

MIGRATION PATTERN IN PUNJAB, 1971-1991

*Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the award of the Degree of
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY*

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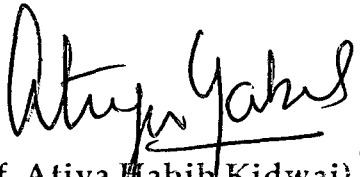
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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the dissertation entitled, "MIGRATION PATTERN IN PUNJAB, 1971-91," submitted by **Syed Mohammed Mustaqueem**, is in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree of **MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY, (M. Phil.)** of this university. The dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree in this university or any other university and is his own work.

I recommend that this dissertation may be placed before the examiner for evaluation.


(Prof. Atiya Habib Kidwai)
Chairperson

22/7/96


(Prof. Mahendra K. Premi)
Supervisor

*To my father, and
to the cherished memory of my mother,
with love and gratitude*

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Research poses tremendous challenge to a researcher and calls for indepth study as well as utmost care and patience. For doing a good research many hurdles and hindrances have to be overcome. So a researcher requires emotional strength and constant encouragement as a feedback.

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Migration like fertility and mortality holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in any area. It cannot be considered as mere shift of people from one place of residence to another, as it is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space-content and space relationships of an area (Gosal 1961:163).

Human migration is interrelated systematically with population changes in general and with fertility and mortality in particular. When each population component is conceptualized as an independent process and links are established between it and broader social processes, fundamental similarities may be distinguished in analyzing the three. Yet migration has some distinctive qualities that differentiate it from processes associated with either fertility or mortality, which cause distinct theoretical & methodological problems.

Most of the vital processes analysed in demography have slow impact and take considerable time to make their impact felt. But migration is a process which may take place

suddenly and may transfer millions of people from one country to another, one region to another changing very substantially the size and composition of the original population, It affects social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population in any specified territory. Migration has special significance for developing countries where it is associated with economic development in the context of a very rapid pace of population growth. In respect of India, where 80 percent of people still live in rural areas, Zachariah (1964) has pointed out that the Indian population is comparatively immobile in terms of proportion but the absolute numbers involved in the internal movement have been significantly large. This highlights the importance of focusing attention on the nature of internal migration and its demographic impact.

The rapid population growth in less developed regions of the world, the substantial increases in the size of the urban population and in the levels of urbanisation and a sharp rise in the number and size of big cities, all argue for increased attention to population movement as a key component in population dynamics and in urban and rural development. The need for monitoring such movements has been accentuated by the continued substantial increase in the rural population, which in many countries place ever-growing

pressures on the limited resources available to support such growing numbers, and contributes to extensive rural to rural movements as well as to shift from rural to urban places (Premi 1983:353) The study of migration is important not only to demographers but also to economists, sociologists, human geographers, political scientists legal departments, policy makers planners and public administrators. In most countries, it has been observed that industrialisation and economic development have been accompanied by large scale movements of people from farm areas to towns from towns to other towns and from one country to another (Bogue 1961:486). All these types of migration have given rise to metropolitan cities.

There is thus a need for a study which may delineate not only the trends and patterns of inter-state migration, but also comprehend the movement between the smaller regions and should describe the nature of movement. The study of internal migration assumes special importance in the process of development. By its very nature internal migration is related to process of change occurring within the social system. it is very sensitive index of economic opportunities. It will not be incorrect to state, that internal migration fulfills the theoretical functions and tasks of migration viz -- the equalisation of "population opportunity" balance. It is thus a great economic leveler.

Internal migration also involves a break in community, social or linguistic ties. As a human trait, man however, loves his surroundings and social set up in which he is brought up. Naturally it is difficult for an average individual to break age long ties all of a sudden. Thus in this way also internal migration is more appealing (Saxena 1971:129)

Internal migration is conventionally defined as the physical mobility of persons within the political boundary of their own country but across the frontiers of their home provinces or home districts. Such a mobility results in a change of usual place of residence. From the census of 1881 till that of 1951, however, it was the change of birth place, not the change of place of residence, which was considered as the criterion of internal migration in India. In the census of 1961 for the first time the respondent was asked about the duration of residence at the place of enumeration in addition to place of birth.

Migration Defined

According to Shryock migration is a form of geographic or spatial mobility involving a change of usual residence between two clearly defined geographic units (Shryock and Siegel 1973:616).

The United Nations multi-lingual demographic dictionary defines migration as a form of spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, involving a permanent change of residence (UN 1958:46).

According to census of India's place of birth data a migrant is defined as "a person who is enumerated in place which is different from the place which is different from the place of his birth": This definition excludes the intermediate as well as the return movements. This does not convey any idea about the timing of the movement.

By duration of residence approach a migrant is defined as a person who has been born outside the area of enumeration or who was born in the area of enumeration but lived outside of it for sometime and has come back. This could not be calculated in 1961 census since the question on the place of birth was asked first. In order to remove this error a question on the place of last residence was added according to which a migrant is a person whose previous place of residence was a different administrative entry than where he was enumerated at the time of the census.

This measures the magnitude of secondary migration which includes persons moving from the areas other than the area of birth and it can also provide information on return

migrants as well as on the intermediate move if three way tables on place of birth, place of last residence and place of enumeration are generated from the data collected in the census. (census of India 1971).

Significance of the study

There is perhaps a tendency in recent migration literature to move away from rural to urban migration towards a more general view of population mobility. Such a move would be justified if we had a real understanding of the impact of rural-urban migration both on areas of origin and those of destination. The effects of migration on the population distribution of an area its demographic, social and economic implications often perplex the picture and thereby make it necessary for in-depth study of the subject.

Low levels of agricultural productivity, lack of capital, outdated technology and mass unemployment and under employment with rapid growth of population in rural areas force many people to migrate to the cities and urban areas for better livelihood. This results in substantial rural to urban migration which in turn leads to rising urban unemployment, poor housing, inadequate water and electricity supply, poor sanitation, shortage of transport and other services. Consiqently there is a tendency for migrants to obtain marginal jobs in the service occupations which often

do not pay enough to sustain decent living. This situation forces many migrants to settle in slum areas where the cost of living is relatively low (Zablan 1983:111)

The share of urban population in the total population of the world has been increasing while 28 percent of the world's population lived in urban areas in 1950, the corresponding figure for 1992 was around 44 percent. The proportion of urban population in the world is expected to cross 50 percent by 2005. Similarly the, 26 percent of India's population lived in urban area in 1992. In other words, every fourth person of the country's total population in 1991 was living in urban areas. The rapid urbanisation in the recent past is attributable to high rate of natural increase particularly in the less developed countries and substantial rural to urban migration which may seriously disturb its labour market, its housing and other social services. To regulate the flow of migrants and to prevent excessive population concentration in the metropolitan cities and to provide them other facilities a detailed study of trends and patterns of internal migration and population distribution for different periods and for different areas is needed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study sets the following objectives.

(1) To understand the changes in the volume and pattern of migration in different duration in Punjab during 1971-91 in respect of inter-state migration with four migration streams i.e., rural-to-rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban.

(2) To study intra-district and inter-district migration pattern overtime in Punjab.

(3) To understand the pattern of immigration into Punjab from 1971 to 1991.

(4) To examine the difference in the proportionate share of migrants and non-migrants with respect to occupation (classified by nine industrial categories) in Punjab over time.

STUDY AREA

The present Punjab was created on the basis of language in 1966, the non-hilly Hindi speaking areas forming a separate state of Haryana, the hilly areas went to Himachal Pradesh and the rest of area constituted the Punjab. It has 1.6 percent (50.4 thousand sq.k,) of the land area of the

country with a population of 20.3 million (1991 census) forming 2.4 percent of the total population of India with the density of 401 persons per sq km.

Punjab had a high rate of immigration at the time of partition of the country in 1947. The number of survivors of those immigrants is fast dwindling because of aging process and higher mortality among the aged. Punjab, however, had very substantial all-round development over the past four decades. This was particularly so in agriculture. The workers in the state moved from rural areas to cities and towns to work in factories at much higher wage rates. In rural areas they were replaced by migrants from North Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. These facts make Punjab a very interesting field of study from the migration view point. An attempt has been made in the present dissertation to understand the migration pattern and processes in Punjab.

Location of Study Area

Punjab has a common capital with Haryana at Chandigarh. It has Jammu & Kashmir in the North and Himachal Pradesh in the North-East. Haryana and Rajasthan in the South and on its East it forms an international boundary with Pakistan extending to more than 300 KM. The territorial extent of Punjab is $29^{\circ} 30^{\text{N}}$ to $32^{\circ} 32^{\text{N}}$ latitude and $75^{\circ} 55^{\text{E}}$ to $76^{\circ} 50^{\text{E}}$ longitude. It is roughly triangular in shape with apex

towards North.

The buffer between the hilly tract and the flat plains has been designated as the foot hill zone. This strip runs almost to the hilly tract in North-West South-East direction. The Punjab plain lies between 180 and 320 meters above the sea level.

Historical Background

Punjab has been the gateway of India and has attracted travelers, traders and invaders from time to time. Consequent upon the influx of invaders, inner strives, besides adjustment and readjustments needed as administrative measures, the boundaries of Punjab have been marked and remarked over many centuries. The Punjab in ancient time was much bigger than the Punjab of today. In fact it was a constituent of a vast Indo-Iranian region. Hindukush mountain and the North-Western Himalaya marked the two areas. In the more recent past when the British came to Punjab in 1849, after it was annexed to the British empire, its geographical boundaries extended from Delhi to Peshawar. Jammu and Kashmir, which was a part of the sikh kingdom was carved into separate native state (Kaur 1994:1). Thus the Punjab has been reduced to its present size

Review of Literature

To have a clear picture regarding internal migration the present section has reviewed various relevant studies in India and abroad.

Banister, while analysing the causes of inter provincial migration in China reveals that most of the educated youth migrated for economic reasons and there were certain people who migrated due to natural calamities. Political upheaval in Siehuan during 1970-75 also causes heavy out-migration. Most of the rural migration was due to marriage (Banister 1987:297)

Cald Well, while studying the correlatives of migration and distance through sample survey conducted in Ghana from 1962 to 1964, revealed that the volume of migration tended to be inversely related to the distance from the source area to the nearest large centre and directly correlated to the size of the source village; and so the 'chain migration' was an important mechanism in rural-urban migration in Ghana. He also found out that migration streams were being increasingly diverted from rural destination to town (Caldwell 1968:361)

Todaro while analysing rural to urban labour migration in Kenya with reference to Kisumu, Nanyuki and Nyeri

maintained that they draw their migrants predominantly from the immediate province in which these urban centers were located (Todaro 1969 : 2141).

Claeson and Egero while analysing the patterns of inter regional migration in Tanzania revealed that males and females on the average were rather similar in the overall migration patterns. Females tends to move within regions more often, where-as male on the other hand move easily across regions or country boundaries of rural to rural areas. They also found that a large part of the recorded migration was initiated by economic incentive (Claeson & Egero 1971:107).

King using 1970 census data has analyzed Mexican internal migration within a single equation, multiple-regression frame work and has found that distance deters migration while the presence of relatives and friends in a potential destination encourages migration to that area. (king 1978:83).

Martine while studying the volume, characteristics and consequences of internal migration in Colombia holds the view that the females were predominating in urbanwards movements and males to rural destination.

The best educated migrants move towards capital city

while less educated group migrated to smaller towns and cities to get employment. Their proportion is equal to non-migrants. He found that in Bagota female migrants have received less education than non-migrants. Although migrants do have consistently higher economic participation levels than non-migrants. (Martine 1975:193)

Inoki and Suruga while analysing the characteristics of migrants in Japan revealed that the rate of migration declines with age and increases with education, the more educated are less deterred by an increase in distance. Person with higher wages find that distance has less strong deterring effects on migration (Inoki 1981:507).

Zablan while studying the determinants and consequences of rural to urban migration of 1972 in Cebu city made use of sample of vital Registration Project of the National Census and Statistics office of Philippines. He revealed that most of the migrants to Cebu city were from within the region. Rural to urban migration was primarily due to employment and education Economic reasons & were more prevalent among associational migrants. Interestingly there was also associational migration for education of children. Marriage came next to these two. Chain migration" was also prevalent there. In this case prior information tended to be associated with migration. This type of study on reasons for

migration was also confirmed by Browning and Feindt in Mexico. They had also the same view about the reason for migration (Zablan 1983:111).

Bose while analysing the internal migration in India stated that marriage migration and associational migration is predominant among females which constitute a significantly higher percentage from rural to rural migration. Economic factors are relatively unimportant for female migration in India. Even in big cities, female workers constitute only a small proportion of the total female migrants. He found from a study of NSS data on migration that those who migrate to urban areas, have found better employment. He had the view that unemployment rate among migrants is lower (Bose 1977:308).

Singh while analysing the volume of migration in India reveals that compared to intra-state migration, inter-state migration has always constituted a much smaller volume. During the last 100 years, the percentage of inter-state migrants to the total population of India never exceeded even four percent (Singh 1985:409)

Zachariah made a detailed study of migration in Indian sub-continent during 1901-31, examining the magnitude of migration from one province to another. He concluded that the volume of migration, compared to the experience of

western countries, was very small. He supported Davis view that the population of India was relatively impossible and strongly attached to its native locale (Zachariah, 1964)

Kadi and Sivamurthy point out "the states with large industrial and urban bases, those experiencing agricultural development, and those which are favored by government policies, experienced significant immigration during the decade". (Kadi and Sivanurthy 1988:37)

According to Kayastha and Mukherj migrants have been mostly directed towards urban industrial concentrations, plantations, newly developed agricultural lands and multi purpose project sites (Kayastha & Mukherji, 1979:45)

Raju while studying the streams of migration in India observed that the flows of male migrants from one rural area to another have not been insignificant. These migrants are mostly agricultural Labourers moving seasonally at the time of harvest or labours involved in construction works in rural sectors. Many rural development projects have been undertaken since independence which have been of potential importance for migration. (Raju 1989:121)

Desai in his study of the small town Mahuva in Saurashtra has observed that 55% of the residents had been living in the town before 1900, 15 percent arrived during

1900-1956. Percentage of rural immigration exceeds urban migrants. The rural migrants came more from the neighboring areas. Percentage of rural migrants decreased with increase in distance. He also found that there was a considerable step-wise migration (Desai 1964:132)

Piplai and Majumdar have studied from the 1961 census data and some survey results, about the nature and characteristics of inter-state migration and its effect on the regional economic and social habits on migrants and non-migrants. They found that about one thirds of migrants moved to the industrially developed areas of Maharashtra and west Bengal. Less developed states like Bihar and U.P supplied about one third of the out-migrants. In the initial stages movement of skilled workers and the entrepreneur class helped in the industrialization process of the receiving areas, but later led to conflicts and social tension between migrants and non-migrants (Piplia and Majumdar 1967: 509).

Mehta while analysing 1951 and 1961 data on migration in Rajasthan revealed that in 1961 short distance out-migrants exceeds long distance out-migrants. He also found that immigrants from contiguous states is less stable then migrants from far off states. Out-migration was mainly due to economic reason than in-migrants. He also found that immigration has increased more rapidly than out migration,

which shows the increased pull and weakened push factor operating in Rajasthan (Mehta 1978:85).

Ambannaver while conducting the internal migration of the Maharashtra observed that in every 100 of the total migrants in 1961 about 57 were short distance migrants, 25 were medium distance and 16 were long distance migrants. The short and medium distance migration was dominated by females indicating 'marriage' as the main cause of such type of migration. He further revealed that long distance migration is of greater economic significance due to the working age and educated male domination. Large proportions of net migrants were from the neighbouring states (Ambanavour 1975: 159)

Premi while analysing the internal migration in India during 1961-81 revealed that rural to rural migration formed the dominant migration stream in all the three census. The proportion of the rest three streams increases after every census.

As the migration distance increases, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban migration, increase gradually and the sex ratio falls sharply with increase in the distance in current and intercensal migration rate. There is a rising trend for males and females towards rural

area. His study revealed that for male migration from rural to urban and urban to urban employment was the most important reason. Among women marriage was the most important reason for migration while employment as a reason for migration was least (Premi 1984:274)

In his another study on the pattern of internal migration in India Premi has revealed the pattern of interdistrict migration in Rajasthan and pointed out that major portion of the inter district migration was from the neighbouring districts and females migrated in substantially greater proportion from or to the neighbouring districts than males. He had the view that districts with high employment potential attract migrants from all parts of the state instead of getting only from the neighbouring districts (Premi 1989:277)

Chakrapani and Mitra while analysing the rural to urban migration points out that there is a positive association between rural poverty and migration. However the unemployment rate among the rural males induces urban in-migration in search of jobs. And they also revealed that migration is highly responsive to rise in the percentage share of non-household manufacturing in total urban work force (Chakrapani and Mitra 1995:379).

Sarkar while conducting a study on development migration and work participation in India from migration information from NSS and census of India, on migrant workers, found that in census of India rural and urban migrant workers who migrated were 80 and 60 percent respectively. High percentage of labour force immigrants was observed in big cities and it was found decreasing with reduction of size class of towns. He pointed out that more than half the immigrants in big cities came in search of employment according to NSS report. More than 80 percent of rural workers were non-migrants. When comparison is made with the number of in-migrants according to two concepts higher percentage of in-migrants is observed in census than in NSS (Sarkar 1978:211)

Sharma while studying migration & unemployment in Assam points out that Assam has a large in-migration. Unemployment rate among non-migrants was much higher than those of migrants and immigrants (Sharma 1979:34)

Singh and Yadava in a study of pattern of the rural-urban migration revealed that prior migration is the most important variable in the determination of current migration, especially, from a rural area (Singh & Yadava 1974:278).

Premi while conducting studies on migration to cities in

India points out that proportion of migrants was comparatively higher in cities with high growth rates, and rural migrants prefer to go to the nearest city in greater proportion than urban migrants. Literacy rate of the migrants was much higher than non-migrants so also was the educational qualifications. He revealed that work participation rates of male migrants were significantly higher than those of non-migrants for all categories of cities. Similarly work participation rate of female migrants was higher than female non-migrants. His analysis points out that migrants, occupation wise are better placed than non-migrants (Premi 1986:39).

Visaria while studying the level and pattern of economic activity by migration streams in India points out that WPR of rural to rural migrants was higher than those of non-migrants. His study reveals that rural to urban migration had recorded much higher work participation rates which increased directly with distance moved. Again his study found that unemployment rate is lower among migrants than non-migrants (Visaria 1980:1)

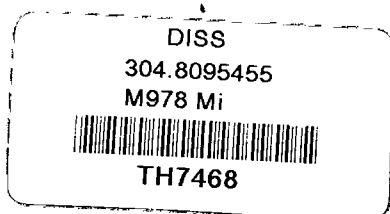
Premi while studying aspects of female migration in India revealed that number of female migrants in India is more than double that of male migrants and from rural to rural to intra-district stream. As the migration distance

increases the sex ratio falls. Again he found that a significant proportion of rural to rural migrants engaged in agricultural activities while most of the female migrants workers in the urban to rural streams engaged in other services (Premic 1980:715).

894E-H-1
Soni while analysing the dimension of migration in India reveals that proportion of female migrants to their population is higher than males. He found that marriage was the most important reason for female migration and employment for male migration. Again inter-state migration for both sexes is low against the intra-district and inter-district migration (Soni 1985:146)

The above review of literature portray that there is more migration in the short distance i.e., intra-district rural to rural. Again male migration happened generally for employment reason in the long distance, and females have been migrated mostly for marriage in the short distance rural to rural migration. Some of the studies revealed that work participation rate is more among migrants than non-migrants. But many of the studies observed the reverse also.

According to some of the review migrants have been mostly directed towards urban industrial concentrations and newly developed agricultural land and multi-purpose sites



especially in contiguous states and districts.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis to be tested are as follows.

- 1) As the migration distance increases volume of migration decreases.
- 2) There is an inclination among migrants to migrate into cities and towns for occupation.
- 3) It is hypothesised that there will be male domination in the long distance and female domination in short-distances migration, which indicate more male migration to and from other states and female migration within the state.
- 4) Proportion of migrant workers in manufacturing sector to total migrant workers will be higher than the same proportion among non-migrants in urban area.
- 5) There is a predominance of male migrants for employment and female migrants for marriage.
- 6) There is a tendency of more migration to contiguous districts and states among inter-district and inter-state migration.
- 7) There is a predominance of rural to rural migration

with in the state.

- 8) As the migration distance increases rural to rural migration decreases and urban to urban migration increases.

Methodology

Data Base

The main source of data for our present study will be the census of India in general and migration tables (D-series) in particular for 1971 to 1991 census.

The first Indian census was undertaken in 1872, however, the regular decadal census have been taken since 1881. From 1881 to 1991 the data on place of birth was recorded with a view to study migration. In 1961 few questions on migration in addition to the place of birth were also included in the "individual questionnaire namely."

- a) Whether born in village or town.
- b) Duration of residence if born else where.

In 1971, besides providing details on birth place, the migration particulars with reference to the place of last residence were also given. The following information was given.

- a) Place of last Residence
- b) Rural/urban
- c) District
- d) State/country

In the 1971 census the information on migrant workers and non-workers according to the main activities classified by place of last residence whereas at the 1961 census the information was collected according to the place of birth.

The information shows sex-wise distribution of migrant workers and non-workers in each of the nine broad industrial categories according to the place of last residence in rural and urban areas in the case of Indian residents. In case of migrants whose last residence is outside India, only their total figures are shown.

In addition to this, age, marital status and occupational classification of in-migrants also provided at the district level.

In 1981 census, "reason for migration" was collected for the first time according to the place of last residence. The reasons were coded under five categories as 1) employment 2) education 3) family moved 4) Marriage and 5) others.

The data are available according to the four, migration streams namely, rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban and by intra-district, inter-district movements from last residence. However, socio economic and demographic characteristics of migrants such as occupational status marital status and age had not been tabulated in 1981 census.

The classification used for reason for migration in 1991 has been 1) employment, 2) business, 3) education, 4) family moved, 5) Marriage, 6) natural calamities (like drought, flood etc.) and 7) others. The duration of residence will be less than 1 year, 1-4 years 5-9 years and 10 or more years.

Information on Migration from NSS Reports

Now we should have a look into the information available for internal migration from National Sample Survey's 38th round (1983) and 43rd round (1987-88) and see what difference we can find in NSS reports on migration and census of India.

National sample survey organisation (NSSO) has been collecting data on migration as part of the employment-unemployment inquiry since the 9th round. In 9th, 11th and 12th rounds migration particulars were collected only for

the labour force population. From the 13th round onward more detailed information on internal migration has been collected. Results based on the data collected in the 9th and 11th to 13th rounds were realized through NSS report number 53.

Conceptual Approach adopted in the NSS

38th Round and 43rd Round

In the 28th round of NSS a person was considered a "migrant if his/her residence one year ago was different from the place of enumeration". But a different concept was adopted for the NSS 38th round and 43rd round survey and the results obtained from this round therefore, would not be comparable with the 28th round survey. The concepts adopted in the 38th and 43rd round survey to identify a migrant are explained below.

Migrant: A normal resident member of sample household was treated as a migrant if the person's village/town of enumeration was different from his/her last usual place of residence (village/town). These two concepts adopted in 28th round and 38th round of NSS to identify a migrant were different from the definition adopted by census of India according to place of birth data. But the concept adopted in 38th and 43rd round was similar to that adopted by census of India for place of last residence.

The last usual place of residence was defined as a village/town different from the village/town of enumeration where the person had stayed continuously for at least six months immediately prior to moving his residence to the place of enumeration.

Information on migration particulars was collected in a separate block of the unemployment survey schedule along with the usual activity status particulars. The information collected for each of the person identified as a migrant, included reason for migration, type of last usual place of residence, period since migrated, usual activity pursued at the time of migration etc. Besides these, their demographic particulars such as age, sex, educational standard, present usual activity status etc. were also collected.

Reasons for migration: The information on reasons for migration collected from NSS was different from that collected from census of India 1981. From the point of understanding the phenomenon of population movements, an analysis of the reasons of migration as ascertained by the individuals, identified as migrants, becomes very important, NSSO categorized the reasons for migration as follows.

- 1) In search of employment
- 2) In search of better employment (for persons who were

already) employed at the place of origin at the time of migration),

3) Under transfer on service/business contract,

4) for pursuing studies

5) On marriage.

6) Due to migration of parents or earning member, .

7) Due to political changes/lack of security or social adjustments.

8) Due to natural calamities and

9) Due to other reason

It may be noted that the reasons for migration listed under serial numbers 1,2 and 3 are related to employment of the concerned migrations and can broadly be identified as economic factors. Those under serial numbers 5 to 6 can be grouped as social factors while those under 7 and 8 are the factors on which a migrant has limited individual discretion. This information was collected for rural and urban migrants for the last one year, last five years and last ten years in 38th and 43rd rounds of NSS under three districts like intra-district, inter-district inter state and from other countries(Sarvekshan 1990 & 1992:1-4181-29)

However, when we look at the classification used for reasons for migration of 1981 census data it were employment, education, associational, marriage and others.

While in NSS survey four more reasons were included in addition to the census of India 1981. But in 1991 census two more reasons were included in 1981 census information. These extra two reasons were business and natural calamities.

Again when we compared these 1991 census's information on reasons for migration with NSS survey information we find that, in NSS report there are two extra reasons for migration like political change / lack of security and search for better employment. So the comparison of results cannot be made from these two reports of NSS and census of India on reasons for migration. In spite of these disparities of the results, marriage as a reason for migration among females is the most important reason both in NSS and census of India and associational was the important reason among males in both concepts.

The following tables will be used for the purpose of the study from 1971, 1981 and 1991 population censuses.

D-1 : Population classified by place of birth - 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses.

D-2 : Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration. - 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses.

D-3 : Migrants classified by sex, place of last residence, duration of residence and reasons for migration - 1981 and

1991.

D-5 : Migrant workers and non - workers according to main activities classified by the place of last residence. 1971 census.

D-11 : Migrant workers by place of last residence by industrial category -1991 census.

D-13 of 1981

D-15 of 1991 Persons born in other districts of the state and enumerated in this district.

The analysis has done mainly for volume, direction and distance of migration in 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses.

Statistical Techniques used

Statistical analysis is used in this study of internal migration in Punjab to understand the patterns, direction and distances of migration.

Simple Percentage : All the distance and streams are calculated in terms of percentages for easy grasping of quantum of migration. The statistical analysis is done on the following parameters :

- (a) Percentage of migrants to total population which indicates the quantum of in-migration,
- (b) Percentage of migrants to rural and urban population,
- (c) The quantum of migration for each distance such as

intra-district, inter-district and inter-state with four migration streams,

- (d) Sex Ratio of migrants for all streams,
- (e) Work participation rates for migrants and non-migrants in primary secondary and tertiary sectors,
- (f) Percentage of in-migrants from out migrants to other districts and
- (g) Percentages of migrants by reasons to total migrants.

These analysis has been used to compare the inter-decadal changes in volume, pattern, directions and sex selective migration in different areas. It also compares the gaining and losing districts in terms of net life time inter-district migration in different streams.

Limitations

The present study on internal migration in Punjab analyses 1971, 1981 and 1991 census data. As the "reason for migration" data collected for the first time according to place of last residence in 1981 so our #analysis regarding the same has been to compare the data with 1991 census data. Similarly the data for migrant workers by industrial category had not been collected during 1981. So our analysis compares the 1971 data with that of 1991.

Due to some unavoidable reasons we could not use the data of reasons for migration and industrial category of migrant workers of inter-state migration in 1991, so we have not presented its analysis.

The study does not include the immigrants and migrants from other states in inter-district analysis, so also the characteristics of migrants like, age, marital status and education.

In the analysis of reasons for migration of inter state in-migrants to Punjab, only those states have been included whose migrants accounts for more than 1 percent of the migrants to Punjab. And for occupational classification of migrants, only those states which have more than 1000 migrant workers to Punjab in 1971 are taken into account.

In 1971 census there were 11 districts and in 1981 one new district Faridkot was created. There was no increase in number of district in 1991. But our analysis of inter district migration is confined to the data of 1981 and 1991 census. So there is no difficulty in comparing these data.

Organisation of the Study

This study is basically divided into five chapters, the organisation of which is as follows :

The first chapter deals with the introduction, definition of migration, significance of the study, objectives of the study, study area, a review of literature, hypothesis data base and methodology.

The second chapter deals with pattern of migration, occupational characteristics of migrants and non-migrants, their work participation, rate and reasons for migration.

The third chapter deals with pattern and volume of inter-state migration, reasons for migration in 1981 and occupational classification of migrants in 1971.

The fourth chapter deals with pattern of inter-district in-migrants among both sex. The gaining and losing districts of Punjab in-terms of net life time migrants in different streams in 1981 and 1991 and the sex-ratio of migrants.

The last chapter deals with summary and conclusion of the study and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

PATTERN OF MIGRATION IN PUNJAB, 1971-91

In India, especially during the last 50 years, with the growth of industries, commerce and trade, gaps between the rural and urban sectors in respect of employment opportunities and wages have considerably widened, pushing migrants towards area with greater job opportunities.

The focus of this study of internal migration in the Punjab is of greater importance as Punjab has historically been associated with tremendous population movements, both national and and international. The rapid growth of Punjab agriculture has also generated substantial in-migration, much of it is seasonal from other states of northern India.

The fields of migration in Punjab has not been explored as extensively as certain other similar demographic phenomena. There is thus a need for a study which may delineate not only the overall picture of internal migration, but also comprehend the movements between the smaller regions and the nature of such movements which may add to the knowledge base from which the Indian planners can develop appropriate policies and measures to deal with the problems arising from and contributing to migration.

In the introduction chapter it was mentioned that one of the objectives of the study is to analyse the volume, pattern and trends of migration in Punjab as also to analyse the breakdown by different streams of migration viz-rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban and duration of residence at the place of enumeration.

In the first instance, this chapter presents migration pattern and volume in general, that is magnitude of intra-state and inter-state migration in Punjab during 1971-1991. Secondly, it examines the difference in the occupational characteristics of migrants and non-migrants in various sectors of the economy with their work participation rate in different migration stream. The last section deals with the reasons for migration in three distance and four migration streams based on rural and urban place of last residence and place of enumeration in Punjab.

Hypothesis to be tested here are as follows :

1. As the migration distance increases volume of migration decreases.
2. It is hypothesised that there will be male domination in long distance migration and female domination in short distance migration, which indicate more male migration to and from other states and female migrations within the state.

3. There is an inclination among migrants to migrate into cities and towns for occupation.
4. Proportion of migrants in manufacturing to total migrant workers will be higher than they same proportion among non-migrants in urban area.
5. There is a predominance of male migrants for employment and female migrants for marriage.
6. As the migration distance inverses rural to rural migration decreases and urban - to - urban migration increases.

Volume of Migration in Punjab

It was already discussed in first chapter that in all the three censuses 1971, 1981 and 1991, migration data had been collected on the basis of place of birth and place of last residence.

In the 1971 census 4.92 million persons (both internal migrants constituting 36.2 percent of the total population) were enumerated at places other than their birth place and hence counted as lifetime migrants. It should be mentioned here that in Punjab in 1971 census immigrants constituted as high as 8 percent of the total population. Hence, it could not be ignored from our study. We will discuss about immigrant later. Here our analysis is confined only to

migrants from other states and within the state. In the census 5.83 million persons (or 34.7 percent of the total population) were counted as migrants by the same criterion. The number of migrants increased further to 6.88 million at the 1991 census and constituted 33.8 percent of the total population (Table 2.1). Proportion of the birth place life time internal migrants in total population increased from 28.3 percent in 1971 to 29.6 percent in 1981, which further increased to 31.2 percent in 1991 census excluding immigrants. The proportion of immigrants into Punjab goes on decreasing with every census. It was nearly 8 percent of total population in 1971 which came down to 5.1 percent in 1981 which further declined to 2.6 percent in 1991. Among the immigrants into Punjab more than 90 percent came from Pakistan. The declining trends among the immigrants into Punjab is basically due to mortality among those who came here at the time of partition of the country in 1947 and also due to restrictions imposed later by the respective governments on migration.

As per the place of last residence data, there were 4.17 million migrants (excluding immigrants) in 1971 which were a little higher than the number obtained by place of birth criterion. In 1981 it increased to 5.2 million which further increased to 6.42 million in 1991 census.

Table 2.1
Percentage of Lifetime Migrants in the Total Population by Sex According to
their Birth Place and Type of Residence, Punjab - 1971-91

Type of residence	Year	Internal Migrants		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	1971	28.3	15.9	42.7
	1981	29.6	16.1	44.9
	1991	31.2	15.5	49.2
Rural	1971	26.6	11.3	44.3
	1981	28.0	11.5	46.6
	1991	29.5	10.7	50.0
Urban	1971	33.7	30.5	37.4
	1981	33.7	28.0	40.2
	1991	35.3	27.1	44.9
Immigrants				
Total	1971	7.9	8.3	7.5
	1981	5.1	5.4	2.5
	1991	2.6	2.8	2.5

- Sources :
- (1) Census of India (1971) Series -17, Migration Table Punjab, Part II-D
 - (2) Census of India (1981) Series -17 Migration Table Punjab (Part V - A & B)
 - (3) Census of India (1991) Migration Table Punjab RGI, New Delhi.

Table 2.1 indicate that a little less than three-tenths of Punjab's population in 1971 and 1981 while a little more than three-tenths in 1991 had their birth place different from their place of enumeration. In 1971, 15.9 percent of males and 42.7 percent of females were counted as migrants. In 1981 proportion of male migrants to total population increased slightly to 16.1 percent while among females, it increased to 44.9 percent. In 1991, proportion of male migrants to total population remained more or less the same as in 1971, but the percentage of female migrants to total population increased to 49.2 percent.

The proportion of rural migrants to their population had increased between 1971-91, from 26.6 percent in 1971 to 28 percent in 1981, which further increased to 29.5 percent in 1991. It could be due to notable increase in the rural ward migration during 1971-91, as Punjab has been an agrarian state and most of its population depends on agriculture. The figure suggests an increase of about 6 per cent in proportion of migrants to rural population.

The proportion of rural male migrants in rural population is not very encouraging as it was only 11.3 percent in 1971. It increased to 11.5 percent in 1981 which, however declined in 1991 to 10.7 percent. The proportion of migrants in rural female population shows an increasing

Table 2.2
Percent Distribution of Migrants of each Sex according to their Birthplace in Different Migration Streams and their Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males) Punjab 1971-91

		Rural To Rural	Rural To Urban	Urban To Rular	Urban To Urban	Total Migrants
1971	Total	66.0	17.0	5.7	11.2	3839300
	Male	47.6	28.9	6.5	16.8	1155810
	Female	72.9	11.7	6.3	9.0	2683492
	Sex Ratio	3599	955	1911	1212	
1981	Total	61.6	17.6	6.8	13.8	4967406
	Male	44.5	28.8	6.9	19.6	1441677
	Female	68.6	13.1	6.7	11.5	3525729
	Sex Ratio	3768	1112	2367	1432	
1991	Total	59.8	17.5	6.7	15.8	6336480
	Male	41.9	29.5	6.5	22.5	1675980
	Female	66.4	13.2	6.7	13.4	4650500
	Sex Ratio	4397	1246	2872	1658	

Note : The figures in the above table do not include immigrants

Sources : (1) Census of India (1971) Series -17, Migration Tables Punjab, Part II-D
(2) Census of India (1981) Series -17 Migration Tables Punjab (Part V - A & B)
(3) Census of India (1991) Migration Tables Punjab RGI, New Delhi.

trend during different census. While it was 44.3 percent in 1971, it increased to 50 percent in 1991. This clearly indicates that there is a rise in female migration in Punjab.

As one would expect, the proportion of lifetime migrants in the rural population in 1991 (29.5 percent) was lower than that in the urban population (33.5 percent), but the proportion of male migrants (15.5 percent) was much less than that of female migrants (49.2 percent) (Table 1). This is true for both rural and urban area.

Table-2.2 indicates the percentage of migrants in different migration streams and their sex-ratio. In all the three census males and females dominate in the rural-to-rural stream. But as the time passes away their percentage declines in every other census. In 1971, the male proportion in the rural-to-rural stream was 47.6 percent, which declined to 44.5 percent in 1981, in 1991 it further reduced to 41.9 percent. The same pattern has been observed for the females and thus for the entire migrants. The females proportion in the rural-to-rural stream in 1971 was 72.9 percent of the total female migrants. The rest 27 percent of female migrants in 1971 was shared by the rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural and rural-to-rural streams. The proportion of females in 1981 in rural to rural stream declined to 68.6

percent which further reduced to 66.4 percent in 1991, while in the urban-to-urban stream these proportions for both sex increased after every census in Punjab.

The sex-ratio of migrants for all the four streams increased after every census. But the intensity of growth in the sex-ratio was more in urban-to-rural and rural-to-rural. While the sex-ratio for rural-to-rural stream is much more than other stream. In this stream in 1971, 3599 females were counted per 1000 males, which increased to 4397 females per 1000 males in 1991. This is the characteristic feature of India where increase of female, is associated with marriage and associational migration.

Distribution of migrants by Migration streams in Punjab

Based on place of birth (or last residence) and place of enumeration, internal migrants can be classified into three migration streams roughly indicative of migration distance.

1. Intra district migrants. Persons born (or with last residence) outside the place of enumeration but within the same district.
2. Inter-district migrants. Persons born (or with last residence) outside the district of enumeration but within the same state/union territory and
3. Inter state migrants-Persons born (or with last

residence) in the states union territories of India, but beyond the state of enumeration.

Based on the rural or urban nature of the birth place (place of last residence) and the place of enumeration, internal migrants can also be classified into four migration streams-rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural and urban-to-urban. A combination of two types of migration streams gives rise to 12 streams. Table 2.3 depicts these streams for Punjab according to birth-place statistics separately for male and female lifetime migrants and their absolute number for each distance stream and their total for 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively.

Among the total migrants in Punjab a substantial proportion migrated within the district. Among the total migrants more than 75 percent of male migration and nearly 90 percent of the female migration occurred within the state in 1971 (Table 2.3). In 1981, decline in male and female migration occurred within the state. In 1991, almost the same pattern prevailed for male and female migration within the state. There is a decline in the proportion of intra-district migrants and corresponding increase in inter-district and interstate migrants during 1971-91. The intra-district migration alone accounted for 46 percent for male migration and nearly 60 percent for female migration in

1971. In 1981, it came down to 43 percent for male migration and 56 percent for female migration. In 1991 the same trend prevailed as of 1981 for male and female migration within the district. The share of interstate migration in Punjab has been increasing during the decades with decreasing rate.

Here the hypothesis that there is a tendency of decreasing migration with increase in the distance holds good, as the share of migrants to total migrants were dominated by intradistrict migrants. The share of the interstate migration is low which indicates the preference of migrants for short distance.

With regard to the nature of destination, there was a decline in ruralward migration from short-distance to long distance, and increase in the urban-to-urban migration. After analysing the table-2.3 a noteworthy point is that there is a dominance of female migrants in the intradistrict stream and that of male migrants in the inter-state streams. This is true for all three time periods.

Here the hypothesis that there will be a male domination in long distance migration stream and female domination in short distance stream which is corroborated by the fact that the share of inter-state male migrants is 23.2, 27.2 and 27.4 percent in 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively, while that of female is only 11.5, 13.2 and

Table 2.3
Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants of each Sex by Twelve Types of Migration Streams
Based on Place of Birth, Punjab 1971, 1981 and 1991

Types of Migration Stream	1971				1981				1991			
	P	M	F	SR	P	M	F	SR	P	M	F	SR
Intra - District												
Rural to Rural	43.83	29.08	49.52	4006	38.92	25.50	44.41	4260	37.90	25.12	42.59	4704
Rural to Urban	7.54	11.92	5.58	1101	7.57	11.15	6.11	1339	7.44	11.54	5.98	1437
Urban to Rural	2.38	2.41	2.34	2275	2.71	2.23	2.86	3004	2.64	2.13	2.83	3681
Urban to Urban	2.00	2.67	1.68	1476	3.11	4.20	2.66	1549	3.88	5.58	3.28	1632
Sub - Total	55.75	46.09	59.11	3017	52.31	43.17	56.04	3174	51.87	43.77	54.68	3466
Inter - District												
Rural to Rural	16.51	12.58	17.96	3359	16.50	11.57	18.51	3911	15.98	10.32	18.06	4856
Rural to Urban	5.62	8.84	4.18	1111	5.70	8.32	4.62	1357	5.72	8.57	4.70	1522
Urban to Rural	1.87	2.08	1.76	1983	2.25	2.11	2.33	2720	2.27	1.98	2.37	3326
Urban to Urban	5.07	7.20	4.10	1341	5.90	7.50	5.24	1707	6.56	7.90	6.09	2136
Sub - Total	29.08	30.70	29.32	2247	30.35	29.50	30.70	2544	30.52	28.77	31.22	3010
Inter - State												
Rural to Rural	5.66	6.00	5.44	2131	6.22	7.48	5.71	1868	5.92	6.50	5.82	2485
Rural to Urban	3.87	8.16	2.00	574	4.41	9.37	2.39	623	4.42	9.47	2.60	762
Urban to Rural	1.49	2.05	1.23	1408	1.83	2.52	1.55	1500	1.80	2.44	1.58	1795
Urban to Urban	4.16	7.00	2.90	978	4.87	7.94	3.61	1111	5.40	9.04	4.10	1256
Sub - Total	15.17	23.20	11.56	1172	17.34	27.31	13.26	1187	17.61	27.46	14.10	1425
Grand Total	100.00	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total Migrants (ooo)	3839	1155	2719	2353	4967	1441	3525	2445	6326	1675	4650	2774

Note : Sex-Ratio is defined as number of Females 1000 Males.

Sources : (1) Census of India (1971) Series -17, Migration Tables Punjab, Part II-D
(2) Census of India (1981) Series -17 Migration Tables Punjab (Part V - A & B)
(3) Census of India (1991) Migration Tables Punjab RGI, New Delhi.

14.1 percent respectively. This trend indicates that there was an increase in inter-state male and female migrants proportion over the study period.

Rural-to-rural migration formed the most dominant stream but its importance declined over time for both males and females in all three distance categories. The decline was more for males which increased the sex-ratio (females per. 1000 males) still further from 3,599 in 1971 to 4397 in 1991 (Table 2.3). While a very large proportion of female intra-district rural-to-rural migration is due to marriage high proportion of male rural-to-rural intra - district migration seem to be due to their migration form areas of low agricultural productivity within the district to areas of higher agricultural productivity with better wages, or to areas which have construction and other similar projects.

The share of urban-to-urban migration of both sex was comparatively low in the intra-district stream but it increased in the inter-district and inter-state streams. As institution of higher learning, particularly professional and technical are not available in each district, an urge for higher education motivates urban dwellers as also some of rural people to migrate over long distances. This is due to availability of modern sector jobs in the metropolis and other big cities.

As migration distance increases, sex ratio improves sharply in favor of male migrants in all four migration streams. Among inter-state migrants the sex-ratio was favorable to males in the rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban migration streams. This probably reflected a greater tendency in recent years towards family migration in long distance moves, women moving with their husbands who came earlier, and probably a certain amount of independent female migrants, as well for education and other purposes.

The increase in the proportion of urban migrants to their urban population is significant when we consider the fact that the proportion of urban population to the total is small and thereby making clear that there is a rise in the urban ward migration in Punjab due to industrialisation during the decades.

Distribution of Migrants by current and Intercensal Migration Stream

As the migrants are further classified by duration of residence at the place of enumeration, the estimates of those migrants who reached their destination during the past one year (current migrants) and those who had migrated between 1 to 9 years (intercensal migrants) have been taken for study. Table 2.4 gives the breakdown of current and intercensal migration according to migration distance.

Table 2.4
Percentage Distribution of Current and Intercensal Migration to Total Lifetime Migration in
Different Streams by Sex in Punjab - 1971-1991

	Year	MALE			FEMALE		
		Current	Intercensal	Total	Current	Intercensal	Total
Intra-distt.	1971	9.1	49.1	58.2	6.8	36.4	43.2
	1981	6.2	41.9	48.1	2.9	33.0	35.9
	1991	4.3	36.1	40.4	2.2	32.3	34.5
Inter-distt.	1971	11.0	56.7	67.7	6.2	41.5	47.7
	1981	6.8	47.0	53.8	3.4	37.5	40.9
	1991	5.5	43.0	48.5	2.4	35.5	37.9
Inter-state	1971	19.0	66.4	85.4	11.8	51.5	63.3
	1981	12.6	65.4	78.0	6.7	48.5	55.2
	1991	8.1	55.2	63.3	4.5	44.5	48.5
Immigrants	1971	0.9	4.3	5.2	1.1	7.7	8.8
	1981	0.8	2.7	3.5	0.5	2.2	2.7
	1991	4.0	25.1	29.1	0.7	5.2	5.9
All Streams	1971	11.9	55.2	67.1	7.2	39.6	46.8
	1981	8.0	40.2	48.2	3.6	36.3	39.9
	1991	5.6	43.1	48.7	2.6	34.9	37.5

Sources : (1) Census of India (1971) Migration Tables Punjab, Part II-D
(2) Census of India (1981) Migration Tables Punjab (Part V - A & B)
(3) Census of India (1991) Migration Tables Punjab RGI, New Delhi.

This table indicates that as the migration distance increases the proportional share of migrants in the current and intercensal period to lifetime migrants is increased. In 1971 proportion of the current migrants for males was less than one-tenths of the life time migrants in the intra-district stream. Which increased to 11 percent in the inter-district stream for the same period. In the inter-state stream it increased to 19 percent nearly two-tenths of lifetime male migrants in 1971. But this proportion in 1981 for males declined to 6.2 percent in the intra district stream and it increased as the distance increased. Similarly in 1991 the proportion of current male migrants to life-time migrants was 4.3 percent in the intra-district stream, but this proportion increased simultaneously as the distance increased. The proportion of current and intercensal male migration together accounts for 55.2 percent of lifetime male migrants in 1971 for Punjab in the intra-district stream. However, this proportion increased to 67.7 percent in the inter-district stream in 1971, which further increased to 85.4 percent in the inter-state stream. This is also true for increase of male intercensal migration for all the three distance during the study period. It is noteworthy that through the proportion of migrants for the current and intercensal male increases as the distance increases in every census, but its proportion to previous census declined

after every census. For example the intercensal male migrants in 1971 was 49.1 percent for intra-district stream, 56.7 percent for inter-district stream and 66.4 percent for inter-state stream. But these proportions declined to 41.9 percent, 47 percent and 65.4 percent respectively for intra-district, inter-district and inter-state stream in 1981. In 1991 it further declined in the similar.

Among the females the current intra-district migration in 1971 was 6.8 percent, in the inter-district stream, however it declined to 6.2 percent, and in inter-state stream it increased to 11.8 percent. Similarly in 1981 in current intra-district stream it declined to 2.9 percent in comparison to 1971 but again increased with increase in distances. This is true for intercensal period also.

Among the immigrants the proportion of males in the current as well as in the intercensal stream is very low. In 1971 and 1981 the proportion of male in the current period was less than one percent of lifetime immigrants. In 1991 it increased to 4 percent of lifetime immigrants. Among intercensal also it was very low, which increased to 25.1 percent in 1991 for males. The same was the pattern for immigrant females. This is probably due to the fact that substantial proportion of immigrants who are from Pakistan came during the period of partition of the country were

provided land in Punjab to cultivate for their living. Only a small fraction among them are current or of intercensal duration. That is why their proportion was less in both duration of residence over the study period.

Work Participation and Sectorial distribution of economic activities among migrants and non-migrants in Punjab

If it can be demonstrated that migrants have higher educational levels than non-migrants, then it should also follow that migrants to large cities and other urban areas have on the average, a higher occupational level than non-migrants. The stress here should be on 'average' since some migrants will have low occupations just as they will have low educational attainment.

As male migration to cities is largely for economic reasons, one expects higher work participation rates from male migrants than non-migrants. In contrast, female migration is largely due to marriage or for accompanying the principal bread-winner, their work participation rates are expected to be lower than those of non-migrants. The data for industrial classification of migrant workers and non-workers had been collected by the census of 1971 and 1991. But the census of 1981 had not collected such data, so our analysis were confined to 1971 and 1991 data.

Industrial classification of the workers reflects the economic structure of the working population. The differences in the placement of non-migrant and migrant workers particularly when migrants are classified by rural and urban migration streams, indicate the nature of the pulls of city economy and reflects the extent to which mix of the two modifies the over all pattern of economic activities. Table 2.5 and Table 2.6 present the work participation rates (WPR) of total population, non-migrants, migrants and immigrants respectively, separately for males and females. They also give the industrial classification of workers, grouped into primary secondary and tertiary sectors.

The work participation rate for non-migrant male is 47.1 percent while the same among migrant is 63.5 percent. However the WPR of the total population of Punjab is 52.8 percent. Among the immigrant males the WPR is quite high which is nearly 90 percent (Table 2.5). The WPR of rural migrant and non-migrant males differs significantly. The WPR for the former is 61.7 percent while for the latter it is 50.3 percent. The high WPR among migrants and immigrants is probably due to Punjab's agrarian nature. Being a agrarian state, it attracts most of people from different part of India and outside India, particularly from Pakistan. While

Table 2.5
Industrial Classification of Workers (grouped into three sectors) & WPR of each Sex in the
Total Population among Non-Migrants, Migrants and Immigrants into Punjab - 1971

MALE

Total Population or Type of Migration stream	Rural or Urban	WPR	Percentage of workers in primary sector to total workers	Percentage of workers in secondary sector to total workers	Percentage of workers in tertiary sector to total workers
Total Population		52.8	64.5	13.2	22.2
Non-Migrants	T	47.1	74.6	9.6	15.6
	R	50.3	82.2	7.0	10.7
	U	31.9	18.0	28.8	53.3
Migrants	T	63.5	41.2	22.5	36.2
	R	61.7	70.7	12.7	16.6
	U	65.9	6.3	34.1	59.5
Immigrants	T	89.4	48.8	16.2	34.9

FEMALE

Total Population		1.1	17.1	17.2	65.6
Non-Migrants	T	0.6	19.3	14.6	66.0
	R	0.3	39.6	19.5	40.8
	U	1.4	2.9	10.7	86.4
Migrants	T	1.6	17.1	18.9	63.9
	R	1.1	31.3	25.3	43.3
	U	3.6	2.3	12.4	85.2
Immigrants	T	2.6	13.4	13.8	72.8

Note : Work Participation Rate (WPR).

Sources - (1) Census of India (1971) Series - 17 Migration Tables -Punjab. Part II-D

(2) Census of India (1971) vol.- I, Union PCA, Part -II A (II).

the WPR among urban migrants is more than double of urban non-migrants.

The industrial classification of non-migrant male workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors shows that the non-migrant male workers dominated in the primary sector. Three-fourths of the total non-migrant males are in the primary sector. While the migrant males though they dominated in the primary sector, are quite small in comparison to non-migrant males. They are just two-fifths of the total migrant male workers in 1971. When we compare the proportion in the secondary sector, it is the migrant male workers who are more than double of non-migrants in this sector. And the same is true for migrant male workers in the case of the tertiary sector.

Non-migrant and migrant male workers dominated in the rural Punjab. Their share in the primary sector accounts for more than 80 percent and 70 percent respectively in 1971. Both non-migrant and migrant in the urban area dominated in the tertiary sector, but the proportion is more among the latter than the former. It is 59.5 percent for non-migrant workers while it is 53.3 percent for migrant workers. Among the male immigrant workers the primary sector accounts for nearly half the workers and the secondary and tertiary sectors constitute the rest.

The work participation rates among females is substantially low in comparison to their male counterpart among the non migrant females it is less than one percent, while for migrant female workers it is 1.6 percent. This percentage for immigrants is 2.6 percent. The WPR for rural non migrant female worker is just one third of the rural migrant female worker in Punjab. Among the total population the of female workers WPR is little more than one percent.

In contrast to non-migrant and migrant males the females are concentrated in the tertiary sector. It is note worthy that the proportion of non migrants workers in tertiary sector is higher than in any other sector.

The data in table 2.6 indicates the WPR and the sectorial distribution of workers in 1991. The WPR for non-migrant and migrant male workers is 52.3 percent and 62.3 percent respectively. When we compare this figure with that of 1971 we observe that there is an increase in WPR for non-migrant from 47.1 percent to 52.3 percent. While among migrant workers it decreases slightly from 63.5 percent to 62.3percent in 1991. The WPR for immigrants also declined in comparison to 1971 figure. However for total population the WPR increased from 52.8 percent in 1971 to 54.2 percent in 1991.

The figure in table 2.6 shows the change in the

Table 2.6
Industrial Classification of Workers (grouped into three sectors) and WPR of Each Sex in the
Total Population, Non Migrants Migrants and Immigrants into Punjab- 1991.

MALE

Total Population or Type of Migration stream	Rural or Urban	WPR	Percentage of workers in primary sector to total workers	Percentage of workers in secondary sector to total workers	Percentage of workers in tertiary sector to total workers
Total Population		54.2	57.1	15.0	27.9
Non-Migrants	T	52.3	62.8	12.6	24.5
	R	50.4	81.8	5.2	12.7
	U	58.2	13.2	31.8	54.8
Migrants	T	62.3	35.8	23.9	40.3
	R	86.0	46.9	21.0	32.1
	U	39.6	12.5	29.9	57.5
Immigrants	T	75.2	50.0	14.4	35.5

FEMALE

Total Population		4.4	34.2	11.0	54.8
Non-Migrants	T	4.6	36.0	8.4	55.5
	R	4.8	60.2	8.0	31.3
	U	4.1	8.2	9.8	81.7
Migrants	T	4.2	38.6	11.3	50.0
	R	4.0	49.7	11.4	38.8
	U	4.8	13.4	11.2	75.3
Immigrants	T	4.1	24.8	12.4	62.8

Note : Work Participation Rate (WPR).

Sources : (1) Census of India (1991) Migration tables RGI, New Delhi.

(2) Census of India , Series - I Final Population Tables, Brief Analysis of PCA, Paper-2 of 1992, RGI, New Delhi.

sectorial distribution of workers in 1991. There is no significant change in the distribution of workers in the total population. While in 1971 both non-migrant and migrant male workers dominated in the primary sector, in 1991. Only the non-migrants dominated in the tertiary sector. In the rural Punjab, large proportion of non-migrant and migrant male workers were concentrated in the primary sector, 1971. But in 1991, though non-migrant are still concentrated in the primary sector, the rural migrant males are diverted towards tertiary sector. It is observed from the table that while in the rural area proportion of workers in the primary sector dominates over the tertiary sector but the reverse is true for urban areas where proportion of workers in tertiary sector dominates over the primary sector.

The female WPR in 1991 increased considerably in comparison to 1971 figure. The WPR for total population, non-migrants, migrants and immigrants are almost the same with little variation. For migrant female workers the WPR increased from 1.6 percent in 1971 to 4.2 percent in 1991. But the increase among non-migrant is quite significant. The proportion of workers in the primary sector in 1991 for females noticeably increased when we compare this figure with that of 1971. This is probably the reason why the WPR among female workers increased as more and more females participated in agricultural activities. While the

proportion of female workers in tertiary sector declined among total population, non-migrant and immigrants in 1991. This is probably due to increase in the proportional share in primary sector. The WPR among female increased due to active participation of females in agricultural and allied works. The WPR in female has increased due to higher level of education among females in the recent times and independence from males' dependency.

A Comparative study of the Intra-district, Inter-district and Inter-state migrants by sex with respect to work participation and sector wise distribution of economic activity. (1971 - 1991).

A comparison of the work participation rate and the type of industrial activity (grouped into sector)-at the place of enumeration of the migrants-cross classified by distance types and rural-urban origin and destination is presented in Table 2.7 and Table 2.8 for 1971 and 1991 respectively.

As it has already been mentioned that rural migrants are in high proportion in primary sector and urban migrants dominates the tertiary sector, it has been substantiated by the Table also. The Table 2.7 indicates that intra-district migrants are engaged in primary sector activities to a somewhat greater extent than inter-district or inter-state migrant are engaged in primary sector activities to a

Table 2.7
Work Participation Rate (WPR) and the Industrial Classification (grouped in different sectors)
of Migrants Workers by Sex and Different Migration Streams : Punjab: 1971

Types of Migration Streams	WPR	MALE		
		Percentage of Migrant workers in primary sector	Percentage of Migrant workers in secondary sector	Percentage of Migrant workers in tertiary sector
Intra - District	62.6	55.7	15.9	28.3
Rural - Rural	62.4	77.8	9.17	13.0
Rural - Urban	66.3	12.5	33.0	54.4
Urban - Rural	57.2	42.0	13.2	44.7
Urban - Urban	57.4	4.9	23.0	72.0
Inter - District	61.5	36.7	22.9	40.3
Rural - Rural	62.2	75.9	10.5	13.5
Rural - Urban	66.5	8.2	37.7	55.0
Urban - Rural	53.2	49.9	15.6	35.0
Urban - Urban	59.0	2.7	29.5	67.7
Inter - State	68.3	17.8	35.0	47.2
Rural - Rural	67.2	50.8	31.4	17.8
Rural - Urban	80.3	4.0	43.0	52.9
Urban - Rural	49.5	43.5	20.9	35.5
Urban - Urban	64.6	2.7	32.5	64.8

FEMALE				
Types of Migration Streams	WPR	Percentage of Migrant workers in primary sector	Percentage of Migrant workers in secondary sector	Percentage of Migrant workers in tertiary sector
Intra-district	1.2	23.9	12.8	63.2
Rural - Rural	.8	38.6	13.9	47.5
Rural - Urban	2.5	4.0	10.5	85.5
Urban - Rural	2.0	12.9	15.7	71.3
Urban - Urban	4.8	1.8	10.3	87.9
Inter-district	1.9	11.4	15.0	74.0
Rural - Rural	.9	30.4	20.7	48.7
Rural - Urban	2.6	5.5	14.6	79.8
Urban - Rural	2.1	15.9	22.4	61.6
Urban - Urban	4.7	1.1	7.9	91.0
Inter-state	2.7	14.3	22.5	63.2
Rural - Rural	1.3	52.1	27.6	20.3
Rural - Urban	3.6	3.0	28.6	68.4
Urban - Rural	2.6	25.2	41.0	33.6
Urban - Urban	4.4	.7	14.0	85.2

Sources - (1) Census of India (1971), Series - 17, Migration Tables, Punjab, Part II-D.

somewhat greater extent than inter-district or inter-state migrants. Similarly the proportion of male migrants in secondary sector increases as the distance of migration increases in 1971 in Punjab. It was 15.9 percent in intra-district stream and goes up to 22.9 in inter-district and 35 percent in interstate stream in 1971 (Table 2.7). The pattern of employment of inter-district migrants to urban areas in services (tertiary sector) is significantly higher than that of migrants in other streams, similarly employment of interstate migrants is significantly higher in tertiary sector in urban areas in 1971.

Among the male migrants, the WPR increases with distance indicating that the proportion belonging to working age is higher among the long distance migrants. The WPR among the rural-to-urban male and female migrants is higher than among the other three types indicating probably that the rural-to-urban movement is mainly composed of youths and adults of working age. In the urban-to-rural migration stream WPR is lower than the other three streams, this probably may be due to relatively larger proportion of migrants belonging to old age groups.

Another interesting thing that the table shows, is that the rural-urban origin also affects their industrial activity in the place of destination, the migrants of rural

origin are more agricultural (confined to primary sector) than the migrants of urban origin. The same is true for migrants of urban origin to tertiary sector (Ambannavar, 1975:159). The percentage of the migrants from rural origin in the primary sector is 77.8 in 1971, whereas the percentage of migrants from urban origin is only 42.5 for males in Punjab. This is found to be true for all the distances in both the study periods. There is an inverse relationship between distance on the one hand and the proportion of migrant worker engaged in primary sector.

Among the female migrants surprisingly the WPR increases with distance. This is like the behaviors of male WPR with distance, perhaps indicating the increasing importance of "employment migration" among females in recent years.

The proportion of migrants workers in 1991 shows similar behaviors like that of 1971, discussed above. We observed during 1991 census in Punjab that the WPR among male migrants declined in comparison to the figure of 1971 and for females it increased significantly. This is probably may be due to increase in migration in search for employment and engagement of male migrants in marginal activities while among females it may be due to increasing importance of employment migration during 1991 in Punjab. There is no significant change in the pattern of industrial

activities of migrants in 1991 over 1971 in Punjab except a slight change in different streams.

Among the female migrant workers also, the importance of agricultural activity (Primary activity) diminishes as the distance increases. Table 2.8 indicates that the proportion of female workers in primary sector in the intra-district stream is 48 percent while it came down to 31.5 percent in inter-district stream which further diminishes to 28.2 percent of total female workers in the inter state streams in Punjab in 1991. Again females originating from rural areas are more prone to primary sector activity as also the rural bound females. In the intra-district stream 63.2 percent of females originating from rural area are in primary activity while 41 percent of rural bound females are in the same type of activity (Table 2.8). This also holds true for all other distances but in case of rural bound female workers their proportion engaged in primary activity is more in comparison to other three types of streams but not higher than those engaged in tertiary activities (see table 2.7 and Table 2.8).

These findings suggest that WPR of male migrants are significantly higher than those of non-migrants and females. Again the long distance migrant workers might be more educated than the short and the medium distance migrant

Table 2.8
Work Participation Rate (WPR) and the Industrial Classification (grouped in different Sectors) of Migrants Workers by Sex and Different Migration Streams : Punjab: 1991

Types of Migration Streams	WPR	MALE		
		Percentage of Migrant workers in primary sector	Percentage of Migrant workers in secondary sector	Percentage of Migrant workers in tertiary sector
Intra-district	55.1	45.9	16.4	37.7
Rural - Rural	53.7	70.6	9.5	19.8
Rural - Urban	63.0	14.6	24.7	60.6
Urban - Rural	43.0	45.5	16.3	38.1
Urban - Urban	52.1	11.1	26.8	62.0
Inter-district	59.8	29.7	22.8	47.4
Rural - Rural	57.0	66.7	11.8	21.3
Rural - Urban	65.8	10.6	31.0	58.4
Urban - Rural	53.6	33.8	19.9	46.2
Urban - Urban	60.1	5.3	27.7	66.9
Inter-state	69.5	18.5	41.0	40.4
Rural - Rural	69.5	45.3	32.8	21.8
Rural - Urban	77.2	9.0	49.10	41.8
Urban - Rural	59.2	34.0	29.7	36.1
Urban - Urban	68.7	7.1	40.5	52.3

FEMALE

Types of Migration Streams	WPR	Percentage of Migrant workers in primary sector	Percentage of Migrant workers in secondary sector	Percentage of Migrant workers in tertiary sector
Intra-district	3.6	48.0	8.3	43.6
Rural - Rural	3.1	63.2	7.7	29.0
Rural - Urban	4.5	13.3	11.2	75.4
Urban - Rural	5.0	41.0	10.3	48.6
Urban - Urban	6.1	7.7	7.2	85.1
Inter-district	4.5	31.5	8.9	59.6
Rural - Rural	3.4	59.1	7.6	33.3
Rural - Urban	5.0	10.2	9.8	79.9
Urban - Rural	5.3	32.4	10.7	56.7
Urban - Urban	7.3	5.0	9.8	85.2
Inter-state	5.9	28.2	22.7	49.0
Rural - Rural	5.6	55.4	29.1	15.4
Rural - Urban	5.3	8.7	28.1	63.1
Urban - Rural	5.1	35.8	19.1	45.1
Urban - Urban	7.1	5.4	14.7	79.9

Sources - (1) Census of India (1991), Migration Tables, Punjab, Part II-D.

workers due to the fact that their percentage in the secondary and tertiary sector is more than the primary sector. Migrant workers from and to urban areas, are likely to be more educated than those from and to rural areas. This may be due to the fact that their proportion from and to urban areas are more in tertiary sector in which more educated persons are likely to migrate. It is therefore, necessary to make a detailed analysis of socio-economics factors associated with WPR of non-migrant and migrant workers in Punjab.

Reasons For Migration

Migration is a complex phenomenon and an inquiry about the motives behind it is the most difficult part of the analysis of the process of migration (Chandra, 1986:155)

The happening of certain events may oblige or influence people to move to the new place, and movers may have various aims in mind when they go. For instance when a couple marry they may move to live in a district that is new to at least one of the partners and on retirement from employment some people, free from the need to be near their work-place may decide to change the area in which they reside. Among the possible personal reasons for migration are:

- (1) To find employment

- (2) To find better job.
- (3) For studies
- (4) To help or to be near relatives
- (5) To find climate more suitable for health;
- (6) To find more congenial neighbours;
- (7) Under transfer on services or retirement.
- (8) Upon marriage

Such motives may lead to short or long journey within the native country or state, according to circumstances, or even to permanent emigration to new country

Another group of motives of migration is political; religious or racial intolerance may bring about large population transfer often very hastily; or people may be attracted by political conditions elsewhere (Cox, 1976:142).

Questions on reasons for moving are among the more popular items in recent sample surveys on internal migration. These questions represent an attempt to determine motivation by asking migrants why they moved. Thus, we cannot say, for example, whether unsatisfactory housing conditions are more prevalent among migrants in a given period than among those who didn't migrate. On the other hand such studies probably do measure the subjective importance of the conditions cited as reason for leaving

(Shryock and Siegel, 1973:616).

Reasons For Migration into Punjab 1981

In the Indian census data on reasons for migration were collected for the first time in 1981 census. The classification used for India was (1) employment, (2) education, (3) family movement (or associational), (4) marriage and (5) others. The data are available separately for each sex (but not below the state level) according to the four migration streams, namely rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural, and urban-to-urban and by intra-district inter-district and inter-state movements from last residence. Table 2.9 presents percentage distribution of male and females lifetime migrants for reasons of migration in different migration streams in Punjab in 1981.

Employment as a reason for male lifetime migration was in significant proportion than any other reasons in Punjab in 1981. The intensity of employment as a reason for migration increased significantly from intra-district level to inter-state level. In contrast, the proportion of associational migrants and those moving for other reasons declined as the distance increased. Immigration for education in Punjab accounted for only 2.6 percent of total male lifetime migrants and remains more or less in same

Percentage Distribution of Life-time Migrants of each Sex and in Different Migration Streams by Reasons for Migration in Punjab-1981.

Table 2.9

Migration Streams	Male				
	Employment	Education	Family Moved	Marriage	Others
Intra-distt.	24.6	2.2	34.3	2.9	36.0
Inter-distt.	31.8	3.5	34.9	1.9	27.8
Inter-state	55.6	2.4	23.7	0.9	17.3
Total	34.8	2.6	31.7	2.1	28.7

Migration Streams	Female				
	Employment	Education	Family Moved	Marriage	Others
Intra-distt.	1.1	0.7	10.7	78.7	8.8
Inter-distt.	1.7	1.2	15.0	73.7	8.3
Inter-state	5.1	1.2	24.4	59.6	9.6
Total	1.8	0.9	13.72	74.7	8.8

Reasons	All streams			
	R-R	R-U	U-R	U-U
Male				
Employment	30.5	37.1	6.7	20.6
Education	35.2	26.3	6.5	31.9
Family moved	47.6	22.7	8.1	21.6
Marriage	72.6	11.8	5.4	10.0
Others	58.9	16.5	8.1	16.4
Female				
Employment	44.2	23.4	10.0	22.3
Education	44.9	21.7	9.1	24.3
Family moved	41.7	24.7	8.1	25.4
Marriage	75.1	9.8	6.1	9.0
Others	59.8	14.1	8.0	18.1

Source: Census of India (1981), Series-17, Migration tables, Punjab (Part V-A&B)

proportion as the migration increases.

About three-tenths of life time male migrants was for "other" reasons. The proportional share of lifetime male migrants for other reasons moved was more in rural-to-rural stream. Family moved turned out as the second important reason after employment for male in 1981, which accounted for more than 30 percent of total life time migrants in Punjab.

Among female, as one would expect, marriage was the most important reason for migration and accounted for little less than three-fourths of life time migrants in 1981 in Punjab. This in fact is the feature of internal migration within the state which modifies the significance of migration statistics. This preponderance of females is the direct result of marriage customs according to which the girls are married outside the village or towns in which they are born and they were counted as migrants within the district. The real movements of population within the state become even less significant on this account. More than two thirds of the so-called migrants within the state were young women married away by their parents to persons as a rule, within the same castes who were dispersed in the same districts and states and in some cases across the state (Gyan chand 1972:300). Alone in the rural-to-rural migration

stream more than three-fourths (75.1 percent) of total females migrated for marriage purpose in 1981. The rest 25 percent of females migrated for marriage shared by rural-to-urban urban-to-rural and urban-to-urban streams. It is noteworthy point that as the migration distance increased, the percentage of females migrated for marriage decreased from 78.7 percent in intra-district level to 59.6 percent in inter-state stream.

Next to marriage, associational migration accounted more for female migration in punjab. It was 13.7 percent of total lifetime female migration in 1981. The other three categories of reasons for migration among females like employment, education and others together accounted for little more than 10 percent of total lifetime migration in 1981.

In the inter-state migration stream marriage accounted for less than three-fifths of the life time female migrants and associational about one-fourths of the total inter-state female migrants in 1981.

When reasons for migration are analysed by duration of residence at the place of enumeration one may safely assume that short duration migration of less than one year (current) reflects more truly the exact reason for migration. Table 2.10 gives the percentage distribution of

migrants by reason for migration for each time duration of residence at the place of enumeration for males and females separately. Among male employment accounted for nearly one-thirds of total lifetime migrants and two-fifths of total current and intercensal migrants. Similarly, associational migration was the second most important reason for migration. Its share was three-tenths among male life-time and intercensal migrants in Punjab in 1981. Among lifetime migrants, education as a reason for migration accounted for only 2.6 percent of total migrants but this proportion increased as the duration of residence increases. The proportion of those who did not have any specified reasons for migration was highest among current and lowest among intercensal migrants in 1981.

Among females employment as a reason for migration accounted for only 1.8 percent of total life time migrants, 7.3 percent in current migrants and it declines as the duration of residence increases. In contrast the proportion of migration due to marriage consistently increased with time. While its share among current migrants was 34 percent, it increased to 74 percent among life time female migrants in Punjab in 1981. The second most important reason among females was associational migration, whose share among total migrants declines as the duration of residence at the place

Table 2.10
Percentage Distribution of Migrants of each Sex by Reasons for Migration for each Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration, Punjab 1981

Reasons for Migration	Life Time	Current	Intercensal
MALES			
1. Employment	34.80	40.50	40.05
2. Education	2.65	3.34	3.82
3. Associational	31.70	25.25	31.00
4. Marriage	2.10	0.60	1.33
5. Others	28.75	30.3	23.80
FEMALES			
1. Employment	1.85	7.30	3.43
2. Education	0.93	1.85	1.90
3. Associational	13.72	28.56	21.60
4. Marriage	74.72	34.22	60.76
5. Others	8.77	28.05	12.30

Source :- 1) Census of India (1981), Series- 17, Migration Tables, Punjab (Part V - A & B)

of enumeration increases.

Reason For Migration of Immigrants From Asia and Other Continents to Punjab 1981

When reason for migration of immigrants from Asia and other continents into Punjab in 1981 were analysed by duration of residence at the place of enumeration for males in Asia, employment accounted for three tenths of current migrants. It increased as the duration increased. This proportion was only 2.11 percent for male life time immigrants Table 3. Those who migrated for 'other' reasons accounted for more than half of total migrants of respective duration except intercensal for Asia. It is note worthy point that immigrants from other continents for marriage was nil among males. We observed here that in all the above reasons except 'others' immigrants proportion from Asia & other continent increased from current to intercensal period.

The proportion of female immigrants for marriage into Punjab was less than 10 percent among current immigrants from Asia and others but increased as the duration of residence, increases. Migration due to other reasons among female immigrants from Asia and other continent also accounted for more than 50 percent like males except for Intercensal immigrants in 1981.

Table 2.11
Percentage Distribution of Immigrants of each Sex by Reasons for Migration for each Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration for Asia and Other Continets into Punjab, 1981.

	Asia			Others 1981		
	Life time	Current	Intercensal	Life time	Current	Intercensal
MALES						
1. Employment	2.1	29.67	41.46	9.84	3.44	5.48
2. Education	2.4	1.80	2.78	4.19	2.30	5.73
3. Associational	10.86	5.95	19.02	29.96	27.33	32.73
4. Marriage	0.20	0.39	0.66	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Others	86.54	62.18	36.08	56.00	66.94	56.06
FEMALES						
1. Employment	0.35	4.77	6.64	2.58	0.0	0.38
2. Education	0.21	0.0	2.37	3.27	4.75	3.80
3. Associational	1032	19.63	35.13	32.29	27.70	34.10
4. Marriage	7.01	6.72	20.27	14.68	3.28	6.09
5. Others	82.10	68.87	35.59	47.17	64.26	55.63
Total				99.99		

Source:- Census of India (1981) series-17, Migration Table Punjab (Part V-A&B)

Reasons for Migration into Punjab in 1991

The classification used for reasons for migration in 1991 was extended with the addition of business and natural calamities in the earlier classification used in 1981. Table 2.12 represents percentage distribution of male & female lifetime migrants by reason for migration in different migration streams for Punjab in 1991. Employment as a reason for male lifetime migration increased significantly from intra-district level to inter-state level. In contrast, the proportion of associational and those moving for other causes declined as the distance increases, with no significant increase or decrease marked over the decade in the percentage when we compare the figure with 1981. Business accounted for only 2 percent to 2.5 percent of total migrants and natural calamities accounted for less than one percent in all the three distances. Education accounted for 1.8 percent in 1991 as against 2.6 percent in 1981. Proportion of education as a reason for male migration in Punjab in 1991 was highest in rural-to-rural with 34.6 percent followed by rural to urban and urban-to-urban of total migrants for education.

Among females, marriage was the most important reason for migration and accounted for nearly four fifths of total lifetime migrants. Proportion of marriage as a reason for

Table 2.12
Percentage Distribution of Life-time Migrants of each Sex and in Different Migration Streams by Reasons for Migration in Punjab, 1991.

MALE

Streams of Migration	Employment	Business	Education	Family Moved	Marriage	Natural Calamities	Others
Intra-distt	19.6	2.2	1.7	32.6	6.7	0.6	36.3
Inter-distt	31.7	2.5	2.4	33.4	3.7	0.4	25.5
Inter-state	51.6	2.2	1.4	26.3	1.9	0.5	15.7
Total	31.5	2.3	1.8	31.2	4.6	0.5	27.7

FEMALE

Intra-distt	1.1	0.2	0.5	7.7	83.1	0.1	7.1
Inter-distt	1.9	0.2	0.7	10.7	79.8	0.1	6.4
Inter-state	5.0	0.4	0.7	21.1	65.4	0.2	7.0
Total	1.9	0.2	0.6	10.5	79.6	0.1	6.8

ALL STREAMS

MALE

Reason	R-R	R-U	U-R	U-U
Employment	26.4	39.4	5.8	27.6
Business	21.2	40.9	3.8	33.5
Education	34.6	30.8	7.0	27.0
Family Moved	42.6	25.6	7.3	23.9
Marriage	59.9	15.4	4.9	19.3
Natural Calamities	53.0	19.6	5.7	21.0
Others	56.7	16.5	6.8	19.0

FEMALE

Employment	39.0	26.8	8.3	25.1
Business	43.8	20.2	6.0	29.4
Education	45.2	23.3	6.9	24.1
Family Moved	37.1	27.3	8.0	27.0
Marriage	71.8	10.3	6.3	11.2
Natural Calamities	54.4	16.2	6.1	22.2
Others	57.8	14.4	7.2	19.5

Source:- Census of India (1991), Migration Table R.G.I., New Dehli, Punjab.

migration among female increased compared to 1981 figure. And for associational migration, the proportion declined in comparison to 1981. Employment business, education and natural calamities jointly accounted for less than 3 percent of total life time female migration in Punjab in 1991. The decline in the proportion of female migrants in the above discussed reasons probably may be probably due to the fact that as the proportional share of migrants due to marriage increased among females which reduced the share of migrants for other reasons in Punjab in 1991.

Table 2.13 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reasons for migration for duration of residence at the place of enumeration for males and females separately. There was no significant changes in proportion of migrants over the decades in any of the following reasons except for the current associational and others. Business and natural calamities jointly accounted for not more than 3 percent of male migrants into Punjab in 1991 with employment accounted for little less than two fifths in current and intercensal and three-tenths in lifetime male migrants. There was an increase of 10 percent in the current associational migration of males from the previous decade. It was 25.25 percent in 1981 which increased to 35.8 percent in 1991. There was an increase in intercensal migration of males in associational category against 1981.

Table 2.13
Percentage Distribution of Migrants of each Sex by Reasons for Migration for each Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration in Punjab, 1991.

	Life time	Current	Interceasal
MALES			
1. Employment	31.5	38.8	37.7
2. Business	2.3	1.0	1.8
3. Education	1.8	1.8	2.9
4. Associational	31.2	35.8	36.2
5. Marriage	4.6	1.5	2.2
6. Nat calamities	0.5	0.3	0.6
7. Others	27.7	20.6	18.2
FEMALES			
1. Employment	1.9	5.9	3.2
2. Business	0.2	0.2	0.3
3. Education	0.6	1.4	1.1
4. Associational	10.5	30.0	17.6
5. Marriage	79.6	48.7	71.0
6. Nat calamities	0.1	0.1	0.1
7. Others Females	6.8	13.4	6.7

Source:- Census of India (1991), Migration Table, Punjab, RGI, New Delhi

In contrast, there was decline of 10 percent migration due to 'other' reason in the current migrants when we compared the percentage of 1981 with 1991. For other category of reasons for migration the pattern was more or less the same.

Employment for females as a reason for migration accounted for only 1.9 percent. There was an increase over 1981 lifetime female migrants but not significantly. In current & intercensal migration there was a little decline. Business and natural calamities together constituted not more than half percent of total female migrants in all types of duration in 1991.

Marriage, as one knows, constitutes major share in the percentage distribution of female migrants. It's proportion increased compared to the figure of 1981 in life time current as well as in intercensal current female migrations in 1991. The share of associational migrants declines in comparison to 1981. It was 13.7 percent in 1981, which declined to 10.5 percent in 1991. Migration of females due to 'other' reason almost declined to one half in 1991 in comparison to 1981 in current and intercensal migrants.

These data clearly indicate that in a population census respondents did not indicate the true reason for migration but their replies were conditioned by their present status and the nature of perception of the respondent of the actual

reason for migration. Hence, data on reasons for migration, especially for life-time migrants, should be used with great caution.

Reason for Migration of Immigrants from Asia and other Continents into Punjab-1991.

When reasons for migration of immigrants from Asia and other continents into Punjab in 1981 are compared with 1991 figure from table 2.14 duration of residence at the place of enumeration for males, we find that the employment proportion for Asia in current and intercensal immigrants was almost the same as that of 1981 but an increase was observed in lifetime male immigrants. These figures for other continent also increased in life time and intercensal immigrants in 1991. The immigration due to business in 1991 was below 2 percent for current and intercensal male immigrants but remained nil in current and intercensal category from other continents. There was a significant change in immigrants due to associational cause in current and life time male immigrants in 1991. It increased three-times the life time male immigrants in 1981 and four times the current immigrants from Asia in 1991. There was a decline in immigration due to 'other' reasons. It declined from 86 percent in 1981 to 48.4 percent in 1991 for lifetime male immigrants from Asia into Punjab. In current immigrants

Table 2.14
Percentage Distributin of Immigrants of each Sex by Reasons for Migration for each
Duration of Residence at the Place of Enumeration from
Asia and Other Continents into Punjab, 1991.

	Asia			Other		
	Life time	Current	Intercensal	Life time	Current	Intercensal
MALES						
1. Employment	9.1	35.5	42.2	11.3	0.0	10.0
2. Business	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0
3. Education	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.1	7.6	2.0
4. Associational	34.4	24.2	26.0	53.4	38.4	58.0
5. Marriage	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.1	0.0	2.0
6. Nat Calamities	4.6	3.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
7 Others	48.4	32.7	23.5	31.8	53.8	28.0
FEMALES						
1. Employment	2.1	5.3	9.3	1.5	0.0	2.0
2 Business	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
3. Education	0.2	1.5	0.6	5.5	0.0	6.2
4. Associational	27.8	41.6	43.1	24.4	14.2	39.5
5. Marriage	34.0	10.6	20.9	36.2	14.2	22.9
6. Nat Calamities	3.7	3.7	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
7 Others	31.8	37.1	22.1	29.9	71.4	29.1

Source :- Census of India, (1991), Migration Table, Punjab, RGI, New Delhi.

from Asia it came down to almost half of the 1981 proportion.

Immigration due to marriage among females into Punjab from Asia and other continents was in low proportion than the immigration due to other reason. It was immigration due to other reason which constitutes the second most important reason next to marriage in 1991 of life time female immigration.

Thus, if migration is defined as a movement just beyond the place of birth the short and medium distance types-with marriage as the most important cause of migration among females and search for agricultural employment as the main cause of male migration it assumes far greater importance with respect to their relative share in the total migration. With the exception of the movement of agricultural laborers, such migration is of little economic significance. Its effect on the growth of urban population is also relatively less. In contrast, the long distance migration is of greater economic significance as it is mostly urban ward and in search for non-agricultural employment and for other reasons. It is mostly male migration and has probably more adult educated and skilled person (Ambannavar 1975:169)

The analysis of the data on the volume and pattern of migration into Punjab shows that proportion of internal

migration is on the rise and that of immigrants declining. The proportion of female migrants to their population is higher than the male migrants which is a characteristic feature of India where increase of females marriage migration and associational migration are predominant.

The analysis shows that the proportion of migrants declined as the migration distance increases from intradistrict level to inter-state level. This analysis result is on the line of our hypothesis that as the migration distance increases volume of migration decreases. It indicates the preference of migrants for short distance.

There is a decline in rural-ward migration from short distance to long distance and increase in the urban-ward migration as distance increases.

The analysis shows that there is a dominance of female migrants in intra-district stream and that of males in inter-state migration which proves our hypothesis. The rural-to-rural migration formed the most dominant stream but its importance declined with the passage of time while the importance of urban-to-urban migration increase after every census.

As migration distance increases sex-ratio improves sharply in favour of male in all the four migration streams.

This reflects a greater tendency in recent years towards family migration in long distance. There is a rise in the urban-ward migration in Punjab due to industrialisation with regard to the duration of residence, in the migration distance increases the proportional share of migrants in the current and intercensal period to left-time migrants also increases. It is note worthy that though the proportion of male migrants in the current and intercensal period increases as the distance increases with passage of time, its proportion declines after every census.

The proportion of male and female immigrants in both current and intercensal stream is very low suggesting that their volume declined during the last 3 or 4 decades.

With regard to occupational characteristics of migrants and non-migrants in Punjab it shows that work participation rate among migrants and immigrants are high probably due to Punjab's agrarian nature and the WPR for urban migrants are twice that of urban non-migrants.

Non-migrant male worker dominated the primary sector. In the secondary and tertiary sectors migrant male workers dominate over non-migrants. In the rural areas both migrants and non-migrants dominated in the primary sector while in urban areas, they dominated in the tertiary sector.

WPR among female migrants and non-migrants are substantially low. Large proportion of female in total population, migrants non-migrants and immigrants were concentrated in the tertiary sector in 1971, while this trend diverted toward primary sector in 1991.

As the migration distance increases the proportion of male migrants engaged in primary sector declines and the proportion of male migrants in secondary sector increases with increasing distance.

Among male migrants the WPR increases with distance indicating that the proportion belonging to working age is higher among long distance male migrants. In case of females also, WRP increases with distance indicating the increasing importance of employment migration among females in recent years.

The analysis of the data about reasons for migration shows that large proportion of male migrated for employment purposes. Its intensity increased as the distance of migration increased.

While among female, marriage is the most important reason for migration. Its proportion declined with the distance. Large proportion of female migration occurred within intra-district level with rural to rural stream.

Among immigrants from Asia and other continents those who migrated for 'other' reason accounted for more than half of the total male and female migrants into Punjab.

A note worthy point among female migrants who migrated for marriage is that as the duration of residence increases from current to life time, their proportional share in migration also increases indicating that females migrated forever due to marriage to their in-laws house.

CHAPTER - III

PATTERN OF INTERSTATE MIGRATION IN PUNJAB

In this chapter an attempt has been made to present inter-state migration in Punjab with respect to other states and union territories of India during 1971-1991. It describes the pattern of migration to Punjab in different census streams of migration from each state and union territory to Punjab, sex-ratio of in-migrants to Punjab from other states at the rural/urban place of enumeration and duration of residence at the place of enumeration.

An attempt has also been made to present current and intercensal inter-state migration by reasons during 1981 and finally inter-state migration in different sectors of the economy and their work participation rate in 1971.

Hypothesis to be tested here as follows :

- (1) There is a predominance of male migrants for employment and female migrants for marriage.
- (2) There is a tendency of more migration to contiguous states inter-state migration.

Volume of Inter-state Migration in Punjab

In 1971 census more than half million people (8,82,613) whose place of birth was in states other than Punjab, were

enumerated in Punjab, which accounts for 15.1 percent of the total migrants in Punjab. In 1981, the number of migrants increased to 8,61,353 persons by the same criterion. The share of inter-state in-migration to Punjab increased to 17.3 percent in 1981. In 1991 census, the number of migrants into Punjab from other states and union territories further increased to 11,25,760 persons constituting 17.6 percent of total in-migrants in Punjab in 1991.

By the place of last residence 874, 939 persons were enumerated as inter-state migrants in 1981 as against 634, 665 persons in 1971. In 1991 census it further increased to 11,19,460 persons.

Appendix Table A-1 gives the percentage distribution of in-migrants from other states and union territories to Punjab.

According to the table only eleven states and union territories - Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, J & K, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi contributed more than one percent of the male and female lifetime in-migrates to Punjab in different study periods.

It is found from the table A-1 that more than half of male in-migration and nearly 70 percent of female in-

migration from other states to Punjab occurred from the contiguous states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Rajasthan and Chandigarh. Rest of the states provided other 50 percent of male and 30 percent of female migrants in 1971. In 1981, 45 percent of male and nearly 70 percent of female lifetime migrants came from these states.

In 1991 also nearly 40 percent of male and 65 percent of female migrants were from these states.

One of the hypothesis that there is a tendency of more in-migration from contiguous states among inter-state migrants, holds good from our study.

In 1981, 9.5 Percent of male and 2.3 percent of female migrants were from Bihar alone, which was only more than one percent in 1971, for both sex. The proportion of male and female lifetime migrants from Bihar in 1991 increased further to nearly 14 percent and 4 percent respectively. Though the percentage share of these contiguous states has slightly reduced from 1971 to 1991 census, it still accounts for more than half of the total male and female inter-state migrants into Punjab. More than one-thirds of male inter-state migration was provided by Uttar Pradesh to Punjab and same proportion of female inter-state migration by Haryana.

During 1971-81 decade the in-migration from Bihar,

Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh registered little increase while in 1981-91 decade the in-migration from Bihar, Gujarat Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Chandigarh did register more or less the same. The increment proportion more was in Bihar than other states.

Current and Intercensal Migration

Out of 11,94,460 persons enumerated as migrants by place of last residence from other states to Punjab only 37,300 males and 29,820 females changed their residences in less than one year before the 1991 census.

Since the volume of inter-state migration between Punjab and many of the far off states and union territories in India is negligible, only these states and union territories which had atleast more than 1000 persons as in-migrants to Punjab is presented and analysed seal. Based on place of last residence statistics, table A-2 indicates the percent of current and intercensal in-migration to Punjab among life time immigrants from other states and union territories of India.

This table shows a decline in the percentage of male migrants to Punjab over time in current as well as in intercensal streams. Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa,

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi, have registered declining trends in male in-migrants to Punjab during 1971 to 1991.

There has been a sharp decline in the proportion of current migrants to Punjab from Kerala between 1971 and 1981. While it was 45.1 percent for male migrants and 35.6 percent for female migrants as a proportion of lifetime migrants from Kerala in current category in 1971, the corresponding figures for 1981 were 7.1 percent and 5.4 percent respectively.

The states from which in-migration is small such as, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and West Bengal also indicate a declining trend. On the contrary, Madhya Pradesh registered an increasing trend.

As far as in-migration of females is concerned in the current migration stream as proportion of lifetime migrants, generally the states have fluctuating proportion except Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Chandigarh and Delhi which have declining trend in the current in-migration of females to Punjab. These states are contiguous states to Punjab except Bihar, Karnataka and Delhi and send more than three fourths of total current in-migrants.

Himachal Pradesh had 9.5 percent, 5.3 percent and 3.5 percent of female current in-migrants into Punjab during 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively. Uttar Pradesh had 9.4 percent 11.2 percent and 6.5 percent of female in - migrants into Punjab during 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively.

Among the intercensal migration to Punjab Table A-2 shows that Bihar's 79.6 percent male and 64.1 percent female migrants to Punjab happened during 1961-71.. 87.2 percent of male and 66.1 percent of female migration occurred during 1971-81 and 70.1 percent male and 57.5 percent female migration occurred during 1981-91. During the decade 1961-71 and 1971-81 all the states and union territories sent more than half of their male life time migrants to Punjab. Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh have sent more than three fourths of their male lifetime migrants to Punjab between 1961 and 1971 censuses. Barring a few states this trend in 1981 and 1991 was declining when compared to 1971 census. Especially those states such as Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Chandigarh and Delhi showed greater decline. From these states the female intercensal in-migration to Punjab also declines. During the intercensal periods, female migration generally shows the same pattern as male migration to Punjab but with somewhat lower

proportions.

Beside there selected 18 states and union territories, the rest of states and union territories which have very nominal share in the proportion of current and intercensal migration to total migration taken together also show the declining trend in the current and intercensal migration for both males and females.

Pattern of Inter-state Migration in Punjab

Out of 11,19,460 persons 464520 males and 654940 females were enumerated as lifetime migrants by place of last residence in 1991. More than three-tenths (32.2 percent) of male migrants and 55.5 percent of female migrants migrated to rural areas of Punjab from other states. While 67.7 percent of male and 48.2 percent of female migrants were enumerated in urban areas of Punjab.

Migration Stream in Punjab

Table A-3 indicates the percentage distribution of lifetime migrants from each state in rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban. Urban-to-rural and urban-to-urban streams. 186440 males and 344,270 females were enumerated in 1991 as inter-state migrants into rural areas of Punjab by the place of birth data as against 144,211 males and 256,036 females in 1981. Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi

showed a decline in the female migrants to rural areas of Punjab over the study period. The female proportion increased in case of migrants from Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and West Bengal to the rural areas of Punjab during 1971 and 1991. In some of the states, the proportion of female migrants increased in 1981 while it declined in 1991 or remained the same throughout the study period with slight increase or decrease. The share of lifetime female migrants from Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan and Chandigarh into rural areas of Punjab was more than 55 percent, but Orissa's share into rural areas of Punjab was more than 95 percent in 1971.

In most of the states, the proportion of migrants from rural to urban and urban to urban into Punjab dominated over rural to rural and urban to rural streams. It is noteworthy that 40.8 percent males and 30.5 percent females from Assam, 26.3 percent of males and 29.9 percent of females from Madhya Pradesh, 35.4 percent males and 37.2 percent females from West Bengal and 23.9 percent males and 25.8 percent female migrants from Delhi migrated from urban areas of respective states to rural areas of Punjab in 1971.

Urban In-Migration

Urban to urban migration stream took edge over rural - to urban stream in all states except Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh in 1971, 1981 as well as in 1991. In contrast more than one-third of lifetime in-migrants coming from urban areas of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, J&K, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi settled in urban areas of Punjab in 1971.

Some of these states have got more than half of their in-migrants to urban areas of Punjab in 1971 as urban-to-urban migration. These are the states which were far off from Punjab. One may say that migrants from far off states mostly migrated to urban areas of the destination state. The reason for the same may be employment, business, education and associational.

The share of urban to urban migrants from Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi actually increased from 1971 to 1981 for both males and females. And again it increased from 1981 to 1991 for both sexes.

Among the lifetime migration from Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, the share of rural to urban migrants was more than 40 percent in 1971 but the same

declined in 1981 and in 1991 for both males and females, while in some other states it increased in comparison to 1971 census figures. (Table A-3).

Sex - Ratio

Appendix A-4 indicates the sex ratio of in-migrants (females per 1000 males) from different states and union territories to Punjab.

This Table shows the high sex-ratio of 3317 migrants from Haryana, 2828 migrants from J&K and 2691 migrants from Orissa to rural Punjab in 1971. It means that 3317 females per 1000 males migrated from Haryana to rural areas of Punjab in 1971. The other states which have high rural sex-ratio are Himachal Pradesh West Bengal (1752), Tamil Nadu (1744), Chandigarh (1613), Bihar (1591), Karnataka (1545) and Delhi (1362).

It 1981, the trend more or less remained the same with some of the states gaining gained significantly in their sex ratio as migrants to Punjab. Among them Gujarat and Rajasthan increased their sex ratio from 647 to 1548 and 1026 to 2002 respectively during 1981 in comparison to 1971, while on the other hand some of the states lost significantly. The pattern more or less remained the same during 1991 census. High female migration from these states

to Punjab may be for employment or associational migration.

The sex ratio of migrants from different states to urban areas of Punjab is also shown in Appendix A-4. Sex - ratio of total inter-state migrants from other states to urban areas of Punjab increased from 760 in 1971 to 1116 in 1991. Among the states Kerala had high sex - ratio of 1561 among migrants to urban areas of Punjab in 1971 but it declined very significantly to just 395 in 1981, but again increased during 1991. The other states which have high urban sex-ratio in Punjab are Andhra Pradesh (1318), Delhi (1293), West Bengal (1235), Assam (1219), Haryana (1208), and Karnataka (1207). Generally the sex-ratio of immigrants to urban areas of Punjab have increased in 1981 and 1991 in the states of Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh Chandigarh and Delhi. On the other hand, the sex-ratio of in-migrants to urban areas of Punjab had declined from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa and Tamil Nadu in 1981. In 1991, most of the state migrants sex-ratio have increased in comparison to 1981 figure in the urban areas of Punjab.

Table A-5 indicates the sex-ratio of total current, intercensal and all duration in-migrants from other states to Punjab.

Among the states from which Punjab received considerable in-migrants, only Haryana and Delhi have high sex-ratio of more than 1000 females per 1000 males for current in-migrants in 1971. The other important states such as Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh have medium to low sex-ratio. The total current in-migrants sex-ratio in 1981 have increased sharply to 1228 for Delhi with respect to Chandigarh. In 1981, total current in-migrants sex - ratio from Bihar is the lowest at 128 females per 1000 males. The sex-ratio of current in-migrants of Delhi to Punjab had increased noticeably in 1981. In 1981, current in-migrants sex-ratio increased from Assam (715), Gujarat (777), J&K (717), Rajasthan (715), Uttar Pradesh (460), Chandigarh (980), and Delhi (1228) in comparison to 1971 census of current in-migrants to Punjab. While in other states it decreased in comparison to 1971 figure. The sex ratio of the total current inter-states in-migrants to Punjab from different states had declined to 632 from 712 in 1971 during 1981 , while in 1991 it increased to 799. In 1991 current sex-ratios of in-migrants to Punjab increased from most of the states. The sex ratio for in-migrants to Punjab for all duration (life time) migrants from most of the states had declined in 1981 in comparison to 1971 while it increased during 1991 for most of the states. The high current sex -

ratio for in-migrants into Punjab from the states suggests that it can partly be attributed to increased female migration for various reasons, such as, employment, marriage and associational migration.

The intercensal in-migration to Punjab in 1981 generally shows low sex ratio in comparison to 1971 census, but it increased during 1991. During 1961-71 decade, the highest sex-ratio of in-migrants to Punjab came from the states like Kerala (1523), Haryana (1460), Tamil Nadu (1326), Karnataka (1185) and Delhi (1147). While Bihar had the lowest sex-ratio among in-migrants to Punjab during the same decade. During the decade 1971-81 and 1981-91 Haryana and Delhi contributed to their sex ratios while in other states which had high sex ratio during 1961-71 decade the same declined during 1971-81, but increased during 1981-91. The sex-ratio of in-migrants to Punjab during 1981 declined from most of the states except Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi. The sex-ratio for intercensal migrants increased in 1991 in most of the states. Generally the high sex ratio of intercensal in-migrants to Punjab suggests that women migrated for marriage and associational reasons. High sex ratio has specially been observed in the contiguous state which had large share of the in-migrants to Punjab.

Sex-ratio rises with duration of residence. Thus males migrate to contiguous states for casual work. Permanent migration is observed for demographic purposes. In 1981 census, "reason for migration" was collected for the first time according to the place of last residence. The reasons were recorded under five categories as (1) employment, (2) education, (3) family moved, (4) marriage and (5) others.

Life time Inter-state Migration by Reasons

In this section, we discuss briefly the pattern of inter-state migration by reasons. For this analysis reasons for migration from those states and union territories which contributed less than one percent of the total inter-state migration to Punjab have not been considered.

In 1981, eleven states and union territories mentioned in Appendix A-6 constitute 97.1 percent of males and 97.6 percent of females inter-state life time in-migrants to Punjab. More than 70 percent of male in-migrants from Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh were for employment purposes. More than two-fifths (44.3 percent) of male in-migrants from Chandigarh were for associational reason. Except Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh all other states share in associational migration to Punjab have been taken into consideration. For males education and marriage have low share among inter-state migrants.

Among female in-migrants to Punjab marriage however, occupied an important place. More than 60 percent of female in-migrants from Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Rajasthan, and more than half of the female in-migrants from West Bengal and Delhi had migrated to Punjab for reason of marriage. The proportion of marriage as reason for migration among females were more from contiguous states than for off states. It is observed that predominance of male migration was for employment and female migration for marriage. Associational migration accounted for the second most important reason for female inter-state migration in Punjab in 1981.

Current Inter-State Migration by Reasons

When reasons for migration are analyzed by duration of residence at the place of enumeration, one may safely assume that short duration migration (less than one year) reflects truly the exact reason for migration.

In 1981 census, more than one third of total male in-migrants to Punjab is from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar, Haryana and Rajasthan occupy the second, third and fourth place respectively in-terms of total male in migrants to Punjab. Among the male in-migrants to Punjab from major states mentioned above, employment was the most important reason.

Appendix A-7 indicates that among male in-migrants from Uttar Pradesh to Punjab, more than 70 percent was for employment. The intensity of employment as a reason for migration is significantly more in inter-state level. This percentage for Bihar is 86 percent. The second most important reason for current migration of male into Punjab is associational. In 1981 41.6 percent of current male in-migrants into Punjab were for associational reason from Chandigarh alone. Education accounted only for about 0 to 8 percent of male migrants to Punjab.

About two - fifths to three-fifths of current male in-migrant from Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi to Punjab for other reasons.

Among women, the trend is different as one would expect. Among inter-state current female migrants to Punjab, instead of marriage, associational is the most important reason in 1981. Associational reason accounted for half of the current female in-migrants into Punjab from Bihar. Other states in Appendix A-2 accounted for three-tenths to two-fifths of total current-female migrants into Punjab. Marriage as reason for migration into Punjab was more important in respect of the immediate adjacent states like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Rajasthan. There is no

uniform trend in case of employment in respect of current female in-migration into Punjab. It varied from state to state. While it is half of the total current female in-migrants into Punjab from Madhya Pradesh, it is only 2.4 percent of current female in-migration from West Bengal. Both among male and female, current in-migrants into Punjab for education accounted only for a small proportion of total migrants.

Inter-State Intercensal Migration by Reasons

When we look at the reasons for migration from other states to Punjab for 1971-81 intercensal period, among males employment accounted for three-tenths to four-fifths of total migration. (Appendix A-8). From Bihar and Uttar Pradesh it accounted for 81.8 percent and 75.2 percent of total in-migrants respectively, while Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan accounted for more than 50 percent of their total intercensal male in-migrants to Punjab. Similarly, associational male migration from some states declined in comparison to current associational male migration to Punjab, while it increased from some states in comparison to current associational male in-migrants into Punjab. Appendix A-8 indicates that Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi had increased their associational migrants share in

comparison to current period. It is note worthy that the proportion of male intercensal in-migrants for education as a reason increased in comparison to current male in-migrants. For example, there was no current male in-migrants from West Bengal with education as a reason. This proportion shot upto 5.1 percent during the intercensal period. This proportion with respect to Himachal Pradesh declined from 8.5 percent for current male in-migrants to 5.3 percent among intercensal migrants.

Among female intercensal in-migrants to Punjab from other states marriage took edge over associational migration in contrast to current female in-migrants. The proportion of female in-migrants for "other reason" declined in comparison to current female in-migrants. In contrast, share of education as a reason for migration into Punjab among female increased from most of the states during the intercensal period. There was no definite pattern for employment as a reason for migration, among intercensal female migrants.

Inter - State Migration by Occupation

In the 1971 census, the information on distribution of migrant workers and non-workers in each of the nine broad industrial categories was recorded according to place of last residence in rural and urban areas in case of Indian residents. In case of migrants whose last residence is

outside India, only total figures are shown. The information on distribution of workers and non-workers by industrial categories were not collected during 1981, but it was once again collected during 1991.

For the calculation of inter-state in-migrants to Punjab from various states in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector of the economy and their work participation rate, we have taken those states and union territories whose total in-migrants to Punjab should be more than 1000 persons in 1971.

Among the male migrants from Uttar Pradesh to Punjab, the work participation rate was highest (79.2 percent). It was followed by J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Haryana respectively. It was observed from the Appendix, A-9 that among the contiguous states of Punjab, the work participation rate is higher than the far off states. Relatively high proportion of male migrant to Punjab was observed from Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in the secondary sector. While in rest of the states, migration in tertiary sector was high. The share of male migrant workers into the tertiary sector of Punjab, from total male migrant workers from different states was very high in respect of Delhi (60.7 percent). Chandigarh (60.9 percent) J&K (61 percent). Himachal Pradesh (58.4 percent) Haryana (51.3

percent) Madhya Pradesh (49 percent) Maharashtra (47.8 percent) and West Bengal (40.1 percent).

The share of male migrants from Delhi to Punjab into primary sector was the least (6.2 percent). The share of workers in the primary sector in respect of other states varied from 12 to 28 percent in 1971.

Among female inter-state in-migrants to Punjab the work participation rate was highest from Rajasthan (5.9 percent) followed by Uttar Pradesh (5.7 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (4.1 percent) (Appendix A-9). The female inter-state in-migrants to Punjab dominate in the tertiary sector from all the states except Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The female in-migrants from Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh dominated in the secondary sector in Punjab. The highest female in-migrants to the tertiary sector of Punjab were from Chandigarh (90 percent), Delhi (85.2 percent), J&K (71.7 percent), West Bengal (69.2 percent) Maharashtra (66.6 percent), Haryana (65.6 percent), Himachal Pradesh (63.8 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (59.3 percent).

Proportion of female inter-state in-migrant workers in the primary sector was lowest in case of Delhi (1.5 percent), followed by Chandigarh (5 percent), West Bengal (7.7 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (7.8 percent).

This is probably due to the fact that the migrants who migrated from the urban place of origin, generally engaged in the tertiary sector of the place of enumeration. Among the male migrants, the work participation rate in inter-state stream was high in comparison to female.

The volume of inter-state life time migrants increased in every censuses. Only 11 states and union territories contributed more than one per cent of life time migrants in to Punjab. More than 50 percent of male and 70 percent of female in migrants from other states to Punjab occurred from the contiguous states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Rajasthan and Chandigarh or one can say that substantial proportion of male and female migrants to Punjab came from the contiguous states.

The male migrants to Punjab over time in current as well as intercensal streams from contiguous states and from some other states registered declining trend during 1971-91. The share of lifetime female migrants from most of the states into rural areas of Punjab was more than 55 percent. Urban to urban migration stream took an edge over rural to urban stream inter-state migration except for few states. One may say that migrants from far off states mostly migrated to urban areas of the destination state.

Generally high sex-ratio was observed into the rural

areas of Punjab from almost all states except one or two in comparison to urban sex-ratio. The urban sex-ratio had an increasing trend during the study period.

When we observe the sex-ratio of total current intercensal and all duration in-migrants to Punjab, we find that sex-ratio rises with duration period, thus males migrate to nearby states for casual work.

Substantial proportion of male in-migrants to Punjab was for employment purposes. More than half of the female in-migrants to Punjab from contiguous states was for marriage.

In current male migrants into Punjab, employment is considered as an important reason for migration from the major states, while among female migrants, associational migration is considered to be an important reason. Marriage as a reason for female migration into Punjab was more important in respect of the immediate adjacent states. Employment as a reason for migration among the intercensal male migrants as among the current and life time male migrants, was the most significant factor. Where as marriage was most dominant reason for migration among the female intercensal migrants from the contiguous states. So associational female migrants from the far off states in general dominates in Punjab.

WPR in males from contiguous states of Punjab is higher than those from the far off states. Relatively high proportion of male migrants into Punjab was observed in tertiary sector from almost all of the states except a few major states like Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where male dominates in the secondary sectors.

The female inter-state in-migrants into Punjab dominate in general thus tertiary sector except those from a few states like Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This is probably due to the fact that the migrants migrating from the urban place of origin generally engaged in tertiary sector of the place of enumeration.

CHAPTER - IV

INTER DISTRICT MIGRATION IN PUNJAB

This chapter examines the pattern of inter-district migration in Punjab for 12 districts in 1981 and 1991 census data. Here it should be mentioned that there was no change in number of districts in Punjab during 1981-91. We have taken the data of 1981 and 1991 for the inter-district analysis.

An attempt has been made here to analyse the gaining and losing districts of Punjab during 1981-91 in terms of male and female in-migrants, out-migrates as well as migrants from contiguous districts. It also examines the sex ratio of each district by rural / urban nature of place of enumeration.

The hypothesis to be tested here are :

- (1) It is hypothesised that there will be male domination in the long distance and female domination in short distance migration, which indicates more male migration to and from other states and female migration within the state (district)
- (2) There is a tendency of more migrants to and from contiguous districts among inter-district migration.

According to 1981 population census there were 4.96 million persons enumerated in place other than their birth place in Punjab. 1.5 million persons among them enumerated in places other than their district of birth. Hence they are inter-district migrants by place of birth criterion. In 1991 a total of 6.30 million persons were enumerated in places other than their birth place, 1.9 million persons among them were inter-district migrants. Table 4.1 shows the percent of migrants to total population of each districts in 1981. This table indicates lower percent of male migrants to the male population than their female counter-parts in the districts of Punjab.

Volume of Migration in District of Punjab

Every district of Punjab in 1981 had higher percentage of female migrants than male migrants. Kapurthala and Ludhiana districts had higher percentage of male migrants than any other district (Table 4.1) Kapurthala district became significant because it could be due to its improved rail and road transportation and communication facilities or developed industries and agriculture in comparison to other districts which attract more male migrants. Ludhiana which had 7 percent of male migrants and 16.7 percent female migrants, also had considerable industrial and business base in it. The proportion of male migrants in Gurdaspur (1.9

Table 4.1
Percentage of Rural and Urban In-Migrants in each District to Total Rural and Urban Population, Punjab, 1981

Districts	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gurdas Pur	1.9	7.4	0.9	6.5	5.0	10.6
Amritsar	2.2	7.1	0.9	6.1	4.8	9.1
Ferozpur	4.7	13.0	4.0	12.6	7.0	14.3
Ludhiana	7.0	16.7	3.5	19.7	13.8	18.0
Jalandhar	5.6	14.7	4.1	14.7	8.3	14.9
Kapurthala	9.6	26.2	7.5	25.2	16.5	29.6
Hoshiar Pur	3.5	11.5	1.9	10.6	8.4	17.4
Rupnagar	6.4	12.4	2.6	9.2	20.1	24.4
Patiala	6.0	13.5	4.3	12.4	10.2	16.2
Sangrur	3.7	15.4	2.7	16.2	11.2	17.4
Bhatinda	4.9	16.1	3.1	15.2	11.2	19.1
Faridkot	4.8	18.6	3.3	17.9	9.7	20.8

Sources : (1) Census of India (1981) Series - 17 Punjab (Part V - A&B) Migration Tables RGI, India

(2) Census of India, (1981) Series - 1, India Part II A(i) General Population Tables RGI India.

percent), Amritsar (2.2 percent), and Hoshiarpur (3.5 percent) was low. This may be probably due to its backwardness. The proportion of male migration to rural areas of these districts was only 0.9 percent, for both Gurdaspur and Amritsar and 1.9 percent for Hoshiarpur. The proportion of rural male migration indicates that these districts are not attractive in terms of agriculture also.

Female migrants, in contrast to male migrants, formed greater proportion to their total populations, for example, they constituted more than one-fourth in Kapurthala district and more than one-seventh in Faridkot, Ludhiana, Bathinda, Sangrur and Jalandhar districts. The urban areas of these districts had little edge over their rural areas in respect of the proportion of female migrants. The proportion of migrants in the female population of rural Kapurthala was 25.2 percent. Similarly, in the urban areas of Kapurthala, Rupnagar and Faridkot, the proportion of female migrants was more than one fifth of their respective female population in 1981.

Table - 4.2 showing the percent of migrants to total population in 1991 indicates reduction in the proportion of male migrants to the total male population in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozpur, Kapurthala, Patiala, Sangrur, Bathinda and Faridkot districts. In contrast, districts of Ludhiana,

Table 4.2

Percentage of Rural and Urban In-Migrants in each District to Total Rural and Urban Population, Punjab, 1991

Districts	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gurdas Pur	1.7	8.1	1.2	17.0	3.4	9.7
Amritsar	1.8	7.4	0.7	6.4	3.9	9.2
Ferozpur	3.7	13.9	2.9	13.5	6.3	15.3
Ludhiana	7.1	19.9	3.6	16.6	9.4	23.1
Jalandhar	5.7	16.5	3.6	16.1	9.0	17.4
Kapurthala	8.5	29.2	6.6	28.8	13.9	30.7
Hoshiar Pur	4.2	14.3	3.3	13.3	9.1	20.1
Rupnagar	7.5	15.7	3.5	12.4	19.1	25.6
Patiala	5.6	14.3	3.8	13.5	9.7	16.3
Sangrur	3.4	17.8	2.3	17.2	6.7	19.3
Bhatinda	3.8	16.0	2.3	15.0	8.9	19.3
Faridkot	4.0	19.2	2.7	18.5	7.8	21.3

Sources (1) Census of India, (1991) Migration Tables, Punjab Registered General India

(2) Census of India, (1991), Series-20-Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 1991 Punjab.

Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Rupnagar had experienced little increase in the proportion of male lifetime migrants between 1981 and 1991.

While the rural areas of all these districts had experienced a decline in the proportion of male interdistrict migrant, the female proportion had increased in rural areas in almost all districts in 1991 except in Ludhiana and Bathinda districts. The urban areas in the inter-district migration stream in Punjab also had experienced a decline in the proportion of male migrants to their respective population in 1991. While the female migrants to urban areas had experienced an increase in their proportion, indicating mobility and increase of females in both rural and urban areas of Punjab. The proportion of Male Migrants, however, lower declined in both rural and urban areas of Punjab except two or three districts.

The dominance of female migration continued in 1991 also. In fact, in 1981 only six districts-kampanthala, Faridkot, Ludhiana, Bathinda, Sangrur and Jalandhar had more than one-sevenths of their female population as migrants. In 1991, nine districts, - Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar and Patiala besides the first six districts had more than one - sevenths of their female population as migrants. This is an intrinsic character of the Indian migration situation,

in which women have social obligation to migrate to their in-laws house after marriage.

The increase in migration to urban areas can, however, be attributed to a considerable proportion of female migration for seeking employment opportunities as a result of improvement in female education in Punjab. It is also due to associational migration with the principal bread winner as well as for better education in urban areas. Most of such migration, however, occurs within the districts itself.

Direction of Migration among the Neighboring Districts in Punjab

While the pattern of migration helps one to understand the general situation of migration with respect to one particular state or district, the direction of migration gives the idea of migration movements from one district to the other. Table 4.3 shows the percent of male in-migrant from contiguous districts to each district in Punjab during 1981. In this table, the proportion of male in-migrants to each district of Punjab from contiguous districts of that particular district by total, rural and urban nature of place of enumeration is provided. Addition of rural and urban percentages will not tally with total percentage since all three i.e. total, rural and urban percentage distributions have the base of inter-district migrants by

Table 4.3
Percentage of Male In-Migrants from Contiguous Districts to each Districts of Punjab by
Rural / Urban Nature of Place of Enumeration. 1981

Districts	Contiguous districts	Total	Rural	Urban
Gurdaspur	Amritsar, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	84.8	86.9	81.9
Amritsar	Gurdaspur, Firozpur, Jalandhar Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	82.7	83.9	82.3
Firozpur	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Faridabad	83.7	55.3	72.9
Ludhiana	Firozpur, Jalandhar, Rupnagar, Patiala, Sangrur, Faridkot	67.0	80.3	66.46
Jalandhar	Firozpur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	65.8	71.3	60.7
Kapurthala	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozpur, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur	88.3	91.5	81.7
Hoshiarpur	Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Rupnagar	71.9	76.9	62.3
Rupnagar	Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Patiala	75.2	85.8	70.1
Patiala	Ludhiana, Rupnagar, Sangrur	60.4	59.5	61.3
Sangrur	Ludhiana, Patiala, Bethinda, Faridkot	86.5	90.5	78.0
Bathinda	Firozpur, Sangrur, Faridkot	74.4	83.9	65.6
Faridkot	Firozpur, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Bathinda	76.1	78.0	73.8

Source : Census of India (1991) Migration Tables Punjab.

total, rural and urban separately. The same method has been used in such types of tables.

The table shows the high percentage of male in-migrants to each district from its contiguous districts.

Kapurthala had attracted from contiguous district as much as 88 persons out of every 100 males migrated to (Table 4.3). The districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozpur and Sangrur had received more than four - fifths of their in-migrants from contiguous districts only. Generally, all districts had accounted for more than half of the male migrant population from their contiguous districts.

The male migrants to rural areas from contiguous districts is greater than that to urban areas. The rural areas of Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Rupnagar and Sangrur received more than 85 percent of male migration from contiguous districts, alone. Many districts which are contiguous to only three or four districts, still received large proportion of the rural in-migration from these districts. For example Bathinda which is contiguous to Sangrur, Faridkot and Ferozpur received as much as 84 percent of the male in-migrants from these districts. The 91.5 percent of male in-migrants to rural Kapurthala is contributed by its contiguous districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozpur, Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur in 1981.

Ludhiana which is contiguous to as many as 6 districts also received 80 percent of the male migrants from them.

The urban areas of the districts though received comparatively less proportion, it is still high enough to dominate the pattern. Among the inter-district male migrants Bathinda received 65 percent from Sangrur, Faridkot and Ferozpur districts. Amritsar with 82 percent, Gurdaspur and Kapurthala with 81 percent each received their male migrants from contiguous districts only.

The hypothesis that there is tendency of more in-migration from contiguous districts to each district is proved here from the above discussion. Migrants generally will have less information about the distant places. Moreover it will be relatively easy for migrants to settle in contiguous districts where the chances of having relatives and friends is more, than the distant districts. Migrants generally migrate to those place where there are some relatives or friends residing before their migration. This type of migration is known as chain migration. The job opportunities which are available in these districts are readily seized by them.

Table 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of female in-migrants from contiguous districts.

Table 4.4
Percentage of Male In-Migrants from Contiguous Districts to each Districts of Punjab by
Rural / Urban Nature of Place of Enumeration. 1981

Districts	Contiguous districts	Total	Rural	Urban
Gurdaspur	Amritsar, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	91.0	93.9	84.6
Amritsar	Gurdaspur, Ferozpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	84.2	84.0	80.5
Ferozpur	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Faridabad	85.3	68.2	76.8
Ludhiana	Ferozpur, Jalandhar, Rupnagar, Patiala, Sangrur, Faridkot	81.3	74.2	69.3
Jalandhar	Ferozpur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	76.5	83.8	82.5
Kapurthala	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozpur, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur	90.2	93.8	82.5
Hoshiarpur	Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Rupnagar	81.5	85.2	67.5
Rupnagar	Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Patiala	85.3	94.4	72.4
Patiala	Ludhiana, Rupnagar, Sangrur	74.6	79.5	65.6
Sangrur	Ludhiana, Patiala, Bathinda, Faridkot	93.3	95.3	87.4
Bathinda	Ferozpur, Sangrur, Faridkot	87.3	91.9	74.8
Faridkot	Ferozpur, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Bathinda	88.0	90.7	80.4

Source : Census of India (1991) Migration Tables Punjab.

This table also reveals more or less the same situation as that of males in table 11 in case of female in-migrants from the contiguous districts of each district. The proportion is more than that of male in-migrants, as more than 90 percent of the female in-migrants to Sangrur, Gurdaspur, and Kapurthala and came from their contiguous districts only. The districts of Amritsar, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar, Bathinda and Faridkot had more than four-fifths of the female in-migration from contiguous districts. All the districts except firozpur and Ludhiana had more than four - fifths of female in-migration to rural areas from contiguous districts. Sangrur had got more than 95 percent of the rural female in-migration from contiguous districts alone (Table 4.4).

The urban areas also receive more female in-migrants from contiguous districts though the proportion is less than that of rural areas. Gurdaspur had received maximum of 84.6 percent of female in-migrants to urban areas from Amritsar, Jaladhar, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala districts in 1981. Amritsar, Kapurthala, Sangrur and Faridkot had received more than four-fifth of female urban in-migration from their respective contiguous districts. The rest of the districts had received more than 60 per cent of urban female in-migrants from contiguous districts only.

More female migration to contiguous districts reveals that probably marriage is the sole reason for such migration. Generally marriage migration takes place among the rural areas in case of females. Moreover, there are certain social obstruction which prevent the females to migrate to far off places for employment and other reasons.

Here also our hypothesis holds good that there will be more female domination in the short and medium distance migration and more migration of both sex takes places from and to contiguous districts. Female migration to urban areas of the contiguous district and in-migration or out-migration of female from villages to towns takes place either owing to marriage or owing to their dependence on the principal breadwinner of the family (Bulsara : 1964). It may probably also be due to employment of females in unorganized sectors.

Table 4.5 and table 4.6 presents the matrix of total male and female in-migrants to each district from other districts of Punjab in 1981. These two tables indicates that apart from contiguous districts other districts contributed very small proportion of male and female lifetime in migrant.

Out of total male in-migrants to Gurdaspur, more than 50 percent came from Amritsar alone. While other contiguous districts like Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala

contributed nearly 33 percent of total male in-migrants to Gurdaspur. Similarly, more than two fifths of total male in-migrants to Kapurthala were from Jalandhar alone. While the male in-migrants to Ludhiana from other districts like, Jalandhar, Rupnagar Patiala, Sangrur, Faridkot and Ferozpur came in distributed manner. In contrast, male in-migrants to Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala and Hoshiarpur had come substantially from one contiguous district alone.

Similarly, among females more than three-fifths of total female in-migrants to Gurdaspur were from Amritsar. And more than half of total female in-migrants to Kapurthala and Hoshiarpur were from Jalandhar in 1981. In case of Ludhiana the female in-migrants from other districts came in distributedly. More than 85 percent of female in - migrants to Sangrur were from Ludhiana, Patiala and Bathinda. So it is clear that contiguous districts generally attracted more migrants than the far off districts.

Out-migration to Other District in 1981

The direction of migrants in case of out-migration from each district to other districts have been analysed for both males and females in 1981. The table 4.7 shows, more than three-fourths of the Ferozpur, Ludhiana, Rupnagar Faridkot and Bathinda's total male out-migrants, migrated to their

Table 4.5
Percentage of Total Male In-Migrants to each District from
other Districts of Punjab-1981
District of Enumeration

Distt. of birth	Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Firozpur	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Kapurthala	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar	Patiala	Sangrur	Bathinda	Faridkot
Gurdaspur		42.8	2.5	4.8	7.2	4.9	16.8	5.4	3.5	1.5	1.7	1.4
Amritsar	51.8		31.2	11.2	16.8	17.0	10.8	7.3	10.2	2.4	5.9	12.4
Firozpur	3.3	8.5		5.8	8.1	9.8	2.9	2.0	4.2	2.4	9.8	32.8
Ludhiana	4.2	6.5	6.7		10.8	4.4	7.4	22.3	21.5	24.7	5.0	14.9
Jalandhar	10.9	13.1	8.1	20.7		41.6	39.9	10.6	5.8	2.8	2.9	4.1
Kapurthala	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.4	13.5		6.8	1.6	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.8
Hoshiarpur	18.8	14.9	3.7	11.9	33.2	14.9		17.7	4.6	2.1	2.0	2.2
Rupnagar	1.8	1.2	0.7	7.7	1.9	1.1	8.4		14.8	1.5	1.3	0.7
Patiala	2.4	3.6	1.7	12.0	3.7	2.6	2.5	24.5		24.1	6.1	2.3
Sangrur	1.3	1.5	1.7	12.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	4.3	24.1		33.2	5.9
Bathinda	0.7	1.3	5.9	2.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.1	5.1	31.9		22.3
Faridkot	1.3	3.2	35.0	7.8	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	5.7	31.3	

Source : Census of India (1981) Series - 17

Migration Tables, Punjab (Part V A & B)

Table 4.6

**Percentage of Total Female In-Migrants to each District from
other Districts of Punjab, 1981**

Distt. of birth	District of Enumeration											
	Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Firozpur	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Kapurthala	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar	Patiala	Sangrur	Bathinda	Faridkot
Gurdaspur		50.9	1.4	2.1	4.7	4.3	11.6	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Amritsar	65.3		18.3	6.2	10.9	10.3	5.7	4.4	6.3	1.2	2.5	5.7
Firozpur	1.7	10.6		5.1	5.2	6.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.4	7.4	31.9
Ludhiana	3.1	5.1	7.5		11.2	4.9	6.4	27.7	22.4	23.1	3.2	17.2
Jalandhar	7.2	12.4	5.2	14.4		52.8	53.2	7.1	4.4	1.2	1.2	2.4
Kapurthala	3.1	4.3	2.2	1.9	20.5		10.1	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5
Hoshiarpur	15.2	5.9	1.5	5.8	39.6	16.4		11.1	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.9
Rupnagar	0.7	0.7	0.3	10.0	1.4	0.5	6.5		20.9	1.1	0.3	0.2
Patiala	1.6	2.9	1.5	17.7	2.6	1.9	2.1	39.3		25.9	3.9	1.5
Sangrur	0.8	2.1	1.3	22.2	1.1	0.7	1.9	3.1	31.3		41.3	7.4
Bathinda	1.4	1.3	8.4	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	4.4	37.8		31.5
Faridkot	0.7	3.6	52.1	11.8	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.9	6.5	38.7	

Source : Census of India (1981) Series -17 Migration Tables, Punjab. (Part, V A&B)

respective 4 or 5 contiguous districts. While the rest of the proportion of male out-migrants from these districts migrated to other districts.

Amritsar which received 82 percent of the male in-migrants and 84 percent of the female in-migrants in 1981 from its contiguous districts had the lowest 60 percent of its male out - migrants and 72 percent of its female out-migrants migrated to its contiguous districts. Male out-migrants from each district to other districts (other than contiguous districts) contributed very small proportion of the total male out-migrants. The male out-migrants from Amritsar were distributed among 3 or 4 contiguous districts while more than 45 percent of male from Kapurthala were out-migrated to Jalandhar only. Similarly, in case of Rupnagar, more than 70 percent of male out-migrated to Ludhiana and Patiala.

Table 4.8 indicates the percentage of female out-migrants from each district to its contiguous districts as well as to other districts. Like male out-migrants to contiguous districts, female out-migrants had more or less the similar pattern in all districts but the proportion of female out-migrants to contiguous districts was in comparison to their male counterpart. All the districts had more than 70 percent of female out-migrants to their

Table 4.7

**Percentage of Total Male Out-Migrants from each Districts to
other Districts of Punjab, 1981**

Distt. of birth	District of Enumeration											
	Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Firozpur	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Kapurthala	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar	Patiala	Sangrur	Bathinda	Faridkot
Gurdaspur		38.2	2.9	11.4	12.8	4.7	13.5	4.6	6.1	1.5	2.1	1.8
Amritsar	14.1		18.0	13.8	15.4	8.4	4.4	3.2	9.3	1.2	3.6	8.1
Firozpur	1.5	6.6		12.0	12.6	8.2	2.0	1.4	6.4	2.0	10.3	36.5
Ludhiana	1.4	3.8	5.0		12.7	2.7	3.9	12.5	24.9	16.1	4.0	12.6
Jalandhar	3.2	6.5	5.1	27.6		22.3	17.9	5.1	5.7	1.5	1.9	2.9
Kapurthala	3.3	5.7	5.8	11.4	46.7		10.6	2.6	9.0	1.2	1.1	2.1
Hoshiarpur	6.2	8.3	2.6	17.7	36.9	8.9		9.4	5.1	1.3	1.5	1.7
Rupnagar	1.5	1.6	1.2	29.5	5.4	1.6	1.1		41.6	2.4	2.5	1.5
Patiala	1.2	3.1	1.9	28.2	6.5	2.5	2.0	20.5		23.5	7.2	2.9
Sangrur	0.5	1.0	1.4	22.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	2.7	31.7		29.8	5.6
Bathinda	0.4	1.2	7.5	6.7	1.6	0.6	0.9	2.0	10.3	35.8		32.4
Faridkot	0.5	2.4	33.1	15.8	3.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	4.8	4.7	31.7	

Source : Census of India (1981) Series - 17 Migration Tables, Punjab (Part V - A&B)

Table 4.8
Percentage of Total Female Out-Migrants from each District to
other Districts of Punjab, 1981
District of Enumeration

Distt. of birth	Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Firozpur	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Kapurthala	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar	Patiala	Sangrur	Bathinda	Faridkot
Gurdaspur		58.8	1.8	4.6	9.1	4.6	12.7	1.6	3.3	1.03	0.9	1.4
Amritsar	34.3		14.4	8.7	12.9	6.9	3.9	1.8	6.1	1.3	2.4	7.1
Firozpur	1.2	6.7		9.2	8.0	5.4	1.1	0.7	3.0	2.0	9.0	50.7
Ludhiana	1.4	3.2	5.1		11.7	2.9	3.8	9.9	19.0	21.5	2.7	18.6
Jalandhar	3.1	7.4	3.4	16.5		29.2	29.8	2.4	3.6	1.1	0.9	2.4
Kapurthala	3.8	7.1	3.9	6.2	55.9		15.7	0.9	3.5	0.7	0.6	1.6
Hoshiarpur	9.1	4.8	1.4	9.1	53.1	12.3		5.1	2.3	0.9	0.6	1.3
Rupnagar	0.9	1.2	0.6	31.9	3.9	0.8	10.1		46.5	2.7	0.8	0.6
Patiala	1.0	2.5	1.5	29.5	3.7	1.6	1.7	19.1		33.0	4.4	2.0
Sangrur	0.4	1.3	0.9	26.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.1	26.0		34.0	7.8
Bathinda	0.2	0.9	7.0	3.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	4.5	41.5		40.3
Faridkot	0.3	2.3	37.2	15.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.7	6.3	34.0	

Source : Census of India (1981) Series -17, Migration Tables, Punjab. (Part V, A&B)

contiguous districts. In case of female out-migrants other districts (other than contiguous districts) had contributed very small proportion when compared to male. For example Rupnagar and Patiala were not contiguous districts of Gurdaspur, they contributed 4.6 and 6.1 percent of male out-migrants from Gurdaspur. In case of female out-migrants from Gurdaspur to Rupnagar and Patiala was as low as 1.6 and 3.3 percent of total female out-migrants to other districts in Punjab in 1981. Female out-migrants to contiguous districts is very high.

Female out-migrants from Ludhiana were distributed among all the districts. But in case of Kapurthala, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozpur, Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar and Bathinda, a substantial proportion of the female out-migrants generally migrated to only one district. This is probably the contiguous nature of the district which had attracted more migrants and it may also be due to better transportation and communication facilities beside being agriculturally or industrially developed one.

Net Migrants in 1981

Table 4.9 presents the absolute figure of net migrants as well as their percentage to total population of the district in 1981. The absolute figure indicates that Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozpur, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and

Sangrur were male out migrating districts of Punjab in 1981. Among them Hoshiarpur emerged as the highest male out-migrating district in 1981. Proportion of out-migrants in case of Ferozpur is low. Among the male in-migrating districts of Punjab Kapurthala emerged as number one. The 4.5 percent of its net-migrants to total population of Kapurthala indicates the attractiveness of Kapurthala among the migrants.

In case of female Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar, Sangrur and Bathinda were the out-migrating district. Again for female also Hoshiarpur emerged as the number one out-migrating district. Its proportion to total population accounts for 3.6 percent in 1981. Ferozpur, which was the out-migrating district for male, was in-migrating district for female. But its proportion to total population was 0.1 percent, which was very less. Other in-migrating districts for female were Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Patiala and Faridkot. In case of female also Kapurthala emerged as number one in - migrating district with 9.1 percent of net-migrants to its population.

In-migration to Contiguous Districts in 1991

Now, in this section we are going to discuss about the in-migration and out-migration from and to contiguous

Table 4.9

Net Migrants of each District and their Proportion to
Total Population by Sex, Punjab 1981

Name of the districts	Male			Per cent of net migrants to total population
	Imigrants	Outmigrants	Net Migrants	
Gurdaspur	15343	28915	-13572	1.7
Amritsar	25786	56197	-3041	2.6
Ferozpur	32594	56197	-677	0.1
Ludhiana	69041	33271	+25070	2.5
Jalandhar	51541	51747	-206	0.02
Kapurthala	27836	149451	+12891	4.5
Hoshiarpur	23235	46320	-23085	3.5
Rupnagar	248687	18100	+6587	1.7
Patiala	50996	29392	+21604	2.5
Sangrur	28677	38879	-10202	1.3
Bathinda	34852	25550	+9302	1.3
Faridkot	37118	34419	+2699	0.3

Table 4.9 Contd.

Name of the Districts	Female		Net Migrants	Per cent of net migrants to total population
	Imigrants	Outmigrants		
Gurdaspur	53433	62669	-9236	1.3
Amritsar	72338	101646	-29308	2.8
Firozpur	79870	79075	+795	0.1
Ludhiana	140909	115682	+25227	3.0
Jalandhar	120671	122287	-1616	0.2
Kapurthala	67730	44163	+23567	9.1
Hoshiarpur	68570	90022	-21452	3.6
Rupnagar	41196	44369	-3173	0.9
Patiala	98332	84924	+13408	1.8
Sangrur	100600	118856	-18256	2.8
Bathinda	97390	98147	-757	0.1
Faridkot	125609	111876	+13733	2.0

Sources: Census of India (1981) Series - 17, Migration Table Punjab (Part V-A&B)

(2) Census of India (1981) Series - 1 India, Part II - A (i) General Population Tables.

districts in 1991.

Table 4.10 showing the male in-migration to each districts from their contiguous districts in 1991 indicates basically the same pattern with slight changes over 1981 census. Kapurthala which had attracted the highest percentages of male in-migrants from its contiguous districts in 1981 (table 4.3) continued with second largest male in-migrants from its contiguous districts in 1991 also. In 1991 all the districts had accounted for more than 60 percent of male in-migrants from their contiguous districts. But the proportion in 1991, some what declined in comparison to 1981.

The male migrants to rural areas from contiguous districts is greater than that to urban areas. Male migrants to both rural and urban areas of the districts from the contiguous districts in 1991 had declined except for some districts in comparison to the figures of 1981.

In 1981 Kapurthala and Sangrur had received more than 90 percent of the male in-migrants in rural areas from their contiguous districts, but in 1991 only Sangrur had received more than 90 percent of the male in-migrants in rural areas from its contiguous districts.

In case of urban male in-migrants from contiguous

Table 4.10
Percentage of Male In-Migrants from Contiguous Districts to each District of Punjab by
Rural / Urban Nature of Place of Enumeration. 1991

Districts	Contiguous districts	Total	Rural	Urban
Gurdaspur	Amritsar, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	79.6	76.9	82.7
Amritsar	Gurdaspur, Firozpur, Jalandhar Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	86.6	82.1	81.6
Firozpur	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Faridabad	80.7	87.0	71.8
Ludhiana	Firozpur, Jalandhar, Rupnagar, Patiala, Sangrur, Faridkot	62.4	68.7	67.2
Jalandhar	Firozpur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	62.0	73.4	56.0
Kapurthala	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozpur, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur	86.3	88.2	84.2
Hoshiarpur	Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Rupnagar	69.2	72.4	63.7
Rupnagar	Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Patiala	67.8	74.1	64.8
Patiala	Ludhiana, Rupnagar, Sangrur	63.1	66.3	61.3
Sangrur	Ludhiana, Patiala, Bethinda, Faridkot	87.1	90.4	84.0
Bathinda	Firozpur, Sangrur, Faridkot	73.0	79.6	67.6
Faridkot	Firozpur, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Bathinda	76.6	81.0	72.3

Source: Census of India (1991) Migration Tables Punjab, Registrar General of India.

districts to each district in 1991, it has a declining pattern for majority of districts.

The table 4.11 shows the same thing in 1991 that table 12 shows for 1981. It is for female in-migrants from contiguous districts to each district in 1991.

This table depicts more or less the same picture as that in table 4.4 of 1981. But one striking feature here is that the female in-migrants to Ludhiana from its contiguous districts which had 81 percent in 1981 declined to almost half (43 percent) in 1991 for the total in-migrants. While for rural area it increased to 90 percent in 1991 from 74 percent in 1981 from its contiguous districts.

In case of female in-migrants from contiguous districts, the proportion had declined when we compare this figure with that of 1981 except for two or three districts where this proportion had increased in comparison to 1981 figure. In 1991 except Jalandhar and Rupnagar all other districts had more than 85 percent of the rural female in-migration from contiguous districts alone.

The urban areas too receive more migrants from contiguous districts though the proportion is less than that of rural areas. Here again for female in-migrants to urban areas from the contiguous districts the pattern remains same

Table 4.11
Percentage of Female In-Migrants from Contiguous Districts to each Districts of Punjab by
Rural / Urban Nature of Place of Enumeration. 1991

Districts	Contiguous districts	Total	Rural	Urban
Gurdaspur	Amritsar, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	89.6	96.2	85.3
Amritsar	Gurdaspur, Firozpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	84.0	88.0	79.3
Firozpur	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Faridabad	84.8	87.3	78.7
Ludhiana	Firozpur, Jalandhar, Rupnagar, Patiala, Sangrur, Faridkot	43.0	90.3	67.2
Jalandhar	Firozpur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur	75.0	84.2	60.2
Kapurthala	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozpur, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur	89.2	92.1	82.3
Hoshiarpur	Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Rupnagar	81.5	85.3	68.3
Rupnagar	Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Patiala	80.7	90.0	67.6
Patiala	Ludhiana, Rupnagar, Sangrur	75.8	80.7	66.9
Sangrur	Ludhiana, Patiala, Bathinda, Faridkot	92.7	95.4	88.0
Bathinda	Firozpur, Sangrur, Faridkot	86.8	91.0	74.3
Faridkot	Firozpur, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Bathinda	87.7	91.5	78.6

Source: Census of India (1991) Migration Tables, Punjab RGI, New Delhi.

Table 4.12

**Percentage of Total Male In-Migrants to each District from
other Districts of Punjab, 1991**

District of Enumeration

Distt. of birth	Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Firozpur	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Kapurthala	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar	Patiala	Sangrur	Bathinda	Faridkot
Gurdaspur		46.7	3.4	6.7	10.5	6.5	14.6	8.4	4.5	1.2	2.6	2.1
Amritsar	48.9		27.6	13.5	17.2	22.6	12.5	8.7	9.1	3.2	5.5	12.4
Firozpur	3.4	8.3		5.3	6.3	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.7	1.7	8.3	37.5
Ludhiana	4.1	6.0	6.4		10.2	5.1	7.0	18.6	21.1	27.2	5.9	12.2
Jalandhar	9.5	11.4	6.5	19.5		36.2	39.1	9.7	5.3	2.5	2.6	3.1
Kapurthala	2.0	4.0	2.9	2.9	16.3		7.8	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.9
Hoshiarpur	19.2	11.2	3.7	11.6	29.2	15.1		15.7	3.5	1.6	2.2	1.6
Rupnagar	3.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	1.9	1.4	7.7		14.0	1.4	1.4	0.6
Patiala	3.1	3.4	3.1	11.2	2.8	2.4	3.3	23.8		25.7	5.6	2.1
Sangrur	1.7	1.5	1.8	11.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	4.2	28.5		29.7	5.0
Bathinda	1.5	1.3	6.4	2.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.3	6.0	27.9		21.9
Faridkot	2.3	3.3	37.3	7.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	6.3	35.0	

Source : Census of India (1991) Migration Tables, Punjab.

in 1991 as that of 1981 with a little increase or decrease in some districts.

The reason for these types of behavior of male and female in migration from their contiguous districts has already been mentioned earlier.

Table 4.12 and 4.13 presents the matrix of total male and female lifetime in-migrants to each district from other district of Punjab in 1991, which indicates the proportion of male and female inter-districts in-migrants to each district apart from contiguous district of Punjab. Those districts were not contiguous to other districts, their contribution of male and female immigrants were proportionately very small. But when we compare these tables with that of 1981, the proportion of male and female in-migrants to other district had increased a little. While the share of male and female in-migrants from contiguous districts to each district had declined in comparison to 1981.

In 1991 also male in-migrants from other districts to Ludhiana #came distributedly. While to Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Firozpur, Jalandhar Faridkot and Hoshiarpur, a substantial proportion of male in-migrants were from only one or two districts in 1991. The same pattern has been observed for the female in-migrants to each district in 1991. Some

Table 4.13

**Percentage of Total Female In-Migrants to each District from
other Districts of Punjab-1991**

District of Enumeration

Distt. of birth	Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Firozpur	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Kapurthala	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar	Patiala	Sangrur	Bathinda	Faridkot
Gurdaspur		50.8	1.9	3.3	5.5	5.1	12.7	3.8	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
Amritsar	62.5		17.4	8.8	11.3	11.5	6.2	5.5	5.4	1.9	2.3	5.9
Firozpur	1.2	11.5		4.6	4.2	4.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.2	6.3	32.2
Ludhiana	3.4	5.7	7.7		11.2	5.1	6.2	26.3	23.6	24.5	3.6	16.3
Jalandhar	7.8	12.3	4.7	16.9		52.0	51.1	6.8	3.6	1.4	1.1	2.0
Kapurthala	4.2	4.6	2.9	2.1	23.7		11.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
Hoshiarpur	15.1	4.8	1.3	6.1	35.9	16.2		10.6	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rupnagar	0.8	0.9	0.6	9.9	1.6	0.8	6.3		20.0	0.8	0.4	0.3
Patiala	1.7	2.9	1.7	16.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	37.0		27.6	4.0	1.4
Sangrur	1.1	1.5	1.3	18.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	3.2	32.2		39.2	7.1
Bathinda	0.5	1.0	7.9	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.9	4.9	33.8		32.1
Faridkot	1.2	3.5	52.1	11.5	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	6.8	40.8	

Source : Census of India (1991) Migration Tables, Punjab

districts had attracted large proportion of female in-migrants from one or two districts only. While many other districts had attracted not in substantial proportion but in small proportion from every districts.

The reason besides, as it was already discussed could also be attributed to the better transportation and availability of housing facilities that the contiguous districts have among themselves in comparison to the far off districts. Which in turn determines the access of the people to the various places and facilities to return to their home district easily.

In India, almost 50 percent of the net domestic product still comes from agriculture and allied activities in contrast to only around 10 percent from organised industry. It is, therefore, believed that a large part of internal migration due to economic reasons will be governed by levels of agricultural productivity in different regions of the country, as also by the rate of growth of agricultural production. Regions with high agricultural productivity are likely to offer higher agricultural wages and may, therefore, attract a larger number of migrants. Regions with in which agricultural productivity is improving and the rate of growth of output is high are also likely to attract larger numbers of migrants because of economic reasons.

Table 4.14
Percentage of Total Male Out-Migrants from each District to
other Districts of Punjab-1991

Distt.of birth	District of Enumeration											
	Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Firozpur	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Kapurthala	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar	Patiala	Sangrur	Bathinda	Faridkot
Gurdaspur		28.6	2.8	16.2	16.4	4.8	11.7	7.8	6.5	1.0	2.1	2.0
Amritsar	12.0		13.3	19.2	15.9	9.9	5.9	4.7	7.7	1.5	2.6	6.9
Firozpur	1.7	6.0		14.9	11.5	5.1	2.4	2.5	4.7	1.6	7.9	41.3
Ludhiana	1.4	3.0	4.3		13.3	3.1	4.6	14.1	25.0	17.7	3.9	9.4
Jalandhar	2.7	4.8	3.6	32.2		18.4	21.6	6.2	5.3	1.4	1.4	2.0
Kapurthala	1.6	4.8	4.6	13.7	50.1		12.3	2.9	5.9	1.2	1.0	1.6
Hoshiarpur	6.3	5.4	2.4	22.0	36.0	8.8		11.4	4.0	1.0	1.4	1.2
Rupnagar	3.0	2.7	0.8	32.1	5.4	1.9	11.3		37.3	2.0	2.1	1.1
Patiala	1.4	2.3	2.7	29.6	4.9	2.0	2.9	24.2		22.5	5.0	2.2
Sangrur	0.6	0.8	1.3	25.2	2.4	0.9	1.0	3.6	37.6		21.9	4.3
Bathinda	0.9	1.2	7.3	8.3	2.0	0.8	1.2	5.6	12.3	31.2		28.9
Faridkot	1.0	2.0	30.5	18.5	4.4	1.6	2.0	2.1	4.0	5.1	28.5	

Source : Census of India (1991) Migration Tables, Punjab.

Again the districts in which large and medium - sized industries have been established as a result of developmental processes during the past three decades are likely to continue to attract migrants in larger numbers than other districts.

The districts which are comparatively back ward and have little transport and communication linkages with other districts are likely to have a higher intra-district turnover. In contrast, districts with highly improved transportation facilities and in the "green revolution" or industrial belts, are likely to have a higher inter-district migration (Premi 1983 : 370).

These could be the probable reasons in case of the inter-district migration in Punjab which attracts substantial proportion of in-migrants from the contiguous districts to those district which have possess all of the reasons described above.

Out-migration to Other Districts in 1991

Table 4.14 shows the same thing for 1991 which the table 4.7 had showed for 1981.

This matrix table for male out-migrant from each district to other districts showed that male out migrants from Amritsar to its contiguous district accounted the least

57 percent while this proportion for Amritsar in 1981 also had the least among all other districts. All the districts in 1991 had more than half of their male out-migrants to contiguous districts like 1981. The rest male out-migrants were migrated to other district. But the proportion of out-migrants to other districts were very less.

Here the hypothesis proved that, more in and out-migration from and to contiguous districts of Punjab.

In 1991, male out-migrants from each district to other districts had been distributed in small proportion for most of the districts. While for some other districts like Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar, Patiala, Sangrur Bathinda and Faridkot, the out migrants generally migrated to one or two districts in large proportion. Same pattern were observed in case of female out-migrants from each district to other districts in 1991, (Table 4.15). from and to contiguous districts of Punjab.

Table 4.15 shows the percent of female out-migrants from each district to other districts in 1991 indicates that only Rupnagar (93.2 percent) had the total female out-migrants more than 90 percent to its contiguous district. In 1981 four districts had more than 90 percent of female out-migrants to its contiguous district. The trend for

Table 4.15
Percentage of Total Female Out-Migrants from each District to
other Districts of Punjab,1991

Distt.of birth	District of Enumeration 1991											
	Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Firozpur	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Kapurthala	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar	Patiala	Sangrur	Bathinda	Faridkot
Gurdaspur		49.34	2.32	8.21	10.0	5.1	14.2	2.9	3.9	1.0	1.2	1.6
Amritsar	29.7		13.16	13.9	13.0	7.4	4.4	2.6	5.0	1.9	1.9	6.6
Firozpur	0.8	10.3		10.4	7.0	4.0	1.8	1.1	3.1	1.8	7.6	51.7
Ludhiana	1.4	3.2	5.23		11.5	2.9	3.9	11.2	19.4	22.2	2.7	16.2
Jalandhar	3.0	6.2	2.95	21.8		27.0	29.7	2.7	2.7	1.2	0.7	1.9
Kapurthala	4.0	5.8	4.5	7.0	55.2		16.6	1.4	2.4	0.9	0.4	1.5
Hoshiarpur	8.8	3.7	1.21	11.8	50.6	12.7		6.3	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.9
Rupnagar	0.7	1.1	0.9	35.4	3.5	0.9	8.3		34.3	1.5	0.7	0.7
Patiala	0.9	2.11	1.53	29.5	3.2	1.5	1.7	20.7		32.8	3.9	1.9
Sangrur	0.5	0.6	0.96	27.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	28.2		31.0	7.5
Bathinda	0.3	0.7	6.83	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.1	5.2	39.3		41.0
Faridkot	0.5	2.0	36.67	17.0	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.5	6.4	31.7	

Source : Census of India (1991) Migration Tables, Punjab.

female out-migrants to the contiguous district declined in 1991 except two or three districts where these percentages had increased in 1991. In 1991, the percent share of female out - migrants to every district had declined in comparison to 1981. For example the percent of female out-migrants from Gurdaspur to Amritsar had declined from 58.8 percent in 1981 to 49.3 in 1991. Similarly, the female out-migrants from Amritsar to Gurdaspur had declined from 3.3 percent in 1981 to 29.7 percent in 1991. These types of trends observed for some other district also in 1991. This was probably due to the development of other districts in 1991 in comparison to 1981, who attract the migrants in 1991 toward them.

Net Migrants in 1991

Table 4.16 presents the absolute figure of inter-district net male and female migrants as well as their proportion to total population in 1991. The table indicates Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozpur, Hoshiarpur, Sangrur and Faridkot were the male out-migrating districts of Punjab in 1991. In 1981 Jalandhar was the male - out-migrating district but in 1991 it was an in-migrating district. Amritsar emerged as the highest male out-migrating district in 1991. While in 1981 it was Hoshiarpur who ranks first among the male out-migrating districts. About 3 percent of Amritsar's net migrants to total population in 1991.

Table 4.16

**Net Migrants of each District and their Proportion to
Total Population by Sex, Punjab 1991**

Name of the districts	Male			Percentage of net migrants to total population
	Imigrants	Outmigrants	Net Migrants	
Gurdaspur	16120	38960	-22840	2.4
Amritsar	23810	65640	-41830	3.1
Firozpur	31580	33150	-1570	0.2
Ludhiana	93130	47370	+45760	3.5
Jalandhar	60850	56350	+4500	0.4
Kapurthala	28700	19830	+8870	2.6
Hoshiarpur	31060	49480	-18420	2.5
Rupnagar	35990	21180	+14810	3.1
Patiala	56120	35360	+20760	2.0
Sangrur	30880	42500	-11620	1.3
Bathinda	31350	27660	+3690	0.4
Faridkot	36490	38600	-2110	0.2

Contd.

Contd.

Name of the districts	Female			Percentage of net migrants to total population
	Imigrants	Outmigrants	Net Migrants	
Gurdaspur	66490	89190	-22700	2.7
Amritsar	86490	139740	-53250	4.5
Ferozpur	105490	97090	+8400	1.1
Ludhiana	220290	156930	+63360	5.6
Jalandhar	160000	171330	-11330	1.1
Kapurthala	89040	68630	+20410	6.7
Hoshiarpur	99400	113600	-14200	2.0
Rupnagar	67010	61480	+5530	1.3
Patiala	129097	119730	+9367	1.0
Sangrur	142160	147680	-5520	0.7
Bathinda	116650	122190	-5540	0.7
Faridkot	155710	150050	+5660	0.7

Source

- (1) Census of India (1991) Migration Tables, Punjab
(2) Census of India (1991) Series -20, Punjab Provisional Population Totals
Paper I of 1991, RGI, New Delhi.

Among the male in-migrating district in 1991, were Ludhiana with 3.5 percent of net migrants to its total population emerged as number one in-migrating district, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Rupnagar, Patiala and Bathinda were the other male in-migrating district in 1991. In 1981 Kapurthala was the male in-migrating district in terms of total population, while in absolute number it was Ludhiana. But, in 1991 Ludhiana emerged male in-migrating district both in terms of percent to total population as well as in absolute number.

This is probably may be due to the fact that Ludhiana developed both as industrially as well as agriculturally and most of the business centers started in Ludhiana which attracted, most of the migrants towards them from other districts as well as from other states.

Among female, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Rupnagar, Patiala and Faridkot were the in-migrating districts in 1991. The pattern for female in-migrating districts in 1991 was almost similar to that of 1981 with only one district Rupnagar added to the list of 1981. In 1991 also Kapurthala emerged as number one female in-migrating district in terms of proportion to total population. But in absolute number Ludhiana was the net gaining district among females.

When we have a glance at table 4.16, we observed that

the pattern for female out-migrating district in 1991 was same as of 1981. In 1981 7 districts were female out-migrating district while in 1991 only six districts were out-migrating. Amritsar emerged as net out-migrating district in 1991 in terms of proportion with 4.5 percent to its population as well as interms of absolute number. While Sangrur and Bathinda were the least out-migrating district among female in 1991. The proportion of next migrants to its population in 1991 declined among female out-migrating district in comparison to 1981.

Gaining and Losing Districts

Total 4.17 presents a classification of the gaining and losing districts of Punjab on the basis of net life time inter-district migration of males and females as of 1981 and 1991 respectively. The analysis is presented in each of the four migration streams - rural to rural, rural -to -urban, urban- to- rural and urban - to urban

In order to focus on real differences in immigration and out-migration in different streams, only those districts have been listed in table 19, where the net differences were larger then the quantities mentioned in column 1.

The pattern of gaining or losing districts was very similar between 1981 and 1991 for both males and females

Table 4.17
Classification of Gaining and Losing Districts on the Basis of Net Interdistrict
Lifetime Migrants by Sex and Migration Stream, Punjab, 1981 and 1991

Migration Stream	Gaining Districts			
	Males		Females	
	1981	1991	1981	1991
Total Difference greater than 8000	Ludhiana, Patiala, Kapurthala, Bathinda	Ludhiana, Patiala Rupnagar Kapurthala	Ludhiana, Kapurthala Patiala, Faridkot	Ludhiana, Kapurthala Patiala, Firozpur
Rural to Rural				
Difference greater than 4000 in 1981 and 6000 in 1991	Patiala Kapurthala Firozpur	Patiala	Kapurthala Faridkot Patiala, Ludhiana Firozpur	Kapurthala Firozpur Faridkot Patiala
Rural to Urban				
Difference greater than 4000 in 1981 and 5000 in 1991	Ludhiana Patiala Kapurthala	Ludhiana Patiala Rupnagar	Ludhiana Ludhiana Patiala Faridkot	Ludhiana Ludhiana
Urban to Rural				
Difference greater than 2000 in both 1981 and 1991	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur	Hoshiarpur Firozpur
Urban to Urban				
Difference greater than 2000 in 1981 and 4000 in 1991	Ludhiana Rupnagar Bathinda	Ludhiana Patiala Rupnagar	Ludhiana Rupnagar Bathinda Kapurthala	Rupnagar Ludhiana

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Table 4.17
Classification of Gaining and Losing Districts on the Basis of Net Interdistrict
Lifetime Migrants by Sex and Migration Stream, Punjab, 1981 and 1991

Migration Stream	Losing Districts			
	Males		Females	
	1981	1991	1981	1991
Total Difference greater than 8000	Amritsar, Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur, Sangrur	Amritsar, Gurdaspur Hoshiarpur, Sangrur	Amritsar, Hoshiarpur Sangrur, Gurdaspur	Amritsar, Gurdaspur Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar
Rural to Rural				
Difference greater than 4000 in 1981 and 6000 in 1991	Amritsar	Amritsar	Amritsar Rupnagar Bathinda Sangrur	Amritsar
Rural to Urban				
Difference greater than 4000 in 1981 and 5000 in 1991	Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Sangrur	Gurdaspur Hoshiarpur Amritsar	Bathinda Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur	Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur
Urban to Rural				
Difference greater than 2000 in both 1981 and 1991	Amritsar	Amritsar	Amritsar Ludhiana	Amritsar Ludhiana
Urban to Urban				
Difference greater than 2000 in 1981 and 4000 in 1991	Amritsar Hoshiarpur Firozpur Gurdaspur	Amritsar Gurdaspur Hoshiarpur Sangrur Firozpur	Hoshiarpur Amritsar Firozpur	Amritsar Jalandhar Gurdaspur Hoshiarpur Firozpur

Sources :- Census of India (1971) Series - 17 Migration Table Punjab Part II-D.
(2) Census of India (1981) Series-17 Migration Tables Punjab Part V-A&B
(3) Census of India (1991) Migration Tables Punjab.

except change in one district for both sexes.

For male migrants in the east and Ludhiana in the centre emerged as two individual net in-migrating districts. Besides them, Kapurthala and Bathinda in 1981; and Kapurthala and Rupnagar in 1991 formed the third cluster of in-migrating districts of Punjab.

Rupnagar and Faridkot in 1981 and Jalandhar and Bathinda in 1991 also the in-migrating districts but the net in-migration in these districts was low.

The losing districts were generally in north of Punjab except Sangrur which was situated in the south. The number of losing districts in 1991 also remained same. One interesting point we note from the table 4.17 is that in 1981 as well as in 1991 the losing districts are same.

Jalandhar and Faridkot in 1981 and Firozpur and Faridkot in 1991 also the net out-migrating districts discussed above.

As regards females, the gaining districts in Punjab were Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Patiala and Faridkot in 1981, and Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Patiala and Firozpur in 1991. Beside these districts, Firozpur in 1981 and Rupnagar and Faridkot in 1991 were also the gaining districts. While for gaining districts in case of females both in 1981 and 1991 all were

same except Faridkot in 1981 and FirozPur in 1991 added to the existing list of three.

The pattern of losing districts with respect to female migrants was similar between 1981 and 1991, except that one district Sangrur in 1981 and Jalandhar in 1991 was added to the existing list of Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Hoshiarpur. Jalandhar, Rupnagar and Bathinda in 1991 were also the female out-migrating districts of Punjab, but the net out-migration in these districts are very low in comparison to other districts discussed above.

The pattern of net in and out migration in different migration streams was also quite similar with few variations. For example, Ludhiana gained very substantially through inter-district rural-to-urban and urban -to-urban migration but lost population to movements towards its rural areas. Patiala was a gaining district with respect to rural to rural and rural to urban migration both in 1981 and 1991. While it was losing district in urban to rural and urban to urban migration streams in both 1981 and 1991 censuses.

The reasons behind these gaining districts in terms of net in-migration in Punjab had already been discussed above, which attracts substantial proportion of in-migrants to it.

Table 4.18
Sex -Ratio of Inter-District In-Migrants to each District from other Districts and
Out-Migrants from each Districts to other Districts in Punjab, 1981-91

	In-migrants		Out-migrants	
	1981	1991	1981	1991
Gurdaspur	3482	4124	2167	2289
Amritsar	2805	3632	1808	2128
Ferozpur	2450	3340	2376	2928
Ludhiana	2041	2365	2630	3312
Jalandhar	2341	2629	2363	3040
Kapurthala	2433	3102	2955	3461
Hosiarpur	2951	3200	1943	2295
Rupnagar	1668	1862	2451	3544
Patiala	1928	2300	2889	3386
Sangrur	3508	4603	3057	3474
Bathinda	2794	3721	3841	4417
Faridkot	3384	4267	3250	3887

Note - Sex - ratio is defined as number of females per 1000 males.

Sources :- (1) Census of India (1981) Series-17 Migration Tables Punjab Part V-A&B
 (2) Census of India (1991) Migration Tables Punjab.

Sex-Selection among In-migrants and Out-migrants in 1981-91

Table 4.18 shows the sex-ratio of inter-district life time migrants for 1981 and 1991.

Among the in-migrants Sangrur district had experienced more female than the male in-migrants from other districts. It had sex-ratio of 3508 in 1981 and 4603 in 1991, followed by Gurdaspur 3482 in 1981 and 4124 in 1991, Faridkot 3384 in 1981 and 4267 in 1991 and Hoshiarpur with 29151 in 1981 and 3200 in 1991.

This could be due to the fact that in the inter-district level female migration generally takes place in large proportion due to marriage and employment while more male migration takes place in the inter-state. level. Here our hypothesis proved that there is more male domination in long distance while female domination in short distance migration. Rupnagar and Patiala had low sex-ratio both in 1981 as well as in 1991.

Districts such as Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozpur, Sangrur, Bathinda and Faridkot had significant increase in the sex-ratio in 1991. Sangrur district, which had sex-ratio 35078 in 1981 increased to 4603 in 1991 for in-migrants.

The sex-ratio for inter-district lifetime out-migrants for Bathinda was highest with 3841 in 1981. The sex - ratio

of out-migrants from Amritsar to other districts was lowest with 1808 females per 1000 males in 1981. While in 1981, the ex-ratio for out-migrants to other districts had increased substantially. In 1991 the sex-ratio for out-migrants to other districts also highest in Bathinda, with 4417 females per 1000 males. The high female in-migration and out-migration between the districts of Punjab both in 1981 and 1991 can be largely be attributed to marriage migration between the districts and partly may be due to female labour migration in Punjab as the state is highly agriculturally developed one.

The volume of inter-district lifetime migrants increased with the passage of time. In the inter-district migration, male migrants to male population is lower than their female counter parts in every district of Punjab both in 1981 and 1991. In case of both male and female in-migrants the urban areas had little edge over their rural areas in respect of the proportion of migrants. The male in-migrants to rural and urban areas in the inter-district migration had experienced a decline over 1981. In contrast, the female migrants proportion in both urban and rural areas to their respective population had experienced an increase over 1981, indicating mobility of females in both rural and urban areas of Punjab increased in 1991.

Generally, all districts had experienced more than half of their in-migrants from contiguous district. The male migrants to rural areas from contiguous districts is greater than to urban areas. Kapurthala, Sangrur and Gurdaspur districts had attracted higher proportion of in-migrants to them. The urban areas of the districts though received comparatively less proportion, it is still high enough to dominate the pattern.

The female in-migrants from the contiguous districts of each district, the proportion is more than that of male in-migrants. Apart from contiguous districts other districts contributed very small proportion of male and female life time inter-district in-migrants.

The pattern of out-migrants from each districts to other districts was almost similar to the pattern of in-migrants to each district. Some districts had experienced that out-migrants distributed to all districts with equal amounts with little variation. While in case of some other districts, a substantial proportion of out-migrants migrated only to one district or two. This is probably due to the peculiar quality of the districts which attracted migrants in terms of transportation industrial or agricultural development.

In terms of net migrants, Ludhiana Kapurthala, Rupnagar, Patiala, Bathinda and Faridkot were the male in-migrating districts while Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozpur Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur were the male out-migrating districts in 1981. But, the intensity of in-migration or out-migration was more in Kapurthala and Hoshiarpur respectively for males.

In case of females, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Patiala and Faridkot were the in-migrating districts in 1981. While the rest were out-migrating districts. Kapurthala emerged as number one in-migrating districts for females while Hoshiarpur ranked first as female out-migrating districts in terms of their proportion to total population in 1981. Similar pattern was observed in 1991 also with one or two changes in the in-migrating or out-migrating districts, for both males and females.

In 1991 the pattern of in-migration to each district from continuous districts indicates basically the same thing with slight changes over 1981.

The pattern of gaining or losing districts are very similar between 1981 and 1991 for both sex, except change in one district. For male Patiala and Ludhiana emerged as two net in migrating districts in 1981 while Kapurthala and Rupnagar in 1991 formed the in-migrating districts.

It is noteworthy that in 1981 as well as in 1991 the losing districts are same for males. In case of females the gaining districts in 1981 and 1991 are same except are change. The same happens in case of losing districts.

The pattern of net in-and out-migration in different migration streams are also quite similar with few variation. Ludhiana gained very substantially through inter-district rural - to - urban and urban- to - urban migration but lost population in movements towards its rural areas.

Sex - ratio among in-migrants were observed highest in Sangrur in 1981 and 1991. While lowest in Rupnagar for both time period. Among out-migrants, sex-ratio were observed highest in Bathinda for both time period in the inter-district migration.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The main objectives of this study were to analyse the pattern of internal migration at the state level and its reasons in the different streams, the direction of migration in case of inter-district migration, as well as immigration from abroad. It also examines the proportionate share of migrants and non-migrants with respect to occupation. In conclusion efforts is made to summarise the major findings of the study in different chapters and to highlight the policy implications.

The study area Punjab was chosen as it had a high rate of migration at the time of partition of the country in 1947. Punjab, had substantial alround development over the past four decades. This was particularly so in agriculture. The migrants generally, came into Punjab from North-Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. These facts make Punjab very interesting field of study from migration view point to understand the pattern and processes in Punjab.

In order to present a comparative analysis, 1971,1981 as well as 1991 censuses were taken for the study. The study becomes significant as the 1991 migration data for Punjab have not yet been published. A thorough survey of literature

of the existing research in this area was done and has been presented in Ist Chapter.

Since the objective of the study is to understand the pattern, suitable techniques are used to bring out aims of the study discussed in Chapter 1.

The study has included 28 states and Union Territories of India in 1971, 30 in 1981 and 31 in 1991 for the inter state migration analysis. It included 12 districts in 1981 and 1991 for its district level analysis.

However, since the magnitude of migration Punjab and most of the states is very negligible, only selected states were presented and analysed in order to keep the tables as clear as possible. The study was carried out for 1971, 1981 and 1991 with Rural/Urban nature of place of enumeration, place of birth and place of last residence where its is applicable.

The study reveals that the proportion of male migrants to their population had increased in 1981 while it decreased in 1991, but the proportion of female migrants to their population had increased over the study period. Proportion of immigrants also declined throughout the decades, because of ageing process and higher mortality rate among the aged immigrants. It is found that in both rural and urban place

of enumeration, higher proportion of female migrants were enumerated than male migrants. It is the characteristic features of India where, in case of females, marriage and associational migration are predominant.

With regard to distance most of the male and female migration took place within the state in all censuses in which little less than half of male and more than half of female migration took place within the district alone.

Our analysis reveals that there was decline in the rural ward migration from short distance to long distance, while urbanward migration increased with distance. Again rural-to-rural migration found to be the most dominant stream but its importance declined over time. While urban-to-urban migration increased after every census.

As migration distance increases Sex-ratio improves sharply in favour male migrants in all four migration streams. Similarly with increase in the distance proportional share of migrants in the current and inter sensual period to lifetime migrants also increases. It is note worthy that there is a direct relationship between the migration distance and the proportional share of migrants but the proportion of migrants declines in every census from the previous one. Among immigrants the proportion of males

and females in the current as well as in intercensal streams is very low.

The volume of inter-state in-migration is very negligible contributing only a small proportion of male and female to total migration in Punjab in all three censuses. The study reveals that out of 30 states and Union territories only Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi contributed considerable male and female inter state migrants to Punjab. The study hypothesis with regards to immigration from contiguous states is thus proved. The volume of inter-state lifetime in-migrants also increased in every census.

The male migrants to Punjab over time in current as well as in intercensal streams from contiguous states and from some other states had registered declining trend during 1971-91. The urban-to-urban streams took an edge over rural-to-urban stream in inter -state migration except the case of a few states.

In interstate migration high sex-ratio was observed in rural areas of Punjab in comparison to urban sex-ratio. the study that sex-ratio rises with duration of residence, thus males migrate to nearby states for casual work.

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) among migrate and immigrants is high in comparison to non-migrants. And WPR among urban migrants is twice that of urban non-migrants.

The study also reveals that non-migrant male workers dominate the primary sector. But in secondary and tertiary sector male migrants dominate over non-migrants. Both non-migrants and migrants dominated in the primary sector in the rural punjab.

The study reveals that WPR for female is substantially low both among non-migrants and migrants but in case of former its proportion is quite low.

Large proportion of female migrants, non-migrants immigrants were engaged in the tertiary sector in 1971 but its proportion declined during 1991.

The study also reveals that in intra-district stream migrants were engaged in primary sector to somewhat greater extent than inter-district and inter-state streams. As the migration distance increases, the WPR among male migrants also increases indicating the proportion belonging to working age is higher among long distance migrants.

The study reveals that surprisingly among female migrants WPR increase with distance indicating increasing importance of employment migration among females in recent

years.

In inter-state migration the analysis reveals that WPR of males from contiguous states of Punjab is higher than those from far off states. Relatively high proportion of male migrants into Punjab was engaged in tertiary sector from almost all of the states except a few major states like Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where males dominate in the secondary sector.

The female inter - state in - migrants into Punjab dominate in general in the tertiary sector. This is probably due to the fact that the migrants migrating from the urban place of origin generally engaged in tertiary sector of the place of enumeration.

For the reasons of migration large proportion of male migrated for employment purpose and its intensity increased as the distance increased. While among female, marriage is the most significant reason for migration, its proportion declined as distance increased.

Among immigrants from Asia and other continent those who migrated for other reason accounted for more than half of the total male and female immigrants into Punjab. This is because the partition of the country was not a category under reason for migration.

As the duration of residence increases, migration due to marriage also increases. There seems to be some confusion in recording information on "reason" for migration for females, since prima facie, proportion of migrants due to marriage should decrease as the time period increases from current to intercensal and then to life time, and association migration should increase. The above pattern was also observed in the inter state migration.

The study reveals that male in-migrants to rural and urban areas in the inter-district migration streams had experienced a decline while among females its proportion increased, indicating that the mobility of female in both rural and urban areas of Punjab increased in 1991.

A substantial proportion of im-migrants came from the contiguous districts both among males and females. Generally the in-migrants to rural areas from contiguous to rural areas from contiguous districts to greater than to urban areas. Similarly, the pattern of out-migrants from each districts to other districts was almost similar to the pattern of in-migrants to the district.

The inter-district analysis reveals that in respect of males, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, RupNagar, Patiala, Bathinda and Faridkot were net in-migrating districts while Gurdaspur,

Amritsar, Ferozpur, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Sargrur were net out-migrating districts. In case of females, Ferozpur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Patiala and Faridkot were net in-migrating districts. While the rest were net out-migrating districts. Similar patter was also observed in 1991.

The pattern of gaining and losing districts are also similar between two censuses. For male Patiala and Ludhiana emerged as two net in-migrating districts in 1981. While in 1991 it was Kapurthala and Rupnagar as in-migrating districts.

The study reveals that the losing districts were similar for male migrants in both censuses. Among females the gaining districts were same for both period. The patter of net in-migration and out-migration in different migration streams are also quite similar with few variation. Ludhiana gained very substantially through inter-districts rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban migration but lost population in movements towards its rural areas. Generally the sex-ratio was quite high among in-migrants and out-migrants.

It was hypothesised in the study that a large proportion of both male and female migration would be from bordering districts. This was found to hold true. Females migrated in substantially greater proportion from (or to) the neighboring districts than males, supporting the view

that female migration is mostly short distance migration.

Combining the inter-district and inter-state migration pattern with reasons for migration, one can safely conclude that male migration to urban destinations was largely for employment. These destination attracted migrants from longer distances besides those from the neighbouring districts.

The incidence of migration and factors associated with migration could be understood more carefully and clearly when the analysis is carried out with various levels and indicators of economic development of each districts. Nevertheless, it becomes an independent work in itself and has not been considered within the scope of the present study. Hence, the analysis is restricted to the pattern, changes between current and and inter-censal and inter-decadal, between various types of migration and between states and districts in Punjab. The reasons for migration and occupational characteristics have also been examined.

As for as inter-state migration is concerned, since most of the migration took place from Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, detailed analysis for all districts of these states would throw more light on the inter-state migration between these states.

Low level of agricultural productivity lack of capital, backward technology and mass unemployment and under employment with rapid growth of population in rural areas force many of them to migrate to the cities and urban areas for better livelihood.

To regulate the flow of migrants and to prevent excessive population concentration in the metropolitan cities it is necessary to provide these populations with decent living facilities and job opportunities which facilitate the growth in small and medium sized towns and ultimately shift the population from the metropolitan cities to these towns. The technological innovations will promote agricultural production and markets to reduce the disparities in different areas. For this it is necessary to develop improved population redistribution policies. This inturn demands the studies on internal migration to point out some areas in which such planning and policies are needed. Policy decisions for these objectives requires a detailed study of internal migration and population distribution for different period and for different areas.

APPENDIX A - 1
Percentage Share of each State in the Total Life-time In-migration to Punjab by Sex and
Rural /Urban Nature of Place of Enumeration, 1971-81 & 1991

States/Union Territories	Sex	Total			Rural			Urban		
		1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
	F	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
2. Assam	M	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
	F	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
3. Bihar	M	1.5	9.5	13.9	1.2	12.6	12.5	1.6	7.8	14.8
	F	1.1	2.3	3.8	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.3	2.8	5.0
4. Gujarat	M	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
5. Haryana	M	21.6	18.4	14.9	26.8	22.7	16.7	18.9	16.0	14.2
	F	39.0	37.3	34.2	45.6	45.2	43.1	30.0	28.9	24.6
6. Himachal	M	16.4	12.2	11.2	13.3	9.8	9.0	18.1	13.5	12.8
	F	14.6	13.4	12.7	15.7	15.3	14.2	13.1	11.2	11.0
7. J & K	M	3.7	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.4	4.0	2.5	2.1
	F	5.0	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.0	5.4	4.1	3.7

Contd.

States/Union Territories	Sex	Total			Rural			Urban		
		1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
8. Kerala	M	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
	F	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6
9. Madhya Pradesh	M	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	3.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
	F	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6
10. Maharashtra	M	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3
	F	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3
11. Manipur	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. Meghalaya	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Karnataka	M	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	F	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
14. Nagaland	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Orissa	M	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6
	F	3.2	0.3	0.4	5.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
16. Rajasthan	M	10.7	8.9	7.5	17.3	12.3	9.2	7.1	7.0	6.6
	F	9.3	11.9	11.4	9.1	13.9	14.0	9.5	9.5	8.6
States/Union	Sex	Total			Rural			Urban		

Contd.

States/Union Territories	Sex	Total			Rural			Urban		
		1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
17. Tamil Nadu	M	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	F	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
18. Tripura	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Uttar Pradesh	M	34.3	35.5	35.3	25.2	26.7	22.0	39.2	40.6	44.2
	F	15.1	16.2	17.6	9.5	9.9	10.2	22.8	23.9	25.6
20. West Bengal	M	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.6
	F	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
21. A & N Island	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Arunachal Pradesh	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Chandigarh	M	1.4	2.5	3.3	2.3	2.9	3.2	0.1	2.3	3.4
	F	1.7	2.9	3.5	1.9	2.4	2.9	1.4	3.4	4.3
24. D & N Haveli	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. Delhi	M	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.0	1.7	4.3	3.8	4.3
	F	4.4	5.1	4.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	7.4	8.9	7.8
26. Goa D & Diu	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Contd.

27. Lakshdweep	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28. Pondichery	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sources : (1) Census of India, (1971) series -17, Migration

Table , Punjab Part II- D

(2) Census of India, (1981) series - 17, Migration Table

Punjab (Part V A & B)

(3) Census of India, (1991) Migration Table, Punjab

R G I, New Delhi

APPENDIX A-2

**Percentage Share of Current Intercensal In-migration to Life-time
In-migration from that States and UTs to Punjab by Sex 1971, 1981,1991**

	Current						Intercensal					
	1971		1981		1991		1971		1981		1991	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Andhra Pradesh	21.5	26.9	21.2	12.5	16.5	14.5	72.5	74.0	62.9	55.8	67.4	55.6
Assam	27.5	21.5	15.7	12.4	9.5	11.1	84.3	76.0	73.4	64.3	63.3	55.5
Bihar	23.4	18.5	18.7	8.5	9.3	6.6	79.7	64.1	87.2	66.1	70.1	57.5
Gujarat	25.1	18.0	10.8	8.5	4.8	11.1	63.0	59.6	61.8	58.3	51.1	57.3
Haryana	10.8	7.1	7.8	4.2	5.4	2.6	54.2	42.1	49.4	42.1	45.0	37.5
Himachal Pradesh	14.0	9.5	9.6	5.3	6.6	3.5	59.4	44.0	52.5	39.4	44.5	37.5
J & K	21.8	11.0	19.3	8.2	13.3	5.9	59.7	45.4	57.3	42.4	52.8	43.1
Kerala	45.1	35.6	7.1	5.4	12.3	10.6	86.2	93.6	82.8	69.3	69.0	69.0
Madhya Pradesh	24.1	18.3	27.9	20.6	12.2	9.4	72.7	67.3	74.1	63.4	61.9	55.2
Maharashtra	23.4	21.5	11.6	7.8	8.4	8.1	75.2	72.5	62.9	55.2	53.0	53.7
Karnataka	29.6	21.3	21.2	16.3	17.5	13.0	77.9	83.2	74.4	67.3	64.0	64.6
Orissa	26.3	16.5	8.2	3.8	9.3	12.8	77.7	68.0	78.3	47.3	70.0	59.6
Rajasthan	26.8	14.4	15.5	7.2	11.4	4.6	68.3	55.3	60.3	48.6	51.3	41.9
Tamil Nadu	24.5	32.1	5.2	5.5	15.6	13.9	66.0	76.0	50.3	51.7	59.8	61.0
Uttar Pradesh	23.9	9.4	13.3	11.2	7.8	6.5	75.0	32.1	70.5	59.8	56.6	51.8
West Bengal	21.5	17.6	12.1	12.8	6.8	5.2	71.5	61.2	62.1	52.0	57.4	50.3
Chandigarh	21.4	13.1	10.4	8.8	7.4	4.8	80.6	71.5	77.1	68.0	58.0	52.0
Delhi	14.5	13.6	8.7	6.2	4.5	3.3	68.8	64.6	58.3	56.0	53.5	47.2
Others	18.4	38.3	16.4	7.3	11.9	7.7	93.0	80.0	63.9	47.1	59.9	47.3

Source : (1) Census of India (1971) Series - 17, Migration Tables Punjab, Part II-D
(2) Census of India (1981) Series -17 Migration Tables Punjab (Part V- A & B)
(3) Census of India (1991) Migration Tables, Punjab TGI, New Delhi

APPENDIX A-3

**Percentages of each Migration Stream to Total In-migration from each States / UTs to Punjab at the Place of Enumeration
According to Birth Place Statistics by sex, 1971, 1981 & 1991.**

State/UTs	Sex	1971				1981				1991			
		R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U
Andhra Pradesh	M	20.9	15.1	20.3	43.6	4.7	27.6	16.9	50.7	22.1	22.1	17.3	37.3
	F	6.2	18.6	27.4	48.0	6.8	33.6	15.2	44.4	34.2	18.3	55.5	30.3
Assam	M	19.4	40.8	10.2	29.6	15.5	29.4	15.3	40.1	19.3	19.3	25.0	33.9
	F	23.1	30.5	14.3	31.0	16.0	34.3	11.7	37.9	27.4	22.5	19.0	29.0
Bihar	M	12.0	16.7	42.4	28.8	36.9	11.2	36.5	15.3	27.8	6.4	43.0	20.8
	F	17.5	34.2	18.9	29.2	24.9	20.2	34.0	20.8	25.6	11.4	35.9	25.3
Gujarat	M	18.1	18.2	19.2	44.4	11.7	13.3	18.7	56.1	15.4	15.4	22.8	43.7
	F	11.9	11.9	18.9	57.3	12.0	23.3	17.9	46.7	14.4	18.7	19.5	45.5
Haryana	M	34.9	8.1	28.2	48.8	36.8	8.2	27.7	27.2	33.2	9.3	25.3	31.5
	F	60.0	7.3	15.0	17.4	56.6	8.3	14.7	20.3	56.2	9.4	12.8	21.1
Himachal Pradesh	M	23.7	4.4	41.7	24.0	24.0	5.6	45.0	25.4	24.5	5.9	41.1	27.4
	F	56.4	5.6	22.9	15.0	54.7	7.5	21.8	15.9	52.2	6.3	22.6	18.3
J & K	M	20.2	9.8	32.0	38.0	29.6	11.3	23.0	35.9	25.7	15.5	21.8	36.3
	F	42.6	11.6	16.2	29.5	41.6	13.6	13.9	30.8	37.9	16.0	13.5	31.9
Kerala	M	9.9	3.7	44.7	41.6	10.2	8.9	31.9	48.10	19.2	7.2	31.2	38.8
	F	3.4	2.6	44.1	49.8	24.3	10.3	25.6	39.8	23.7	15.6	24.0	35.2
Madhya Pradesh	M	20.7	26.3	12.5	40.5	47.0	14.2	16.4	22.7	26.8	12.8	29.2	28.6
	F	19.6	29.9	12.1	38.2	39.1	21.0	13.4	26.2	22.2	17.2	23.4	35.4
Maharashtra	M	10.9	30.1	7.8	51.2	6.3	27.7	11.7	54.1	8.0	27.1	15.0	47.0
	F	12.1	26.3	10.8	50.8	11.2	31.9	5.9	50.9	12.7	24.5	14.0	47.2

Contd.

State/UTs	Sex	1971				1981				1991			
		R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U
Karnataka	M	4.0	18.2	18.2	59.6	12.5	18.2	14.7	54.5	17.3	19.1	24.3	39.0
	F	11.0	15.7	15.7	57.5	16.2	17.9	18.5	47.3	23.1	24.6	17.3	34.0
Orissa	M	13.1	34.2	21.7	30.9	19.6	10.8	38.1	31.4	29.3	8.0	31.0	30.0
	F	87.7	8.7	1.6	1.9	23.3	24.8	26.3	25.4	30.1	14.1	28.7	25.1
Rajasthan	M	48.5	7.7	25.3	18.1	41.3	9.2	28.2	21.2	37.2	9.0	26.9	25.6
	F	48.5	7.9	21.1	22.4	53.9	9.9	16.9	19.2	54.8	9.1	14.7	20.9
Tamil Nadu	M	21.0	10.1	13.8	13.9	6.2	17.3	43.2	33.2	15.0	17.2	15.9	49.5
	F	33.4	13.0	55.0	39.6	2.9	25.7	29.2	42.1	26.5	18.9	15.7	38.1
Uttar Pradesh	M	19.8	5.6	45.6	28.9	21.5	6.0	43.4	29.0	17.9	5.7	41.8	33.3
	F	24.8	11.4	26.1	37.7	23.4	10.0	30.7	35.3	21.5	8.6	31.0	37.7
West Bengal	M	10.9	35.4	5.7	48.0	6.7	34.8	10.4	48.0	13.4	24.1	16.7	45.2
	F	17.7	37.2	4.4	40.6	9.4	47.9	4.8	37.8	15.0	34.7	8.8	40.5
Chandigarh	M	27.9	26.9	4.6	40.5	20.2	21.6	6.3	51.8	13.4	23.3	8.9	53.3
	F	41.8	22.3	5.6	30.3	23.5	22.5	6.8	47.1	20.1	22.6	7.6	49.1
Delhi	M	3.6	23.9	2.0	70.5	2.2	21.0	5.4	71.4	2.9	16.8	7.6	71.6
	F	2.7	25.8	1.0	70.4	2.3	19.6	4.8	73.1	3.0	18.1	8.3	69.6

Source : (1) Census of India (1971) Series - 17, Migration Tables Punjab, Part II-D
(2) Census of India (1981) Series -17 Migration Tables Punjab (Part V- A & B)
(3) Census of India (1991) Migration Tables, Punjab TGI, New Delhi

APPENDIX A-4

Sex-ratio of In-migrants to Punjab from other States and Union Territories, 1971-91

States/UTs	Place of Enumeration					
	Rural			Urban		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	774	1183	2083	1318	834	1481
Assam	935	1142	1598	1219	903	1008
Bihar	1591	269	4277	599	304	379
Gujarat	647	1548	1258	1184	945	1142
Haryana	3317	3459	5003	1208	1532	1936
Himachal Pradesh	2291	2754	3073	550	702	956
J & K	2828	2495	3222	1024	1404	1332
Kerala	636	882	2274	1561	395	1293
Madhya Pradesh	1181	961	1206	1068	1005	1220
Maharashtra	1231	1744	1640	1024	1192	1527
Karnataka	1545	1087	1571	1207	928	973
Orissa	1221	1116	887	573	830	2002
Rajasthan	1026	2002	2971	1013	1159	1454
Tamil Nadu	1744	997	2080	910	765	127
Uttar Pradesh	735	661	903	442	498	646
West Bengal	1752	2236	2011	1235	1182	1210
Chandigarh	1613	1469	1760	1097	1244	1381
Delhi	1362	1835	2196	1293	1957	2017
Total Inter-State	1947	1775	1846	760	847	1116

Sex Ratio defined as number of Females per 1000 males

APPENDIX A-5

Sex-ratio of Current and Intercensal In-Migrants to Punjab from other States/UTs

Sex Ratio = No. of Females per 1000 Males.

	All Duration			Current			Intercensal		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Andhra	1148	1884	1410	712	632	799	890	877	1123
Assam	1019	914	1817	1272	539	1600	1040	810	1500
Bihar	817	904	1404	638	715	1650	736	791	1233
Gujarat	854	282	393	676	128	276	688	214	323
Haryana	851	993	1155	612	777	2636	805	936	1293
Himachal Pradesh	1879	2284	3185	1247	1235	1523	1460	1946	2640
J & K	1161	1352	1627	791	747	868	860	1015	1371
Kerala	1363	1686	2346	688	717	1043	1037	1248	1915
Madhya Pradesh	1403	482	1566	1107	365	1346	1523	403	1565
Maharashtra	951	976	1205	722	719	930	881	834	1076
Karnataka	1060	1163	1510	973	787	1461	1023	1021	1530
Orissa	1110	972	1140	800	744	850	1185	880	1550
Rajasthan	1185	775	931	743	360	481	1035	468	793
Tamil Nadu	1271	1576	2154	684	715	866	1029	1272	1758
Uttar Pradesh	1150	779	1469	1510	811	1314	1326	801	1500
West Bengal	1087	544	710	428	460	592	466	463	650
Chandigarh	1171	1540	1466	958	608	1137	1001	1289	1285
Delhi	1113	1155	1314	681	980	857	988	1018	1178
Delhi	1222	1725	1892	1144	1228	1397	1147	1656	1669

Source . Same as Appendix 1.

APPENDIX A-6
Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Inter-State In-Migrants by Reasons for each Sex in
Punjab-1981

States	% of Total Migrants	MALE				
		Employment	Education	Associational	Marriage	Others
Bihar	9.0	80.5	0.7	8.5	0.3	9.9
Haryana	19.7	39.0	3.2	33.6	1.9	26.7
Himachal Pradesh	11.3	54.8	3.4	21.9	1.2	18.6
J & K	2.8	74.1	4.1	29.3	0.7	24.4
Madhya Pradesh	1.8	50.7	1.9	28.0	0.6	18.7
Maharashtra	1.2	29.1	3.6	36.8	0.4	30.0
Rajasthan	8.8	47.4	2.0	30.3	1.0	19.2
Utter Pradesh	33.5	71.7	0.9	15.8	0.5	11.0
West Bengal	1.2	34.5	3.8	33.4	0.8	27.4
Chandigarh	4.1	25.8	5.9	44.3	0.9	25.0
Delhi	3.7	32.2	4.7	34.8	1.3	27.2
Total	97.1					

Contd.

States	% of Total Migrants	FEMALE				
		Employment	Education	Associational	Marriage	Others
Bihar	2.1	12.1	1.1	40.3	35.0	11.3
Haryana	38.1	2.6	0.8	17.1	72.0	7.2
Himachal Pradesh	12.8	2.8	1.5	20.9	65.6	9.1
J & K	4.0	3.5	1.2	22.9	62.1	10.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.4	21.7	1.5	28.4	36.0	12.4
Maharashtra	1.1	3.1	1.3	32.6	43.1	19.8
Rajasthan	11.7	5.5	0.7	2.8	64.3	8.5
Utter Pradesh	15.4	11.2	1.4	38.1	38.2	10.9
West Bengal	1.6	3.3	2.1	26.7	74.6	13.1
Chandigarh	4.0	4.8	3.4	42.3	33.7	15.6
Delhi	5.4	3.6	1.8	25.9	54.4	14.2
Total	97.6					

Source . Census of India (1981) Series -17 Migration Tables Punjab (Part V- A & B)

APPENDIX A-7

**Percentage Distribution of Current Inter-State In-Migrants by Reasons for each Sex in
Punjab-1981**

States	% of Total Migrants	MALE				
		Employment	Education	Associational	Marriage	Others
Bihar	13.4	86.0	0.6	6.4	0.2	6.7
Haryana	12.2	39.8	2.2	32.3	0.6	24.9
Himachal Pradesh	8.6	35.9	8.5	31.2	0.5	23.7
J & K	4.2	43.6	3.2	28.9	0.0	24.1
Madhya Pradesh	4.0	62.7	1.0	28.0	0.0	6.8
Maharashtra	1.1	25.3	2.7	37.5	0.9	34.3
Rajasthan	11.1	57.2	1.1	25.5	0.1	15.9
Utter Pradesh	35.4	70.5	0.4	16.2	0.0	12.7
West Bengal	1.2	36.9	0.0	30.6	0.8	31.6
Chandigarh	3.4	21.5	0.8	41.6	0.0	35.8
Delhi	2.6	34.7	6.8	25.1	0.7	32.4
Total	97.2					

States	% of Total Migrants	Employment	FEMALE			
			Education	Associational	Marriage	Others
Bihar	2.7	21.2	0.9	53.8	5.0	19.1
Haryana	23.9	8.1	1.0	31.7	34.0	24.9
Himachal Pradesh	10.1	6.8	2.2	42.9	22.0	25.9
J & K	4.8	16.2	1.3	44.3	19.2	18.7
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	50.0	0.6	39.3	4.2	5.6
Maharashtra	1.3	5.0	0.0	56.0	13.2	33.2
Rajasthan	12.6	25.7	0.5	39.9	16.8	19.2
Utter Pradesh	25.8	29.6	1.1	54.2	8.8	16.1
West Bengal	1.1	2.4	1.3	52.5	24.5	18.9
Chandigarh	5.3	3.6	4.2	60.2	15.1	27.1
Delhi	5.0	6.1	0.9	30.0	35.8	27.0
Total	97.1					

Source . Census of India (1981) Series -17 Migration Tables Punjab (Part V- A & B)

APPENDIX A-8

**Percentage Distribution of Intercensal In-Migrants of each Sex by Reasons for Migration in
Punjab-1981**

States	% of Total Migrants	MALE				
		Employment	Education	Associational	Marriage	Others
Bihar	12.0	81.8	0.8	7.4	0.2	7.6
Haryana	15.2	40.7	4.0	34.5	1.4	19.6
Himachal Pradesh	9.2	55.5	5.3	23.7	0.8	14.5
J & K	2.5	48.1	5.1	27.3	0.5	19.9
Madhya Pradesh	2.1	57.5	2.1	26.3	0.2	14.5
Maharashtra	1.1	31.7	5.2	39.6	0.5	23.9
Rajasthan	8.2	52.5	2.3	28.5	0.8	15.7
Utter Pradesh	36.8	75.2	1.2	14.5	0.2	8.7
West Bengal	1.2	38.4	5.1	32.1	0.8	23.4
Chandigarh	4.9	26.0	4.5	46.2	0.4	22.6
Delhi	3.4	34.9	6.5	35.4	1.2	21.8
Total	96.6					

Contd

States	% of Total Migrants	Employment	FEMALE			
			Education	Associational	Marriage	Others
Bihar	2.9	15.9	1.4	46.6	24.8	10.4
Haryana	33.1	4.0	1.4	22.5	62.5	9.4
Himachal Pradesh	10.4	4.5	2.9	31.2	50.1	11.2
J & K	3.4	6.4	1.8	30.7	49.9	15.5
Madhya Pradesh	1.9	29.8	1.9	34.4	22.9	8.8
Maharashtra	1.3	4.3	1.2	38.1	38.2	17.3
Rajasthan	11.7	8.8	1.0	27.4	52.6	10.3
Utter Pradesh	19.0	15.0	1.7	44.7	27.9	10.4
West Bengal	1.7	5.2	2.9	33.5	45.3	12.4
Chandigarh	5.6	5.2	4.0	50.9	22.3	17.5
Delhi	6.3	3.9	2.3	30.9	49.8	12.8
Total	97.3					

Source . Census of India (1981) Series -17 Migration Tables Punjab (Part V- A & B)

APPENDIX A-9

**Percentage Distribution of Inter-State Migrant Workers by Sex in Different Sectors of the Economy and their
Work Participation Rates in Punjab-1971**

States	WPR	MALE		
		% of Migrant Workers in Primary Sector	% of Migrant Workers in Secondary Sector	% of Migrant Workers in Tertiary Sector
Bihar	67.2	12.8	61.7	25.4
Haryana	63.3	27.2	21.4	51.3
Himachal Pradesh	70.8	13.7	27.7	58.4
J & K	72.2	16.0	22.9	61.0
Madhya Pradesh	52.0	22.0	28.8	49.0
Maharashtra	45.3	26.9	25.4	47.8
Rajasthan	67.6	26.8	42.2	31.0
Utter Pradesh	79.2	12.1	46.2	41.7
West Bengal	52.4	27.8	32.0	40.0
Chandigarh	48.9	18.3	20.6	60.9
Delhi	50.5	6.2	33.0	60.7

Contd.

FEMALE

States	WPR	% of Migrant Workers in Primary Sector	% of Migrant Workers in Secondary Sector	% of Migrant Workers in Tertiary Sector
Bihar	1.5	18.1	27.2	54.5
Haryana	2.2	17.9	16.3	65.6
Himachal Pradesh	2.2	22.0	14.0	63.8
J & K	1.7	13.2	15.1	71.7
Madhya Pradesh	4.1	25.0	15.6	59.3
Maharashtra	2.9	13.3	20.0	66.6
Rajasthan	5.9	13.0	62.2	24.7
Utter Pradesh	5.7	7.8	67.2	34.9
West Bengal	1.1	7.7	23.0	69.2
Chandigarh	3.7	5.0	5.0	90.0
Delhi	4.6	1.5	13.1	85.2

Source : Census of India (1971) Series - 17, Migration Tables Punjab, Part II-D

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