Aluminium, Glass Cement, textile, Sugar and Chemicals.

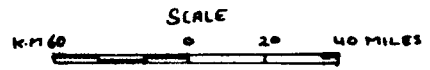
Districts and City/Urban agglomerations³

According to the 1971 census it has 17 districts and 11 City/

Urban agglomeration has been defined as a continours Urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised urban Outerowths, if any, of such towns. The City Urban agglomeration is an urban agglomeration with the City (population 100000 and above) as one of its constituents.

MAP NO-1

BIHAR: DISTRICTS 1971.



Urban agglomerations (having 100000 and above population).

Districts are as follows: Patna, Gaya, shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhauga, Monliyr, Bhagalpur, Sahaisa, Purnea, Southalpaiganas, Palamari, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. (MAP-I)

City/Urban agglomerations: Patna Urban agglomeration, Bihar City, Gaya City Muzaffarpur City, Daibhanga City, Mongliyr City, Bhogalpur City, Ranchi Urban agglomeration, Dhanbad Urban agglomeration, Bokara steel city urban agglomeration and Jamshedpur Urban agglomeration.

KARNATAKA

The word 'Karuataka' originated from Kaiuad which means Kar in Kauuada, Black and Nadu means region. Thus it is a region of black soil which is situated in the Western part of Deccau penninsular region of India and lies between $11^{\circ} 35'$ to $18^{\circ} 30'$ north latitudes and between $74^{\circ} 5'$ to $78^{\circ} -35'$ East longitudes. It is bounded by Maharashtra state and union territory of Goa. Daman and Diu in North and North-West by Arabian sea in the West, by Kerala and Tamil Nadu states in the South, and by Andhra-Pradesh in the east.

Karnataka state in its present form came into existence on 1st November 1956, under the states reorganization act.

According to 1971 census, Karnataka state with an area of 191775.0 km^2 has a population of 29299014. It is the eighth largest state both in area and population among the states and union territories of the Indian Union.

Relief and Drainage

Physiographically the state can be divided into four regions, each of which has its own distinctive physical characteristics.

The coastal region:- The coastal region between the Western Ghats edge and Arabians sea is about 320 Km long and 13 to 32 Km wide in the north and 50 to 65 Km wide in the South. This low land region of the Western Coast is traversed by several ridges and spur of Western Ghats. It is difficult terrain full of rivers, creeks, isolated peaks and detached ranges of hills. The average height of the plain is generally 75 metres above the sea level, but at some places the height is about 150 metres. The area of the coastal plain is approximately 7770 Km.²

The Malnad : The malnad in Kaunada means 'hilly country' (Male hill, Nadu-country). The malnad region is about 650 Km long and 50 to 65 Km wide to the east of Western Ghats edge. This region is mainly forested hilly country. It is landlocked area with a heights of more than 152 metres above sea level in the west which gradually rises towards the east, culminating in a series of ranges of hills with an average heights of about 900 metres. It is separate from the coastal plain by the steep wall of Ghats and in the east it gradually merges with the southern maidan. The terrain is undulating, broken up by Chains of rocky hills and scoured by deep ravines.

The Northern Maidan The Northern maidan lies to the east of semi-maland and stretches to the northern and eastern boundary of the state to north of Bellary district. In northern parts, the region is extensive plateau with elevation of 365 to 610 metres above the sea level sloping towards east, it is traversed by several isolated ridges. The area is drained by Krishna, Buima and Tungabhadra river systems. This area presents a landscape of extensive plateau covered with rich black soil.

Southern Maidan: The Southern maidan represents the core of the Old Karnataka state. The Western part is the eastern edge of the maland and is about 915 to 975 metres in height of nearly 915 metres in the eastern part. In between the two is the interrupted. But clearly indentifiable belt of high ground. The region is drained by the Tungabhadra Cauvery, Pennar and Polar rivers and is divided into numerous valleys widely differing in size and shape.

RIVER SYSTEM

Karnataka is endowed with a number of perennial rivers. The two important river systems in Karnataka are the Krishna and its tributaries in the north, and the Cauvery and its tributaries in the South. The Cauvery with its tributaries, drains the Southern Karnataka and in fact forms the economic life of the Southern Karnataka region. The canal irrigation in this part of the state is the result of perennial flow of the water in the region. The Krishna and its tributaries drain the district in the northern region. Chaturabha, Malaprabha and Tungabhadra are very important tributaries of Krishna river, because they have rapid falls along

their courses as well as perennial flow of water which is most suitable for generating hydro-electricity.

There are a number of perennial rivers rising in western Ghat and flowing west wards into the Arabian sea. Among the west flowing rivers, the Sharavati, Kallinadi and Netravati are of greater economic importance.

CLIMATE

The climate of Karnataka is determined by geological factors such as nearness to sea, heights above sea-level and nature of rainfall.

The coastal region has warm winters, hot and moist summers, and receives very heavy rainfall from the south-west monsoon from June to September. The average rainfall is as much as 300 Cm.

Rainfall in the Plateau region is inversely proportionate to the distance from the Salyadris. Chikwagalur receives about 200 cm on an average, whereas Chitradurga which is at a distance of about 120 Km to the east, records less than 60 cm. If our travels from east to west the rainfall increases at a tremendous rate. The normal annual rainfall for the state is about 1315 Km. But there are striking variations in the distribution of normal annual rainfall in the state.

The climate of Karnataka state is essentially tropical monsoon type which is product of interplay of the two opposing air masses of the South-West and north-West monsoons. Over the large part of the state summers are warm and winters are cool. Karnataka state presents striking fluctuation in mean annual temperature partly due to the variation in configuration and oceanic influence of Arabian sea

in coastal region. The maximum mean annual temperature is above 26° C. The lowest mean annual temperature is below 21° C.

Soils. The soils of Mysore state exhibit a marked diversity in different parts of the state, depending upon the nature of rock structure and the climatic conditions prevailing in the area.

Generally soils of the state can be classified into nine categories (1) Coastal alluvium (2) Laterite (3) Red loams (4) Red Sandy (5) Deep Black soil (6) Medium and Shallow Black soils (7) Mixed Red and Black soil and (8) Saline and Alkaline soil.

Agriculture

About 13.75 percent of the total cultivated area is under irrigation. Rice, ragi, jowar, wheat millets and pulses and the major food crops of Karnataka. Sugarcane, cotton oilseeds, tobacco coconut, arecanut, coffee, cashew, cardamom, pepper oranges and grapes are the main cashcrops. Forests occupy 20% of the area of the state.

Irrigation

Besides the two large river basins of Krishna and Cauvery, Karnataka has a number of other rivers used both for irrigation and power generation Tungabhadra, Ghatapratiba, Malaprabha, upper Krishna Bhairava, Harangi, Katrini Hewavathi and Bendethora projects are the important irrigation schemes of the state.

Industry

The state is rich in mineral resources. High grade iron ore, copper, manganese, Chromite and China Clay are the important minerals available in the state. Karnataka is the only state where gold mining

is carried on. The large industries manufacture machine and telecommunication equipment. Other flourishing industries of Karnataka are textiles, sugar, soap, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, fertiliser, paper cement, glass, Ceremics, porcelair and electrical goods. Kudremukh Iron ore project is a major development project of the state Karnataka accounts for 85% of the raw silk produced in country. Saridal Soap and Sandal oil of Karnataka are well known in world markets.

Languages

Mysore is a composite state. Kannada is the language of the region. Other important language spoken by the people are Telugu, Urdu, Tamil and Hindi. Here we find a fine mixture of the Aryan and Dravidian tongues.

Districts and city/urban agglomerations

According to the 1971 census, it has 19 districts and 12 City/urban agglomerations (having 100000 and above population)

Districts: Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitraduges, Coorg, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, North-Kanara, Raichur, Shimoga, South-Kanara, Thurkeri (MAP II)

City/urban agglomerations (having 100000 and above population)

1. Bangalore Urban agglomeration (Bangalore)
2. Hubli Dharwad City corporation (Dharwad)
3. Mysore City (Mysore)
4. Bangalore Urban agglomeration (South Kanara)

MAP II

KARNATAKA: DISTRICTS 1971

24 48 72 MILES



5. Belgium urban agglomeration (Belgium)
6. Calcutta City (Calcutta)
7. Bellary City (Bellary)
8. Davanagere City (Davanagere)
9. Koldi Gold fields urban agglomeration (Koldi)
10. Bijapur City (Bijapur)
11. Shimoga City (Shimoga)
12. Bhaeravati urban agglomerations (Shivasa).

Methodology

The values of the nineteen variables described above were derived from the raw data. These values were worked out for males and females for both the state of Bihar and Karnataka. In order to study the patterns of inter-relationships among these variables zero-order correlations were worked out between all pairs of each set these correlations are presented in form of a correlation matrix. The analysis of correlation matrix on the basis of statistically significant^{*4} values provide basic clues to the patterns of inter-correlations.

The large number of inter-correlations are further summarized by principal component analysis, Principal component analysis is a statistical tool to synthesis large number of inter-correlations into certain underlying dominant patterns of relationships.

⁴ MANN OD ASIAN. Statistical Methods in Geographical studies, second edition, NEW DELHI : Rajesh Publications, 1986.

The zero-order co-efficient of correlation between the X and Y variable is given by the following formula

$$r = \frac{\sum XY - \frac{\sum X \sum Y}{N}}{\sqrt{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}} \sqrt{\sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}}}$$

Significance test of correlation coefficient with (n-2) degrees of freedom

$$t = r \frac{n-2}{1-r^2}$$

where n= number of observations

r= Co-efficient of correlation.

In principal component analysis information on large number of interrelated variables is converted into smaller number of independent dimensions each dimensions explains a portion of total variations of all the variables these dimensions are principal components are arranged on the basis of the proportion of total variations explained by them. Thus the first principal component explains the maximum variables, the second principal component explains next maximum variations and so on. It is found that first few component explains a substantial proportion of variations in all the variables. The a greater proportion of the picture reflected by a large number of variables can be summerised by smaller number of principal components. The principal component are abstract variables, the nature of these abstract variables can be identified on the basis of its co-efficient of correlation with the constituent variables. These co-efficient of correlations are known as factor loadings of these principal component and the proportion of the total variations explained by each principal component.

How many principal component should be retained in any such exercise is a big question there is no definite answer to this. It is generally found that only a few principal components having higher variances explain major portion of the total variances. The rest of the principal components do not explain much of the total variations, because of their smaller variances.⁵

⁵ MAMMOOD ASLAM " Statistical Methods in Geographical studies "Second edition, New Delhi, Rajesh Publications: 1986.

CHAPTER IIISTATE LEVEL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE PROCESS OF MIGRATION

Before entering into the comparison of the characteristics and correlates of the migrants using districtwise data it would be useful to look at the state level comparisons. In this chapter therefore the attempt has been made to highlight the state level differences in the different aspects of migration.

The analysis is however guided by the availability of the data. Some of the migration data as discussed earlier are available for total of the district. A limited data are available only for Rural and Urban and fairly detail data are available for urban agglomerations. The state level analysis is therefore carried out for total, rural and urban component of the state in terms of only those variables for which districtwise data are available.

The migration variables covered for these components of state are as below :

1. Total of the state
 - Distance of migration
 - i) Intra-district migration
 - ii) Inter-district migration

iii) Inter-state migration

Industrial structure of migrant workers in ;

- iv) Primary Sector
- v) Secondary Sector
- vi) Tertiary Sector
- vii) Other-Services

Age-structure of migrants

Migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year.

- viii) Below 15
- ix) 15 - 24
- x) 25 - 49
- xi) 50 and above

Migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above.

- xii) Below 15
- xiii) 15 - 24
- xiv) 25 - 49
- xv) 50 and above

Marital status of the migrants.

Migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year;

- xvi) Never - married
- xvii) Ever - married

Migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above.

- xviii) Never - married
- xix) Ever-married

2. Rural component of the state

Distance of migration

- i) Intra-district
- ii) Inter-district
- iii) Inter-State

Migration streams

- iv) Rural-to-Rural intra-district migration stream
- v) Rural-to-Rural inter-district migration stream
- vi) Rural-to-Rural inter-state migration stream
- vii) Urban-to-Rural intra-district migration stream
- viii) Urban-to-Rural inter-district migration stream
- ix) Urban to-Rural inter-state migration stream

Industrial structure of migrant workers in;

- x) Primary Sector
- xi) Secondary Sector

- ii) Tertiary Sector
- xiii) Other Services

3. Urban component of the state

Distance of migration

- i) Intra-district
- ii) Inter-district
- iii) Inter-state

Migration streams

- iv) Urban-to-Urban intra-district migration stream
- v) Urban-to-Urban inter-district migration stream
- vi) Urban-to-Urban inter-state migration stream
- vii) Rural-to-Urban Intra-district migration stream
- viii) Rural-to-Urban inter-district migration stream
- ix) Rural-to-Urban inter-state migration stream

Industrial structure of migrant workers in;

- x) Primary sector
- xi) Secondary sector
- xii) Tertiary Sector
- xiii) Other-services

Comparision of total migrants at state level

Distance of migration

To analyse the differences and similarities in the male and female migration pattern following variables have been chosen.

- i) Percentage of intra-district migrants to the total male migrants
- ii) Percentage of inter-district migrants to the total male migrants
- iii) Percentage of inter-state migrants to the total male migrants
- iv) Percentage of intra-district migrants to the total female migrants
- v) Percentage of inter-district migrants to the total female migrants
- vi) Percentage of inter-state migrants to the total female migrants.

Table 3.1 presents an overview of migrants in the three distance level for both Bihar and Karnataka State.

Table - 3.1

"Percentage of male and female migrants in the three distance level for both Bihar and Karnataka (1971)"

Distance level	STATES			
	Percentage of migrants in Bihar		Percentage of Migrants in Karnataka	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Intra-district	56.01	81.27	60.65	70.48
Inter-district	29.62	14.29	23.78	19.12
Inter-state	14.37	4.45	15.56	10.40

It is clear from the above table that short-distance migration is more prominent in Bihar and Karnataka, for both male and female migrants.

In Bihar the percentage of male migrants in the intra-district movement is more than fifty percent, while in inter-district stream it is 29.62 per cent and in inter-state it is 14.37 per cent. If we examine the female migration pattern, we find that the females are more migratory in short-distance movement. The percentage of female migrants among females in three distance category i.e. short,

medium and long is 31.27 per cent, 14.23 per cent and 4.45 per cent respectively.

The migration pattern of male and female migrants in Bihar indicates that the females are more migratory than males in short-distance movement, but in medium and long distance movement the males are more migratory than females.

In Karnataka, the percentage of male and female migrants shows a declining tendency towards the long-distance migration, as the distance increases the percentage of migrants decreases, this means that there is an inverse relationship between the distance and migrants. The percentage of male migrants in intra-district, inter-district and inter-state movement is 60.66 per cent, 23.78 per cent and 15.56 per cent respectively. The female migrants constitute 70.48 per cent, 19.12 per cent and 10.40 per cent respectively in intra-district, inter-district and inter-state movement.

Thus in Karnataka female exceeds males in short-distance movement, while in a long distance movement males exceeds females.

In both Bihar and Karnataka the percentage of female migrants is much higher as compared to that of their male counterparts. But in Bihar most of the female migration is restricted to short-distance movement (within the district of enumeration). In Karnataka although the trend of female migrants is similar to that of Bihar, but a substantial part of females in Karnataka i.e. almost 10 per cent of female migration which takes place in Karnataka is of the nature of inter-state movement, while in Bihar it is only 4.4 per cent.

The percentage of male migrants in Bihar is comparatively low in intra-district movement, while in Karnataka the proportion is slightly higher in intra-district movement. There is no significant difference in the long-distance movement in both states.

Industrial Structure of Migrant Work-force

As discussed in Chapter II, the nine broad industrial categories has been grouped into the four sector namely primary, secondary, tertiary sector and other-services.

Table 3.2 gives an overall picture of Bihar and Karnataka state for the percentage distribution of workers in four industrial category.

Table - 3.2

Percentage distribution of male and female migrant workers in Bihar and Karnataka State (1971)

Industrial Category	STATES			
	Percentage of Mig- rants in Bihar		Percentage of Mig- rants in Karnataka	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Primary Sector	52.24	92.46	48.71	78.34
Secondary Sector	15.11	3.53	18.45	10.12
Tertiary Sector	15.07	1.07	16.53	3.59
Other-Services	17.58	2.94	16.31	7.95

In Bihar most of the male migrants are engaged in the primary sector, while in tertiary sector the percentage of migrant workers is very low. This reflects the fact that Bihar is primarily an agricultural state and the tertiarization of activities has yet to take place. The position of females is alike to their male counterpart, but the proportion of female migrants is very high in primary activities, i.e. about 92.46 per cent of female migrants engaged in Primary activities. The percentage of

workers in tertiary sector is quite very low (1.07%). This shows that most of the migrant workers are agricultural labours engaged in primary activities.

In Karnataka less than 50 per cent of migrant male workers are engaged in primary activities while rest of the 50 per cent migrant workers are engaged almost in equal proportion in the rest of the three categories namely secondary, tertiary and other services (18.45 per cent, 16.53 per cent and 16.51 per cent). Most of the female migrant workers are active in primary activities (78.34 per cent). In tertiary sector the percentage of female migrant workers is lowest i.e. 3.59 per cent.

The data clearly indicates that in both the state (i.e. Bihar and Karnataka), the percentage of male migrants is more prominent in primary sector while in rest of the three categories the percentage of migrant workers are equally distributed. In case of female migrant workers, the percentage of migrant women's is although higher in primary activities, but there is a much difference in the percentage distribution of migrant women in the four district category of workers. In Bihar almost 93 per cent of females are engaged in primary sector, but in Karnataka the percentage

of female migrant workers is somewhat less in primary sector (78.34 per cent) as compared to Bihar. About 20 per cent of female migrants are engaged in the rest of the three categories, while in Bihar the percentage of female migrant workers is only 7% in these three categories. This concludes that in Bihar most of the females who migrate are mainly agricultural labour.

Age-Structure of the Migrants

The age of the migrants according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration has been divided into two categories.

- i) Category one deals with the migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year also characterised as current migrants. The four broad age-group are below 15, 15-24, 25-49 & 50 and above respectively.
- ii) Category two deals with the migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above and also described as matured migrants. The four broad age-groups are below 15, 15-24, 25-49 and 50 and above respectively.

Table 3.3 gives a picture of the age-structure of migrants according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration in two states.

Table - 3.3

Percentage distribution of male and female migrants with respect to their age-structure according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration in Bihar and Karnataka (1971)

Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Age-Group	STATES			
		Percentage of Migrants in Bihar		Percentage of Migrants in Karnataka	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than one year	Below 15	34.96	28.85	38.83	39.99
	15 - 24	20.17	33.38	22.88	28.79
	25 - 49	36.75	27.98	31.05	22.90
	50 +	8.12	9.79	7.24	8.32
One year and above	Below 15	32.21	5.50	26.91	13.48
	15 - 24	16.47	22.14	22.56	22.50
	25 - 49	43.48	52.22	33.29	45.62
	50 +	7.84	20.14	17.24	18.40

The age-structure of migrants in Bihar indicates that most of the current male migrants, are concentrated in the age-group, below 15 (34.96 per cent) and 25 - 49 (36.75 per cent). The proportion of male migrants in the age-group 25-29 increases (43.48 per cent) with the increase in the length of stay at the place of enumeration.

In Bihar about $2/3$ of female migrants belongs to the age group below 15 and 15-24, while rest of the $1/3$ of the female migrants belongs to the 25-49 and 50 and above age-group, but as the length of stay at the place of enumeration increases the proportion of female migrants in the age-group 25-49 increases (52.22 per cent), while it decreases in the age group below 15 and 15-24, as it is clear from the Table III.

In Karnataka the percentage of male migrants in the age-group below 15 and 15-24 goes on decreasing as the length of the stay increases at the place of enumeration, but the percentage of male migrants goes on increasing in the two age-group namely 25-49 and 50 and above, as the length of stay increases at the place of enumeration.

In case of female migrants the trend remains the

same as that of their male counterpart. The percentage goes on decreasing in its the two age-groups namely below 15 and 15 to 24, as the length of stay increases. The percentage shift in these two categories is from 39.99 to 13.43 per cent and from 28.79 to 22.50 per cent. The percentage in the remaining two age-groups go on increasing as the length of the stay increases, the percentage shift in these two categories is from 22.90 per centage to 49.62 per centage in the age-group 25-49 and from 8.32 to 12.40 per cent in the age-group of 50 and above.

However matured male migrants in Bihar are more migratory in the age-group 25-49, while in Karnataka the percentage of current migrants in the age group below 15 is much higher (33.33 per cent), In Bihar the percentage in the same age-group increases (25.49 per cent), as the length of stay at the place of enumeration increases while in Karnataka the percentage in the age-group below 15 decreases (22.88 per cent) with the increase in the length of stay. The percentage increase in the age-group 25-49 is from 31.05 per cent to 33.29 per cent with the increase in the length of stay at the place of enumeration.

As far as female migrants of Bihar are concerned there is a drastic change in the percentage of female migrants in

the two age-group below 15 and 25-49. In the below 15 age-group, the percentage of females goes on decreasing from 28.85 per cent to 5.50 per cent with the increase in the length of stay at the place of enumeration. But there is a increase in the percentage of female migrants in the age-group 25-49, with the increase in the length of stay at the place of enumeration, it is from 27.98 per cent to 52.22 per cent. In Karnataka we find that the females are more migratory in the age group below 15 (39.99 per cent), but as the length of stay increases at the place of enumeration females in the 25-49 age-group, are more migratory (45.62 per cent).

Marital Status of the Migrants

Marital status of the migrants as discussed earlier in Chapter II has been divided into two categories, according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration.

- I. Migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration less than one year.
 - i. Never married
 - ii. Ever married

II. Migrants whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration is one year or above.

- i. Never-married
- ii. Ever-married

Table 3.4 presents a picture of marital status of migrants in the two states Bihar and Karnataka, according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration.

Table 3.4

Percentage distribution of male and female migrants with respect to their marital status according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration in Bihar and Karnataka (1971).

Duration of residence at the place of enumeration	Matital Status	STATES			
		Percentage of Mig-rants in Bihar		Percentage of Mig-rants in Karnataka	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than one year	Never Married	45.82	25.35	63.85	45.63
	Ever Married	54.18	74.65	36.15	54.34
One year and above	Never Married	39.13	4.92	47.63	15.18
	Ever Married	60.87	95.07	52.37	84.82

In Bihar the percentage of male migrants in the ever-married marital status goes on increasing as the length of stay increases at the place of enumeration. The proportional change is from 54.18 per cent to 68.87 per cent. Migrants with never-married status goes on decreasing with the length of stay increases at the place of enumeration. Among female migrants in Bihar the proportion in current ever-married status is almost three fourth (74.65 per cent) of the total female migrants. The percentage goes on increasing with the length of stay increases at the place of enumeration, as it is clear from the table 3.4. The proportion in current never-married marital status shows a substantial decline with the length of stay increases at the place of enumeration. The percentage goes down from 25.35 per cent to 4.92 per cent respectively.

In Karnataka the percentage of male migrants in the current never-married marital status is much higher (63.85 per cent), while it decreases as the length of stay increases at the place of enumeration. As the duration of residence at the place of enumeration increases the percentage of migrants in the ever-married marital status increases from

36.15 per cent to 52.37 per cent, The female migrants in Karnataka are more migratory in the ever-married group while in never-married group they are less migratory. The percentage change of migrants in the never-married marital status having duration of residence at the place of enumeration less than one year to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration one year or above is from 45.63 per cent to 15.18 per cent respectively. The percentage change of migrants in ever-married marital status with the duration of residence at the place of enumeration is less than one year and one year or above, is from 54.74 per cent to 84.82 per cent respectively.

Comparision of Rural migrants at state level

Distance of migration

Three variables have been taken into consideration in order to make comparisions.

- i. Percentage of intra-district migrants to total migrants.
- ii. Percentage of inter-district migrants to total migrants.
- iii. Percentage of inter-state migrants to total migrants.

Table 3.5 presents the migrants in three distance level for both, Bihar and Karnataka.

Table 3.5

Percentage distribution of male and female migrants in three distance level - Bihar and Karnataka (1971)"

Distance Level	STATES			
	Percentage of Migrants in Bihar		Percentage of Migrants in Karnataka	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Intra-district	69.74	84.55	71.58	77.49
Inter-district	21.02	12.51	17.70	14.96
Inter-state	9.23	2.94	10.71	7.54

In Bihar the percentage distribution of male migrants in the three distance level is 69.74 per cent, 21.02 per cent and 9.23 per cent respectively. Thus males are more migratory in the intra-district movement and less migratory as the distance increases. In case of females the percentage distribution of migrants in the three distance levels in 84.55 per cent, 12.51 per cent and 2.94 per cent respectively.

Thus the long-distance migration in females is negligible and more or less female migration is concentrated to the short-distance movement.

In Karnataka the short-distance movement is dominating the other two distance level. The percentage distribution of male migrants in the intra-district, inter-district and inter-state movement is 71.58 per cent, 17.70 per cent and 10.71 per cent respectively. While for females it is 77.49 per cent, 14.96 per cent and 7.54 per cent respectively. It indicates that both male and females migrants are more migratory in the short-distance movement. As the distance increases the percentage of migrants goes on decreasing.

The position of male migrants in the two states remains the same while the position of female migrants in the two states differ to some extent. In Bihar the inter-state movement is much less (2.94 per cent), as compared to the females of Karnataka (7.54 per cent).

Migration Streams

Migration streams are classified according to the distance into Rural-ward and Urban-ward streams. Rural-

ward migration streams are as follows.

- i. Rural to Rural, intra-district movement
- ii. Rural to Rural, inter-district movement
- iii. Rural to Rural, inter-state movement
- iv. Urban to Rural, intra-district movement
- v. Urban to Rural, inter-district movement
- vi. Urban to Rural, inter-state movement

Table 3.6 shows the position of migrants in six different migration streams of both Bihar and Karnataka.

Table 3.6

Percentage distribution of male and female migrants in six different migration streams of Bihar and Karnataka. (1971)

Distance Level	Migration Stream	STATES			
		Percentage of Migrants in Bihar		Percentage of Migrants in Karnataka	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Intra-district	R - R	94.87	97.17	89.29	99.21
Inter-district	R - R	85.95	94.09	76.52	83.29
Inter-state	R - R	64.63	91.14	69.70	81.64
Intra-district	U - R	5.13	2.03	10.71	0.79
Inter-district	U - R	14.05	5.91	23.43	16.71
Inter-state	U - R	35.37	8.86	30.30	18.36

In Bihar the proportionate share of male migrants in the rural-to-rural migration stream is much higher as compared to the urban-to-rural migration stream (Table 3.6). As the distance increases the proportion of male migrants goes on increasing in urban-to-rural migration stream.

In the intra-district movement, about 94.87 per cent of migrants are moving in the Rural-to Rural migration stream, and the rest of the 5.13 per cent migrants are moving in the Urban -to-Rural migration stream. The inter-district migrants constitute about 85.95 per cent in the Rural-to-Rural migration stream and the rest of the 14.05 per cent are in the Urban-to-Rural migration stream. In the third category i.e. in the inter-state movement, about 64.63 per cent of migrants are moving in the Rural-to-Rural migration stream, while the rest of the 35.37 per cent migrants are moving in the Urban-to-Rural migration stream. Thus we find that rural-to-rural migration pattern is experiencing the declining trend whereas the urban-to-rural is showing the rising trend.

The female migrants does not show any major variations in the three distance level. About more than ninety per cent of females in the three distance level are

migrating in Rural-to-Rural migration stream. In the intra-district movement about 97.17 per cent of females are migrating in the Rural-to-Rural migration stream, and only 2.03 per cent of the migrants are moving in the Urban-to-Rural migration stream. In the inter-district movement about 94.09 per cent of females are migrating in the Rural-to-Rural migration stream. While 5.91 per cent are migrating in Urban-to-Rural migration stream. In the inter-state movement 91.14 per cent of migrants are moving in Rural-to-Rural migration stream and the rest of the 8.86 per cent are migrating in Urban-to-Rural migration stream.

In Karnataka the percentage of inter-district migrants in the Rural-to-Rural migration stream is 89.29 per cent and 10.71 per cent migrants are constituted in the Urban-to-Rural migration stream. In the inter-district movement 76.52 per cent of migrants are in Rural-to-Rural migration stream, while rest of the 23.43 per cent are migrating in Urban-to-Rural migration stream. In the inter-state movement 69.70 per cent of migrants are in Rural-to-Rural migration stream and the rest of the migrants (30.30 per cent) are in Urban-to-Rural migration stream.

The percentage of female migrants in intra-district migrants in the Rural-to-Rural migration stream is 99.21 per cent, while it has only 0.79 per cent migrants in the Rural-to-Urban migration stream. In inter-district movement the percentage of female migrants in Rural-to-Rural migration stream is 83.29 per cent and the rest of the 16.71 per cent are in urban-to-rural migration stream. In inter-state movement 81.64 per cent of migrants are in Rural-to-Rural migration stream while the rest of the 18.36 per cent of migrants are in Urban-to-Rural migration stream.

Industrial structure of migrant workers in;

- i. Primary Sector
- ii. Secondary Sector
- iii. Tertiary Sector
- iv. Other-services

Table 3.6 gives a percentage distribution of Rural migrant workers in Bihar and Karnataka state.

Table 3.6

Percentage distribution of male and female
Rural migrant workers in Bihar and Karnata-
taka State (1971)

Industrial Category	STATES			
	Percentage of Mig- rants in Bihar		Percentage of Mig- rants in Karnataka	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Primary Sector	69.43	94.64	70.43	86.15
Secondary Sector	9.21	2.98	12.30	7.14
Tertiary Sector	7.81	0.75	6.84	1.91
Other-Services	13.49	1.62	10.43	4.80

In Bihar most of the male migrant workers are engaged in Primary and Other-services, which constituted about 83 per cent of the migrant workers. The share of migrants in the primary sector is much higher (69.43 per cent), as compared to the migrant workers engaged in other services (13.49 per cent), while in the secondary and tertiary activities, the share of migrant workers is 9.21 per cent and 7.87 per cent respectively.

Female migrant worker also shows the concentration in the Primary Sector, followed by the Secondary Sector, the participation of female migrant workers in Tertiary Sector is least. The percentage distribution of migrants in the primary, secondary, tertiary and other-services is 94.64 per cent, 2.98 per cent, 0.75 per cent and 1.62 per cent respectively.

In Karnataka the position of male migrant workers is very much similar to the migrant workers in Bihar state. Most of the male migrant workers in Karnataka are engaged in Primary activities (70.43 per cent), followed by the secondary activities. The migrant workers engaged in other-services have a proportion of 10.43 per cent of migrant work force, while only 6.84 per cent of migrant workforce is engaged in tertiary sector. The proportionate share of female migrant workers in the primary, secondary, tertiary and other-services is 86.15 per cent, 7.14 per cent, 1.91 per cent and 4.80 per cent respectively.

The position of male migrant workers in both the state is quiet very similar, but as far as females are concerned, the proportion of female migrant workers in Karnataka is somewhat higher in the secondary, tertiary and other-services,

while in Primary sector the proportion of females is low in Karnataka as compared to the migrant workers of Bihar engaged in Primary activities.

COMPARISON OF URBAN MIGRANTS

Distance of Migration

Following are the variables to analyse the distance of migration.

- i. Percentage of intra-district migrants to total migrants.
- ii. Percentage of inter-district migrants to total migrants.
- iii. Percentage of inter-state migrants to total migrants.

Table 3.8 presents the migrants in three distance levels for Bihar and Karnataka.

Table 3.8

Percentage distribution of male and female migrants in three distance level - Bihar and Karnataka (1971)

Distance-level	STATES			
	Percentage of Mig-rants in Bihar		Percentage of Mig-rants in Karnataka	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Intra-district	33.43	48.10	42.75	47.06
Inter-district	43.76	33.82	33.73	33.01
Inter-state	22.81	18.07	23.52	19.93

The percentage distribution of male migrants in Bihar, in the intra-district, inter-district and inter-state movement is 33.43 per cent, 43.76 per cent and 22.81 per cent respectively. Thus males formed almost equal proportion in the three distance level, except that in medium distance the males are more migrating (43.76 per cent). In case of female urban migrants the proportionate share of migrants is much higher in intra-district movement (48.10 per cent). The percentage of migrants decreases as the distance increases. The share of female migrants in the

intra-district, inter-district and inter-state movement is 48.10 per cent, 33.82 per cent and 18.07 per cent respectively.

Thus in Bihar the percentage of male migrants moving in inter-district movement is much higher, while the females are more migratory in the intra-district movement.

In Karnataka we find that males are more migratory in intra-district movement. The percentage share of migrants in intra-district, inter-district and inter-state movement is 42.75 per cent, 33.73 per cent and 23.52 per cent respectively. The female migrants of Karnataka also reflects the same pattern as that of their male counterpart. The share of the female migrant in the three distance level is 47.06 per cent, 33.01 per cent and 19.93 per cent respectively.

Thus the urban male migrants of Bihar are more migratory in inter-district movement while in Karnataka the urban male migrants are more migratory in intra-district movement. In case of female migrants of Bihar and Karnataka the pattern of migration in the three distance level remains unchanged.

Migration Stream

Urban-Ward migration streams are as follows :

- i. Rural-to-Urban, intra-district movement
- ii. Rural-to-Urban, inter-district movement
- iii. Rural-to-Urban, inter-state movement
- iv. Urban-to-Urban, intra-district movement
- v. Urban-to-Urban, inter-district movement
- vi. Urban-to-Urban, inter-state movement.

Table 3.9 shows the position of migrants in six different migration streams of both Bihar and Karnataka.

Table 3.9

"Percentage distribution of male and female migrants in six different migration streams of Bihar and Karnataka (1971)

Distance-level	Migra- tion Stream	STATES			
		Percentage of Mig- rants in Bihar		Percentage of Mig- rants in Karnataka	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Intra-district	R-U	77.11	79.75	69.03	71.10
Inter-district	R-U	69.62	94.09	41.27	41.00
Inter-state	R-U	54.13	99.04	38.31	38.25
Intra-district	U-U	22.89	20.25	30.97	28.90
Inter-district	U-U	30.38	5.91	58.13	59.00
Inter-state	U-U	45.87	0.96	61.69	61.75

The proportionate share of male migrants is much higher in Rural-to-Urban migration stream. As the distance increases the proportionate share of the migrants in the Urban-to-Urban migration streams increases. In the Intra-district movement about 77.11 per cent of the migrants are moving in Rural-to-Urban migration stream, while the rest of the 22.89 per cent are moving in Urban-to-Urban migration stream. In the inter-district movement about 69.62 per cent of the migrants are moving in Rural-to-Urban migration stream, and the rest of the 30.38 per cent of the migrants are moving in Urban-to-Urban migration stream.

The percentage share of the female migrants in the intra-district is 79.75 per cent in Rural-to-Urban migration stream and the rest of the migrants i.e. 20.25 per cent are moving in Urban-to-Urban migration stream. In Inter-district movement about 94.09 per cent are moving in Rural-to-Urban migration stream and the rest of the 5.91 per cent are in Urban-to-Urban migration stream. In the inter-state movement the share of the Rural-to-Urban migrants goes upto 99.04 per cent and the rest of the migrants (0.96 per cent) are moving in Urban-to-Urban migration stream.

Thus in Bihar the percentage of male migrants in the Urban-to-Urban migration stream increases as the distance increases. While in the case of females the share of migrants in the Urban-to-Urban migration stream decreases as the distance increases.

The percentage distribution of male migrants in Karnataka shows that in intra-district movement 69.03 per cent of migrants are moving in Rural-to-Urban migration stream while the rest of the 30.97 per cent are moving in Urban-to-Urban migration stream. In the inter-district movement 41.27 per cent are moving in Rural-to-Urban migration stream and 58.13 per cent are moving in Urban-to-Urban migration stream. While in inter-state movement 38.31 per cent are moving in Rural-to-Urban migration stream and the rest of 61.69 per cent are moving in Urban-to-Urban migration stream. Thus as the distance increases the percentage of migrants in Rural-to-Urban migration stream goes on decreasing, while in the Urban-to-Urban migration stream the share of the migrants increases as the distance increases. Same is the case with the female migrants of Karnataka. In the intra-district movement 71.10 per cent of female migrants are moving in Rural-to-

Urban migration stream and the rest of 23.90 per cent are moving in Urban-to-Urban migration stream. In the inter-district movement about 41.00 per cent of the migrants are moving in Rural-to-Urban migration stream and the rest of the 59.00 per cent are moving in the Urban-to-Urban migration stream. In inter-state movement 38.25 per cent are moving in Rural-to-Urban migration stream and the rest of 61.75 per cent are moving in Urban-to-Urban migration stream. Thus the female of Karnataka are more mobile with comparison to the females of Bihar.

Industrial Structure of Migrant Work-force

Table 3.10 given a distribution of migrant workers in Bihar and Karnataka.

Table 3.10

"Percentage distribution of Urban male and female migrant workers in Bihar & Karnataka State (1971)

Industrial Category	STATES			
	Percentage of Mig-rants in Bihar		Percentage of Mig-rants in Karnataka	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Primary Sector	22.25	44.36	9.82	28.93
Secondary Sector	25.41	15.51	29.45	28.97
Tertiary Sector	27.63	8.04	33.88	14.25
Other-Services	24.71	32.09	26.84	27.85

In Bihar males formed almost equal proportions in the four industrial categories of the workers. The percentage distribution in Primary secondary, tertiary and other-services is 22.25 per cent, 25.41 per cent, 27.63 per cent and 24.71 per cent respectively. About 2/3 of females migrant workers are engaged in primary and other-services while the rest of the one fourth female migrants are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities. The percentage distribution of female migrants in primary, secondary, tertiary and other-services is 44.36 per cent, 15.51 per cent, 8.04 per cent and 32.09 per cent respectively.

In Karnataka most of the male migrant workers are engaged in tertiary activities, while in Primary activities the percentage of migrant workers is very low. The percentage show of the migrants in the primary, secondary, tertiary and other-services is 9.82 per cent, 29.45 per cent, 33.88 per cent and 26.84 per cent respectively. In case of female migrants most of the migrant workers are engaged in primary, secondary and other services, while a very few migrants are engaged in tertiary sector. The proportionate share of the female migrants in primary, secondary, tertiary and other-services is 28.93 per cent, 28.97 per cent, 14.25 per cent and 27.85 per cent respectively.

CHAPTER IVCHARACTERISTICS AND CORRELATES OF MALE AND FEMALE
MIGRANTS IN BIHAR - 1971

This section of the study describes the characteristics and correlates of male and female migrants in Bihar. In order to highlight the basic patterns of male and female migrants firstly the zero-order correlation coefficient matrix has been prepared for the total in-migrants in the state, according to the distance, age industrial classification of migrant workers and marital status, secondly the emerging patterns of relationship from the correlation Matrix are further synthesised into the underlying dimensions of the variations in these characteristics of migrants. The patterns are synthesised with the help of principal component analysis.

Taking the data for total migrants the following variables have been chosen both for male and female migrants.

Distance of migration

- BVM_1 = Percentage of intra-district migrants to total migrants among males in Bihar.
- BV_2 = Percentage of inter-district migrants to total migrants among males in Bihar.
- BVM_3 = Percentage of inter-state migrants to total migrants among males in Bihar.
- BVF_1 = Percentage of intra-district migrants to total migrants among females in Bihar.

- BVF₂ = Percentage of inter-district migrants to total migrants among females in Bihar
- BVF₃ = Percentage of inter-state migrants to total migrants among females in Bihar.

Industrial Classification of migrants

- BVM₄ = Percentage of migrant workers engaged in primary sector, among males in Bihar
- BVM₅ = Percentage of migrant workers engaged in Secondary sector, among males in Bihar
- BVM₆ = Percentage of migrant workers engaged in Tertiary sector, among males in Bihar
- BVM₇ = Percentage of migrant workers engaged in other services, among males in Bihar
- BVF₄ = Percentage of migrant workers engaged in Primary sector, among females in Bihar
- BVF₅ = Percentage of migrant workers engaged in secondary sector, among females in Bihar
- BVF₆ = Percentage of migrant workers engaged in secondary sector, among females in Bihar
- BVF₇ = Percentage of migrant workers engaged in other services, among females in Bihar

Age-structure of migrants according to the duration
of residence at the place of enumeration

- BVM₈ = Percentage of current migrants in the Below
15 age-group among males in Bihar
- BVM₉ = Percentage of current migrants in the 15-24
age-group among males in Bihar
- BVM₁₀ = Percentage of current migrants in the 25-49
age-group among males in Bihar
- BVM₁₁ = Percentage of current migrants in the 50 and
above age-group among males in Bihar
- BVM₁₂ = Percentage of matured migrants in the Below
15 age-group among males in Bihar
- BVM₁₃ = Percentage of matured migrants in the 15-24
age-group among males in Bihar
- BVM₁₄ = Percentage of matured migrants in the 25-49
age-group among males in Bihar
- BVM₁₅ = Percentage of matured migrants in the 50 and
above age-group among females in Bihar
- BVF₈ = Percentage of current migrants in the Below
15 age-group among females in Bihar
- BVF₉ = Percentage of current migrants in the 15-24
age-group among females in Bihar
- BVF₁₀ = Percentage of current migrants in the 25-49
age-group among females in Bihar
- BVF₁₁ = Percentage of current migrants in the 50 and
above age-group among females in Bihar

- BVF₁₂ = Percentage of matured migrants in the Below 15 age-group among females in Bihar
- BVF₁₃ = Percentage of matured migrants in the 15-24 age-group among females in Bihar
- BVF₁₄ = Percentage of matured migrants in the 25-49 age-group among females in Bihar
- BVF₁₅ = Percentage of matured migrants in the 50 and above age-group among females in Bihar

Marital status of migrants according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration

- BVM₁₆ = Percentage of never-married current migrants among males in Bihar
- BVM₁₇ = Percentage of ever-married current migrants among males in Bihar
- BVM₁₈ = Percentage of never-married matured migrants among females in Bihar
- BVM₁₉ = Percentage of ever-married matured migrants among males in Bihar
- BVF₁₆ = Percentage of Never-married current migrants among females in Bihar
- BVF₁₇ = Percentage of Ever-married current migrants among females in Bihar

BVF_{18} = Percentage of Never-married matured migrants
among females in Bihar

BVF_{19} = Percentage of Ever-married matured migrants
among females in Bihar.

ZERO - ORDER CORRELATION COEFFICIENT MATRIX

Inter-relationship in the above mentioned nineteen characteristics of total male migrants have been studied by working out the zero-order correlation coefficient between each pair of these characteristics. These correlations are given below in Table 4.1 in the form of a 19x19 correlation matrix for Bihar male migrants.

TABLE 4.1.

Zero Order Correlation Co-efficient matrix for Male Migrants in Bihar 1971

Variables	BVM1	BVM2	BVM3	BVM4	BVM5	BVM6	BVM7
BVM1	1.00						
BVM2	.79154**	1.00					
BVM3	.77651**	.22258	1.00				
BVM4	.30463	.01481	.46990*	1.00			
BVM5	.59870*	.09859	.83594**	.75187**	1.00		
BVM6	.29830	.13013	.34081	.85551*	.50200*	1.00	
BVM7	.31506*	.18863	.30728	.61040**	.01552*	.52049	1.00
BVM8	.56221	.43780	.44400	.25809	.31845	.34702	.03517
BVM9	.67700**	.49203*	.58117*	.05845	.52243*	.16216	.44680
BVM10	.35121	.24551	.30622	.32514	.22376	.51397	.06032
BVM11	.46370	.13164	.57185*	.24066	.55800**	.06611	.38452
BVM12	.54184*	.41646	.48357	.13366	.31471	.17667	.58579*
BVM13	.02397	.26675	.31323	.27544	.13562	.22962	.25634
BVM14	.70775**	.63593**	.47152	.02385	.40012	.04198	.55087*
BVM15	.63432**	.26119	.74094**	.42499	.50001*	.33881	.03853
BVM16	.16606	.26022	.00384	.00214	.15271	.30453	.01688
BVM17	.15460	.25557	.01728	.00494	.14960	.32001	.01625
BVM18	.07227	.06829	.18551	.20793	.07422	.03616	.33385
BVM19	.07227	.06829	.18551	.20793	.07422	.03616	.33383

* Significant at 5% level

** Significant at 1% level

contd.

BV. 8	BV. 9	BV. 10	BV. 11	BV. 12	BV. 13	BV. 14
1.00						
-						
.31088	1.00					
- * *						
.89079	.10842	1.00				
- *						
.19785	.55734	.29015	1.00			
- *						
.29797	.53110	.13118	.43042	1.00		
-						
.17725	.03284	.16502	.19567	.12602	1.00	
-			*	**	*	
.30562	.52211	.18597	.57458	.66556	.56751	1.00
-					*	
.37666	.33138	.30192	.27863	.01004	.49375	.22959
- **		**	*			
.76820	.22476	.87483	.49557	.17329	.13179	.03783
- **		**	*			
.75917	.24563	.82775	.49457	.13319	.11196	.06536
-						
.15043	.16689	.01486	.18967	.26640	.43432	.32418
-						
.15043	.16689	.01486	.18967	.26640	.43432	.32418

Contd.

BVE 15	BVE 16	BVE 17	BVE 18	BVE 19
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

1.00				
.08531	1.00			
-.09381	-.99608 **	1.00		
-.10769	.20512	-.24441	1.00	
.30069	.20512	.24441	-1.00	1.00

The salient features on the basis of the statistically significant values of the above correlation matrix are as follows:-

1. The percentage of migrant workers in secondary activities (BVM_5), shows a strong relationship with the inter-state movement (BVM_3).
2. The percentage of matured migrants in the age-group 50 and above (BVM_{15}) shows a close association with intra-district movement (BVM_1).
3. The percentage of matured migrants in the age-group 25-49 (BVM_{14}) shows a strong relationship with inter-district movement (BVM_2).
4. The percentage of current migrants in the ever-married marital status (BVM_{16}) have a close association with the percentage of current migrants in the age-group 25-49 (BVM_{10}).
5. The percentage of matured as well as current migrants in the age-group Below 15 (BVM_8, BVM_{12}) have a close relationship with the percentage of migrants in the intra-district movement (BVM_3).
6. The percentage of current migrants in the youthful age-group 15-24 (BVM_9) shows a close relationship with the percentage of migrants in the inter-district (BVM_2) and inter-state movement (BVM_3).

7. The percentage of current migrants in the age-group 15-24 (BVM_9) has a positive significant correlation with the percentage of migrants in the secondary activities (BVM_5) while the current migrants in the age-group 25-49 (BVM_{10}) are associated with tertiary activities (BVM_6).

8. The percentage of matured migrants in the Below 15 age-group (BVM_{12}) shows relationship with the migrants in the other services (BVM_7).

The patterns of these relationship for male migrants in Bihar shows that in general the old age and child migration in Bihar is restricted to within the state, where as the migration of the working age-group is mainly associated with the medium and long-distance migration and with secondary activities. The marital status do not specifically show any relationship with occupation or distance except with the age that is more of definational nature.

It is however quite difficult to identify the meaningful underlying dimensions from the values of a 19X19 correlation matrix. The underlying dimensions can however be identify with the help of principal component analysis as mentioned earlier. The correlation matrix was, therefore, further subjected to principal component analysis. As mentioned in Chapter two the underlying dimensions of each principal component are characterized on the basis of the factor loadings. These factor loadings are the Co-efficient

of correlations of the constituent variables with the dominant abstract factor. The proportion of eigen values to the total number of variables explains the variations of total number of variables explained by each factor. The factor loadings of the first four principal components are given in table 4.2 for male migrants in Bihar.

contd.

FACTOR LOADINGS OF FIFTEEN VARIABLES OF MALE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR-1971

FACTOR LOADINGS				
VARIABLES	I	II	III	IV
BVM ₁	** -.93292	-.13287	. 01154	--.12033
BVM ₂	** . 60424	.14609	. 30080	. 17983
BVM ₃	** . 36279	. 06099	-.32852	. 00622
BVM ₄	-.45006	. 44216	* . 48644	* . 56001
BVM ₅	* . 74217	. 06226	- 42841	-.37627
BVM ₆	. 41899	* +.58493	- .16629	* -.58524
BVM ₇	-.27656	** + .64561	-.38944	-.32654
BVM ₈	** -.70078	* -.49338	-.35179	-.24862
BVM ₉	* . 64096	* -.47093	-.21112	. 32161
BVM ₁₀	. 53680	** +.66818	. 43806	-.00776
BVM ₁₁	* -.48339	* +.65990	. 33222	. 32771
BVM ₁₂	* -.56576	-.45551	- .33093	-.12488
BVM ₁₃	. 09377	* +.53839	-.41316	. 24550
BVM ₁₄	** . 68256	* -.53129	. 31212	-.06406
BVM ₁₅	* -.64866	. 23104	. 42752	-.16758
BVM ₁₆	-.28045	* -.60763	** -.72104	-.07526

contd.

VARIABLE	I	II	III	IV
BVM ₁₇	. 27724	+ .60785**	. 73335**	. 03424
BVM ₁₈	. 04950	- .36197	- .65136*	. 58449*
BVM ₁₉	- .04950	. 36197	. 65136*	- .58449*
% of eigen value to the total No. of variables	30.55	22.01	10.66	10.64
Cumulative % of eigen values to the total No. of variables.	30.55	52.56	72.22	82.86

* Significant at 5% level

** Significant at 1% level

The four components together explains 82.86% of the total variance of the 19 variables. The first, second, third and fourth principal components accounts for 30.55%, 22.01%, 19.66% and 10.64% of the total variations respectively.

A close examination of table 4.2 shows that the most dominant pattern of relationship, as reflected by first principal component, has positive loadings on the variables of; inter-district and inter-state migration (BVM_2 , BVM_3 , proportion of workers in secondary sector (BVM_5), and the proportion of migrants in the youthful ages (BVM_9 , BVM_{10} and BVM_{14}). The factor also shows negative loadings on the proportion of intra-district migrants (BVM_1), proportion of child and old age migrants among current as well as matured migrants (BVM_8 , BVM_{11} , BVM_{12} and BVM_{15}). Thus indicating the conventional process of migration of youth to the secondary sector from medium and long-distance, associated with the industrialization and urbanization in the State.

The second principal component shows positive loadings on the variables of; proportion of migrants in tertiary and other-services (BVM_6 , BVM_7), proportion of current migrants in the age-group 25-49 and 50 years and above age-group (BVM_{10} , BVM_{11}) proportion of matured migrants in the 15-24 years age-group (BVM_{13}) and the proportion of current ever-married migrants (BVM_{17})

It has a negative loadings on the variables of; proportion of current migrants in the Below 15 and 15-24 age-group (BVM_8 , BVM_9) and migrants having Never-married marital status (BVM_{16}) This factor may be explained by the migration of old age people in the Government or private, working in tertiary and other-services sector.

The third principal component shows a positive loadings on the proportion of migrants working in primary sector (BVM_4) and proportion of ever-married migrants among current as well as matured migrants (BVM_{17} , BVM_{19}). This may be explained by the migration of a section of people to work in the primary sector.

The fourth principal component has positive loadings on the proportion of migrant workers in the primary sector (BVM_4) and the proportion of matured never-married migrants (BVM_{18}). It has also negative loadings with the proportion of migrants engaged in the tertiary sector (BVM_6) and the proportion of matured ever-married migrants. Indicating the process of migration as in the third principal component with the unmarried youth migrants working in the primary activities.

Inter-correlation among these nineteen characteristics have also been worked out for female migrant of Bihar. These inter correlations are given in Table 4.3.

contd.

TABLE 4.3

Zero Order Correlation Coefficient Matrix for Female Migrants in Bihar, 1971

Variables	BVF1	BVF2	BVF3	BVF4	BVF5	BVF6
BVF1	1.00					
BVF2	-.73467**	1.00				
BVF3	-.70271**	.03358	1.00			
BVF4	.45233	-.12381	-.53652*	1.00		
BVF5	-.85604**	.42114	.81945**	-.57822*	1.00	
BVF6	-.82305**	.50219*	.68585**	-.53022	.90940**	1.00
BVF7	-.05096	-.10613	.18637	-.88122**	.12602	.09998
BVF8	-.18484	.25477	.00512	-.22576	.02516	.06145
BVF9	.33130	-.17517	-.30510	.04139	-.34725	-.31712
BVF10	-.15114	-.13012	.35911	.14116	.23619	.25605
BVF11	.01584	.01115	.03503	-.06132	-.01357	-.05819
BVF12	-.17468	-.18125	.42644	-.73597**	.31158	.21201
BVF13	.09306	-.19212	.06439	-.59431**	.00613	-.03433
BVF14	-.12473	.23044	.05792	.55309	.02334	.06143
BVF15	.58612*	-.20772	-.64562**	.54251*	-.70284**	-.06143*
BVF16	-.31695	.21881	.23745	-.25623	.19974	.21371
BVF17	.31695	-.21881	-.23745	.25623	-.19974	-.21371
BVF18	-.80185**	.43358	.72617	-.52627*	.92957**	.84803**
BVF19	.80185**	-.43354	-.72661**	.52627*	-.92968**	-.84814**

* Significant at 5 % level.

** Significant at 1% level.

Contd.

BVF7	BVF8	BVF9	BVF10	BVF11	BVF12
------	------	------	-------	-------	-------

1.00

.25532	1.00				
.15007	.05024	1.00			
-	-	- **			
.33607	.35321	.70168	1.00		
.08906	.43764	.16738	.17217	1.00	
**			-		
.72295	.10852	.14840	.36800	.40061	1.00
**			- **		* *
.72329	.11537	.42329	.68357	.42594	.88837
- **	-	-	- **	- *	- * *
.69494	.10566	.37371	.65840	.47579	.88090
-	-	-	-	-	-
.95576	.05630	.13525	.27732	.21317	.37465
	* *		-	-	
.19269	.38101	.12195	.43243	.44108	.20674
-	- **	-	-	-	-
.19269	.38101	.12195	.43243	.44108	.20674
.17690	.17311	.37139	.27352	.04652	.37960
-	-	-	-	-	-
.17736	.17236	.37126	.27394	.04553	.37980

Contd.

BVF13	BVF14	BVF15	BVF16	BVF17	BVF18	BVF19
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

1.00						
- * *						
.99117	1.00					
-	-					
.03186	.05472	1.00				
-	-	-				
.20909	.19944	.08110	1.00			
-	-	-	-			
.20909	.19944	.08110	-1.00	1.00		
-	-	**	-	-		
.05279	.00649	.77761	.23538	.02948	1.00	
-	-	**	-	-	-	
.05283	.00659	.77759	-.23444	-.02993	-.99999	1.00
					* *	

The salient features on the basis of the statistically significant values of the above correlation matrix are as follows

(1) The percentage of female migrants engaged in tertiary sector (BVF_6) shows a strong relationship with the inter-district (BVF_2) and inter-state movement (BVF_3), while the migrant workers engaged in secondary sector (BVF_5) shows a correlation with the inter-state movement (BVF_3).

(2) The percentage of matured migrants in the age-group Below 15 (BVF_{12}) and 15-24 (BVF_{13}) are closely associated with other services (BVF_7). While the percentage of matured migrants in the age-group 25-49 (BVF_{14}) and 50 year and above (BVF_{15}) are associated with the primary activities (BVF_4).

(3) The percentage of matured migrants in the age-group 50 years and above (BVF_{15}) shows association with short-distance (BVF_1) movement, followed by the migrants engaged in tertiary activities (BVF_6).

(4) The percentage of current migrants in the age-group Below 15 (BVF_3), shows association with the never-married current migrants (BVF_{16}). While the matured migrants in the age-group 50 years and above (BVF_{15}) are associated with ever-married matured migrants (BVF_{19}).

(5) Marital status is closely associated with the distance moved by the migrants. The mature migrants moved by

the migrants. The matured migrants with ever-married marital status (BVF_{19}) are associated with intra-district movement (BVF_1), and the percentage of migrants with never-married marital status (BVF_{18}) shows association with the inter-state movement (BVF_3).

(6) The percentage of matured ever-married female migrants (BVF_{19}) shows relationship with the primary activities (BVF_4). While the matured never-married migrants (BVF_{18}) are associated with the secondary (BVF_5) and tertiary activities (BVF_6).

Thus in Bihar the short distance female migration due to marriage is going along with the long distance never-married female migration working in the non-agriculture sector of the economy as well.

The pattern of female migration as reflected by the principal component analysis also shows four dominant components explaining about 82.45% of the total variations. The first principal component explained 33.36% of the variations. The second principal component explained 24.43% of the variations. The third and fourth principal component explained about 12.56% and 9.10% of the total variation respectively.

This correlation matrix was also subjected to principal component analysis. Factor loadings of each variable on the four components and the eigen values of each component are given in Table 4.4.

TABLE 4.4

FACTOR LOADINGS OF NINETEEN VARIABLES OF FEMALE
MIGRANTS IN BIHAR - 1971

VARIABLES	FACTOR LOADINGS			
	I	II	III	IV
BVF ₁	. 85761**	. 26669	-.14962	. 26228
BVF ₂	-.43130	-.28279	. 39692	-.60025*
BVF ₃	-.81110**	-.09632	-.19584	. 24310
BVF ₄	. 75107**	-.50481*	. 07414	-.07453
BVF ₅	-.93768**	-.21275	-.08981	-.08610
BVF ₆	-.86549**	-.23674	-.00082	-.15776
BVF ₇	-.37059	. 74112**	-.04765	. 14939
BVF ₈	-.22719	. 19738	. 83800**	. 15148
BVF ₉	. 31524	. 53158*	. 22628	. 14408
BVF ₁₀	-.15709	-.75888**	-.43637	. 31400
BVF ₁₁	. 2226	. 32091	-.62724**	-.55854*
BVF ₁₂	-.50979*	. 78344**	-.25358	. 07497
BVF ₁₃	-.19544	. 95926**	-.11556	-.09970
BVF ₁₄	. 15252	-.95440**	. 14340	. 11646
BVF ₁₅	. 76700**	. 10044	. 11031	-.35304
BVF ₁₆	-.33605	. 24704	. 82789**	. 10378

Contd.

TABLE 4.4

VARIABLES	I	II	III	IV
BVF ₁₇	. 04404	. 08057	-.12891	. 74798**
BVF ₁₈	-.94831**	-.16154	-.03763	. 03601
BVF ₁₉	. 94846**	. 16152	. 03878	-.03586
% of eigen value to the total no. of variables	36.36	24.43	12.56	9.10
Cummulative % of eigen values to the total no. of variables	36.36	60.79	73.35	82.45

* Significant at 5% level

** Significant at 1% level

A Close examination of the above table shows that the most dominant pattern of relationship as reflected by first principal component has positive loadings on the variables of the, proportion of short-distance migration (BVF_1), proportion of migrant workers in primary sector (BVF_4), proportion of matured migrants in the 50 years and above (BVF_{15}) and proportion of matured never-married migrants (BVF_{19}). It has negative loadings with the proportion of migrants in inter-state migration (BVF_3), proportion of migrants in secondary and tertiary sector (BVF_4, BVF_5), proportion of current migrants in the Below 15 age-group (BVF_8) and the proportion of matured migrants with never-married marital status (BVF_{18}). This process may be explained showing the conventional short distance marriage migration associated with females in India.

The second principal component showed the positive loadings on proportion of migrants in other-services sector (BVF_7), proportion of current migrants in the age-group 15-24 (BVF_9) and also with the matured migrants in the same age-group (15-24) (BVF_{13}) and Child migrants (BVF_{12}). It has also negative factor loadings with, the proportion of migrant workers in primary sector (BVF_4), proportion of current as well as matured migrants in the age-group 25-49 (BVF_{10}, BVF_{14}). Thus the second dominant relationship can be explained as the female migration of the youthful ages working in the other-services.

The third principal component showed a positive loadings with the proposition of current Child migrants (BVF_6) and the proportion

of the current never-married migrants (BVF_{16}). It has negative loadings with the current old age migration (BVF_{11}). This may be associated with the migration of the female Children in search of petty jobs. It has no correlation with the different industrial-category of workers obviously because the reporting of the occupation of the children workers is often distorted and omitted.

The positive loadings of the fourth principal component are on proportion of ever-married current migrants (BVF_{17}) and has a negative loadings with the current migrants in the age-group 50 years and above (BVF_{11}) and inter-district migration (BVF_2). This may show a normal migration immediately after the marriage.

A comparative analysis of the patterns of male and female migration in the state of Bihar shows that the most dominant pattern of migration among the males in long-distance migration of the youth working in the secondary sector where as the predominant pattern among females shows the conventional short distance marriage migration.

The second dominant pattern among males and females are not much different both shows the migration of the youthful ages and working in the services and tertiary sector.

It is the third dominant pattern of relationship among the males which is associated with the primary sector, among the females it is associated with the Child migration.

The fourth principal component does not show any relationship.

Thus the most dominating migration of females in India as reflected in the analysis does go with the conventional marriage migration associated with primary sector. However a section of females have been found to be in younger ages and working in the other-services sector there are evidences of Child migration also. One may conclude that females are moving because the factor other than marriage. Thus proving our first hypothesis that majority of female migration is due to marriage, a significant female migration is due to economic reasons also. These factors do not indicate at least in Bihar any higher economic significance as the female migration in second and third principal components are found to be showing the migrants in other-services or Child migration.

CHARACTERISTICS AND CORRELATES OF MALE
AND FEMALE MIGRANTS IN KARNATAKA..

In the previous chapter we have analysed the characteristics and correlates of male and female migrants in Bihar. In this chapter an attempt has been made to carry out the similar analysis for Karnataka. The similar exercise have been carried out for Karnataka state. The variables used in this analysis are same as in the previous chapter, they are listed below because different abbreviations are used.

Distance of Migration.

- KVM 1 - Percentage of Intra-district migrants to total migrants among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 2 - Percentage of Inter-district migrants to total migrants among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 3 - Percentage of Inter-state migrants to total migrants among males in Karnataka.
- KVF 1 - Percentage of Intra-district migrants to total migrants among females in Karnataka.
- KVF 2 - Percentage of Inter-district migrants to total migrants among females in Karnataka.
- KVF 3 - Percentage of Inter-state migrants to total migrants among females in Karnataka.

Industrial classification of Migrants.

- KVM 4 - Percentage of migrant workers engaged in Primary sector among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 5 - Percentage of migrant workers engaged in Secondary sector among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 6 - Percentage of migrant workers engaged in tertiary sector among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 7 - Percentage of migrant workers engaged in other services among males in Karnataka.
- KVF 4 - Percentage of migrant workers engaged in Primary sector among females in Karnataka.
- KVF 5 - Percentage of Migrant workers engaged in secondary sector among females in Karnataka.
- KVF 6 - Percentage of migrant workers engaged in tertiary sector among females in Karnataka.
- KVF 7 - Percentage of migrant workers engaged in other services among females in Karnataka.

Age-structure of migrants according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration.

- KVM 8 - Percentage of current migrants in the below 15 age-group among males in Karnataka.

- KVM 9 - Percentage of current migrants in the 15-24 age-group among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 10 - Percentage of current migrants in the 25-49 age-group among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 11 - Percentage of current migrants in the 50 years and above age group among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 12 - Percentage of Matured migrants in the below 15 age-group among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 13 - Percentage of Matured migrants in the 15-24 age-group among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 14 - Percentage of Matured migrants in the 25-49 age group among males in Karnataka.
- KVM 15 - Percentage of Matured migrants in the 50 years and above age-group among males in Karnataka.
- KVF 8 - Percentage of current migrants in the below 15 age-group among females in Karnataka.
- KVF 9 - Percentage of current migrants in the 15-24 age--group among females in Karnataka.
- KVF 10 - Percentage of current migrants in the 25-49 age-group among females in Karnataka.
- KVF 11 - Percentage of current migrants in the 50 years and above age-group among females in Karnataka.
- KVF 12 - Percentage of current migrants in the below 15 age-group among females in Karnataka.

- KVF-13 - Percentage of Matured migrants in the 15-24 age-group among females in Karnataka.
- KVF-14 . Percentage of Matured migrants in the 25-49 age-group among females in Karnataka.
- KVF-15 - Percentage of Matured migrants in the 50 years and above age-group among females in Karnataka.

Marital status of migrants according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration.

- KVM-16 - Percentage of never-married current migrants among males in Karnataka.
- KVM-17 - Percentage of ever-married ^{current} migrants among males in Karnataka.
- KVM-18 - Percentage of never-married matured migrants among males in Karnataka.
- KVM-19 - Percentage of ever-married matured migrants among males in Karnataka.
- KVF-16 - Percentage of never-married current migrants among females in Karnataka.
- KVF-17 - Percentage of ever-married current migrants among females in Karnataka.
- KVF-18 - Percentage of never-married matured migrants among females in Karnataka.
- KVF-19 - Percentage of ever-married matured migrants among females in Karnataka.

Using the data for male immigrants, the inter correlations between Nineteen such variables have been worked out and are given in Table 5.1

TABLE - 5.1

Zero-order correlation co-efficient matrix for Male migrants in Karnataka, 19

Variables	KVM 1	KVM 2	KVM 3	KVM 4	KVM 5	KVM 6
KVM 1	1.00					
KVM 2	.73611**	1.00				
KVM 3	.48208*	.23805	1.00			
KVM 4	.30263	.08299	.54424*	1.00		
KVM 5	.29863	.00718	.42423	.90452**	1.00	
KVM 6	.20272	.10192	.42659	.88501**	.77856**	1.00
KVM 7	.21706	.15275	.50503*	.62769**	.30357	.36934
KVM 8	.43740	.17615	.40347	.33314	.31468	.17371
KVM 9	.36339	.18314	.28810	.51605*	.54921*	.38635
KVM 10	.44126	.21930	.35309	.14847	.10672	.00455
KVM 11	.22848	.28997	.04438	.30013	.30346	.27410
KVM 12	.19009	.00677	.26736	.05596	.10821	.02686
KVM 13	.25606	.33613	.06509*	.25252	.33313	.31799
KVM 14	.37536	.03154	.49758	.08049	.04725	.02361
KVM 15	.24151	.23367	.03820	.13596	.03412	.08529
KVM 16	.20915	.01094	.28619	.05891	.03429	.02517
KVM 17	.20915	.01094	.28619	.05891	.03429	.02517
KVM 18	.18376	.47560*	.36044	.28636	.28070	.19254
KVM 19	.17623	.46577	.35857	.27954	.27136	.18465

* Significant at 5% level
 ** Significant at 1% level

Contd.

KVM 7	KVM 8	KVM 9	KVM 10	KVM 11	KVM .12
1.00					
-.31155	1.00				
.26576	-.740 ^{**} 21	1.00			
.26573	-.809 ^{**} 61	.27577	1.00		
-.05834	-.20735	-.17795	.12098	1.00	
.03197	.39391	-.38452	-.15579	-.25604	1.00
-.11019	-.08382	.38663	-.18576	-.16196	-.55984 [*]
.18793	-.31236	.12671	.29587	.22080	-.83200 ^{**}
-.26086	-.35722	.40877	.03735	.34171	-.69375 ^{**}
-.25370	.67872 ^{**}	-.23106	-.71065 ^{**}	-.42229	.18555
.25370	.67872 ^{**}	.23106	.71065 ^{**}	.42229	-.18555
-.20750	.28505	.04742	-.42076	-.23641	-.05259
.21010	-.28699	-.04985	.42703	.23479	.05048

KVM 13	KVM. 14	KVM. 15	KVM. 16	KVM 17	KVM 18	KVM '9
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1.00						
.29817	1.00					
.20548	.26890	1.00				
.21788	-.31710	-.09354	1.00			
-.21788	.31710	.09354	-1.00**	1.00		
.26741	.03049	-.07551	.16532	-.16532	1.00**	
-.26431	-.02737	.07567	-.16697	.16697	-.99974	1.00

The salient features on the basis of the statistically significant values of the above correlation matrix are as follows:

- 1) Percentage of current migrants in the more youthful age-group 15-24 (KVA-9) shows a significant positive correlation with the percentage of migrants in the secondary sector activities (KVA-5) and negative correlation with the primary activities (KVM-4)
- 2) The percentage of migrants moving long distance (KVA-3) have shown significant positive relationship with the percentage of migrant workers in other services (KVA-7) and also with the percentage of matured migrants in the age-group 25-49 (KVA-14).
- 3) Never-married current migrants (KVA-16) shows a close association with the percentage of matured migrants in the age-group below 15 years (KVA-12), while the ever-married current migrants (KVA-17) shows a close association with the current migrants in the age-group 25-49 (KVA-10)
- 4) The percentage of matured never-married migrants (KVM-18) shows a positive significant correlation with the percentage of migrants in inter-district movement (KVA-2)

Thus the pattern of relationships shows the tendency of youth travelling long distance and getting absorbed in secondary and other services.

The Four principal component explains 74.39 per cent of the total variation. The first principal component explains 23.26 per cent of the variation, second principal component explains 13.27 per cent of the variation, the third principal component explains 16.34 per cent of the variation and the fourth principal component explains 12.02 per cent of the total variation.

As stated earlier, factor loadings show the coefficient of correlation of each of the nineteen constituents variables with different abstract factors. The proportion eigen values to the total number of variables explains the variations of total number of variables explained by each factor. Table 5.2 gives the factor loadings and the proportion of eigen values to the total number of variables -

FACTOR LOADINGS OF NINETEEN VARIABLES OF MALE MIGRANTS IN KARNATAKA- 1971.

VARIABLES	FACTOR LOADINGS			
	I	II	III	IV
KVM-1	-.50714*	-.30862	-.45225*	-.47510*
KVM-2	.01393	.28116	.65333**	.53986*
KVM-3	.71491**	.07939	-.19796	-.02174
KVM-4	-.67159**	-.61940**	.33336	.04199
KVM-5	.59056**	.64601**	-.23640	-.13463
KVM-6	.50147*	.63448**	-.30185	-.12621
KVM-7	.54291	-.16578	.30462	.21624
KVM-8	-.85399**	.23178	-.21218	-.07789
KVM-9	.64579**	.30911	.29795	-.14711
KVM-10	.70755**	-.40296	.04269	.37937
KVM-11	.10199	-.72365**	.01121	-.26050
KVM-12	-.42810	.11229*	-.57322**	.63121**
KVM-13	.15322**	.50576*	.51610*	-.40097
KVM-14	.48696	-.17294	.45588*	.28030**
KVM-15	.18897**	-.29069**	.30895	-.73974
KVM-16	-.61920**	.58157**	-.12978	-.30505
KVM-17	.61920**	-.58157**	.12878	.30535
KVM-18	-.41515	.27884	.71550**	.19283
KVM-19	.41493	-.28321	-.70926**	-.18671
<p>λ of eigen value to the total No. of Variables</p>				
	28.26	15.27	16.34	12.02
<p>Cumulative λ of eigen values to the total no. of variables.</p>				
	28.26	46.53	62.87	74.89



A close examination of the table shows that the first principal component has positive factor loadings on the variables of the ; proportion of migrants in inter-state movement (KVM 3) ; proportion of migrant workers in other services (KVM-7) , propotion of current migrants in the 15-24 and 25-49 age-group (KVM 9, KVM 10), proportion of matured migrants in the 25-49 age-group (KVM 14) and the proportion of current ^{migrants in} never-married marital status (KVM 16) It has also negative factor loadings on the variables of the; intra-district migrants (KVM,), proportion of migrants working in primary sector (KVM 4), proportion of current migrants in the age-group below 15 (KVM 8) and the current never-married migrants (KVM 16). Thus indicating that migrants in the working age-group (15-49) mig rates long distance with their families and getting absorbed in other services sector.

The second principal component shows positive loadings with the, proportion of migrants in the secondary (KVM 5) and tertiary sector (KVM 6) , proportion of matured migrants in the 15-24 age-group (KVM 13) and with the current never-married migrants (KVM 16). It has a negative factor loadings with the migrant workers engaged in the primary sector (KVM 4) proportion of current old age migrants (50 years and above)

(KVM 11) and the proportion of current ever-married migrants (KVM 16). Thus showing that unmarried youths (in the 15-24 age-group) migrates to engage themselves in the non-agricultural sector of the economy.

The third principal component shows positive factor loadings with the, migrants in the inter-district movement (KVM 2), the proportion of matured migrants in the age-group 15-24 and 25-49 (KVM 13, KVM 14) and the proportion of matured never-married migrants (KVM 18). It has also negative factor loading on the variables of the proportion of migrants in intra-district movement (KVM 1) -proportion of migrants matured in the below 15 age-group (KVM 12) and the proportion of matured migrants with ever-married marital status (KVM 19). Thus indicating that most of the single migrants in their youthful period(15-49) migrates in search for job, as there is no significant loading of this factor on any of the variables of occupation.

The fourth principal component shows positive factor loadings with the proportion of migrants in the inter-district movement (KVM 2) and proportion of matured migrants in the 15 age below group(KVM 12). It has a negative factor loadings with the migrants in the intra-district movement -(KVM 1) and the matured migrants in the fifty and above age-group (KVM 15).

Thus reflecting that the child migration is accompanied with the family.

Table 5.3 gives the inter-correlation matrix of female migrants in Karnataka.—

Variables	KVF ₁	KVF ₂	KVF ₃	KVF ₄	KVF ₅	KVF ₆	KVF ₇
KVF ₁	1.00						
KVF ₂	-.75517**	1.00					
KVF ₃	-.36495	-.33472	1.00				
KVF ₄	.16409	.00471	-.24254	1.00			
KVF ₅	.29347	-.33077	.04795	-.82742**	1.00		
KVF ₆	-.47382*	.29247	.27264	-.71938**	.45158*	1.00	
KVF ₇	-.42175	.20268	.31841	-.84039**	.43424	.54368*	1.00
KVF ₈	-.06727	.21333	-.20642	.38459	-.49126*	-.16155	-.19567
KVF ₉	.11563	-.24317	.17930	-.53865*	.71277**	.28452	.22354
KVF ₁₀	.15214	-.25461	.14294	-.00250	.00601	-.26279	.11204
KVF ₁₁	-.24888	.24386	.01145	.11955	-.21097	.13406	-.08029
KVF ₁₂	-.00001	-.01620	.02393	.16110	-.01817	-.17559	-.22788
KVF ₁₃	.01116	-.22572	.30426	-.15051	.06242	.11289	.18822
KVF ₁₄	-.08893	.13865	-.06874	-.00157	-.03399	.01938	.02971
KVF ₁₅	.27278	-.31282	.05213	.04728	.00610	-.11789	-.04996
KVF ₁₆	-.07517	.24356	-.23785	-.05638	.08570	-.04287	-.04284
KVF ₁₇	.07517	-.24356	.23785	.05638	-.08570	.04287	.04281
KVF ₁₈	-.24921	.33488	-.11746	-.28497	.22494	.26372	.22470
KVF ₁₉	+.24921	-.33488	.11746	.28497	-.22494	-.26372	-.22484

* Significant at 5% level

** Significant at 1% level

contd.

Order Correlation co-efficient matrix for female migrants in Karnataka
1971

KVF ₈	KVF ₉	KVF ₁₀	KVF ₁₁	KVF ₁₂	KVF ₁₃	KVF ₁₄
1.00						
-.35090 ^{**}	1.00					
-.43673	.05631	1.00				
-.39901	.10122	-.08747	1.00			
.44371	.16347	-.40502	-.40156	1.00		
-.04640	-.04324	.30157	-.13213	-.07821	1.00	
-.05403	.06366	-.24405	.29943	-.20178	-.85639 ^{**}	1.00
-.03085	-.22730	.20660	.24007	-.19131	-.18445	-.01870
.43210	-.03445	-.38609	-.67819 ^{**}	.64508 ^{**}	-.29741	-.00895
-.43210	+.03445	+.38609	+.67819 ^{**}	-.64508 ^{**}	+.29741	-.00895
-.08324	.22484	.01577	-.28455	.32970	-.31197	.01535
-.08324	-.22484	-.01577	.28455	-.32970	.31197	-.01535

Contd.

12'

KVF₁₅

KVF₁₆

KVF₁₇

KVF₁₈

KVF₁₉

1.00

-50215

1.00

**

50215

-1.00

1.00

**

-41027

.65836

-65836

1.00

**

**

.41027

-65836

.65836

1.00

**

**

**

1.00

The salient features on the basis of the statistically significant values of the above correlation matrix are as follows:

- 1) The percentage of current female migrants in the 15-24 age-group (KVF-9), show a close association with the percentage of migrants in secondary sector activities (KVF-5)
- 2) The percentage of current never-married female migrants (KVF-16), show a significant positive correlation with the matured migrants in the below 15 age-group (KVF-12)
- 3) Percentage of current ever-married female migrants (KVF-17) show a significant positive correlation with the current migrants in the 50 year and above age group (KVF-11)
- 4) The Percentage of ever-married current migrants (KVF-17) show a significant positive correlation with the matured migrants in the 50 years and above age-group (KVF-15)

Principal Component analysis.

The four principal component together explains about 71.97 % of the total variation. The first, second, third and fourth principal component constitute about 25.63 %, 21.29 %, 13.80 % and 11.25 % of the total variation respectively.

Table 5.4 gives the factor loadings and the proportion of eigen values to the total number of variables for the total female migrants in Karnataka.

TABLE 5.4

FACTOR LOADINGS OF NINETEEN VARIABLES OF FEMALE MIGRANTS IN KARNATAKA-1971

VARIABLES	FACTOR LOADINGS			
	I	II	III	IV
KVF-1	.27985	.20353	-.73410**	.4144*
KVF-2	-.41932	.06105	.75792**	-.19375
KVF-3	.19328	-.37927	-.02113	-.40696
KVF-4	.21954	.89229**	.07165	.11251
KVF-5	-.15523	-.75530**	-.43169	.22809
KVF-6	-.20933	-.68472**	.33939	-.27657
KVF-7	-.12885	-.71612**	.15307	-.35114
KVF-8	-.31446	.72238**	.05604	-.40731
KVF-9	-.04723	-.74252	-.21239	.43861
KVF-10	.39637	-.21131	-.27778	-.04926
KVF-11	.51639*	-.12802	.65679**	.22838
KVF-12	-.57910**	.36257	-.30798	-.14742
KVF-13	.36275	-.18064	-.39262	-.74655**
KVF-14	-.07263	.00232	.51523*	.64993**
KVF-15	.59566**	.04294	-.10892	-.03892
KVF-16	-.93534**	.19995	.20063	.00361
KVF-17	.93534**	-.19985	.20963	-.00661
KVF-18	-.81348**	-.25596	-.00087	.11549
KVF-19	.81348**	.25596	.00087	-.11550
% of eigen value to the total no. of valueables..	25.63	21.29	13.80	11.25
cummulative % of values to the total no. of valueables	25.63	46.92	60.72	71.97

* Significant at 5% level.
** Significant at 1% level.

The first principal component shows the positive factor loadings with the, proportion of current migrants in the old-age group (50 years and above) (KVF 11), as well as matured migrants in the same age-group (50 years and above) (KVF 15) and the proportion of current as well as matured migrants having ever-married marital status (KVF 17, KVF 19). It has a negative factor loadings with the, proportion of matured migrants in the below 15 age-group (KVF 12) and also with the proportion of current as well as matured migrants having never-married marital status (KVF 16, KVF 18), Explaining old age marriage migration.

The second principal component shows positive factor loadings with the, proportion of migrant workers in the primary sector (KVF 4) and the proportion of current migrants in the age-group below 15 (KVF 3). It has negative factor loadings with the proportion of migrant workers engaged in secondary, tertiary and other services (KVF 5, KVF 6 and KVF 7) and proportion of current migrants in the 15-24 age-group (KVF 9). Thus indicating child migration associated with primary activities.

The third principal component shows positive factor loadings on the variables of the; proportion of migrants in inter-district movement (KVF-2) proportion of current migrants in the 50 and above age-group (KVF-11), proportion

of matured migrants in the 25-49 age-group (KVF 14), this factor also has a positive loadings on migrant workers in tertiary sector which is fairly high (KVF 6)¹. It has negative factor loading with the migrants in the intra-district movement (KVF 1). Thus this factor shows a tendency of medium distance migration going with tertiary sector.

The fourth principal components shows the positive factor loadings with the proportion of migrants in the intra-district movement (KVF 1) and the proportion of matured migrants in the 25-49 age-group (KVF 14). It has a negative loadings with the proportion of old migrants in the 15-24 age-group (KVF 13). This factor does not have any significant values on occupational variables or with the marital status. Thus it can be interpreted as showing the short-distance migration of female in the younger ages, probably in search of jobs.

Comparison of male and female migrants

The results of the factor loading indicated that the most dominant pattern among male migrants is that the migrants in the working age-group (15-49) covers

1 As there were not enough statistically significant values we were force to consider the higher values for the sake of further clue for the interpretation.

long-distance with their family to absorb themselves in other-services sector. While in case of females the most dominant feature of female migration is going along with their old age marriage migration.

The second dominant pattern among males indicate that most of the youth migrants are suppose to be single, migrating in non-agricultural sector of the economy. Among the females it is the child migration associated with primary activities.

The third dominant pattern among males indicate that the single migrants in their youthful period migrants in search for jobs. While females shows a tendency of medium distance migration going with the tertiary sector.

Thus proving the second hypothesis that the female economic migration should be associated with medium distances.

The fourth dominant pattern among male reflects the child migration accompanied with the family while the female migration showing the short-distance migration in the younger ages, probably in search of jobs.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The nature of mobility of male and female population in India is very different. Migration of male population is considered more due to economic and other social reasons, migration of female has been interpreted mainly as marriage migration. This blanket characterization of female migration due to marriage needs further empirical support. There are not enough studies which have analysed the patterns of female migration in depth. This study attempts at bridging this gap. The patterns of migration have been analysed by examining the characteristics and correlates of different characteristics of the migrants. These patterns are worked out for males and females, as the patterns of migration are not regionally uniform through out the country a comparison of these patterns is carried out in two states reflecting the two extremes of the migration characteristics. One of the state showing the high inter-state female migration and the other showing the low inter-state female migration. Two such typical states were found to be Karnataka and Bihar.

The study is based on the census data. Before entering into the comparison of the characteristics and correlates of the male and female migrants, we have tried to highlight the differences in the different aspects of migration in two states. The state level analysis was carried out for total, rural and urban component of the migration in terms of distance migration streams, industrial classification of migrants' age,

duration and marital status of migrants. It has been found that the basic differences similarities in Bihar and Karnataka are as follows.

Among the total migrants the migration pattern of male and female in both the states indicates that female migrants exceeds males in short-distance movement, while in long distance movement male migrants exceeds female migrants. In Bihar most of the female migration is restricted to short-distance movement. In Karnataka although the trend of female migrants is similar to that of Bihar, a substantial proportion of females i.e. almost 10% is of the nature of inter-state movement, while in Bihar it is only 4.4%. Among the male migrants there is no significant difference in both the states.

Among the total male migrant workers in both states, migrants engaged in primary sector are more prominent while in rest of the three categories the percentage of migrant workers are equally distributed. Among female migrants in Bihar almost 93% of migrants workers are engaged in primary sector, but in Karnataka the percentage of female migrant workers is somewhat less in primary sector (78.34%) as compared to Bihar. Thus in Bihar most of the females who migrates are mainly agricultural labour.

Male migrants with longer duration of residence at the

at the place of enumeration in Bihar are more migratory in the age-group 25-49, while in Karnataka the percentage of current migrants in the age-group Below 15 is much higher. Current female migrants upto the age of 49 are more migratory in both state but as the duration of residence increases at the place of enumeration the percentage of female migrants in Bihar are more migratory in the above 15 age-groups while in Karnataka migrants in the Below 15 age-group are less migratory.

As for as the marital status of the total migrants are concerned most of the current as well as past migrants in Bihar have the ever-married marital status, while in Karnataka most of the current migrants showed the never married marital status. Most of the female migrants in Bihar have ever-married marital status, while in Karnataka almost fifty percent of the female migrants who migrates have the duration of residence increases at the place of enumeration the percentage in the ever-married marital status increases drastically.

Rural component of migration:-

The distance moved by the rural male migrants in the two states remains the same while the position of female migrants in the two states differ to some extent. In Bihar

the inter-state movement is much less (2.94%) as compared to the female migrants of Karnataka (7.54%).

The analysis of the six rural ward migration streams according to the distance showed that in Bihar as well as in Karnataka, migrants in rural-to-rural migration streams experienced a declining trend as the distance increase, whereas in the Urban-to-rural migration stream they showed a rising tendency. The female migrants of Bihar does not show any major variations in the three distance level. About more than ninety percent of females in the three distance level are migrating in Rural-to-Rural migration stream while in Karnataka as the distance increases the female migrants showed a tendency to migrate in inter-state urban-to-Rural migration stream.

In both the state most of the rural male migrant workers are engaged in Primary and other-services female migrant workers shows the concentration in the primary sector followed by the secondary sector.

Urban component of migration:-

The urban male migrants of Bihar are more migratory in inter-district movement while in Karnataka the urban male migrants are more migratory in intra-district movement. In case of female migrants of Bihar and Karnataka the pattern of migration

in the three distance level remains unchanged.

The six urbanward male migration streams in Bihar and Karnataka reflects that as the distance increases the percentage of migrants decreases in Rural-to-Urban migration stream, while it increases in the urban-to-urban stream. In case of female migrants the share of migrants in the urban-to-urban migration stream decreases as the distance increases while in Karnataka the percentage share in urban-to-urban migration stream increases as the distance increased. Thus the female of migrants of Karnataka are more mobile with compare to the female migrants of Bihar.

The industrial classification of urban male migrants in Bihar showed that male migrant workers formed almost equal proportions in the four industrial categories. While in Karnataka most of the male migrant workers are engaged in non-agricultural sector. About $2/3$ of female migrant workers are engaged in primary and other-services, while the rest of the one fourth female migrants are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities. In Karnataka most of female migrant workers are engaged in primary and other-services.

After the state level comparisons of the important characteristics of migrants in two state a districtwise

analysis of two pattern of migration is also carried out in order to highlight the basic patterns of male and female migrants the zero-order correlation co-efficient matrix was prepared for the total in-migrants in the two state between the migrants characteristics of distance, age and industrial classification of migrant workers and marital status. The emerging patterns of relationship from the correlation matrix were further synthesised into the underlying dimensions of the variations in these characteristics. For this purpose the data was subjected to principal component analysis. The results of the analysis are as follows :

There are good inter-correlations among the different characteristics of migrants both in Bihar and Karnataka. Bihar showed a better inter-correlations among different variables than Karnataka. The proportion of first four eight values to the total number of variables explains about 82 per cent of the total variation in case of Bihar, while in case of Karnataka they explains about 75 per cent of the total variations.

In Bihar the most deminent pattern of male migration is associated with the youth migrating from medium and long distances to non-agricultural sector of the economy. The second dominant pattern indicates that old age people migrates in the **Government** or private working in tertiary and other-services sector. The third dominant pattern shows that a section of

people migrating to work in the primary sector and the fourth dominant pattern in Bihar indicates that unmarried youth migrates in the primary sector of the economy.

Among the female migrants the most dominant patterns of migration in Bihar reflects the conventional short distance marriage migration, the second dominant pattern of migration reflects that female migrants, migrates in the youthful ages to engage themselves in other-services sector. The third dominant pattern of migration shows that the female children migrates in search of petty jobs. Lastly the youth component does not show any pattern of migration.

A comparative analysis of the patterns of male and female migration in the state of Bihar shows that the most dominant pattern of migration among the male migrants is long distance migrations of the youth working in the secondary sector, whereas the predominant pattern among females shows the conventional short distance marriage migration.

The second dominant pattern among males and females are not much different both shows the migration of the youthful ages and working in the services and tertiary sector.

It is the third dominant pattern of relationship among the males, which is associated with the primary sector, among the females it is associated with the child migration.

The ~~four~~ fourth principal component does not show any important contrasts.

In Karnataka the most dominant pattern of male migration is associated with the youth migrating from long distances with their families in non-agricultural sector of the economy. The second dominant patterns reflects that unmarried youths (15 - 24 age-group) migrates to engage themselves in the non-agricultural sector of the economy. The third dominant pattern shows that the single migrants in their youthful period (15-49) migrates in search for job and the youth dominant pattern reflects the child migration accompanied with their family.

Among female migrants the most dominant pattern of migration is associated with the old age marriage migration. The second dominant pattern reflects the child migration working primary sector. The third dominant pattern shows a tendency of medium distance migration going with tertiary pattern showed the short-distance migration of females in the younger age probably in search of jobs.

A comparative analysis of the patterns of male and female migration in the state of Karnataka shows that the

migrants in the working age-group (15-40) covers long-distance with their family to absorb themselves in other services sector like in Bihar also. While in case of female migrants the most dominant feature of female migration is going along with their old-age marriage migration.

The second dominant pattern among male migrants indicate that most of the youth migrants and ^{ed} supposed to be single, migrating is non-agricultural sector of the economy. Among the females it is the child migration associated with primary activities.

The third dominant pattern among male migrants indicates that the single migrants in their youthful period migrates in search for jobs while the female migration shows a tendency of medium distance migration going with tertiary sector.

The fourth dominant pattern among male and female migrants indicates towards the family migration.

In both the states male migrants does not show any significant differences in the pattern of migration. Among the female migrants there is a difference in the pattern of migration. In Bihar female marriage migration is going

alongwith the primary activities. While in Karnataka the female marriage migration does not show any association with the activities in the primary sector.

Our first hypothesis that majority of female migration is due to marriage, and a significant female migration is due to economic reasons is accepted in case of migrants of Bihar.

Our second hypothesis that female economic migration should be associated with medium distances has been accepted in case of female migrants of Karnataka. It is the third dominant pattern of migration which shows a tendency of medium distance migration going with tertiary sector.

Our third hypothesis that apart from marriage and economic factor, a considerable migration is due to family migration has been accepted in the case of Karnataka, it is the fourth dominant male migration pattern which showed the child migrants accompanied with their family.

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