

**THE PATTERN OF INTERNAL MIGRATION
IN TAMIL NADU
1971-81**

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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C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the dissertation
entitled : " THE PATTERN OF INTERNAL MIGRATION
IN TAMIL NADU, 1971-1981" submitted by Mr.S.Parthiban,
in fulfilment of the six credits out of the total
of twenty-four credits for the award of the
Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) of the
University, is a bonafide work to the best of our
knowledge and may be placed before the examiners
for evaluation.


CHAIRMAN


(M.K.PREMI)
Supervisor

To
my niece Lakshmi

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

The preponderant world population is disparately distributed over space and indeed unevenness is increasing day by day as large sections of it get concentrated in small pockets of urban lands. The urban population of the world is estimated to have increased between 1950 and 1970 nearly as much as in the whole of its past history. (Davis, 1969 :82) The pace of urbanisation was more rapid in developing world, where the urban population in 1970 was 2.5 times as large as in fifties. This can be either because of relative differences of natural increase or because of human mobility or can be of both.^{1.} Though migration as such is still considered to be negligible to alter the demographic composition of a region altogether, its impact on the distribution of an area age structure, labour supply of the receiving as well as origin places particularly is beyond the point of dispute among demographers. Here it becomes necessary to comprehend what migration is.

Human migration, is as old as man himself. Ever

1. About half of the urban growth from 225.9 million to 622.5 million is being accounted for by migration (U.N. 1973 : 175)

since Homo Sapiens (modern man) came down from trees, human population has constantly been shifting from one place to another for some reason or other. Studies on migration are, however, only of recent origin.

Definition of Migration.

The United Nations multilingual demographic dictionary defines migration as a form of spatial mobility between one geographic unit and another involving a permanent change of residence (U.N. 1958 :46). Internal migration in this sense is residential mobility between one unit and another within a politically or administratively defined area.

Lee Says that of a move across the hall from one apartment to another is counted as just as much of an act of migration as a move from Bombay, India, to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, though, of course, the initiation and consequences of such moves are vastly different. (Lee 1966:48)

Zelinsky defines migration as any permanent or semi-permanent change of residence and circulation as a great variety of movements usually short term repetitive or cyclical in nature but all having in common the lack of any declared intention of permanent or long lasting change in residence.

Shryock notes that migration is a form of geographic on spatial mobility involving a change of usual residence between two clearly defined geographic units. (Shryock and Siegel 1975: 617)

The term migration has in general usage been restricted to relatively permanent changes in residence between specifically designated political or statistical areas or between type of residential areas.

An operational definition of migration is a change of residence from one unit to another across the administrative units. Censuses generally consider as migrants, persons with duration of residence of at least one year away from their native places. According to census of India a person is considered as a migrant by the concept of " place of birth ", if a person was born at a place other than the place of enumeration. (Census of India 1961 : 1)

Similarly a person is migrant by place of last residence statistics if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. (Census of India 1971 : 3).

Significance of the Study.

The migration process, its volume, and the factors

associated with them have deep effects on both areas of origin as well as 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 indepth study of the subject.

Scarcity of agricultural land, low levels of agricultural productivity and insufficient employment opportunities on the one hand and ever growing population on the other make difficult for man to find sustenance for his life and he is forced to find relatively better places to lead his life. As a result we find mass exodus from rural to urban areas and from less developed regions to more developed regions.

According to a projection, the combined world's urban population may increase about 2.5 fold in the 30 years and the combined worlds rural population may increase almost two-fifth of the entire worlds population. While 36 per cent were urban in 1970, 50 per cent may be urban population in the year 2000. (Davis, 1969 :85)

Expert Committee on Population Projections for India has projected that the urban population of India will rise to 194.4 million in 1991 representing a growth

of 85.5 million during a period of just 20 years.

Almost a quarter of the country's 1991 population is projected to live in urban areas. (Census of India, 1979 6-8).

However, these figures do not readily explain the problems underlying the migration process. The consequences of rural-urban and urban-urban migration is deep and multidimensional. In any community a surge of inflow or outflow of population may seriously disturb its labour market, its housing and other social services. While receiving towns absorb people expand and new lands are opened up. The source area see their population diminishing will have an impact on its demographic structure. Though quantum of migration to total population of an area is generally considered to be small, it does influence the sex ratio and age pyramid especially of cities and towns.

The less developed countries are said to be over-urbanised in the sense that they do not at present have an adequate, economic base to support the urban population according to an acceptable standard of living (U.N. 1973: 206)

To prevent excessive population concentration in the metropolitan cities in order to manage the demands for housing and civic services and to accompany a growing population of the workforce, un-or under-employment, to

induce the growth in small and medium sized towns in order to hasten diffusion of social and technological innovations, to promote agricultural productions and markets, to reduce inter-regional disparities, it is essential to develop improved population re-distribution policies. This in turn demand the readily available studies on internal migration to shape the policy decisions in prompt directions when planning for the investment in urban services, which is key objective of urban development planning, and resources allocations to enhance the peoples welfare like employment opportunities medical and transport facilities which is the main objective of rural development. Policy decisions for these objectives require a detailed study of pattern of distribution of the population and internal migration for different periods and for different areas. The city and town services such as educational facilities, drinking water facilities sanitary conditions and employment opportunities all will become insufficient when there is continuous influx of people from other areas.

Besides, the study on internal migration is very useful for sociologists because it helps in analysing the changes in the social fabric of the community, changes in social ties and customs, and the effects of acquired customs and attitudes of return migrants.

Objectives of the study.

This study will try to bring out the pattern of internal migration in Tamil Nadu with regard to its volume, direction and distance.

It will attempt to find out the quantum of in-migration from all states and union territories to Tamil Nadu. It will also attempt to find out the magnitude of out-migration and net migration of Tamil Nadu for 1971 as well as 1981 census data.

The study will be done along four streams (i.e)

- i) Rural-Rural.
- ii) Rural-urban.
- iii) Urban-urban.
- iv) Urban-rural.

The study will also find out the pattern of migration within and between the districts. The study will further try to find out the changes in the pattern of current and intercensal migration.

The study will be done mainly for three distance stream - long distance (inter-state migration), medium distance (inter-district migration) and short distance (intra-district) migration - with four streams.

The study will try to find out the sex differentials in different migration streams.

Selection of the area.

The study analyses the data for 'Tamil Nadu' state in India.

Tamil Nadu's area of 130,058 Sq.Km., constitutes 3.96 per cent of total area of Indian Union. In terms of population, 48.4 million persons (7.06 per cent), with the density of 372 persons per Sq.Km., belonged to Tamil Nadu in 1981.

'Tamils' are psychologically migration prone. There are many proverbs in Tamil language encourage migration for the betterment of life. This region had trade relationships with south-east Asian countries even before Christian era. However, it is the relative development of Tamil Nadu in certain respects over many states in India, invigorate one to take up such study. For instance, it is one of the few states which has high literacy rate and it posses the highest mean age at marriage for males of 25.97 years (Premi, 1985:152) It has the lowest growth rate in India.

It is noteworthy that the index of growth of rural

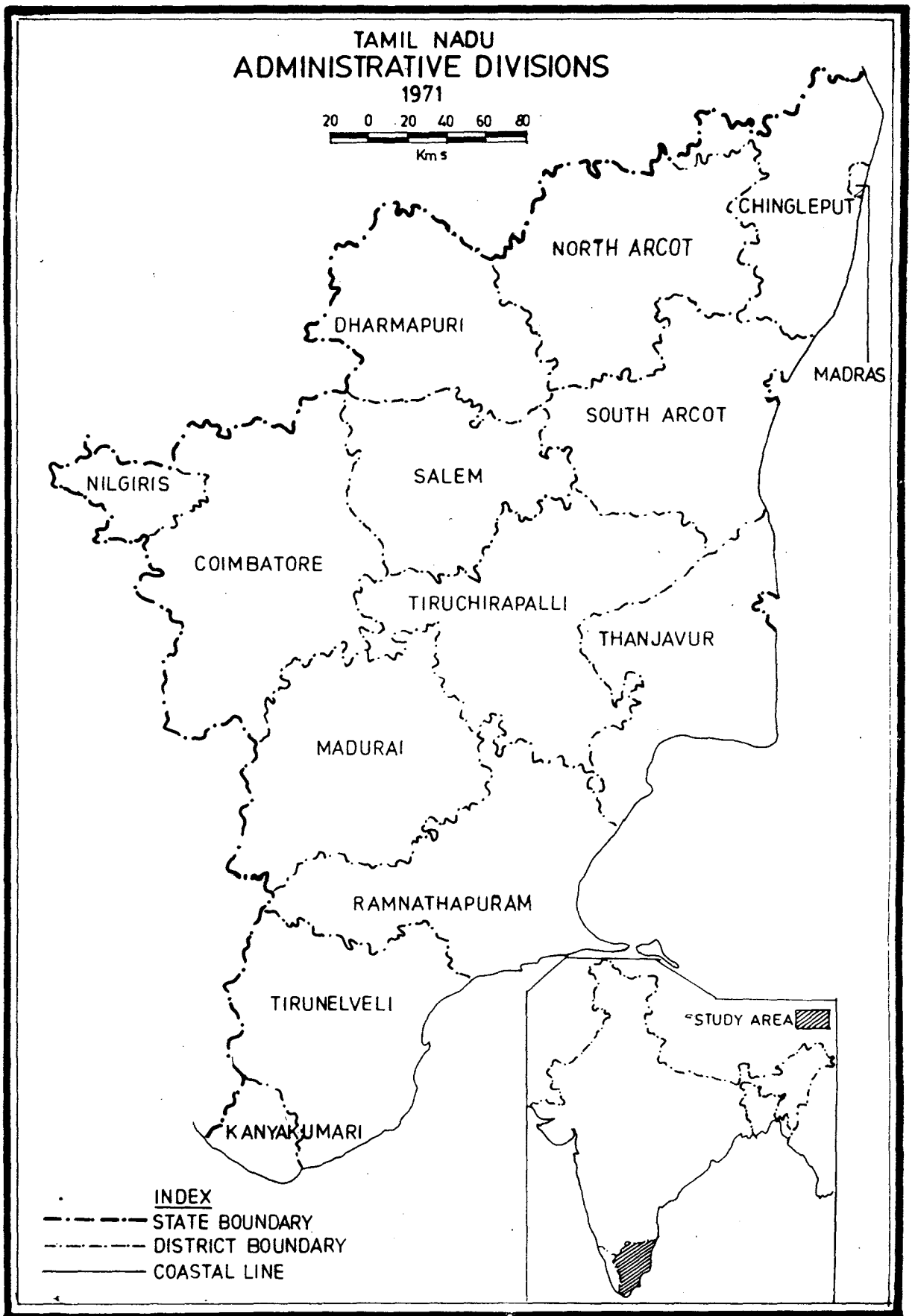


Fig. 1

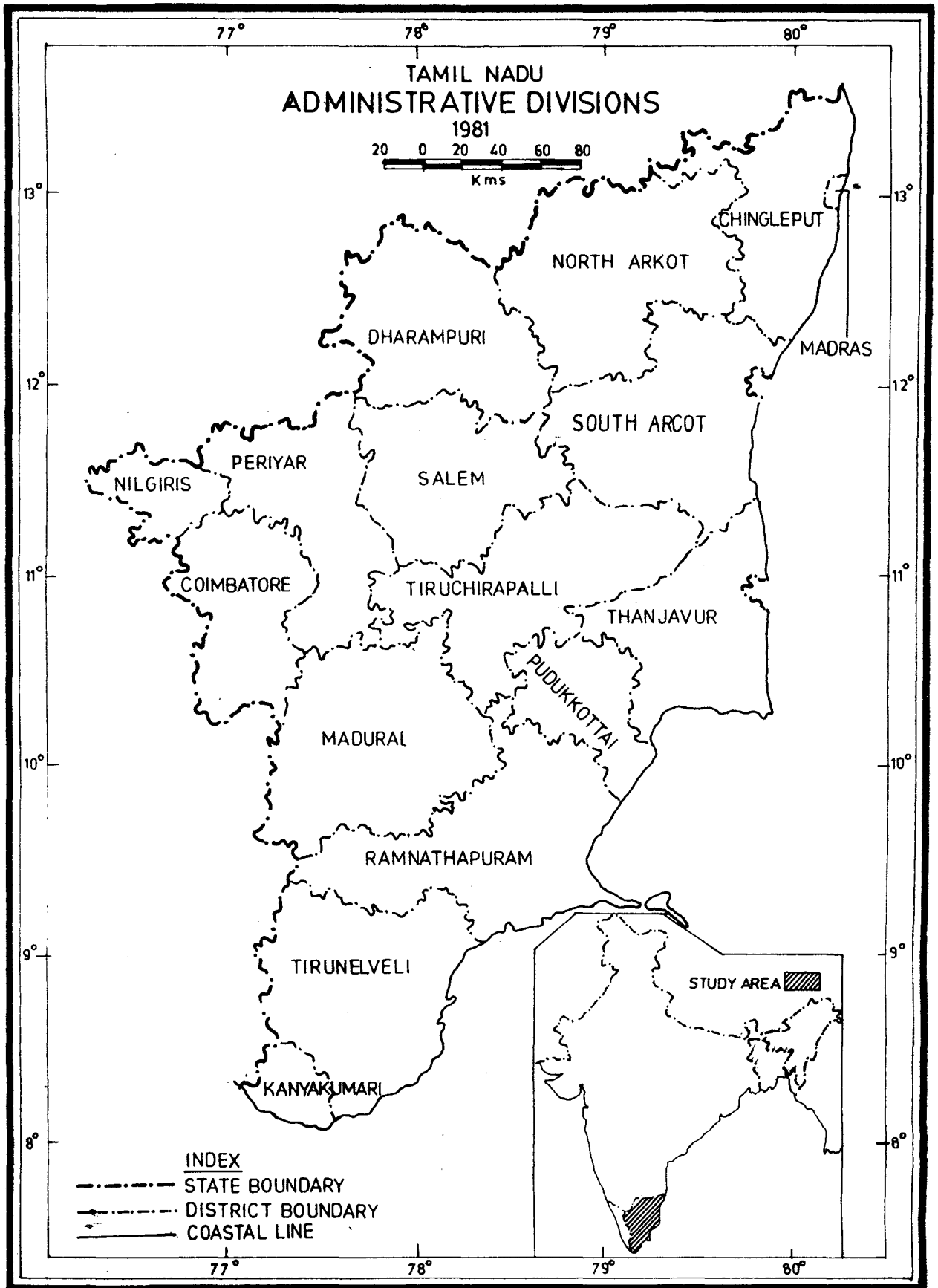


Fig - 2

population in Tamil Nadu at 196 in 1971 (base 1901=100) was lowest among all the states in India. The total number of towns had increased from 133 in 1901 to 297 in 1951 and to 439 on the eve of the 1971 census. The index for the growth of urban population (base 1901=100) was 457 in 1971, against 269 in 1951 (Prasad 1982:152)

This clearly indicates that Tamil Nadu has made great progress in creating towns and is undergoing rapid urbanisation because the same figures for all India are only 422 in 1971, 242 in 1951 and 100 in 1901. Studies for Tamil Nadu in this regard have always been scarce.

Historical back ground to the Area.

A brief historical background of Tamil Nadu is provided here in order to comprehend the study area.

Archeological explorations and excavations have revealed in clear terms the continuity of human existence since palaeolithic period. It is during the Sangam Age that a brisk commercial trade is said to have flourished through the chief ports of Chera, Chola and Pandiyan kingdoms. Trade relations between Tamil Nadu and south-east Asia can be traced far back into ancient period. Archeological evidence indicates the cultural impact of Tamil Nadu on Cambodia, Malya and Indo-China even during A.D.1

and 2nd centuries (Pillai, k.k.; 1958: 35)

During the medieval period, the growth of Hindu religion and Tamil literature, construction of temples and other social amenities became centres of civic activities. We come across the growth of rural and urban residential or trade centres of various sizes. During the muslim rule it became main centre of activity as both muslim rulers and British tried to gain control over this region. However, it was during British period the Tamil Nadu witnessed the rise and growth of urban centres, development of transport and communications, establishment of hill stations, educational institutions and medical facilities, irrigational and power developments and the introduction of the tea plantation crops in the hilly regions. (Imperial Gazetteer of India 1985 :563)

Under the states reorganisation Act, 1956 Madras state was created separately out of Madras Presidency and on January 14, 1969 name was changed to Tamil Nadu.

The Setting.

Tamil Nadu is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Indian Peninsula, bounded on the north by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, on east by Bay of Bengal on the south by the Indian ocean and on the west by Kerala state. It has a coastline of 992 Kms and land

boundary of 1200Kms. It lies between $8^{\circ} 6'$ and $13^{\circ} 35'$ north latitude and $76^{\circ} 15'$ and $80^{\circ} 20'$ of east longitude. The land mass of Tamil Nadu can be divided into two natural divisions (i) the eastern coastal plain and ii) the hilly region along the north and the west. The coastal plain is usually subdivided into (a) the Coromandel plain comprising the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot (b) the alluvial plain of the Kaveri delta extending over Thanjavur and part of Tiruchirappalli districts and (c) the dry southern plains in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

Along the whole length of western part, runs the range of the western Ghats a steep and rugged mass averaging 1200 metres above sea level and rising to 2,440 metres. To the south of the Palghat gap of this mountain is the range known as Annamalai and on the east are the Palni Hills on which is situated the famous hill station of Kodaikkanal. The rainfall in this region is determined by the south west monsoon (June to Sept) and the north east monsoon (Oct to Dec.) The districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, and Tirunelveli depend mainly on the north east monsoon. Rice and groundnut are the main crops in Tamil Nadu. It has

around 18.12 lakh hectares as reserved and 0.56 lakhs hectares as unreserved forests. It produces 57 per cent of tea, 9 percent of coffee and 7 per cent of rubber and cardamon production of southern region.

Literature Survey.

The study of migration, especially internal migration, is of relatively recent origin in demographic research. Migration being one of the three main demographic components, the other two being fertility and mortality, had not attracted many demographers so far. However when geography, giving thrust to the rural and urban settlements gained momentum among scholars, studies on human mobility gained prominent status. Nevertheless the studies have been few due to various difficulties associated with this theme.

To have a clear picture regarding internal migration some studies on countries other than India are analysed first and studies on India are discussed next.

The pattern of population movement within a country is slightly different in developed countries from what it is in developing world.

This becomes clear when we analyse the Biggar's study on internal migration in USA which says while in 1960

approximately one in five U.S. households changed residence every year it has slowed to one in six in 1970. By 1970 a new pattern of migration, from metropolitan to non-metropolitan cities has emerged. It also observed reversed south-north migration due to the growth of some industries in the south. (Biggar, 1979 :84)

Levy and others studied current as well as lifetime migration in Venezuela (South America). The study shows a negative relationship between distance and migration and positive relationship between economic opportunity and migration. It noticed a decline in the relative attraction of states with largest cities and different pattern of migration of current migrants from lifetime migrants. (Levy, 1972 : 415)

In her study of 'Female migration in Chile', Herold hold that with the increasing age of females, the rates of migration decline. The migration dominates in the age group 20-25. The study says that higher rates of return in the youngest age group may reflect greater attachment of youth to the parental household. The pattern in 1970 was the predominance of the migrants with low educational and occupational status to the capital of Chile (Herold 1979:277)

Garcia-Ferver while studying the interactions between internal migration and employment growth in Spain, challenges

the new classical theory which says that greater income growth will be augmented by greater out migration since income differences will become narrow. The study, on the other hand, supports paradox which says that 1 per cent increase in employment opportunities is predicted to induce 2.6 per cent increase in in-migration (Garcia-Ferver, 1980: 229).

Jarvie finds out steady decline in net in-migration to metropolitan areas and increase in non-metropolitan areas in Australia. The study attributes this new trend to changing regional age structures, growth of tertiary sector, and education in non-metropolitan regions. (Jarvie, 1980 : 145)

A study by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific analyses the internal migration in the Islands of Pacific such as Fiji, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau and Kiribati in which the Commission observed different Island nations. The study has found strong in and out streams in western and northern Fiji, strong out-migration from areas providing limited cash opportunities such as Solomon Islands. The study also observed the same pattern in Samoan Islands. (ESCAP, 1982: 192)

Kwok and Singh have studied the informal migration

in Malaysia with respect of intra-district, inter-district, inter-state with rural-urban classification. Author find that the incidence of inter-state migration had increased. The study reveals a net flow of population from the more developed and unbanised states on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia to Federal territory. The study shows that in Malaysia as a whole the percentage of intra-district decreased while inter-district and inter-state has increased. Generally the pattern for inter-district for 1980 is the same as it was in 1970. The rural-rural migration was found to account for nearly 45 per cent of the total internal migration. (Kwok, k.k; and Singh, H., 1983: 22).

Kuroda noted the continuity of migratory flow from rural and less industrialised to urban and more industrialised areas between 1920 and 1970. The study reveals that for nearly half a century only two regions continued to gain population without interruption. The basic pattern has been the concentration of migration to two metropolitan areas. It also finds the steady decrease of net in-migration in the large metropolitan areas during the recent period. (Kuroda, 1972 : 361)

Khoo and Smith find the highest female migration from rural Philippines to urban areas, the predominance of male migration in India, Pakistan and Srilanka. It also

reveals in East Asia except Japan women dominates in all migrations. Among the south-east Asia countries sex differentials are found to be smaller in Thailand and Indonesia (Khoo and Smith 1976 : 240).

Studies on India

The data on migration in India had improved in 1961 census and there have not been many studies before this census.

Mitra has stated that in India 67 per cent of the total population was enumerated at the place of birth and 88 per cent of total migrants within the native state. He also found out that 98 million females migrated into the place of enumeration and most probable reason for most of this female migration was marriage and migration to their parents home for giving birth to their children (Mitra; 1967 610).

Zachariah while analysing 1961 data on migrants in Bombay said that the age distribution of migrants to greater Bombay was significantly different from that of non-migrants. The study reveals that 81. per cent belonged to the age group 15-59 the corresponding percentage for non-migrants was 37. only (Zachariah: 1968 : 80).

Saxena had noticed the heavy drift of population

towards West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh during 1951-61. On the other hand, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan attracted least number of migrants. The author says that immobility is an important characterising feature of Indian population and in cases of migration the most incidences being only short distances (Saxena, 1971: 170).

Bose has stated that marriage migration is particularly relevant to the study of rural-rural migration. He also thinks associational migration with bread-winner of the family is sizeable to the urban areas. He feels marriage migration is more common in south India. (Bose; 1965: 486)

Lal, while studying the pattern of in-migration in India's cities, hold that cities with importance of transport or administration will attract in-migration. The author explains that economic pull of the cities facilitates for education, medical care, recreation, and the freedom and galore of the city are added attraction for migration. The author also says that cities have grown very largely through a male dominated adult in-migration (Lal, 1961: 23)

Rele, found that the pattern of internal migration in India in 1961 may have undergone a structural change along with the development activities of the five-year plans. He also says that the growth of urban population by

virtue of natural increase itself has been faster in 1951-61 compared to the earlier decade because of decline in mortality. (Rele, 1969 : 508)

Kshirsagar found out that more than 80 per cent of the movement was within the district. The study finds that nearly 92 per cent of the rural males were immobile and, on the contrary, 25 per cent of the urban males were migrants. The study says that Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras, though, are net losing states, the percentage of migrants in the male population is higher than the average for 15 states. This pattern author says, because of considerable movement within the state which is not the case with other losing states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa (Kshirsagar, 1973: 179).

Piplani while studying the internal migration in India finds that states with higher income absorb major proportion of inter-state migrants in India. The study also says that pull factor of the cities are more dominant and thus they attract migrants towards them (Piplani, 1969:522)

Singh and Yadav conceptualise that previous migrants, distance and opportunities at the migratory places are the factors affecting migration which they prove with demographic survey of Varanasi conducted during 1969-70. (Singh and Yadav, 1974: 140)

Sivamurthy and Kadi identified different factors associated with migration for different states. The authors are of the view that better economic conditions and shortest destinations are conducive to the incidence of migration. The authors attribute socio-linguistic barrier of the country to the variation among states. (Sivamurthy and Kadi 1983: 258)

In another study the same authors have attempted to study the return migration for its major Indian states during 1961-71 among life time inter-state migrants enumerated in the 1961 census. The study reveals that return migrants account for one third of the 1961 lifetime inter-state migrants. The rate was more among males 38 per cent than among females (28 per cent) The authors say that slow pace of urbanisation and low industrialisation were the main reasons for return migration (Sivamurthy and Kadi, 1984: 104)

Sivamurthy and Kadi had set a model for the determinants of inter-state migration in India in which besides conventional factors, authors have introduced a variable 'Stayer' which they describe as a friend or relative for the initial help in social assimilation of migrants. This variable according to them plays an important role to induce or sustain migration (Sivamurthy and Kadi 1985 : 34)

Sarkar, using the census and the N.S.S. data analysed the work participation of migrants and non-migrants in India. He found that half of the in-migrants in big cities came in search of employment which is accelerated, according to authors by employment policies as well as resource gaining nature of cities (Sarkar, 1978: 220)

Krishna Kumari while attempts to test Lee's theory which states that volume of migration varies with the diverse composition of population as the independent factor, finds that only occupational diversity level lends some support to the theory. (Krishna Kumari, 1980: 93).

Premi, observed that number of female migrants in India is more than double that of male migrants but their migration is largely limited to rural-rural stream within the district of enumeration. According to this study, as the distance of migration increases, the sex ratio falls sharply. He also found that the proportion of married females increases with the length of stay at the new destination. The study reveals that while nine-tenths of rural-rural migrants have been engaged in agricultural activities the percentage of female migrant workers is considerable in urban-rural stream engaged in other services (Premi, 1980: 720).

Visria, shows that worker rates of intra-rural



migrants were significantly higher than those of non-migrants as well as urban-rural migrants. It is proved here that rural-urban migration recorded much higher work participation rates which increased directly with the distance moved. The author also finds that incidence of unemployment is lower among migrants than among non-migrants. (Visaria, 1980 : 14).

Mahto while studying the population mobility and economic development in eastern India finds that except economically attractive areas all the areas have predominantly short-distance migrants. The study finds in Bihar and Orissa, a decline in the share of short distance migrants. In contrast most Bengal experienced an increase in the share of short distance migrants. The study shows that except in the case of economically attractive districts, in others the share of long distance migration had decreased resulting in an increase in the share of medium or short-distance migration (Mahto, 1985:273).

Srivastava while appraising the data on migration of 1981 census depicted a clear picture on the current situation in India. The study reveals that there were 204.2 million migrants in India constituting 30.7 per cent of the total population. The study also estimated the inter-decadal migrants which reveals that Maharashtra,

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M. Y. DISS



Gujarat, West Bengal and Orissa have had large number of in-migrants during 1971-81. On the other hand of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, have a large number of out-migrants. (Srivastava, 1985 : 26)

While analysing the role of migration in the urbanisation process, Premi observed that in 1971 census migration data the net rural-urban migration accounted for 36.4 per cent of the total male migration to urban areas and 26.4 per cent of the female migration. The proportions are found to be much lower than the corresponding proportions at the 1961 census data. He also observed an increase in the reverse urban-rural movement in 1971 data. The study also reveals that proportion of intra-district migrants went up significantly among the current migrants and they accounted almost half the current rural to urban migrants in 1971. (Premi, 1981 : 310)

Soni provides a comprehensive analysis on 1971 and 1981 census data on inter-state migration. The study finds that proportion of male migrants to the male population is low when compared to the same proportion for females. The study finds that inter-state migration is very low as against intra-district and inter-district migration. The study concludes marriage as the most important reason for females and employment for the males to migrate (Soni, 1985:170)

There are very few studies done on migration with 1981 census data since most of the state level data is yet to be published. Premi, by study on internal migration in India is significant in such a situation. He found that there have been substantial increases in the proportion of rural-urban and urban-urban migration with the passage of time. It is noteworthy that the sex ratio in the rural to urban migration stream increased, indicating the dominance of males in rural-urban stream in absolute terms came to an end by 1981. He attributed this trend to better developed agriculture. He calculated net rural-urban migration for 1971-81 decade to be 9.34 million and the role of this in the urbanisation was found to be same as it was in 1960s. (Premi, 1984: 285).

HYPOTHESES:

1. There is a tendency of decreasing migration with the increase in the distance. There will be a dominance of migration in short distance that is within the district or intra-district migration. This is mainly because of the increasing transportation costs. Moreover, people in India are generally attached to their native place and district or state.

2. There is an inclination among migrants to migrate into contiguous states. Contiguous states will have more interaction in terms of transport, communication and cultural practices among their people than the far off states. Hence there will be more in-migration from contiguous states.
3. There is a dominance of out-migration of both males and females to contiguous states.
4. There is a tendency of more in-migration from contiguous districts to each district. Within the state too, there are considerable regional variations in development and occupation pattern of the people. Moreover in South India especially in Tamil Nadu, people belonging to certain castes dwell together in certain districts and when they migrate they always prefer to be within their community which is often spread over contiguous districts.
5. There is a tendency of more out-migrants to contiguous districts. Both men and women in countries like India where they often migrate either for economic reasons or marriage migration find it relatively easy to get a job or alliance in contiguous districts among which the interaction will be more due to better transportation system.

6. Regional variations in the development of agriculture make it necessary for agricultural labourers to migrate to other rural areas for employment opportunities (Premi, 1984 : 276). Moreover rural - rural migration especially in India has a main component of female marriage migration. Bose has found that 65 per cent of the total permanent internal migration in India occurred in 1960-61, 65 per cent was in rural to rural stream, that too 72 per cent of the female migration took place from rural to rural (Bose;1973: 144) It is hypothesised, that there is a predominance of rural to rural migration stream within the state.

7. There is a tendency of decreasing proportion of rural to rural migration with the increase in the distance. Marriage migration in rural-rural migration stream and migration of agricultural labourers tend to reduce with the increasing distance since their choice often confine to short distances.

8. There is tendency for the proportion of urban-urban male migration to increase with the increase in distance.

9. There will be male domination in long distance migration and female domination in short distance which denotes more male migration to other places and female migration within the state. In societies like India females do not prefer to migrate to long distance for

employment reasons.

10. In India, migration to in-laws after the marriage is a social obligation and hence there will be domination of female migration among total migration.

11. There will be a tendency of more males among current migrants while females tend to dominate among all durations thereby indicating the decline of sex-ratio from all duration to current migrants. The current migration which is more or less semi-permanent or temporary in nature is dominated by the males who migrate for employment reasons.

CHAPTER - II

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER -II

METHODOLOGY

Sources of Data

The first Indian census was undertaken in 1872, however the regular decadal censuses have been taken since 1881. From 1881 to 1981 the question on the place of birth was recorded with a view to study the migration of population. The name of the district where the person was born was also recorded. In 1961, few questions on migration in addition to the place of birth were also put to the individuals ^mnamely

- a) whether born in village or town and
- b) duration of residence if born elsewhere.

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

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

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

A new addition in 1981 census was reason for migration from place of last residence. The reasons were coded under five categories as employment, education, family moved, marriage and others. However, socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants such as occupational status, marital status and age had not been tabulated in 1981 census.

According to place of birth data a migrant is defined as a person who is enumerated in place which is different from the place of birth. This definition excludes the intermediate as well as return movements. Moreover this does not convey any idea about the timing of the movement. Moreover, place of birth, is not necessarily be the place where a person has been socialized or with which he normally identifies. It also lacks time specificity and at best only provides cross sectional statement on net migrants at two points of time.

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 some time and has returned back. This could not be collected 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 entity 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 one intermediate move if three-way tables on place of birth, place of last residence and the place of enumeration are generated from data collected in the census.

For the purpose of this study data will be used from the following tables of 1971 and 1981 population censuses.

- D-1 Population classified by place of birth - 1971 census.
- D-2 Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration - 1971 census.
- D-1 Population classified by place of birth - 1981 census.
- D-2 Migrants classified by place of last residence in place of enumeration - 1981 census.
- D-13 Persons born in other districts of state and enumerated in this district - 1981 census.

The analysis will be done mainly for volume, direction, distance of migration in 1971 as well as 1981 censuses. The

analysis will be done along the following lines.

State level Analysis.

- i) Percentage of migrants to total population which indicates the quantum of in-migration.
- ii) Percentage of migrants to rural and urban populations.
- iii) The quantum of migration for each distance such as intra-district, inter-district and inter-state with rural - urban break down.
- iv) Sex ratio of migrants for all streams.
- v) Percentage of male in-migrants from contiguous states.
- vi) Percentage of female in-migrants from contiguous states.
- vii) Percentage of male out-migrants to contiguous states.
- viii) Percentage of female out-migrants to contiguous states.
- ix) Percentage of migrants from each state to Tamil Nadu by place of birth data.
- x) The quantum of total, current and intercensal in-migration from each state.
- xi) The quantum of total, current and intercensal out-migration to each state by place of last residence data.

- xii) The quantum of total, current and intercensal in-migration in each stream.

B. District Level Analysis

- i) Percentage of migrants to total population.
- ii) Percentage of in-migrants to rural and urban populations of the districts.
- iii) The quantum of migration for intra - as well as inter-district distances.
- iv) Sex ratio of migrants.
- v) Percentage of male migrants from contiguous districts (only for 1981 data)
- vi) Percentage of female migrants from contiguous districts, in 1981.
- vii) Percentage of male out-migrants to contiguous districts from 1981 data.
- viii) Percentage of female out-migrants to contiguous districts from 1981 data.

Besides this the Analysis will also be done to compare the inter decadal variation in volume, direction and sex selective migration and probably reasons will also be discussed.

Limitations.

The present study on internal migration in Tamil Nadu will be analysed with 1971 as well as 1981 census data.

This study does not include the immigrants in the state level as well as district level analysis. In the district level analysis, it does not take into consideration migration from other states. The study could not analyse characteristics of migrants such as age and marital status due to non-tabulation of this data in 1981 census.

In 1971 census there were only 14 districts and in 1981 census two new districts, Pudukkottai out of Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli and Periyar out of Coimbatore district, were created. Thus the analysis for these 4 districts were not comparable between 1971 and 1981 censuses.

In state level analysis the data for Meghalaya and Manipur could not be included due to non-availability of data for some reasons. Similarly out-migrants to Assam is not available since the 1981 census was not taken there.

CHAPTER - III

INTER - STATE MIGRATION IN TAMIL NADU

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INTER - STATE MIGRATION IN TAMIL NADU

In the introduction chapter it was indicated that one of the objectives of this study is to analyse the volume, pattern and incidence of migration in Tamil Nadu. It is also to analyse the breakdown by different streams of migration viz., rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to present migration situation in general that is magnitude of intra-state and inter-state migration in Tamil Nadu as well as inter-state migration in Tamil Nadu with respect to other states and union territories of India.

The hypotheses to be tested here are :

- a) There is a tendency of decreasing in-migration with the increase in the distance. There will be more migration within the district and within the state.
- b) There is a predominance of urbanward migration in inter-state migration.
- c) There is a tendency of more migration to contiguous states among inter-state migrants.
- d) In short distance the predominance of male among current migrants and in the long distance female

domination among current migration is common tendency.

- e) There will be a tendency of more males among current migrants while female tend to dominate among intercensal duration.
- f) There will be a male domination in long distance migration and female domination in short distance which denotes more male migration to other states and female migration within the state.
- g) There is a tendency for the proportion of rural to urban and urban to urban migration to increase with the increase in distance.

Volume of migration in Tamil Nadu.

As it was already discussed in chapter I in both the censuses, 1971 and 1981, migration data had been collected on the basis of place of birth and place of last residence.

According to the place of birth data there were 11.59 million migrants in 1971 and this had risen to 13.5 million in 1981 in Tamil Nadu. As per the place of last residence data, there were 13.8 million migrants in 1981. Out of 4.7 million male migrants, only 6.4 per cent (that is, 3 lakhs) of male migrants have changed their residence in less than one year before the 1981 census.

Though total female migration is of the order of 9.1 million, the current migration component accounted for only 3.8 per cent of the female migration.

Table-1 indicates that little less than one-third of the Tamil Nadu's population in 1971 as well as in 1981 had their last residence different from their place of enumeration. In 1971, 20.27 per cent of males and 37.04 per cent of females were enumerated as migrants. In 1981, the proportion of male migrants to total male population fell slightly to 19.37 per cent while among females it increased to 37.74 per cent. The decadal increase in population was 17.50 per cent and migration also paced up to 17.03 per cent (Table.1). The decadal increase in migration of females was higher (19.66 per cent)in comparison to the increase in female population (17.42 per cent) This clearly indicates that there is a rise in the female migration in this state.

The proportion of rural migrants to its population had declined between 1971 and 1981 from 30.15 per cent to 29.15 per cent.

It could either be because of notable decrease in the ruralward migration in 1981 as figures for 1981 suggests a reduction of nearly 2 per cent in proportion of migrants to rural population, or it could be because of the rapid natural increase in rural areas.

TABLE- 1

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO CENSUS POPULATION
1971 AND 1981

Place of Enumeration	1971			1981			Percentage increase in Population			Percentage increase in Migrants		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	Total	28.56	20.27	37.04	28.45	19.37	37.74	17.50	17.57	17.42	17.03	12.35
Rural	30.15	19.42	40.99	29.15	17.52	40.94	12.95	13.12	12.77	9.22	20.76	12.64
Urban	24.83	22.14	27.66	30.15	23.13	31.13	27.98	27.61	28.36	65.34	33.28	49.44

The proportion of migrants in urban population is also not very encouraging in 1971 census as there were only 22.14 per cent of males in the male urban population and 27.66 per cent of females in the female urban population who were counted as migrants. However, in 1981 census, a trend seems to have emerged as more than 30 per cent of population in which more than 23 per cent of males and 31 per cent of females were of migrants. This is supported by the inter decadal increase in migration which shows more than 65 per cent increase in migration where as the population had increased only around 28 per cent.

In both the censuses and in both rural and urban places of enumeration the notable feature was a higher proportion of female migrants to its population than the proportion of male migrants to the male population, which is a characteristic feature of India where in case of females, marriage migration and associational migration are predominant.

The increase in the proportion of urban migrants to its 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 urbanward migration in Tamil Nadue due to rapid urbanisation during the seventies.

Among the total migrants in Tamil Nadu a major proportion migrated within the district itself. Among the total migrants in Tamil Nadu, more than 90 per cent of the male migration and more than 94 per cent of the female migration occurred within the state in 1971 (Table.2). In 1981 almost same but little increase in male migration occurred within the state. The intra-district migration alone accounted more than 57 per cent of male migration and 72 per cent of female migration in 1971. In 1981 also, 54 per cent of the male migration and 68 per cent of the female migration took place within the district. Consequently share of inter-state migration in Tamil Nadu is very little.

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 is dominated by intra-district migrants in both censuses followed by inter-district migrants. The share of the inter-state migration is low which indicates the preference of migrants for short distance.

With regard to the nature of destination place there is a sharp decline in ruralward migration from short distance to long distance. In 1971 more than 75 per cent of the female migration occurred within the district. The share of the inter-district rural migrants was only 19.76 per cent

TABLE - 2

PERCENTAGE OF LIFETIME MIGRANTS IN EACH DISTANCE STREAM
TO TOTAL MIGRANTS IN TAMIL NADU - BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Types of Distance Stream and Place of Enumeration	1971		1971	
	M	F	M	F
I. <u>Intra-state</u>				
Total	90.38	94.62	91.13	94.22
Rural	95.60	97.36	95.91	97.04
Urban	85.17	88.20		
a) <u>Intra-district</u>				
Total	57.98	72.42	54.07	68.62
Rural	75.84	83.07	73.78	80.71
Urban	40.18	47.52		
b) <u>Inter-district</u>				
Total	32.40	22.20	37.06	26.60
Rural	19.76	14.29	22.13	16.33
Urban	44.76	40.68	49.08	49.17
II. <u>Inter-state</u>				
Total	9.62	5.38	8.87	5.78
Rural	4.40	2.64	4.09	2.96
Urban	14.83	11.80		

of the total male and 16.33 per cent of the total female migration in 1981. This is further lowered in inter-state migration towards rural Tamil Nadu. Here it is noteworthy that while there was a dominance of female migrants in intra-district migration stream, that is, inter-district and inter-state migration. This is true for both the 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 6.92 and 8.87 per cent in 1971 and 1981 respectively while that of females is only 5.38 and 5.78 per cent respectively. In contrast, in the intra-district migration stream females share among total female migration is 72.4 per cent and 68.6 per cent in 1971 and 1981 respectively.

As the migrants are further classified by duration residence at the place of enumeration, the estimates of those migrants who reached their destinations during the past one year (Current migrants) and those who had migrated between 1 to 9 years (intercensal) can be had.

In Table.3 , the breakdown of current and intercensal migration according to the distance in which it took place is provided.

TABLE - 3

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL MIGRANTS IN EACH DISTANCE TO TOTAL CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL MIGRANTS IN TAMIL NADU BY RURAL/URBAN PLACE OF ENUMERATION, 1971 AND 1981.

Type of Distance and duration of residence at the place of enumeration.	<u>RURAL</u>				<u>URBAN</u>			
	<u>1971</u>		<u>1981</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>I. Intra-district</u>								
a) Current	68.45	74.28	69.13	73.36	42.86	45.41	44.68	46.96
b) Intercensal	73.39	80.80	74.36	79.85	41.69	47.24	41.68	45.18
<u>II. Inter-district</u>								
a) Current	26.21	21.85	25.97	22.18	42.84	42.28	46.00	43.64
b) Intercensal	21.03	15.80	21.44	16.90	44.59	41.50	47.59	44.45
<u>III. Inter-state</u>								
a) Current	5.34	3.86	4.89	4.12	14.28	12.15	9.30	9.39
b) Intercensal	5.17	3.39	4.19	3.23	13.70	11.90	10.73	10.35

This table indicates that in rural Tamil Nadu both current and intercensal migration in 1971 and in 1981 is dominated by intra-district migrants. While there is dominance of female migrants in both current and intercensal intra-district migration stream, there is a dominance of male in current and intercensal inter-district and inter-state migration streams.

In urban areas both current and intercensal migration for both male and female is more or less equal in proportion in inter-district as well as in intra-district streams.

Intra-district male current migrants to total male current migrants constituted 42.86 per cent and 44.68 per cent in 1971 and 1981 respectively. The share of female current migrants is also more or less equal at 45.41 per cent in 1971 and 46.96 per cent in 1981. The male current migrants' proportion in inter-district stream is 42.84 per cent in 1971 and 46.00 per cent in 1981. The share of female current migrants in the inter-district stream is 41.50 per cent and 49.45 per cent respectively.

This picture may be mainly due to the nature of characteristic feature of migration in India where the male current migration occurs due to employment opportunities but female current migration is largely due to marriage as well as due to associational movement with the principal bread-winner.

Generally proportion of the current and intercensal migrants in each distance stream in urban Tamil Nadu is almost equal. The proportions of intercensal rural migration in intra-district and inter-district are also more or less the same reflecting the same picture as that of current urban migration.

Volume of inter-state migration in Tamil Nadu.

In 1981 census little less than one million people (924,024) whose place of birth was states other than Tamil Nadu, were enumerated in Tamil Nadu as against 799,141 persons in 1971. By place of last residence 889,182 persons were enumerated as inter-state migrants in 1981 as against 793,220 persons in 1971 in Tamil Nadu.

The volume of inter-state migration in India has traditionally been accounted for small proportion only.

Table A-1 gives the per cent distribution of in-migrants from other states in India to Tamil Nadu. Map. 3 gives the volume of in-migration from each state to Tamil Nadu in 1971 and Map. 4 gives the volume of in-migration from each state to Tamil Nadu in 1981. Figures less than 5,000 are not shown in the map to keep it as clear as possible. According to the Table only six states - Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and the

INDIA
VOLUME OF LIFETIME
IN MIGRATION TO TAMILNADU FROM
STATES OF BIRTH OF MORE
THAN 5000 MIGRANTS
1971

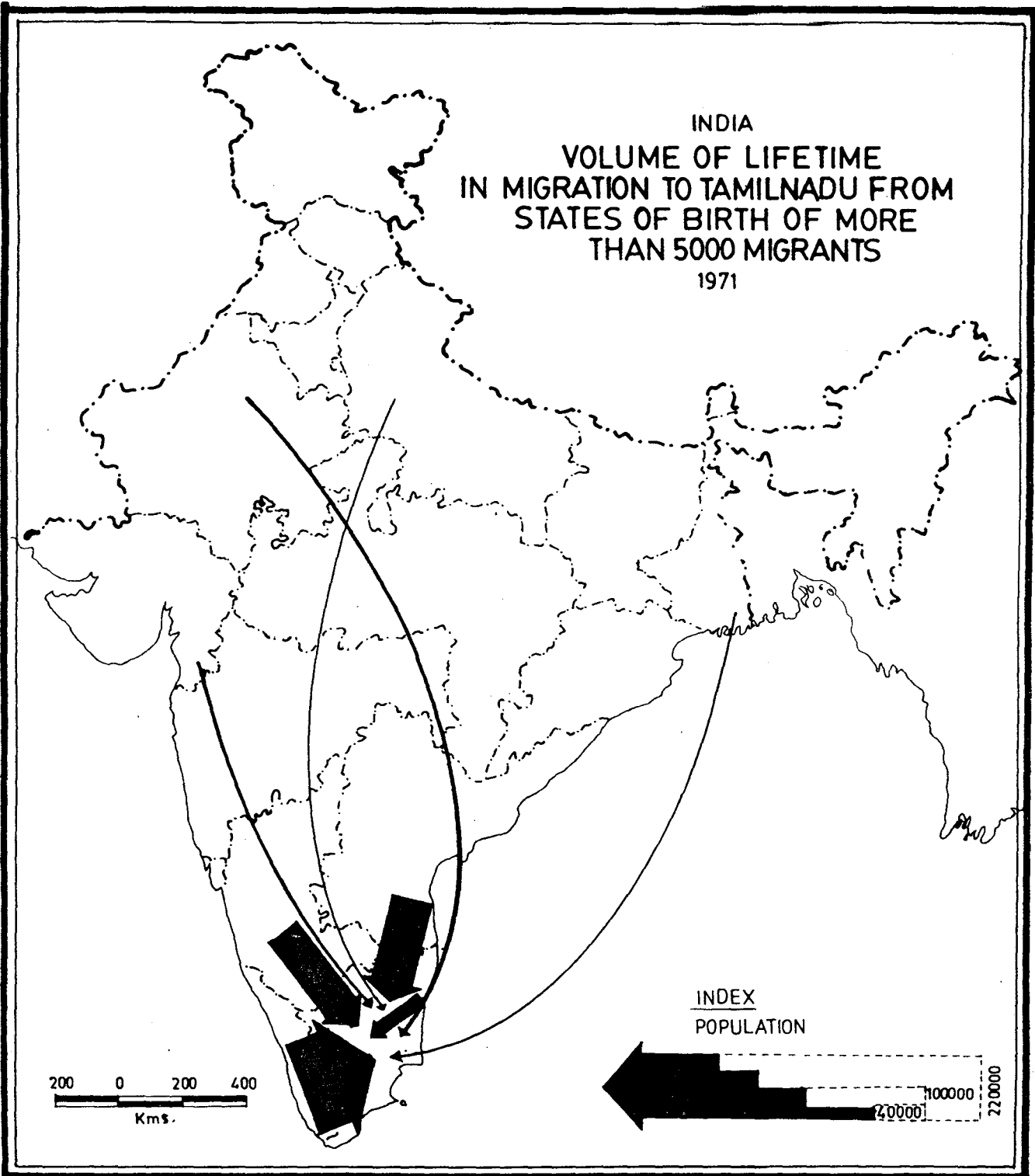


Fig , 3

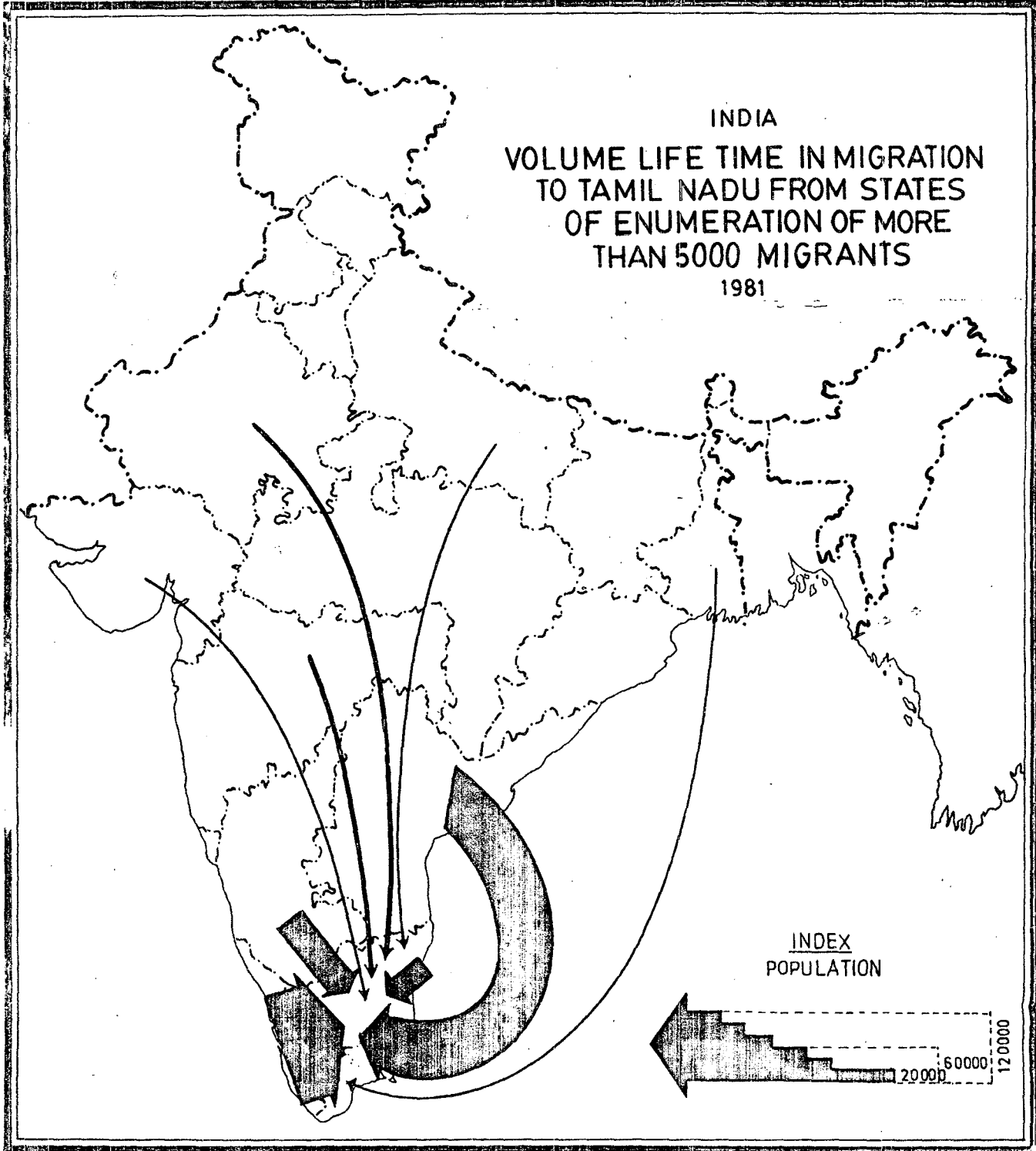


Fig. 4

union territory of Pondicherry contributed more than one per cent of the total male and female in-migrants to Tamil Nadu.

It is one of the hypotheses that there is a tendency of more in-migration from contiguous states among inter-state migrants.

From Table A-1 it is observed that about 90 per cent of male in-migration and 92 per cent of female in-migration from other states to Tamil Nadu occurred from the contiguous states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry. All other states provided only 10.34 per cent of males and 8.32 per cent of females migrants in 1971. In 1981 also 88.08 per cent of male and 91.20 per cent of female migrants were provided by these four contiguous states. Though the per cent share of these contiguous states has slightly reduced from 1971 to 1981 census, it still accounts for almost nine-tenths of the total male and female inter-state migrants into Tamil Nadu. More than half the inter-state migration is provided by Kerala which is substantially an out-migrating state in India.

During 1971-81 decade the in-migration from Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Pondicherry registered little increase.

Out of 889,182 persons enumerated as migrants from other states to Tamil Nadu only 21,661 males and 22,621 females changed their residences in less than one year before the 1981 census.

Out-migration.

Table A.2 shows the per cent distribution of total lifetime out-migrants from Tamil Nadu to each state/^{1.} union territory of India based on place of birth statistics. This table indicates that the share of out-migrants to each state is not uniformly distributed. Out of 30 states and union territories, only 9 state/union territories had received more than one per cent of total male as well as female out-migration from Tamil Nadu in 1971. Those states are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry. In 1971, highest per cent share of nearly one-third of the total male and female out-migration of Tamil Nadu had made Karnataka a, their destination state. Little less than thirty per cent of the male and female rural out-migration from Tamil Nadu had reached Karnataka state. The share of

1. The out-migrants to Assam could not be included in this Table as no census could be conducted in Assam in 1981.

INDIA
VOLUME OF LIFETIME OUT MIGRATION
FROM TAMILNADU TO THE STATES
OF ENUMERATION OF MORE
THAN 5000 MIGRANTS
1971

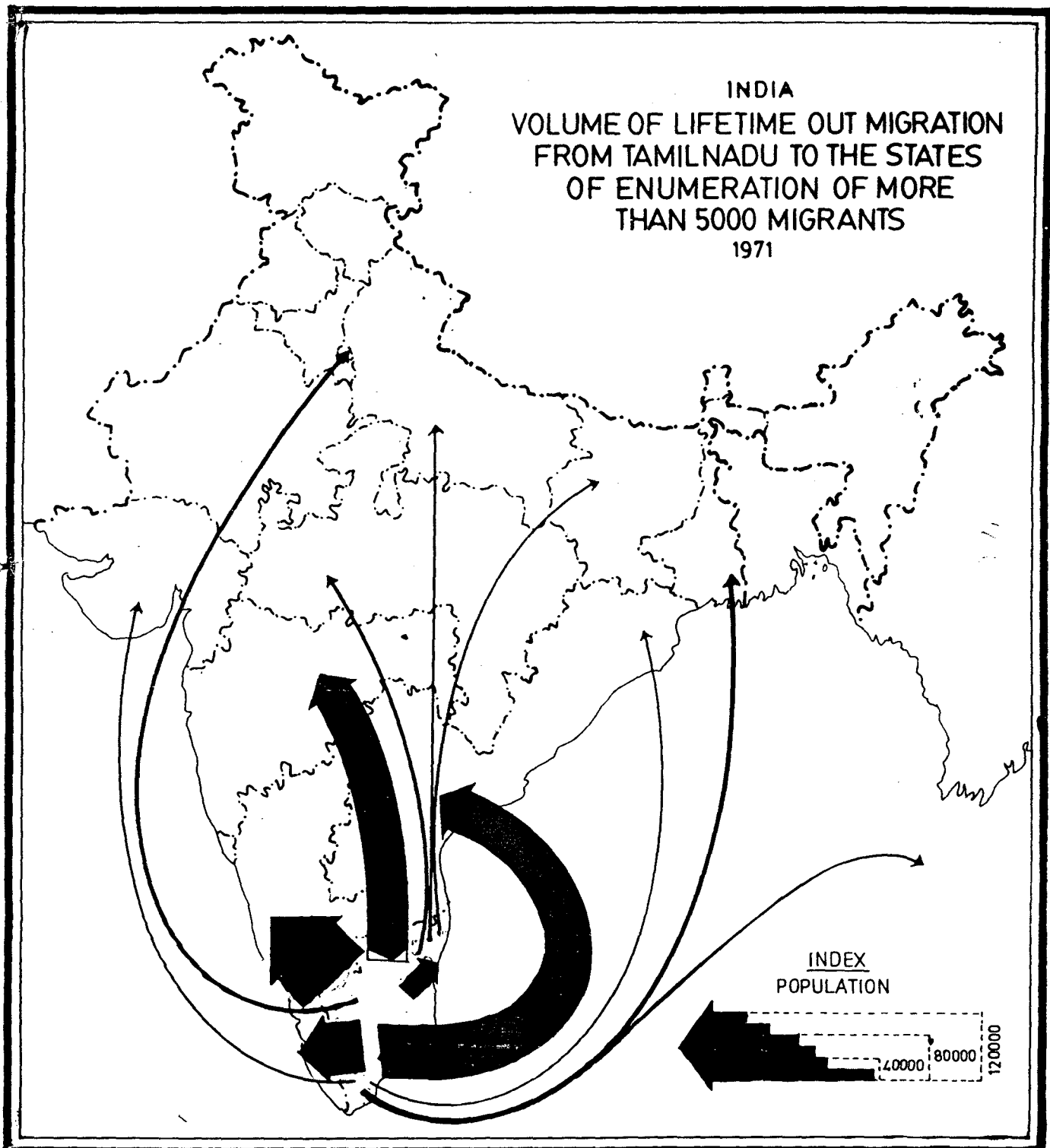


Fig. 5

INDIA
VOLUME OF LIFE TIME OUTMIGRATION
FROM TAMILNADU TO THE STATES
OF ENUMERATION OF MORE
THAN 5000 MIGRANTS
1981

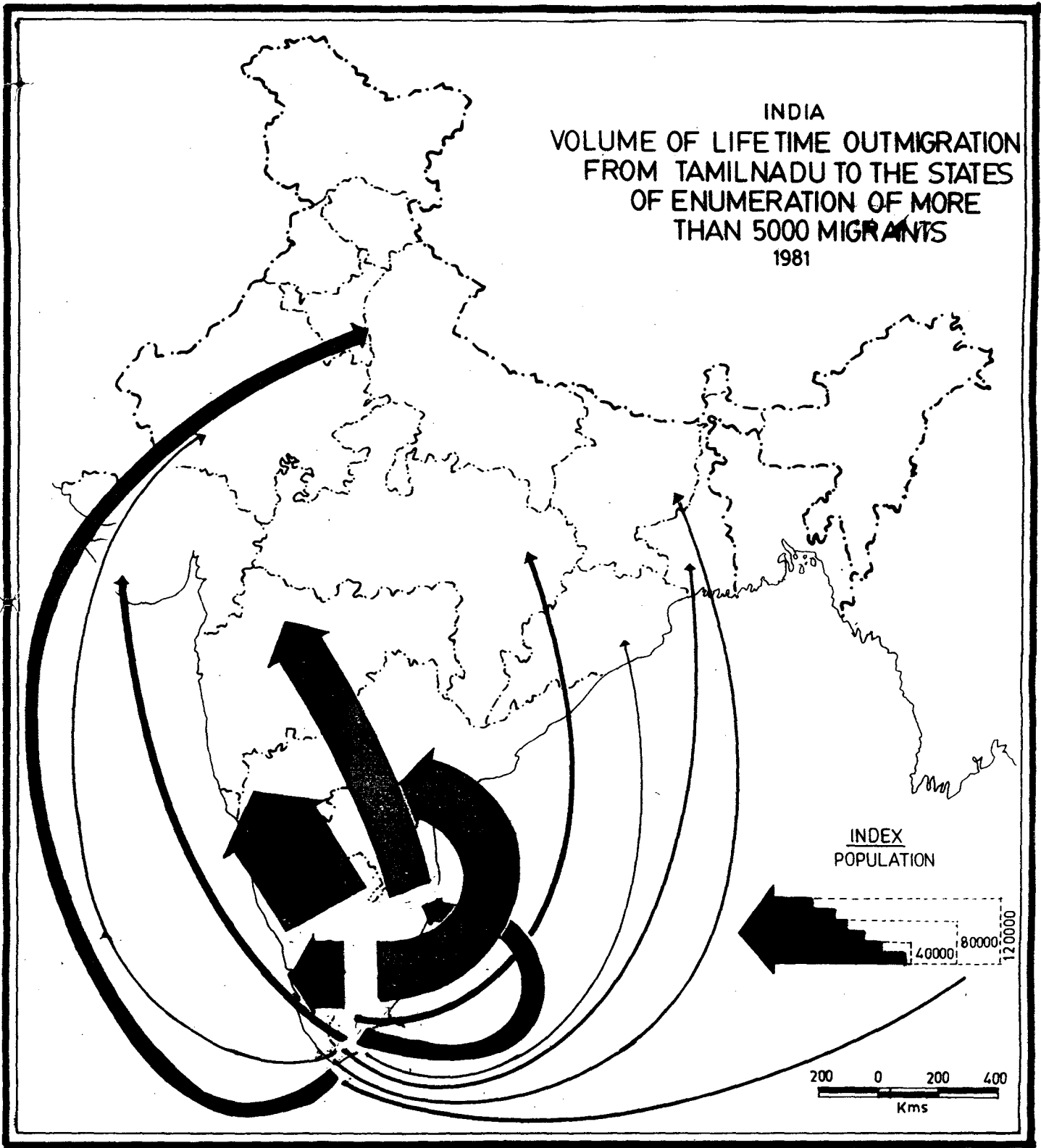


Fig. 6

this destination from migrants of urban Tamil Nadu accounted nearly 35 per cent of the total male and female urban out-migration.

The share of Maharashtra in the male rural and urban migrants from Tamil Nadu at 14.9 per cent and 17.3 per cent is little higher than the share of Andhra Pradesh which is at 12.9 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively. However, the female migrants share to Andhra Pradesh from rural as well as urban Tamil Nadu is higher than to Maharashtra.

Kerala is the other state which had major share of little less than one-quarter of rural male, female and one-tenth of the urban male and female out-migrants in 1971.

Out-migration from Tamil Nadu to contiguous states - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Kerala and Pondicherry - accounted for 69.22 per cent of total male out-migration and 78.26 per cent of total female out-migration in 1971. The per cent share of male out-migrants from rural and urban areas to the contiguous states were 72.87 and 65.77 respectively. The per cent share of female out-migrants from rural and urban Tamil Nadu were 84.97 and 71.13 respectively.

Thus the study's hypothesis that there is a tendency of more out-migration to contiguous states both for males

and females is demonstrated by these figures.

Migrants generally have tendency to migrate nearby places since they will have better communication and transportation system which will create a better knowledge about destination places than the places in far off states.

In 1981, the share of migrants to Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry had declined some what but the same increased in case of Karnataka and Kerala.

Other states where in the share decreased in 1981 for male as well as female out-migrants are Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Pondicherry. Out-migrants from rural areas to Karnataka had experienced notable increase in 1981 both among males and females. In 1981, the share of males and females out-migrants from rural - Tamil Nadu to Karnataka were 35 and 34 per cent respectively. The urban migrants to Karnataka increased to 37 per cent for males and females.

The share of total male and female out-migrants to contiguous states in 1981 was 72.19 per cent and 79.14 per cent respectively. About 74.58 per cent of rural male out-migrants and 81.32 per cent of rural female out-migrants reached contiguous states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry. These contiguous states

had also received 70.03 per cent of male and 74.63 per cent of female out-migrants from urban Tamil Nadu. Thus large per cent of out-migrants made contiguous states as their destination states once again testifying the hypothesis of study.

Since the volume of inter-state migration between Tamil Nadu and many of the far off states in India is very negligible, only states and union territories which had atleast more than 1000 persons as in-migrants as well as out-migrants to Tamil Nadu is presented and analysed. Table A.3 indicates the per cent of current and intercensal in-migration to rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu from other states of India.

This table indicates a decline in the percentage of male migration to rural areas of Tamil Nadu in current migration stream. The states of andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Pondicherry and, particularly, Rajasthan have registered declining trend in in-migration to Tamil Nadu. There has been a sharp decline in the proportion of current migrants to rural Tamil Nadu from Rajasthan between 1971 and 1981. While it was 17.07 per cent for male migrants and 12.5 per cent for female migrants in current category in 1971, the corresponding figure for 1981 were 7.91 per cent and 7.72 per cent respectively.

The states from which in-migration is small such as Gujarat, Haryana and Pondicherry also indicate a declining trend. On the contrary, Karnataka, Assam and Punjab registered an increasing trend.

As far as in-migration to urban areas is concerned mostly all states have small proportion of current migration to Tamil Nadu. The Andhra Pradesh 4.28 per cent of male and 4 per cent of female, Karnataka 5.01 per cent of male and 5.10 per cent of female, Kerala 3.84 per cent of male and 4.18 per cent of female, Rajasthan 2.70 per cent and 3.26 per cent of their respective total in-migrants to Tamil Nadu. Maharashtra, Delhi and all other above discussed states registered at least 2-4 per cent of decline in the proportion in 1981 current male and female in-migration to Tamil Nadu from 1971 current migration. On the contrary, West Bengal and Pondicherry have registered an increase in the urbanward migration to Tamil Nadu.

Among the intercensal migration to rural Tamil Nadu, Table A.3 shows that Rajasthan's 67.44 per cent male and 61.13 per cent female migration to rural Tamil Nadu happened during 1961-71. The states which sent more than half of their male migrants to rural Tamil Nadu between 1971 and 1981 censuses are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. Barring few states this trend of these states in 1981 was a declining

one when compared to 1971 census. Especially states such as Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra showed a share decline. The migration from these 3 states to urban areas of Tamil Nadu also showed sharp decline in the 1981 period. The female migration generally shows the same pattern as male migration to Tamil Nadu but with somewhat lower proportions.

In Table. A.4 the per cent of current and intercensal out-migration to total migration to each state from rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu is presented. During 1961-71 decade the current out-migration from rural areas of Tamil Nadu was little in comparison to intercensal migration. Among the out-migrants from rural to Karnataka, one-fifth of the male migrated within one year before the 1971 census. Similarly, 34.92 per cent of female rural out-migration to Madhya Pradesh had occurred in less than one year at the time of 1971 census. The current rural male out-migration shared 18.67 per cent while female out-migration shared 11.62 per cent of total out migration to Andhra Pradesh to which the out-migration is small Punjab, and Rajasthan received half the male and female migration in less than one year before 1971 census. This rural current out-migration is generally declining in 1981 census with only 10.20 per cent of male current migration to Andhra Pradesh and 9.38 per cent of Karnataka-ward

out-migration belong to this less than one year category.

The urban out-migration in this less than one year category has significantly reduced from 1971 to 1981 census. 10.59 per cent of male out-migration to Andhra Pradesh, 6.58 per cent of male out-migrants to Karnataka, 12.05 per cent of male out-migrant to Kerala were enumerated in this class in 1971, in 1981 the figures significantly reduced. The urban female out-migrants share also declined in 1981 from 1971 census.

In the intercensal out-migration from Tamil Nadu, generally there is an increasing trend in 1981 with respect to both the rural and urban out-migrants.

The rural out-migrants to Andhra Pradesh occupied half the male migration and more than one-third of the female migration in this intercensal period. This trend is observed for Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry. For Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra it has registered a declining trend.

The urban intercensal out-migration to Andhra Pradesh increased for males from 41.76 per cent in 1971 to 43.39 per cent in 1981; the states such as Kerala, Maharashtra also registered an increase. But Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry have registered a declining trend for both males and females.

Migrational streams in Tamil Nadu.

In 1981 census 13.50 million people were enumerated in places different from their birth place as against 11.60 million in 1971. The female dominance of migration is high in both censuses which is reflected by the sex-ratio of 1904 for 1981 census and 1800 for 1971 census. Table 4. gives the migrational streams of these migrants according to the main distance categories.

In both the study periods there is a clear dominance of rural-to-rural stream in intra-district (short-distance) migration. It accounted for more than half the male migration and little less than three-fourths of the female intra-district migration. This is a general feature of developing countries since such migration for males is mostly determined by seasonal agricultural employment opportunities which varies from one village to another. In case of females exogamy and consequent 'marriage' migration is overwhelmingly the main component of rural migration flows. (Bose, 1973 : 144)

There is, however, tendency towards decreasing rural-rural migration from sixties to seventies in all distance streams. In 1981, 25.95 per cent males and 8.46 per cent females migrated from rural-to-urban areas and 13.21 per cent males and 7.29 per cent females migrated from

TABLE - 4.

MIGRATION STREAMS IN TAMIL NADU - BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Type of migrational Stream	1971				1981			
	P	M	F	Sex Ratio	P	M	F	Sex Ratio
I. Intra-district								
1. Rural to rural	67.82	55.3	73.21	2954	64.21	50.20	70.00	3369
2. Rural to urban	18.06	25.82	14.62	1273	17.66	25.95	8.46	1225
3. Urban to rural	7.90	9.54	7.12	1684	9.09	10.63	14.23	1923
4. Urban to urban	6.22	8.91	5.05	1272	9.02	13.21	7.29	1333
migrants ('000)	7799	2401	5398	2248	8586	2513	6073	2416
II. Inter-district								
1. Rural to rural	27.70	20.74	33.34	1982	24.06	16.61	29.86	2353
2. Rural to urban	29.14	34.46	24.83	889	26.03	31.33	22.09	923
3. Urban to rural	10.83	9.70	11.75	1195	11.61	10.00	20.53	1686
4. Urban to urban	32.33	35.10	30.08	1057	38.29	42.05	67.71	1108
migrants ('000)	2997	1342	1655	1233	3988	1723	2265	1314
III. Inter-state								
1. Rural to rural	16.54	12.16	20.90	1731	16.09	10.44	20.64	2452
2. Rural to urban	28.91	32.40	24.97	766	24.34	28.16	21.25	936
3. Urban to rural	11.84	10.41	13.25	1282	12.00	10.11	13.51	1656
4. Urban to urban	42.71	44.53	40.88	926	47.56	51.25	44.60	1079
migrants ('000)								
Total migrants ('000)	11595	4141	7454	1800	13498	4648	8850	1904

from urban-to-urban places within the district. In inter-district migration, the rural-urban migration for males increased to 31.33 per cent and for females to 22.09 per cent in 1981. Likewise in urban-to urban inter-district migration stream, male migration constituted 42.05 per cent and female migration 67.71 per cent of total migration under this stream. Urban-to-urban male migration increased between 1971 and 1981 and constituted more than 50 per cent of the inter-state male migration.

In Table 5 and 6 the migrational streams for each period with regard to each distance, are provided for 1971 and 1981 respectively.

In Table 5, in both current and intercensal migration rural-to-rural migration is prominent in intra-district stream. The proportion reduces with the increase in distance and in inter-state migration, it declined to just 10-14 per cent. The current and intercensal migration from urban-to-urban places of Tamil Nadu in inter-state migration.

While within the district the male migration in the intercensal period dominates in rural-rural stream, in inter-district stream, male migration dominates the urban-to urban areas, and holds good in case of inter-state migration.

The Table 6 indicates that in 1981 also the current

TABLE -5

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL MIGRATION STREAMS - 1971

Type of distance and Stream	Total		Current		Intercensal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>I. Intra-district</u>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. Rural - rural	54.60	72.07	48.58	56.78	52.11	66.02
2. Rural - urban	9.93	7.51	14.60	13.52	12.22	9.64
3. Urban to urban	24.93	14.64	23.10	18.58	23.57	16.42
4. Urban to rural	10.52	5.73	13.70	11.09	12.06	7.90
<u>II. Inter-district</u>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. Rural to rural	18.93	32.11	23.76	27.54	19.77	27.32
2. Rural to urban	10.87	12.06	15.94	15.45	10.77	13.57
3. Urban to rural	31.07	23.21	22.79	20.00	27.78	22.39
4. Urban to urban	39.07	23.21	22.79	20.00	27.78	22.39
<u>III. Inter-state</u>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. Rural to rural	11.33	20.50	10.27	14.05	12.24	18.70
2. Rural to urban	12.82	14.41	18.22	17.39	15.30	16.67
3. Urban to rural	28.49	23.02	23.63	21.37	25.86	22.31
4. Urban to urban	46.99	41.08	47.27	46.96	46.66	42.31

TABLE- 6
PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL MIGRATION STREAMS IN
TAMIL NADU -1981

Type of distance and stream	<u>Total</u>		<u>Current</u>		<u>Intercensal</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
I. <u>Intra-district</u>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. Rural to rural	49.89	69.80	43.29	50.55	65.88	47.04
2. Rural to urban	10.61	8.18	15.40	13.56	9.44	12.97
3. Urban to rural	24.54	13.98	22.34	18.88	14.90	23.66
4. Urban to urban	14.96	8.05	18.96	16.06	9.78	16.34
II. <u>Inter-district</u>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. Rural to rural	15.29	28.90	18.90	21.50	15.20	23.29
2. Rural to urban	28.48	20.59	22.09	18.99	25.52	20.51
3. Urban to rural	10.20	12.74	15.25	16.12	12.28	13.90
4. Urban to urban	46.01	37.78	43.73	43.38	47.00	42.29
III. <u>Inter-State</u>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. Rural to rural	9.53	19.83	10.75	14.72	10.02	17.05
2. Rural to urban	25.02	19.73	19.55	17.35	21.68	19.11
3. Urban to rural	11.07	13.97	21.74	19.48	14.70	15.66
4. Urban to urban	53.82	46.47	47.88	48.40	53.56	48.14

and intercensal migrants of male accounted for more than 40 per cent and two-thirds respectively. In inter-district migration the current migration of rural-to-rural is low at 28.90 per cent for males and 18.90 per cent for females. Again in inter-district and inter-state migration only urban-to-urban stream dominated in both current and intercensal migration.

When we compare these two tables it become clear that the proportion of current migration reduced in rural-rural stream within the district. The rural-to-rural migration received 43 per cent of the current migrants in 1981 as against 49 per cent in 1971. These tables also indicate that the 'current' rural-to-rural migration has reduced in all distance streams.

In 1981 census, in inter-state migration stream for the intercensal period, the proportion of both the rural-ward streams were higher than in the 1971 period. This indicates that in the past there was a considerable rural exodus to other rural areas of other states. Both the urbanward migration in inter-state migration for current period had increased in 1981.

Pattern of inter-state migration in Tamil Nadu.

403,239 males and 485,943 females were enumerated as current migrants by place of last residence in 1981.

About one-fifth (19.62 per cent) of the male migrants and 38.39 per cent of the female migrants migrated to rural areas of Tamil Nadu from other states while 80.38 per cent of male and 61.61 per cent of the female migrants were enumerated in urban areas of Tamil Nadu. This pattern seems to be quite similar to the pattern of inter-state migration in other states in India where long distance migration is absorbed by urban areas of the destination states. Moreover, rural areas of Tamil Nadu have largely been out-migrating areas due to less employment opportunities.

Rural in-migrants.

In 1981, 85230 males and 164,373 females were enumerated as inter-state current migrants in rural areas of Tamil Nadu. The table A.5 indicates the per cent distribution of these migrants with regard to the total rural and total urban in-migrants from each state. This table shows that only from Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, more than 60 per cent of males and females migrated to rural areas of Tamil Nadu. Another state which has got considerable share in this stream is Pondicherry. It's 46 per cent of male and 59 per cent of female migration in 1971 and 39.91 per cent of male and 55.86 per cent of females migration in 1981 had reached rural areas of Tamil Nadu. While Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra,

and Pondicherry showed a decline, the female proportion increased in Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.

Though rural-rural migration dominated the proportion of urban-to-urban stream of some states is worth considering. 37.07 per cent males and 21.87 per cent females among current migrants from Andhra Pradesh, 68.66 per cent male and 52.62 per cent female current migrants from Karnataka and 91.58 per cent males migrants from Madhya Pradesh to rural areas of Tamil Nadu in 1971 are worth considering that they are from urban areas of those states.

Urban in-migration.

The two streams Rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban have got more or less equal distribution with little dominance of latter over former from such states as Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. In contrast more than three-fourths of in-migrants from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi and Pondicherry to urban areas of Tamil Nadu were from urban areas of those states. Some of these states have got more than 90 per cent of urbanward in-migration as urban-to-urban migration.

The share of urban-to-urban migrants from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan and Delhi actually increased

from 1971 to 1981 for both males and females.

Among the various states Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan, have their Rural-urban migration share as more than 40 per cent and this proportion has declined in 1981 census for both males and females.

Rural out-migrants.

Table A.6 gives the per cent distribution of out-migrants from Tamil Nadu to selected states/union territories depicting their distribution in the different migration streams.

Out of total male out-migrants from Tamil Nadu to rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Pondicherry in 1971, more than three-fifths were rural-to-rural - migrants and nearly three-fourths of the female migrants had gone from rural areas of Tamil Nadu to rural areas of the above states/union territories.

In 1981, the rural-to-rural out-migrants from Tamil Nadu to Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi and Pondicherry registered a decline.

Out-migration from urban areas of Tamil Nadu to Rural areas of other states, however, registered an increasing trend. Both decline in the Rural-rural and increase in the urban-to-rural have registered a sharp changes. 41 per cent

of total male migrants to rural Andhra Pradesh, 53 per cent of male migrants to Madhya Pradesh 65 per cent male migrants to Maharashtra, and 69 per cent of male migrants to Uttar Pradesh, all had their last residence in urban areas of Tamil Nadu is a significant note. This could be attributed to various central government projects in different rural places of the states which attracted people from urban areas. Similarly out-migrants of female from urban areas of Tamil Nadu to the rural areas of these states is of the same magnitude.

Urban Out-migrants.

Here, migration to urban areas of other states from rural as well urban areas of Tamil Nadu is discussed. As regards urban out-migration from Tamil Nadu, urban-to-urban stream shows a dominating trend for most of the states. In 1971, 73.7 per cent of male migrants to urban Andhra Pradesh, 85 per cent to urban Gujarat, 80 per cent to urban Karnataka male migrants had migrated from urban Tamil Nadu. Similarly but at little low level, female migrants to urban areas of these states were mainly from urban areas of Tamil Nadu only. This pattern had in fact increased in 1981 in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh but declined in 1981 in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Pondicherry.

The Rural-to-urban out-migration stream is worth mentioning in respect of Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and, particularly Andaman and Nicobar Islands which got more than 75 per cent of male and female out-migrants to urban places of this union territory in both the censuses, and, indeed, it increased in 1981.

In general the female migration from rural areas while had registered a decline between 1971 and 1981, out-migration from urban areas had stepped up. This can be known from the increase in urban origination streams such as urban to rural and urban to urban in 1981 census for the states which received significant out-migration from Tamil Nadu. On the other hand the strength of rural origin streams - rural-rural and rural-urban - had declined in 1981 census. This may be due to changes in the employment opportunities in primary sector.

Lifetime net migration in Tamil Nadu.

The lifetime net migration into Tamil Nadu by place of birth data of the 1981 census shows it again a losing states, thus indicating one of the heavily out-migrating state, Tamil Nadu had lost little less than 5 lakhs persons of which 2 lakhs of male in rural net migration, and one lakh females each in rural and urban net migration.

Table A.7 indicates the lifetime net migration for Tamil Nadu with respect to each state.

From 1961-1971, Tamil Nadu had lost its both male and female population to other state except Kerala and Rajasthan. Among the states which gained population from Tamil Nadu are Andhra Pradesh (15,205), Karnataka(130,197) Madhya Pradesh (10,322), Maharashtra (80,891) Delhi (12,952) where the net gain was substantial. Bihar, West Bengal, and Pondicherry also gained considerably from Tamil Nadu. Only Kerala and Rajasthan had lost their population to Tamil Nadu, Kerala's net out-migration being 118,418 persons.

As far as rural net migration is considered, only Kerala and Rajasthan had lost their both rural and urban male population to Tamil Nadu. It is, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Pondicherry which received considerable rural females from Tamil Nadu. Generally both in rural and urban male and females migration, Tamil Nadu is net out-migrating to other states.

Inter-decadal variation in net-migration.

Table A.8 shows the inter-decadal variation in net migration in Tamil Nadu with respect to selected states.

The net out-migration during the inter-decadal period 1961-71 to 1971-81 had increased considerably in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Delhi. With respect to Karnataka, the net out-migration from Tamil Nadu

had increased to 38,739 males and 36,515 females for rural areas. With respect to net urban migration too, there is an increase of 40,488 males and 31,040 females in the net loss by way of migration to Karnataka. Among states which had gained population from Tamil Nadu in both the census periods, it seems that Kerala has experienced either a decrease in in-migration from Tamil Nadu or there was increase of out-migration from Kerala to Tamil Nadu. This is clearly indicated in the decrease in net gain by 31,290 rural males and 8024 urban males in the during the interdecadal period.

In 1981 census also the trend is mostly the same with the increase in net out-migration in almost all states. The rural areas of Tamil Nadu had increased their net out-migrating trend in 1981 to 8,145 males to Andhra Pradesh, 2,855 males to Gujarat, 110,744 males to Karnataka, 4,096 to Madhya Pradesh, 52,440 to Maharashtra, mostly the urban males and females were lost more than their rural counter parts This may be due to the effect of heavy urban out-migration from Tamil Nadu. But for Kerala, and

Maharashtra where rural out-migration from Tamil Nadu is more is the rural net-migration is having an edge to urban net-migration urban female migration have reduced during this interdecadal period. Rajasthan on the other hand had stepped up the gaining from Tamil Nadu by 2991 males and 3093 females of which 2594 males and 2668 females through net urban migration.

Another notable change was the position of Tamil Nadu regarding Pondicherry. The 'actual' gaining of the Tamil Nadu with respect to Pondicherry was 2450 persons since it had actually losing status in 1971. The main reason affected this change was shift in the net rural female migration which had reduced 13,154 females for interdecadal period. With respect to Delhi, Tamil Nadu net out-migration had stepped and an increase 12,418 males and 11,182 females of net urban migration is the main factor. These shifts among the states can be attributed partly to the shift in the employment opportunities which in turn decided by various central and state government projects in different places.

Net Current and Intercensal migration.

Tamil Nadu as it was an out-migrating state both in 1971 and 1981 censuses. It had lost 17,086 Rural male and 12,819 Rural female in its rural net current migration and 8585 urban male and 4620 urban female in its net urban current migration in 1981.

The table A.9 shows the Net current and Intercensal migration in Tamil Nadu in 1971. Considering the magnitude of the migration between Tamil Nadu and other states, net migration with regard to Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Pondicherry becomes more important than the other states and union territories.

Table indicates that among the states and union territories in India, highest number migrants had lost to Karnataka. Tamil Nadu had lost more than 10,000 and 14,000 Rural male in current and intercensal migration respectively.

In current net rural migration while highest net out-migrating migrants was with Karnataka, in net current urban migration importance shifted to Kerala, Tamil Nadu had gained more than 6000 males and nearly 5,000 females in net current urban migration. However Tamil Nadu had lost considerably to Andhra Pradesh with nearly 2000 men and 1120 females, Karnataka with 4000, males and 2610 females,

Maharashtra with 2255 males and 1345 females. More number of migrants lost to Maharashtra may be due to the fact that the rapid progress that Maharashtra had made in urbanisation.

In intercensal migration, while only little more migrants had lost than the current migrants with regard to Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, this is at much higher with regard to rural net migration to urban net migration to Maharashtra. Little less than 25,000 males and 12,720 females were lost in net rural migration but a gain of more than 94,000 males and 55,000 females in net urban migration for intercensal period. This could be due to the strong urban and migration from Kerala to Tamil Nadu and return migration from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Table A.10 shows the net current and intercensal migration with respect to each state in 1981.

This table indicates that while there is a considerable reduction from 1971 to 1981 in the loss in net rural migration with regard to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. There is an increase with regard to net gain from Kerala, on the other hand this also shows a decline in the interdecadal period in gaining of males of females in net current urban migration with Kerala. Table also observes an increase in the loss

net current urban migration to Maharashtra indicating the interest trend to Maharashtra and Karnataka in urban-ward migration.

In intercensal net migration for both rural and urban places the loss of male and female had experienced an increase. More than 25,000 males and 16,000 females in rural migration and more than 47,000 males and 37,000 females in urban migration were lost to Karnataka, Kerala on the other hand had decreased its out-migration to urban Tamil Nadu by nearing half in male migration.

Mostly other states have loss number of gaining of net migrants with respect to Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Kerala were being the only two states which has loss in net-migration with respect to Tamil Nadu. The pattern of net current and intercensal migration as observed in these two tables generally indicates the predominance of migration for job opportunities since the pattern of current and intercensal net migration depicts slightly two different pictures though it had not altered the over all pattern.

SEX-RATIO

Table A.11 indicates the sex-ratio of in-migrants of each state to Tamil Nadu.

The table shows high sex-ratio of 2439 of migrants

from rural Pondicherry and 2426 or rural migrants from Andhra Pradesh. The other states which have high rural sex-ratio are Karnataka (1831), Maharashtra (1059), and Delhi (1129). High female migration from these states to Tamil Nadu may be for employment opportunities.

In 1981, the sex-ratio of rural in-migrants had risen to 3194 while Pondicherry's had increased only to 2846. Another notable change was the increase in sex ratio of rural migrants from Karnataka to 2785. Generally the sex-ratio of rural in-migrants have increased in 1981 in the states of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Rajasthan. On the other hand the sex-ratio of in-migrants from rural Delhi had declined. The urban sex ratio of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Delhi and Pondicherry are less than the rural sex-ratios in 1971. Though urban sex-ratio in 1981 is still lower than the rural sex-ratio, it has increased from 1971.

Table A.12 indicates, the sex-ratio of out-migrants from Tamil Nadu. The table reveals generally low sex-ratio from rural areas of Tamil Nadu to other states in India. Only Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Pondicherry have got more than 1000 sex-ratio in 1971 considering the fact that out-migration to Punjab is very meagre this sex-ratio is not important. In this context out-migration of women

to Pondicherry is worth considering. The urban out-migrants sex-ratio is generally higher than the rural except for Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry and a few other states.

Except for Pondicherry migration to other states have showed an increase in the sex-ratio in both rural and urban places in 1981. For Andhra Pradesh while rural sex-ratio had increased at 1543 the urban sex-ratio increased to 1098 only, the sex-ratio for urban out-migrants to Kerala had reached 1000 during 1971-81.

The table A.13 indicates the sex-ratio of current and intercensal in-migration to Tamil Nadu from other states.

Among the states from which Tamil Nadu received considerable in-migrants, only Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Pondicherry have high sex-ratio of more than 1000 for current rural in-migrants in 1971. The other important states such as Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P, West Bengal and Delhi have medium and low sex-ratios. The rural current in-migrants sex-ratio in 1981 have increased to 1611 for Andhra Pradesh and in respect of Karnataka and Kerala sharply. The sex-ratio of current in-migrants of Delhi to rural areas of Tamil Nadu had a noticeable increase in 1981. The urban sex-ratio of 1712 for Andhra Pradesh suggest heavy women migration both for rural and urban

areas of Tamil Nadu. The sex-ratio of in-migrants to urban areas of Tamil Nadu also registered an increase in the 1981. This can partly be attributed to various reasons such as employment opportunities, marriage migration and associational migration.

The intercensal in-migration for rural areas of Tamil Nadu in 1981 have generally high sex-ratios than the sex-ratio of urban intercensal in-migrants. The Andhra Pradesh has 2020, Karnataka has 2048 and for Kerala and Madhya Pradesh have figures of 489 and 1169. Both rural and urban sex-ratio for intercensal migrants have increasing trend in 1981. On the contrary the sex-ratio of in-migrants from Delhi to rural Tamil Nadu had declined with increase in the sex-ratio of urban in-migrants for that period. Generally the high sex-ratio of intercensal in-migrants for both rural and urban areas suggests women migration for marriage and associational reasons.

Table A.14 indicates the sex-ratio of current and intercensal out-migration from Tamil Nadu.

In 1971-81 period the female out-migration from rural areas had received set back can be identified by the decrease in sex-ratio to the states such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra with the exception to Rajasthan, and Pondicherry which had stepped

its sex-ratio. Generally low sex-ratio from both rural and urban areas indicates a decrease in the inter-state female migration in India. However, the out-migration from urban areas had slightly increasedd can be made known from little increase in sex-ratio of current urban sex-ratio in 1981.

The intercensal sex-ratio in 1981 from Rural and urban areas have increased from 1971 in such states as Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

On the other hand it has reduced in 1981 from 1971 for states such as Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan.

The Rural women migration to the contiguous states are generally high and so as the sex-ratio. This above sex-ratio pattern itself is the characteristic feature of net-out migrating states.

CHAPTER - IV

INTRA-STATE MIGRATION IN TAMIL NADU

CHAPTER - IV

INTRA-STATE MIGRATION IN TAMIL NADU

This chapter examines the pattern of intra-state migration in Tamil Nadu for 14 districts in 1971 and 16 districts in 1981. This variation in the number of districts is due to the fact that two new districts, Periyar (by bifurcating the Coimbatore district) and Pudukkottai (out of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts) were created in 1981. For this reason the data for Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts are between 1971 and 1981.

The Madras district is congruous with Madras city and does not have any rural area within it. Consequently in the analysis there is no intra-district and there is no rural origin as well as no rural destination, migration.

According to 1981 population census there were 12.57 million persons enumerated in place other than their birth. Table.7 shows the per cent of migrants to total population of each district in 1971 (See Map.7). This table indicates lower per cent of male migrants to the male population than their female counterparts.

Volume of migration in district of Tamil Nadu.

Madras and Coimbatore districts had higher percentage

TABLE-7

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION - 1971

DISTRICTS	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. MADRAS	23.09	21.42			23.09	21.42
2. CHINGLEPUT	21.87	39.00	13.87	36.66	36.51	43.51
3. NORTH ARCOT	14.33	35.00	11.94	35.93	11.88	31.43
4. SOUTH ARCOT	14.94	39.68	11.46	38.99	35.79	43.88
5. DHARMAPURI	14.12	31.85	13.10	31.80	24.91	32.33
6. SALEM	14.63	31.82	12.38	33.30	20.80	27.71
7. COIMBATORE	22.94	37.71	17.86	38.61	31.91	36.05
8. NILGIRI	23.86	29.25	24.90	32.94	22.81	25.37
9. MADURAI	17.73	30.82	12.86	30.48	27.19	31.38
10. THIRUCHIRA- PPALLI	17.65	39.07	13.35	39.04	32.37	39.19
11. THANJUVUR	20.92	42.55	18.34	43.02	30.92	40.71
12. RAMANATHAPURAM	15.96	30.62	12.53	30.63	25.49	30.62
13. THIRUNELVELLI	17.32	32.30	12.66	31.41	27.00	34.21
14. KANYAKUMARI	10.03	24.80	8.44	24.85	18.03	24.55

TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO
TOTAL POPULATION
1971

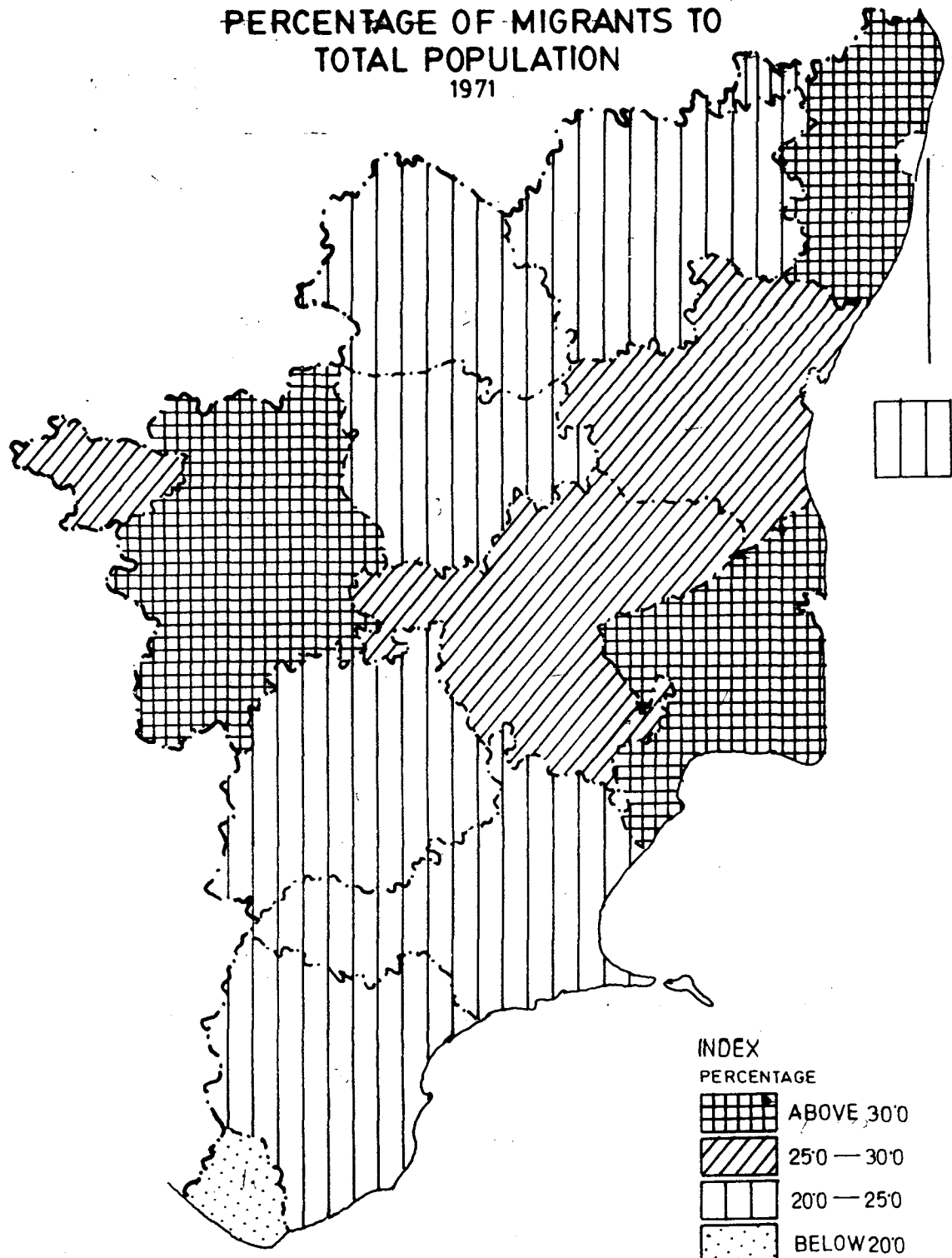


Fig. 7

of male migrants than any other districts. The Madras districts 23.09 per cent of male migrants to its total population becomes significant since this figure does not include the intra-district migration while other districts do include. This could be because of Madras being the capital of the state, and the district itself if fully urbanised it could attract more migrants than any other district. Coimbatore which had 22.94 per cent male migrants and 37.71 per cent female migrants, also had considerable industrial base in it. The proportion of male migrants in Ramanathapuram (15.96 per cent) and Kanyakumari (10.03 per cent) was low since these districts are generally regarded as backward regions of Tamil Nadu. The proportion of male migration to rural areas of these districts was only 12.5 per cent and 8.44 per cent respectively.

Female migrants, in contrast to male migrants, formed greater proportions to their total populations, for example, they constituted more than two-fifth of the female population of Thanjavur district and little less than two-fifths in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts. The rural areas of these districts had little edge over their urban areas in respect of the proportion of female migrants. Map.8 and

TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO
RURAL POPULATION
1971

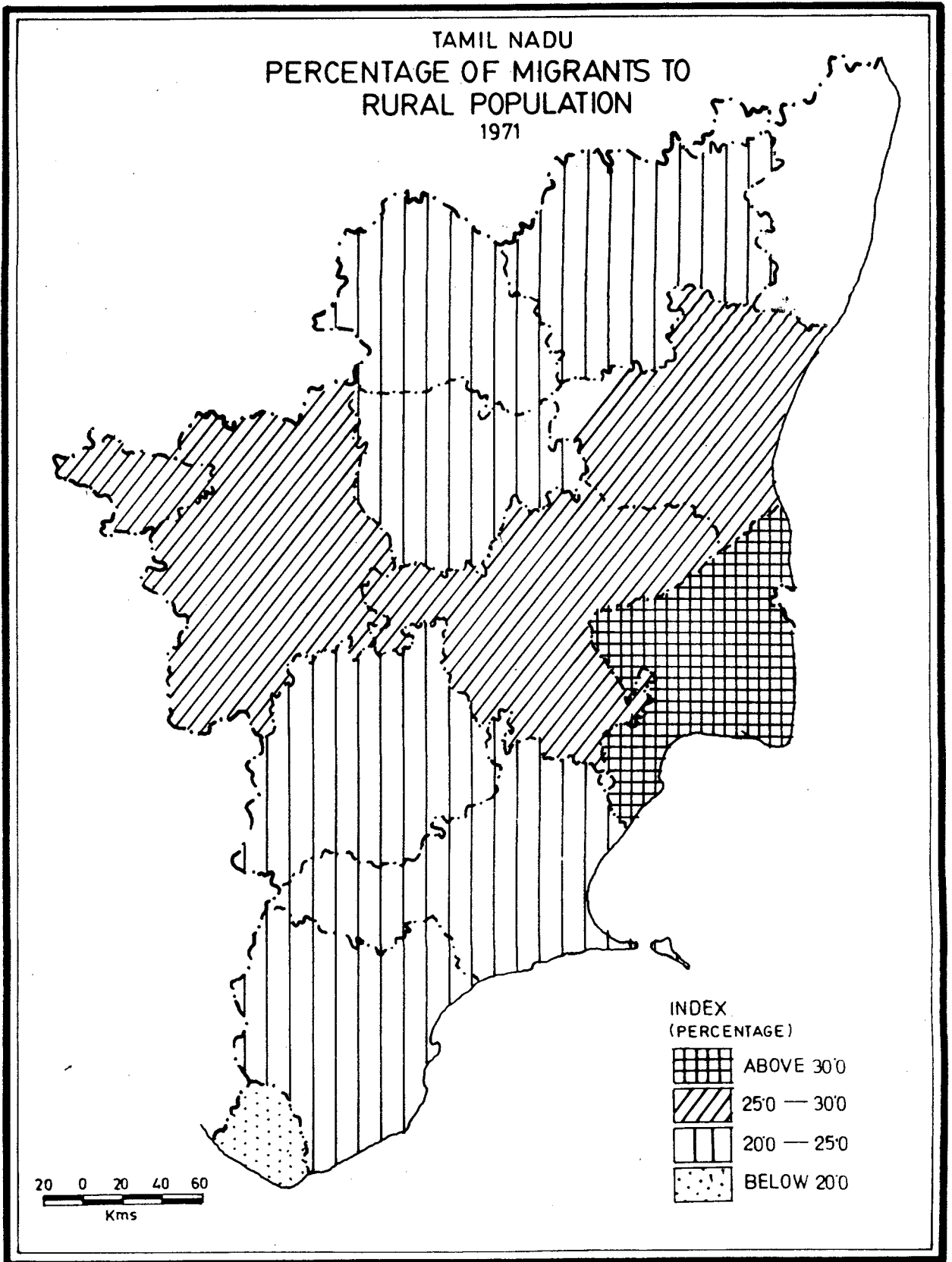


Fig. 8

TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO
URBAN POPULATION
1971

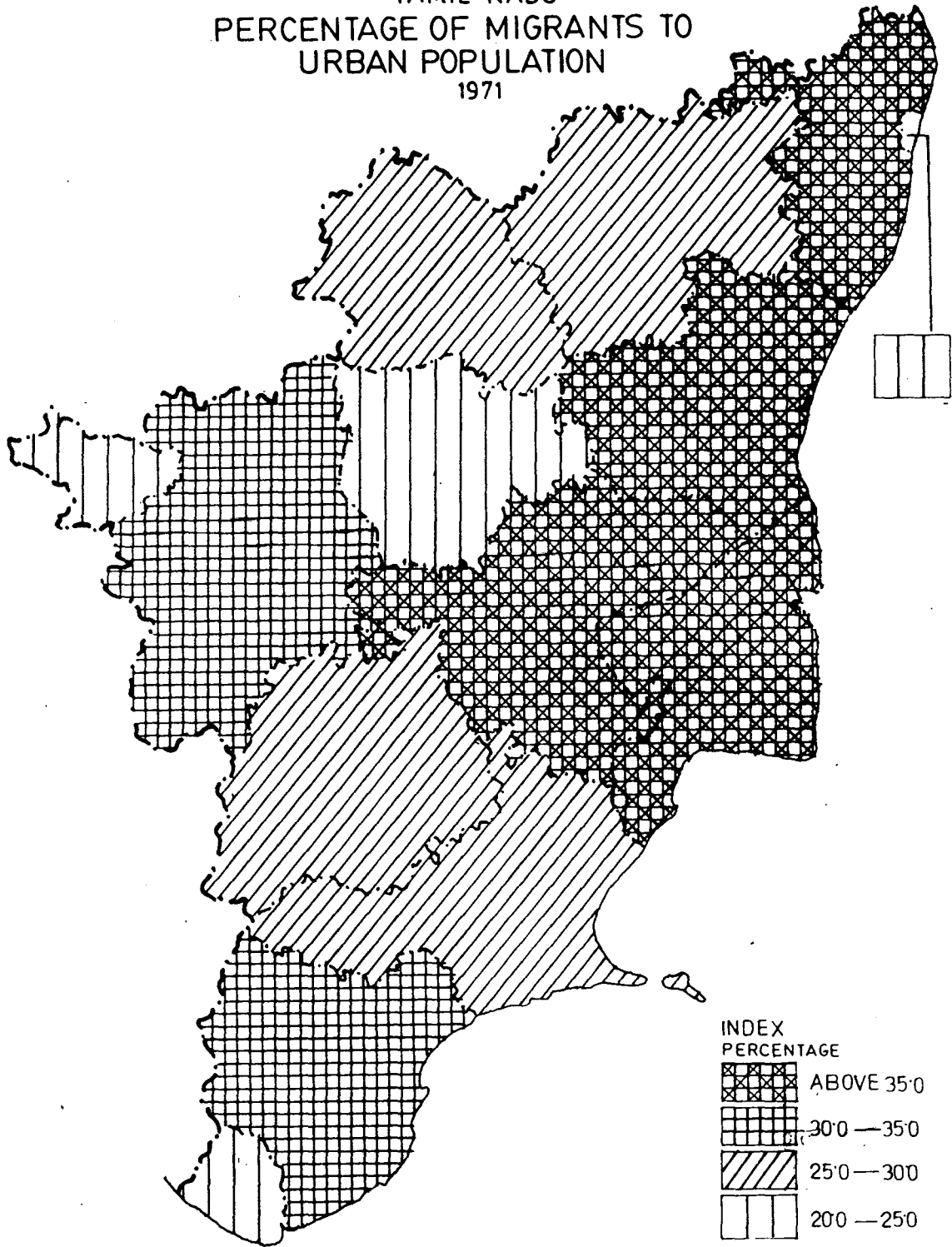


Fig. 9

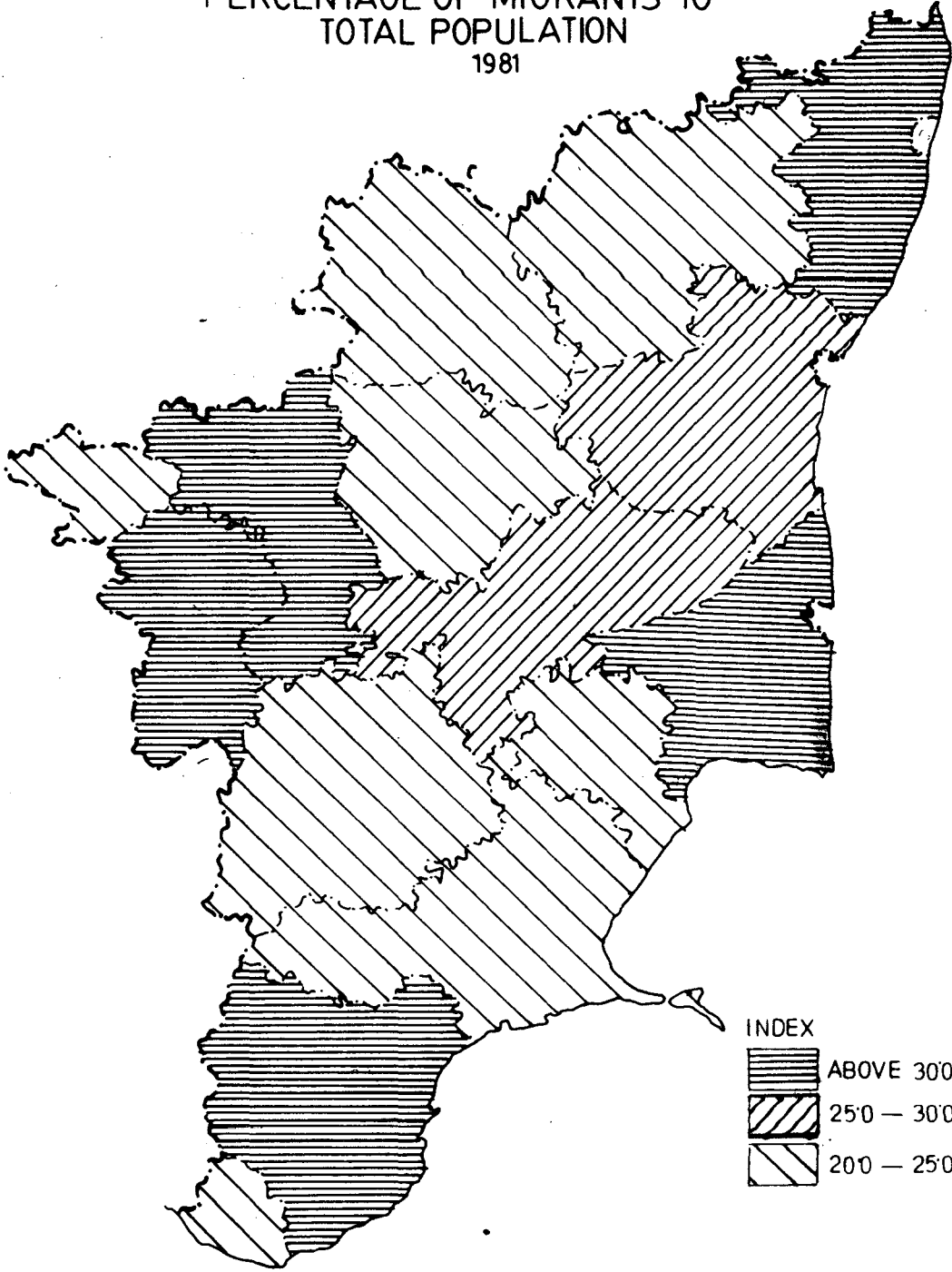
9 shows the per cent of migrants to rural population and percent of migrants to urban population respectively. The proportion of migrants in the female population of rural Thanjavur district was 43 per cent. Similarly, in the urban areas of Chingleput, South Arcot and Thanjavur districts, the proportion of female migrants was more than two-fifths of their respective female populations.

Table 8 showing the per cent of migrants to total population in 1981. Map.10 shows the per cent of total migrants in each district to the population of that district while 11 shows the per cent of rural migrants and 12 shows the per cent of urban migrants to the total rural and total urban population respectively for 1981 period.

Table indicates little reduction in male migrants in proportion to the male population in Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. On the other hand, the districts of Chingleput, Salem and Kanyakumari had experienced little increase in the proportion of migrants.

While the rural areas of all these districts except one or two, had experienced a decline in the

TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO
TOTAL POPULATION
1981



INDEX




	ABOVE 30.0
	25.0 - 30.0
	20.0 - 25.0

TABLE - 8
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION - 1981

DISTRICTS	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>RURAL</u>		<u>URBAN</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. MADRAS	22.04	21.82	-	-	22.04	21.82
2. CHINGLEPUT	23.11	40.09	13.12	36.95	38.45	45.13
3. NORTH ARCOT	12.61	36.80	9.39	34.87	10.24	14.12
4. SOUTH ARCOT	13.72	41.50	9.94	38.44	33.92	42.54
5. DHARMAPURI	13.19	32.39	11.93	32.15	25.32	34.71
6. SALEM	15.79	34.62	12.55	35.14	23.75	33.34
7. PERIYAR	21.46	43.30	17.01	42.34	37.07	46.76
8. COIMBATORE	25.23	36.85	20.19	39.33	30.09	34.37
9. NILGIRI	20.87	26.91	20.22	30.19	21.54	23.38
10. MADURAI	17.25	30.43	13.03	31.51	24.59	30.40
11. THIRUCHIRA- PPALLI	16.69	38.36	10.80	37.63	33.03	40.48
12. THANJUVUR	18.75	42.54	15.06	42.63	31.10	42.04
13. PUDDUKKOTTAI	12.48	36.72	9.06	35.66	34.69	43.82
14. RAMANATHAPURAM	14.22	29.99	9.40	29.32	26.20	31.72
15. THIRUNELVELLI	16.10	32.53	9.94	30.77	27.50	35.92
16. KANYAKUMARI	12.13	28.08	11.06	28.52	17.29	26.01

TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO
TOTAL POPULATION
1981
RURAL

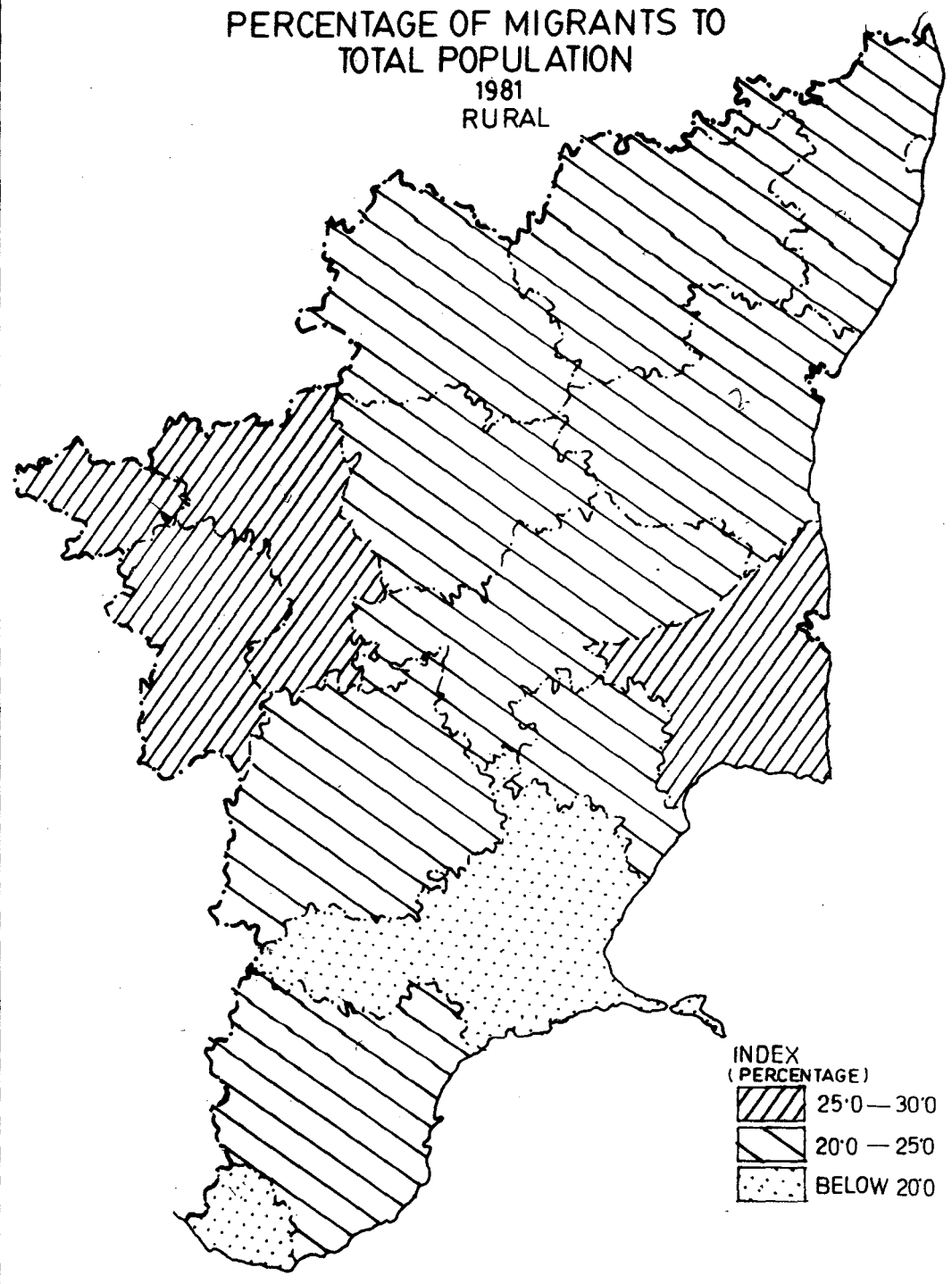
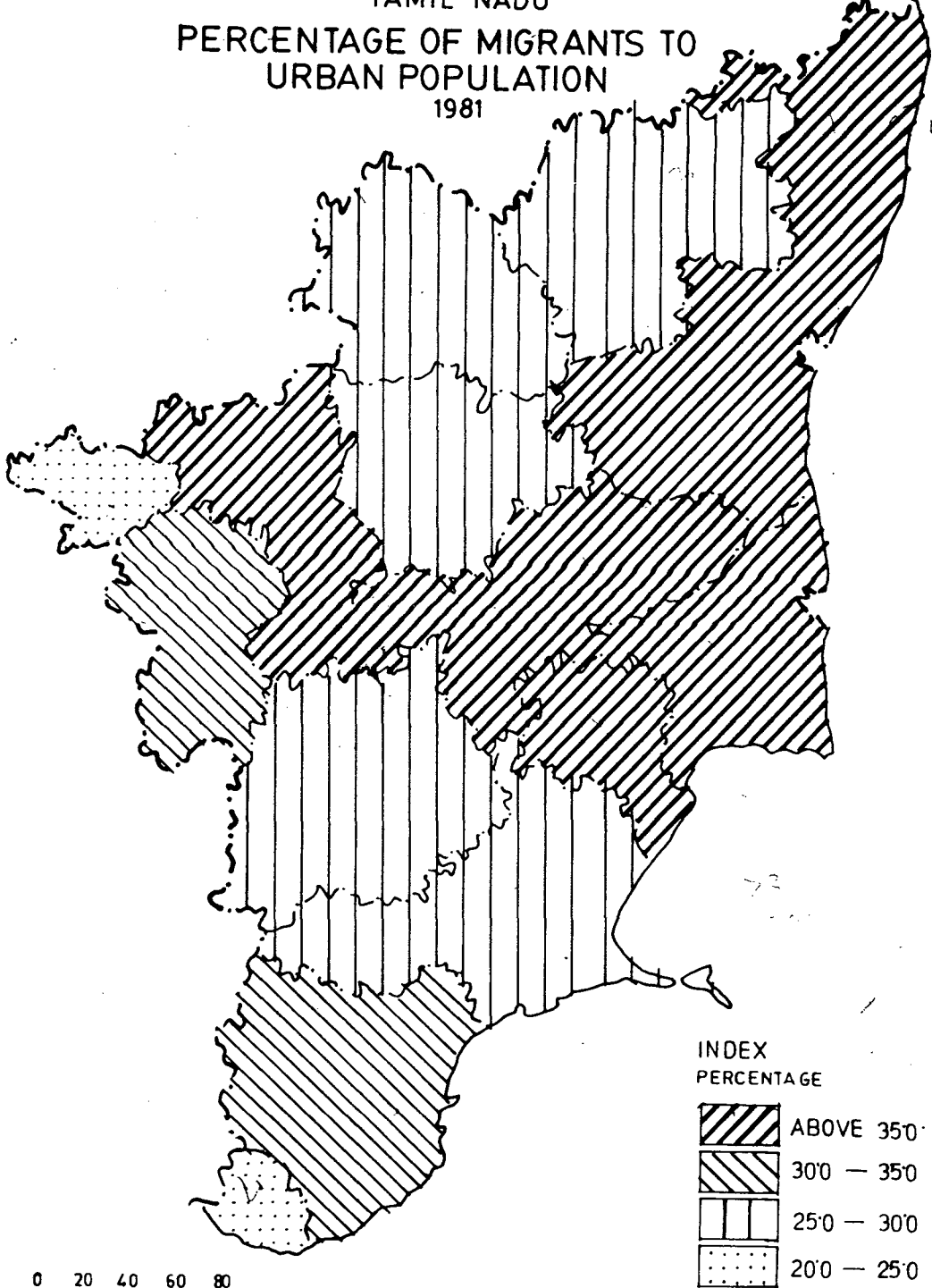


Fig. 11

TAMIL NADU
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO
URBAN POPULATION
1981



INDEX
PERCENTAGE

	ABOVE 35.0
	30.0 - 35.0
	25.0 - 30.0
	20.0 - 25.0

20 0 20 40 60 80
Kms

Fig . 12

proportion of migrant population both the males and females the urban areas of these districts experienced increases in the proportions indicating mobility shifts from rural areas to urban areas of Tamil Nadu. Urban areas of some of these districts like Chingleput with 38.4 per cent of male migrant population and 45.1 per cent of female migrant population, South Arcot with near 34 per cent of male migrant population and 42.5 per cent of female migrant population had significant increase in migrants' proportion. Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts show a growth in proportion over the 1971 figures in which Pudukkottai district was included.

The dominance of female migration continued in 1981 also. In fact, in 1971, only three districts - Chingleput South Arcot and Thanjavur had two-fifths of their female population as migrants. In 1981, six districts, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, and Pudukkottai besides the first three districts, had two-fifths 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 Tamil Nadu. Most of such migration, however, occurs within the district itself as already discussed in chapter III. Table B-1 in Appendix -II shows the per cent of intra-district and inter-district migration for each district in Tamil Nadu.

There is predominance of intra-district migration in rural areas for both census periods and relatively improved situation for inter-district migration in urban areas. In rural areas of Tamil Nadu, almost in all districts migration to the total migration of that district is more than three-fourths. Some of the districts - Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari had more than 90 per cent of their migration within the district in both 1971 and 1981. Since the Madras district is congruous with the city its migration could be discussed only in inter-district terms. On the other hand, in urban areas in 1971, barring few districts the proportions of inter-district and intra-district migrants were more or less equal with intra-district stream having an edge over inter-district stream. Nilgiri district again had a higher proportion of inter-district migrants in urban areas. This could be because that district is mainly a tourist spot with pleasant weather and for this reason people migrating to improve their health is a common phenomenon. Tiruchirappalli also experienced greater

inter-district migration than intra-district migration, probably since this district occupies an important position in the state being located more or less in the mid part of Tamil Nadu as well as it consists of Tiruchi city which only industrial base in this region.

In 1981, the rural as well as urban areas of most of the district experienced increased proportion of inter-district migration. The increase was very striking in inter-district migration to the rural areas of Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Ramanathapuram, in 1981. Similarly, urban areas of Chingleput and Coimbatore showed very substantial increase in inter-district migration in 1981 and urban areas of Bharmapuri, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli experienced moderate increase in inter-district migration. Chingleput being situated near to Madras does not fail to absorb the cityward migrants when residence in city becomes too difficult due to many reasons. The reason for increased migration to Coimbatore from other districts can be attributed for the increase in industrial activities.

Current and Intercensal migration in districts.

Table B-2 shows the per cent of current and intercensal intra-district migration to total migration in each district in 1981. These data were not available at

district level in 1971 and, hence, the analysis is restricted to 1981 census only. The table indicates the dominance of male migration in current as well as intercensal streams. The current male intra-district migrants to rural areas had proportions above seven per cent in South Arcot, Nilgiris and Pudukkottai districts. This proportion was more than 5 per cent in all the districts of the state. On the contrary, the rural female current migrants accounted for only 2 to 3 per cent in almost all districts.

The intercensal male migration in rural areas had high proportions while female had small proportions (Table B-2). The intercensal male migrants of Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Nilgiris constituted more than half of their total migrants. The proportion of intercensal male migrants in the remaining districts was between 40 to 50 per cent except in Kanyakumari where it was 39.7 per cent. The rural female intercensal migration was much below male migration in all the districts, ranging between 30 per cent and 37 per cent except in Nilgiris where it was 45.6 per cent.

The Proportion of current migration to total migration to urban areas of the district in the intra-district stream was higher in respect of than to rural places, the difference

Being much more in case of females than males. Madurai, Nilgiris, Periyar and Pudukkottai districts had these proportions above 6 per cent, nearly 4 per cent higher than the rural areas in general.

The intercensal migration to urban areas is more or less equal in most districts to rural areas - around 40 to 44 per cent. The intercensal migration in urban areas is less than the rural intercensal in Coimbatore, Chingleput district and equal in most of the districts.

The picture of more current migration in urban areas and intercensal in rural areas is due to the fact that while current migration generally occurs in search of employment opportunities, intercensal migration, especially that of females, occurs for various reasons such as marriage, associational, etc.,

The inter-district male migration can be attributed more to employment opportunities than intra-district migration. Table B-3(Appendix-II) shows the per cent of current and intercensal inter-district migration to total migration in each district.

It is observed from Tables B-2 and B-3 that current migrants in the inter-district stream form a high proportion than the intra-district current migrants. Among the current migration to rural and urban areas, the proportion of rural male current migration is higher than the to urban areas of the districts.

Tirunelveli district had the highest proportion of current male migrants to rural areas (13.4 per cent). Other districts which had high proportion of current male migration to rural areas are Kanyakumari, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Periyar where the proportion was more than 10 per cent in the inter-district migration stream. This reflects the recent male exodus to the rural areas which is often due to economic reasons, is attracted by the rural areas of these district. The female current migration to rural areas ranged from 5 to 7 per cent only, but it was higher than the proportion of current migration in intra-district migration stream.

The inter-district current migration to urban areas shows that a considerable proportion took place during 1980-81. Kanyakumari district had more than 12 per cent of its total migration as current migration for both males and females. Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli had nearly 10 per cent of their male migration and Dharmapuri, Pudukkotal had nearly 10 per cent of its female migration in current migration stream.

In intercensal migration stream to both rural and urban areas, male proportion is nearly half the total migration.

The districts such as Chingleput with little less

than three-fifths, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Pudukkottai with more than 55 per cent of their male migrants to rural areas moved during the intercensal period.

In urban areas too this proportion of intercensal migration is at a high level. While Madras district has only 38 per cent of male and 41 per cent of female migrants in intercensal period, some of the other districts like Chingleput had more than half of its male and female migration during the intercensal period.

The low proportion of current as well as intercensal migration to Madras city among total inter-district migrants seems to be due to its attraction for a long period of time.

Inter-district and Intra-district Migration Streams

The inter-district and intra-district migration have so far been discussed with respect to the status of the place of destination.

Migration Streams of Intra-state migration.

One can also analyse the same by considering the rural or urban character of both origin and destination.

Table B-4(Appendix-II) gives the four migration streams Rural-rural, Rural-to-urban, Urban-to-rural, Urban-to-urban of intra-district migration of each district of

Tamil Nadu. There is clear dominance of rural-rural migration in both the study periods.

In 1971, Dharmapuri district rural-to-rural stream accounted for more than four-fifths of male and female lifetime migration, South Arcot had same proportion in its male migration and few other districts such as Kanyakumari, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Salem and Thanjavur had more than 60 per cent of male migration and more than 70 per cent of the female migration accounted for rural-to-rural stream of that district. The next stream which accounts for high intra-district migration to rural-to-urban.

In Coimbatore district nearly one-third of the male migration and in Nilgiris and Tirunelveli one-quarter of the female migration accounted for rural-to-urban migration. Other districts which had more than one-quarter of the male migration in rural-to-urban stream are Chingleput, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. Other two streams urban-to-rural and urban-to-urban generally had only small proportions. However, Thanjavur district had 15 per cent of male and 10 per cent of female migration in urban-to-rural stream.

In 1981, the proportion of rural-to-rural migration declined all districts except Kanyakumari. The rural-rural proportion of male migration had drastically reduced

while female migration in rural-to-rural had also declined in Chingleput district. The other districts which had notable decline in rural-rural movement in 1981 census are North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The female mobility from rural areas to other rural places within the district also underwent a decline (Table B-4). This decline is accounted for by the increase in the remaining three streams in almost all districts. The rural-to-urban proportions for male mobility now accounts for more than 30 per cent in Chingleput, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram. Many other districts like South Arcot, North Arcot, Nilgiri and Tiruchirappalli had more than one-quarter of the male mobility in rural-to-urban stream. Migration to urban areas from urban places within the district of enumeration also considerably improved in Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli for both sexes.

Migrational streams of inter-district migrants are proved in Table B-5 (Appendix II). The table indicates low proportion of rural-to-rural inter-district migration to total migration in all districts. In 1971, it was below 20 per cent of total male inter-district migrants in Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai district and between 20 to 30 per cent in Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli

districts. These districts, as noticed from Table B-4 had 55 per cent or more of rural-to-rural male migration intra-district stream.

The proportion of female migrants in rural-to-rural inter-district stream had also been low, it was less than one-fifth in Chingleput and Madurai districts.

In 1981 the proportion of rural-to-rural migration had declined. It was 9 per cent of male migration in Chingleput and 12 and 14 per cent in Coimbatore and Tirunelveli district respectively. In many of the districts namely North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai the proportion had declined significantly from 1971 to 1981. Compared to intra-district migration which was more than 40 per cent for males and more than 60 per cent for females, the proportion of inter-district was less than 30 per cent for males and less than 40 per cent for females in 1981.

Thus our hypothesis that with the increase in the distance the proportion of rural-to-rural have tendency to decrease holds good.

In inter-district migration the more dominant stream as per the table is urban-to-urban.

The migration to Madras district is more or less equally shared by rural and urban areas of other districts in 1971, while in 1981, the proportion urban-to-urban migrants in respect of females very substantially

increased as nearly 90 per cent of total female migrants were in this stream. Urban-to-urban had experienced increase in all districts for both sexes. Chingleput district had an increase of 2 per cent, North Arcot 3 per cent Dharmapuri 5 per cent, Coimbatore 8 per cent, and Tiruchirappalli, Niligiri, and Tirunelveli, had 12 per cent increase in male migrations between 1971 and 1981.

In 1981 the urban-to-urban migration in Madras, Chingleput, and Tirunelveli had accounted for 50 per cent of the inter-district migration of these districts.

The inter-district migration took place mainly due to regional variations in the development of agriculture and industries in which case people migrate to relatively better places in other districts. This is in conformity to the Stouffer's theory of migration to better places for more opportunities (Stouffer, 1940 : 346).

Direction of migrants.

The pattern of migration while helps one to understand the general situation of migration with respect to one particular district, the direction of migration now to be discussed will give the idea of migration movements within Tamil Nadu. Table -9 shows the per cent of male

TABLE -9

PERCENTAGE OF MALE IN-MIGRANTS FROM CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS TO EACH DISTRICT IN TAMIL NADU BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION, 1981.

DISTRICTS	CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1. MADRAS	CHINGLEPUT	18.87	-	18.86
2. CHINGLEPUT	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT & MADRAS	55.97	52.03	53.26
3. NORTH ARCOT	SOUTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI & CHINGLEPUT	52.09	60.96	38.56
4. SOUTH ARCOT	CHINGLEPUT, NORTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI, SALEM, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & THANJAVUR	67.12	65.89	59.16
5. DHARMAPURI	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT, SALEM & PERIYAR	76.46	85.16	61.36
6. SALEM	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI AND PERIYAR	56.20	70.17	54.53
7. PERIYAR	SALEM, DHARMAPURI, COIMBATORE, NILGIRI, MADURAI & TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	91.94	93.06	82.12
8. COIMBATORE	PERIYAR, NILGIRI & MADURAI	47.70	63.27	43.72
9. NILGIRIS	COIMBATORE. PERIYAR	43.61	49.01	38.48
10. MADURAI	COIMBATORE, PERIYAR, TIRUCHI & RAMANATHAPURAM	61.26	70.18	66.15
11. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	SOUTH ARCOT, SALEM, PERIYAR, MADURAI, RAMANATHAPURAM, PUDDUKKOTTAI & THAJNAVUR	80.27	85.29	58.49

contd..

Table-9 contd.

2.	THANJAVUR	PUDDUKKOTTAI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & SOUTH ARCOT	48.62	55.20	52.53
3.	PUDDUKKOTTAI	THANJAVUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & RAMANATHAPURAM	71.88	78.12	65.96
4.	RAMANATHAPURAM	MADURAI, PUDDUKKOTTAI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI, & TIRUNELVELLI	85.75	87.35	46.02
5.	TIRUNELVELLI	KANYAKUMARI & RAMANATHAPURAM	58.48	67.91	55.33
6.	KANYAKUMARI	TIRUNELVELLI	72.75	78.55	67.26

in-migration from contiguous districts to each district in Tamil Nadu. In this table, the proportion of male in-migrants to each district of Tamil Nadu 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 total, rural and urban percentage distributions have base of inter-district migrants by total, rural and urban separately. The same method was followed in tables 10,11 and 12 also.

Table shows the high percentage of male in migrants to each district from contiguous districts of that district.

The Periyar district which was created after 1971 census had attracted as much as 91 persons from contiguous district out of every 100 males migrated to that district. The districts of Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli had received more than four-fifth of their in-migration from contiguous district only. Generally all districts except Madras to which the only contiguous district Chingleput accounted for 18 per cent of the male migration, had accounted more than half of the male migrant population.

The male migrants to rural areas from contiguous districts is greater than to urban areas. The rural areas

of Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram received more than 85 per cent of the male migration from contiguous districts alone. Kanyakumari which is contiguous only to Tirunelveli had received nearly four-fifth of its rural in-migration from Tirunelveli only. Like wise many districts which are contiguous to only two or three districts, still received large proportion of the rural in-migration from those contiguous districts only. For example Pudukkottai which is contiguous to Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram had received as much as 78 per cent of male migrants from these districts. On the other hand 83 per cent of the male in-migrants to rural Periyar is distributed among its contiguous districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. Tiruchirappalli district which is contiguous to as much as 7 districts also received 85 per cent of the male migrants from these districts.

The urban areas of the districts though comparatively receive less proportion it is still high enough to dominate the pattern. Again Kanyakumari district received 67 per cent of its urban in-migration from Tirunelveli district only. Periyar district with 82 per cent and Madurai with 66 per cent and Pudukkottai with more than 65 per cent received their male migrants from contiguous districts only.

Here the study's hypothesis that there is tendency of male in-migrants from contiguous districts to each district is proved. 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. The job opportunities which is thrown open is readily seized by the contiguous districts migrants.

Table-10 shows the per cent distribution of female in-migrants from contiguous districts.

This table also depicts more or less the same situation as that of table 9. More than 90 per cent of the female in-migrants to Periyar district had migrated from its contiguous districts only. Kanyakumari district had received as much as 74 per cent of the total female in-migration, 84 per cent of the rural female in-migration and 66 per cent of the urban in-migration from Tirunelveli. The districts of Pudukkottai, Madurai, Salem, Dharmapuri had more than four-fifth of the female in-migration to rural areas from contiguous districts. Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli had more than 70 per cent of the rural female in-migration from contiguous districts alone.

TABLE - 10

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS FROM CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS TO
EACH DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF
ENUMERATION, 1981

DISTRICTS	CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1. MADRAS	CHINGLEPUT	26.20	-	24.41
2. CHINGLEPUT	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT & MADRAS	68.62	71.14	60.66
3. NORTH ARCOT	SOUTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI AND CHINGLEPUT	70.70	78.96	51.00
4. SOUTH ARCOT	CHINGLEPUT, NORTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI, SALEM, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & THANJAVUR.	79.06	50.31	63.10
5. DHARMAPURI	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT, SALEM & PERIYAR	83.94	89.29	66.97
6. SALEM	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI AND PERIYAR	67.53	81.73	59.17
7. PERIYAR	SALEM, DHARMAPURI, COIMBATORE, NILGIRIS, MADURAI & TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	91.67	96.60	85.90
8. COIMBATORE	PERIYAR, NILGIRIS & MADURAI	55.14	77.52	60.22
9. NILGIRIS	COIMBATORE, PERIYAR	48.42	54.11	42.48
10. MADURAI	COIMBATORE, PERIYAR, TIRUCHI & RAMANATHAPURAM	68.22	81.67	59.91
11. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	SOUTH ARCOT, SALEM, PERIYAR, MADURAI RAMANATHAMPURAM, PUDDUKKOTTAI & THANJAVUR	85.47	91.90	78.54

Table -10 contd.

12.	THANJAVUR	PUDDUKKOTTAI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & SOUTH ARCOT	53.54	70.53	45.35
13.	PUDDUKKOTTAI	THANJAVUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & RAMANATHAPURAM	82.71	89.97	68.86
14.	RAMANATHAPURAM	MADURAI, PUDDUKKOTTAI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & TIRUNELVELLI	89.72	62.42	60.03
15.	TIRUNELVELLI	KANYAKUMARI & RAMANATHAPURAM	58.83	78.60	55.35
16.	KANYAKUMARI	TIRUNELVELLI	76.51	84.55	66.50

The urban areas too receive more migration from contiguous district though the proportion is less than that of rural areas. Tirunelveli females had accounted for more than 66 per cent of female in-migration to urban areas of Kanyakumari, Tiruchirappalli and Periyar districts received 80 per cent of female urban in-migration from their respective contiguous districts. Whereas Chingleput, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Pudukkottai had received two-third of the in-migrant females through contiguous districts only. These proportions becomes significant when considering the fact that many of these districts have only three or four contiguous districts.

Here more females migration to contiguous districts can be attributed to the practice of marrying their females to nearby places. Especially rural migration may have large proportion of such migration. Moreover certain social disabilities on females prevent them to migrate far distant places for employment opportunities.

Here the study's hypothesis that there will be more female in-migration from contiguous districts to each district holds good. Female migration to urban areas of contiguous district may have considerable proportion of migration due to employment in unorganised sectors in the urban areas of the contiguous districts.

Out-migration to contiguous Districts:

The direction of out-migrants to the contiguous district should also derive the same pattern as that of in-migrants. Table. 11 shows the per cent of male out-migrants from each district to contiguous districts of that particular district by rural/urban nature of place of enumeration, 1981.

Table indicates that among all districts of Tamil Nadu total male out-migrants from Chingleput district to its contiguous district accounted for 94 per cent of the total male out-migration from Chingleput. More than 88 per cent of the Periyar and Tiruchirappalli total male out migrants preferred to their respective contiguous districts in 1981.

In contrary the Kanyakumari district which received 72 per cent of the male in-migrants and 76 per cent of the female in-migrants from its only contiguous district Tirunelveli, had only 29 per cent of its male out-migrants migrated to Tirunelveli district. Another district, Thanjavur's male out migrants to contiguous districts accounted for only 35 per cent out of its total male out-migration. However male out migration from Thanjavur to rural areas of Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts which are contiguous accounted for about 63 per cent while out-migrants to urban had only 30 per cent.

TABLE- 11
 PERCENTAGE OF MALE OUT-MIGRANTS FROM EACH DISTRICT TO ITS CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION
 1981.

DISTRICTS	CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1. MADRAS	CHINGLEPUT	62.63	61.10	63.14
2. CHINGLEPUT	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT & MADRAS	93.99	86.42	95.10
3. NORTH ARCOT	SOUTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI & CHINGLEPUT	47.31	84.76	36.50
4. SOUTH ARCOT	CHINGLEPUT, NORTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI, SALEM, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI AND THANJAVUR	58.73	96.16	44.91
5. DHARMAPURI	NORTH ARCOT SOUTH ARCOT, SALEM & PERIYAR	70.72	58.83	58.08
6. SALEM	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI AND PERIYAR	68.68	85.36	57.55
7. PERIYAR	SALEM, DHARMAPURI, COIMBATORE, NILGIRIS, MADURAI & TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.	88.48	94.65	85.38
8. COIMBATORE	PERIYAR, NILGIRIS & MADURAI	58.32	71.90	41.66
9. NILGIRIS	COIMBATORE, PERIYAR	61.12	64.32	60.08
10. MADURAI	COIMBATORE, PERIYAR, TIRUCHI & RAMANATHAPURAM	51.28	71.42	45.93
11. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	SOUTH ARCOT, SALEM, PERIYAR, MADURAI, RAMANATHAPURAM, PUDDUKKOTTAI & THANJAVUR.	88.29	82.74	64.48

8

contd..

Table-11 contd.

12. THANJAVUR	PUDDUKKOTTAI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & SOUTH ARCOT	35.72	63.37	30.35
13. PUDDUKKOTTAI	THANJAVUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI, RAMANATHA- PURAM	62.50	82.75	39.05
14. RAMANATHAPURAM	MADURAI, PUDDUKKOTTAI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & TIRUNELVELLI	49.84	76.40	90.82
15. TIRUNELVELLI	KANYAKUMARI & RAMANATHAPURAM	18.84	34.60	14.50
16. KANYAKUMARI	TIRUNELVELLI	29.84	37.38	27.96

Madras district which had only 18.87 per cent of the male in-migrants from Chingleput district as per the table 9 its out-migrants to Chingleput district accounted for 62 per cent of the total male out migrants, 61 per cent of rural-ward and 63 per cent of urban-ward out migrants from Madras.

In inter-district out -migration both to rural as well as urban areas show a pattern of predominance of migration to contiguous districts.

Male out-migrants to rural areas mainly due to get employment in agricultural sector and regional variations in this sector determines the pattern of male agricultural labour migration in inter-district migration. In general agricultural labourers could not travel far distant places to get job in the primary sector. Their knowledge and practices in the cultivation methods and cropping pattern differ from region to region. In this context contiguous district could offer more than just job by other districts.

The urbanward male migration mainly motivated to the jobs in the unorganised sector such as many cottage industries and ancilliary industries in some of the districts. The better developed districts such as Thanjuvur, Coimbatore, South Arcot had only small proportion of

migrants to urban areas of contiguous districts. Like wise Pudukkottai which is under developed and contiguous to Thanjuvur and Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram which is again an under developed district had only 39 per cent of its urban out-migrants to these districts.

The study's hypothesis that there is a tendency of more male out-migrants to the rural and urban areas of contiguous districts is proved since barring few districts, other districts have good proportion to hold the hypothesis good.

Table 12 shows the per cent of female out-migrants to contiguous districts of that particular district, unlike male out-migrants to contiguous districts in which few districts had differed from the general pattern this more or less similar pattern in all districts. Except Tirunelveli district's female outmigrants to urban areas of contiguous district, all other district's female out migration to both rural as well as urban areas of contiguous district accounted for more than half the total female out-migration and in many districts the out-migrants to rural areas of contiguous districts alone accounted as much as more than 90 per cent. Such districts are Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar,

TABLE- 12
**PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE OUT-MIGRANTS FROM EACH DISTRICT TO ITS CONTI-
 GOUS DISTRICTS BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION**
 1981

DISTRICTS	CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1. MADRAS	CHINGLEPUT	59.79	60.32	59.50
2. CHINGLEPUT	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT, MADRAS	95.36	94.83	89.98
3. NORTH ARCOT	SOUTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI & CHINGLEPUT	64.20	94.09	39.64
4. SOUTH ARCOT	CHINGLEPUT, NORTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI, SALEM, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & THANJAVUR	73.23	98.06	56.90
5. DHARMAPURI	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT, SALEM & PERIYAR	81.15	94.86	67.83
6. SALEM	NORTH ARCOT, SOUTH ARCOT, DHARMAPURI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & PERIYAR	31.56	91.92	74.71
7. PERIYAR	SALEM, DHARMAPURI, COIMBATORE, NILGIRI, MADURAI & TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	91.87	96.82	87.34
8. COIMBATORE	PERIYAR, NILGIRI & MADURAI	61.24	75.78	47.80
9. NILGIRI	COIMBATORE, PERIYAR	58.52	61.03	57.38
10. MADURAI	COIMBATORE, PERIYAR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & RAMANATHAPURAM	60.59	78.50	49.61
11. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	SOUTH ARCOT, SALEM, PERIYAR, MADURAI, RAMANATHAPURAM, PUDDUKKOTTAI & THANJAVUR	79.80	91.69	69.34

contd..

contd. Table-12

12. THANJAVUR	PUDDUKKOTTAI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & SOUTH ARCOT	61.38	82.46	40.21
13. PUDDUKKOTTAI	THANJAVUR, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & RAMANATHAPURAM	80.51	90.93	63.01
14. RAMANATHAPURAM	MADURAI, PUDDUKKOTTAI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI & TIRUNELVELLI	64.84	77.16	57.24
15. TIRUNELVELLI	KANYAKUMARI & RAMANATHAPURAM	27.91	53.04	18.45
16. KANYAKUMARI	TIRUNELVELLI	44.53	61.90	37.06

Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai. Madras districts female out-migrants to rural places of Chingleput alone accounted for more than 60 per cent of total out-migration of Madras district. It is worth to note that not even a single district's out-migration to contiguous district is less than 60 per cent of its total out-migration.

Though female out-migration to urban places of contiguous district is at a higher proportion than to the other district, it is much below in comparison to rural places.

Kanyakumari district which received more than 66 per cent of its urban female in-migration from its contiguous Tirunelveli district, had only 37 per cent of its female out-migrants migrated to the urban Tirunelveli district.

Periyar district which had high proportions in male and female in-migration from contiguous districts also had more than 87 per cent of its total out migrants migrated to its contiguous districts. The districts like Chingleput with 90 per cent of its urban female out-migration reached contiguous districts. Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, and Dharmapuri had more than 60 per cent of female out-migration to the urban places of contiguous. The study's hypothesis that there is a tendency of more out-migration

to contiguous district holds good.

The reasons besides as it was already discussed could also be attributed to the good transport system that contiguous districts will have among themselves, and far off districts will have less facilities which in turn determines the access of the people to the various places and facility to return to their home district easily. Tamil Nadu has got the best inland transport system and it tops the total length of surfaced road in India. Its surfaced road length was calculated to be 61,225 Kms. which is highest in India for any state (Kothari, 1980-81 : 1-2) This could have facilitated the smooth transportation of mass from one place to another.

Sex selection of Migration

Table 13 shows the sex-ratio of intra-district migrants for each district of Tamil Nadu by rural/urban nature of place of enumeration, 1971 and 1981.

In 1981 barring few districts like Periyar, Coimbatore and Madurai other districts had sex-ratio of more than 2,000 for total intra-district in-migration. Except Coimbatore, Madurai and Kanyakumari other districts had experienced an increase in 1981.

In 1971 while South Arcot district rural sex-ratio was 3643 it had risen to 4136 to 1981. In both the census

TABLE- 13
SEX-RATIO OF INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRANTS OF EACH DISTRICT
BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF ENUMERATION, 1971 and 1981

DISTRICTS	1971			1981		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1. MADRAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. CHINGLEPUT	2277	2961	1324	2365	3417	1324
3. NORTH ARCOT	2518	2983	2517	2889	3794	1298
4. SOUTH ARCOT	3025	3643	1290	3520	4136	1313
5. DHARMAPURI	2556	2680	1403	2768	2941	1555
6. SALEM	2239	2674	1323	2245	2755	1394
7. PERIYAR	-	-	-	2244	2579	1273
8. COIMBATORE	1742	2205	1122	1613	2008	1206
9. NILGIRIS	1616	1934	1272	1712	2288	1153
10. MADURAI	1973	2451	1214	1949	2419	1258
11. THIRUCHIRA- PPALLI	2609	3209	1241	2728	3648	1256
12. THANJAVUR	2276	2581	1412	2588	3115	1493
13. PUDDUKKOTTAI	-	-	-	3715	4526	1316
14. RAMANATHA- PURAM	2170	2722	1230	2415	3514	1206
15. THIRUNELVE- LLI	2026	2696	1319	2242	3371	1375
16. KANYAKUMARI	2687	3108	1508	2426	2631	1641

TAMIL NADU
SEX RATIO OF MIGRANTS
1971

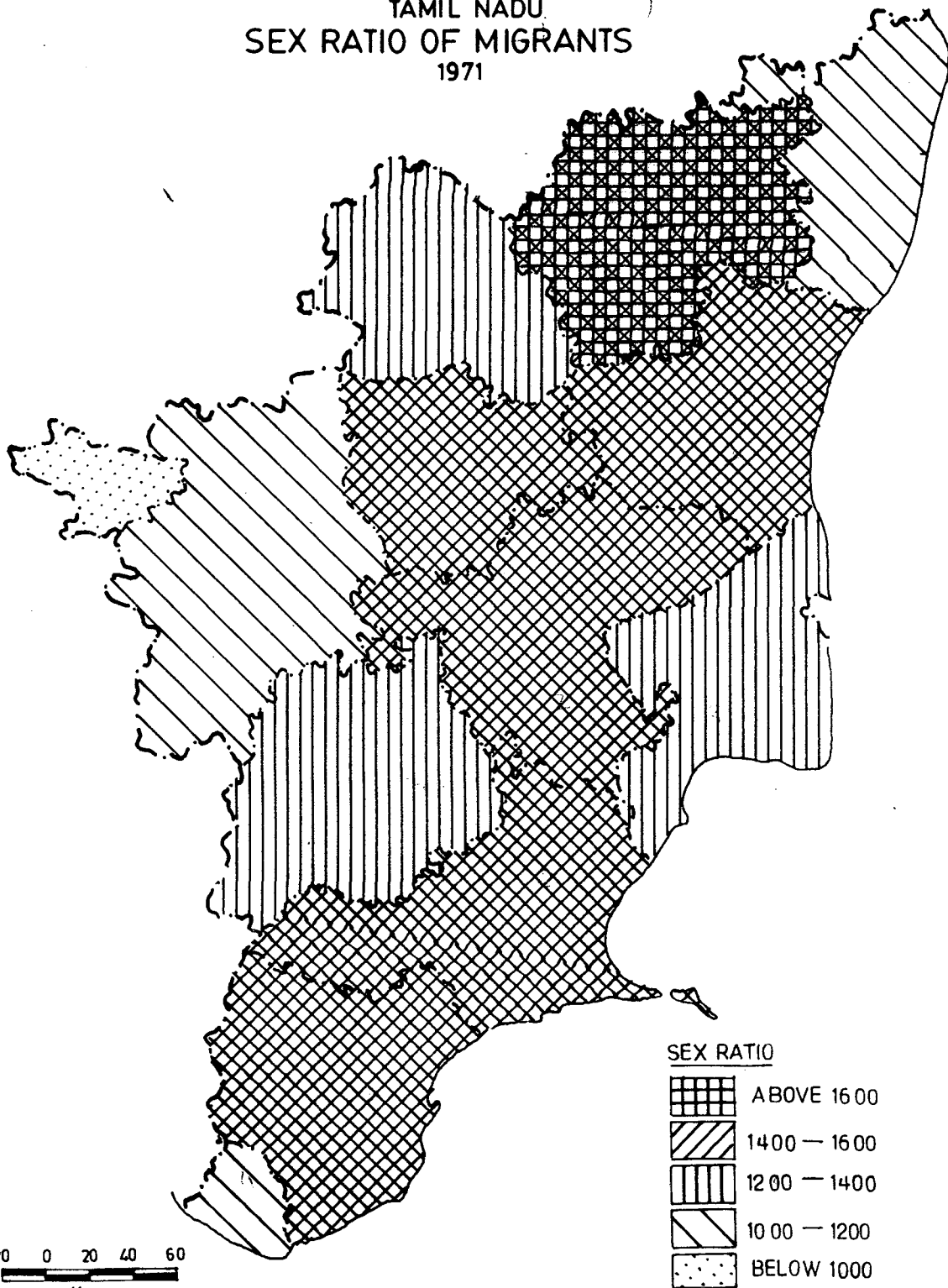


Fig- 13

TAMIL NADU
SEX RATIO OF IN MIGRANTS
1981

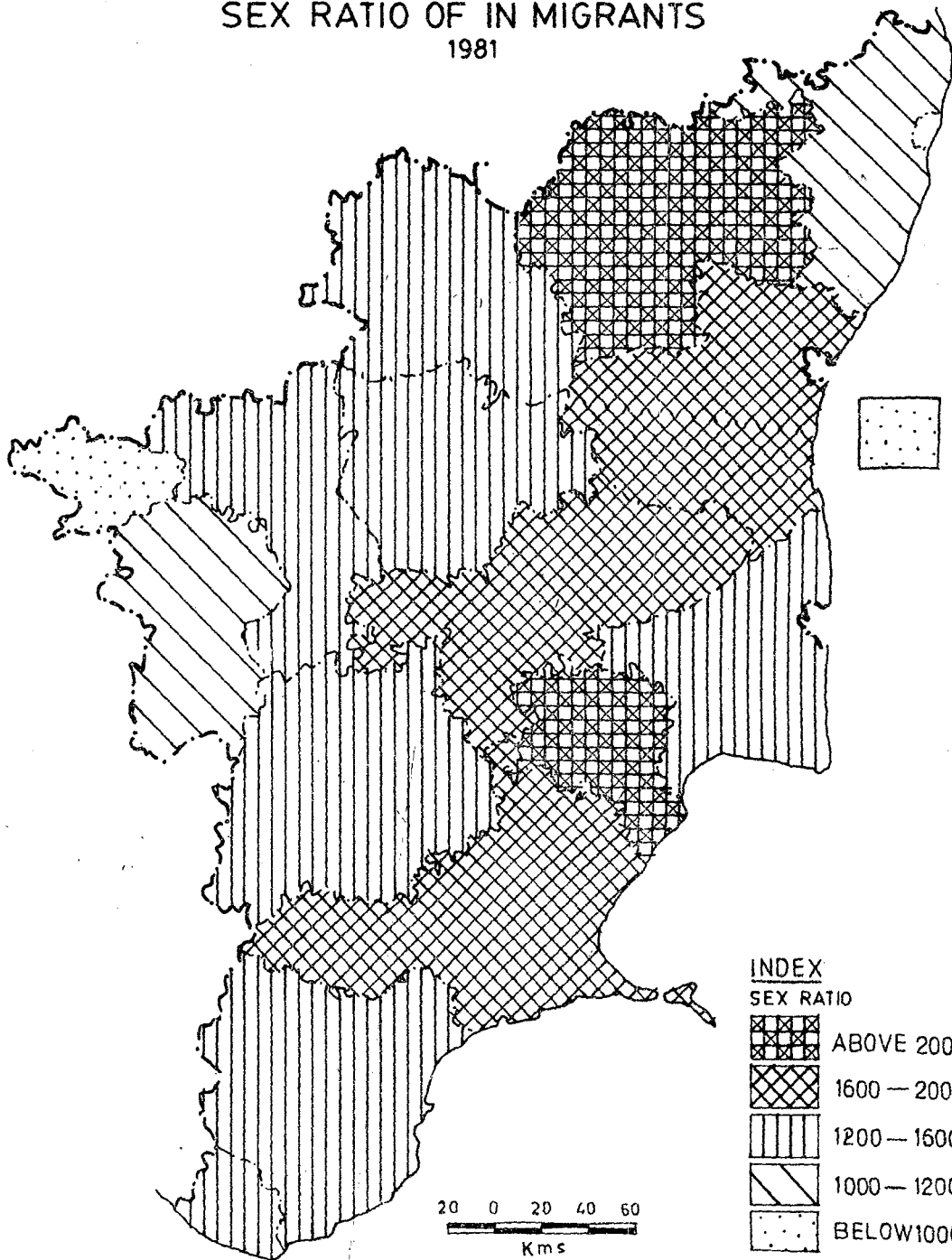


Fig. 14

TABLE -14

SEX-RATIO OF INTER-DISTRICT MIGRANTS OF EACH DISTRICT
BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION, 1971 & 1981

DISTRICTS	1971			1981		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1. MADRAS	838	-	838	925	-	925
2. CHINGLEPUT	1171	1728	977	1171	1960	987
3. NORTH ARCOT	1819	2593	1124	2757	2952	1487
4. SOUTH ARCOT	1594	2191	1035	1787	2641	1090
5. DHARMAPURI	1330	1422	1053	1381	1529	1055
6. SALEM	1556	2132	1163	1572	2164	1215
7. PERIYAR	-	-	-	1428	1851	1127
8. COIMBATORE	1021	1362	907	1009	1371	918
9. NILGIRIS	955	983	924	979	1028	933
10. MADURAI	1248	1965	1019	1360	2186	1103
11. THIRUCHIRAPPAL- LLI	1565	2206	1104	1646	2946	1116
12. THANJAVUR	1294	1421	1122	1401	1712	1100
13. PUDDUKKOTTAI	-	-	-	2098	3025	1192
14. RAMANATHAPURAM	1590	2080	1190	1628	2405	1187
15. THIRUNELVELLI	1451	1883	1190	1519	2569	1168
16. KANYAKUMARI	1106	1258	925	1255	1431	1088

for 1981 period. Inter-district migration also have more female proportion although it is lower than the proportion in intra-district migration.

Madras district had experienced more male in-migration than the female in-migration from other districts. It had the sex-ratio of 838 in 1971 and 925 in 1981. This could be due to a fact that while male migrants, normally migrate even from distant places, for employment opportunities, female from distant place could not do so, in traditional society like India. Nilgiris also had low sex-ratio of 783 in rural and 924 in urban in 1971. ✓ In 1981 the rural sex-ratio had increased to 1028 and urban sex-ratio had an increase to 933. North Arcot district which had high female mobility in intra-district migration also had high sex-ratio in inter-district migration with 2593 in 1971 and 2952 in 1981 for rural areas, while 1124 in 1971 and 1987 in 1981 for urban areas.

Ramanathapuram district also had more females inter-district in-migration to its rural as well as urban areas.

Districts such as South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari had significant increase of female sex-ratio in rural areas in 1981. Pudukkottai district which was

created after 1971 census had sex ratio of 3025 in rural areas for inter-district migration. The high female migration in Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai districts can partially be attributed to marriage migration between there two and some other districts and partly be attributed to agricultural labourer's migration whenever they do not get any opportunities due to natural calamities.

Urban areas generally did not experience much increase in female migration. Almost in all districts they had only marginal increase in sex-ratio from 1971 to 1981 period.

Sex-ratio of current and intercensal migration throws more light on the recent pattern of sex selective of migration. Table 15 shows the sex-ratio of current and intercensal migrants of each district's intra-district as well as inter-district migration in 1981.

Table indicates the dominance of female in both current and intercensal of both intra-district and inter-district migration. It also indicates the more sex-ratio in intra-district migration than in inter-district migration. This is the distinctive character of migration in India where migration of females dominate and most of the migration occur within the district as this

TABLE- 15

SEX-RATIO OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL MIGRANTS OF INTRA-DISTRICT AS WELL AS INTER-DISTRICT MIGRANTS BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION, 1981

DISTRICTS	Intra-district				Inter-district			
	Current		Intercensal		Current		Intercensal	
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
1. MADRAS	-	-	-	-	-	1073	-	1008
2. CHINGLEPUT	1439	1008	2135	1205	1053	937	1391	1011
3. NORTH ARCOT	1483	1253	2562	1266	1347	1206	2168	1195
4. SOUTH ARCOT	1515	947	2928	1311	1302	961	2041	1099
5. DHARMAPURI	1427	1081	2394	1166	1124	886	1311	981
6. SALEM	1343	1175	1992	1137	1117	1050	1600	1272
7. PERIYAR	1524	1035	2045	1197	1010	1000	1432	1093
8. COIMBATORE	1175	968	1600	1141	1015	839	1225	884
9. NILGIRIS	1038	990	1363	972	1107	807	1089	984
10. MADURAI	1368	993	1892	1192	1210	1156	1686	1127
11. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	1416	865	2382	1138	1363	826	2264	1136
12. THANJAVUR	1255	1072	2344	1277	966	707	1367	1066
13. PUDDUKKOTTAI	1063	1025	2613	1106	1075	1326	2048	1025
14. RAMANATHAPURAM	1435	1006	2138	1063	1092	890	1645	1063
15. TIRUNELVELLI	1516	1265	2205	1235	1050	951	1747	1050
16. KANYAKUMARI	1538	1405	2251	1356	866	1089	1674	1130

migration is mainly due to marriage. The high sex-ratio of above 2,000 in rural areas for intercensal period almost for all districts could best be attributed for this reason. The inter-district's intercensal rural sex-ratio also higher than the current rural sex-ratio of inter-district migrants.

In districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, had low sex-ratio in current migration to urban areas. In inter-district migration also South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli attracted less females to their urban places in current migration. The current migration mostly accounts by the migrants looking for employment opportunities whose proportion normally increase with the increase in distance.

Hence there is tendency decreasing female migration with the increase in distance at best demonstrated by the table which indicates low sex-ratio in urban areas of some districts.

CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

This study as a main objective attempted to study the pattern of internal migration in Tamil Nadu between 1971 to 1981. The study area 'Tamil Nadu' was chosen with a view that it has achieved some rapid strides in the urbanization process. Moreover research studies on the pattern of internal migration in Tamil Nadu in the district level which will be useful for the many policy decisions in rural and urban development planning, have always been scant in the past.

In order to give the comparative analysis, 1971 as well as 1981 periods were chosen for the study period and this study becomes significant as the 1981 migration data for Tamil Nadu have not yet been published. A thorough survey of literature of the existing research in this area was done and provided in the first chapter.

Since the objective of the study was to understand the pattern, suitable techniques to bring out aims of the study was taken and this had been discussed in chapter II. Migration data, like any other demographic statistics, are not free from limitations and this was also discussed in chapter II. The study has included 28 states and union territories in India in 1971 and 30 in 1981 for the inter-state migration analysis. It

included 13 districts in 1971 and 16 districts in 1981 in its districts level analysis.

However since the magnitude of migration between Tamil Nadu and most of the states is very negligible except in two tables (1 and 2) in all other tables only selected states were presented and analysed in order to keep the tables as clear as possible.

The study was carried on the lines to bring out the pattern in volume, directions, migration streams, net migration and quantum male and female migration. All these analysis were carried out for both 1971 and 1981 with rural and urban nature of the place of enumeration, birth and last residence wherever it is applicable.

The study had found out that while proportion of male migrants to male population had experienced a decrease, female migration proportion had increased in 1981. The increase in the proportion of urban migrants to its urban population to its total is small and thereby making clear, a rise in the urbanward migration in Tamil Nadu.

With regards to distance most of the male and female migration took place within the state in 1981, of which more than half of male migration female migration took place within the district alone.

The volume of interstate in-migration is very negligible contributing at small proportion of male and of female total migration in Tamil Nadu in 1971 as well as in 1981. The study reveals that out of 30 states and union territories included in this study, only 6 states such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Pondicherry contributed considerable male and female inter-state migration to Tamil Nadu. The study's hypothesis with regard to the Direction of the migrants was also proved.

The study had found out Tamil Nadu, both in 1971 and 1981 periods, remained as out-migrating state, thus losing its population to other states through migration.

Over all pattern in districts of Tamil Nadu.

Here the findings of the study on the pattern of internal migration within the district and between the district is analysed separately for each district.

1. MADRAS DISTRICT:

Madras district which is in congruous with Madras city does not have intra-district migration and it does not have any rural area in its district. The inter-district

migration in Madras district alone accounts for 22 per cent of male and 21 per cent for female population indicating high population of migrants since this does not include the intra-district and inter-state migration. The current inter-district migration in this capital region of Tamil Nadu is low at 2.70 for males and 3.11 per cent for females. This district also had low intercensal migration indicating the reduction in migration indicating the reduction in migration to recent period. This district while receives low proportion of migrants from its only contiguous district Chingleput it out-migrants to Chingleput districts accounted for as much as more than three-fifth of male out-migrants and nearly three-fifth of female out-migrants. The sex-ratio of this district in -migrants is the lowest in Tamil Nadu.

2. CHINGLEPUT

Chingleput district which had a high proportion of female migrants to total population (more than 45 per cent) This district is one of the few districts which had one-quarter of the male migration in rural to urban in intra-district migration. This district has emerged as a competition to Madras district in attracting migrants, in which this district seems to be making headway. While

Madras district receives small proportion of migrants from this district large proportion of out-migrants from Madras district preferred Chingleput as their destination places.

3. NORTH ARCOT

North Arcot district is one of the districts which had low proportion migrants to its total population both in male and female except rural female migration which accounted nearly one third of the rural female population. This district receives more than three-fifth of the rural in-migrants and three-fourth of the female in-migrants only from its contiguous South Arcot, Chingleput and Dharmapuri district. These seems to be more female migration in inter-district migration as it had the sex-ratio of 1347 for current migration and 2168 for intercensal migration in rural places. The urban ratio also high at 1205 and 1195 respectively.

4. SALEM

Salem district which had only one-fifth of its males as migrants in urban areas and one-third of females as migrants in both rural and urban areas had high proportion one-tenth of the rural male in current migration in rural areas through inter-district migration. This district

too had high proportion of more than seven-tenth of its rural and half the urban male in-migrants from contiguous districts. Four-fifth of total female in-migrants of this district accounted by its contiguous North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli and Periyar districts.

5. PERIYAR

Periyar district which was created after 1971 census had high proportion female migrants with more two-fifth of the total population. Its male migrants proportion in urban population is also as high as one-third of the male urban population. Migration in this district seems to be confined to small region as more than nine-tenth of male and female in-migrants, and nearly nine-tenth of the male and female out migrants from this district are confined to its contiguous districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

6. SOUTH ARCOT

South Arcot district had high proportion migration in both the study period on which the female urban migrants to urban population was as much as above 42 per cent in 1981. Among the migrational stream in intra-district three-fifth of the male migration took place in rural

to rural places of the district. However this rural to rural migration stream in this district not only had low proportion but also had declined in 1981. While more than 67 per cent of male in-migrants to this district came from contiguous district more than 58 per cent of its male out-migrants had arrived the contiguous districts.

7. DHARMAPURI

Dharmapuri district which had four-fifth of its migrants within the district also had four-fifth of the intra-district migration in rural to rural stream. This district had received more than three-fourth of its male in-migrants and more than four-fifth of its female out-migrants from contiguous districts. This also had high proportion of male and female out-migrants to its contiguous district. The sex-ratio of inter-district migration to this district in 1981 in rural areas is as high as 1529 and only 1055 in urban places indicating the female preference of rural places of this district.

8. COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore district which included Periyar district in 1971, 36 per cent of its urban male and 31 per cent of its urban male as migrants in 1971 had declined to 34 and 30 per cent respectively. The inter-district

migration proportion in both rural and urban areas in this district had significant increase. This district urban male as well as female migrants from the contiguous districts is only two-fifth of the total migration which is low with compare to the pattern in other districts. This district who had low sex-ratio in inter-district migration.

9. NILGIRIS

This district which received only 43 per cent of the male and as per cent of female in-migration from contiguous district of Coimbatore and Periyar and three-fifth of male and female out-migrants to these districts. In this district the proportion of inter-district migration in rural areas was more than 60 per cent which had declined to 53 per cent in 1981. Generally the female migration in urban areas of this district is lower than the male mobility for both current as well as intercensal period.

10. MADURAI

Madurai also had high proportions of migrants only in rural and urban female population. In rural areas while the share of intra-district migration had an increase in 1981 urban areas had increase in the share of inter-district migration. It has got the high percentage of contiguous

district in-migrants both male and female. Its out-migrants to contiguous district also more than 50 per cent of male and 70 per cent of female out migration. In intra-district urban migration it has the low sex-ratio of 993.

11. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Tiruchirappalli district after some of its parts being given to Pudukkottai district which was created in 1971 had increased proportion of two-fifth of female population as migrants in 1981. This district which had high proportion in rural-to-rural intra-district migration had noticed a decline in 1981. This district had nearly one-third of the migration in rural-to-rural stream of inter-district migration which is little higher than the other districts. This districts 70 per cent of the male in-migration and 85 per cent of the female in-migrants is through contiguous district only. On the other hand 88 per cent of the male and 80 per cent of the female out-migrants arrived in contiguous districts.

12. THANJAVUR

Thanjavur district is one of the few districts in Tamil Nadu which had good proportions of migrants in their total population in both the periods. This district which had high base of mobility within the district in 1971 had an increase in the same type of migration in rural



as well as urban areas. It had considerable proportion of current migration both in rural as well as urban areas of the district. In inter-district migration the female share was comparatively low. The intra-district sex-ratio for current and intercensal migration in rural area is as high as 1255 and 2344 respectively.

13. PUDDUKKOTTAI

Puddukkottai which was created after 1971 census had as much as 44 per cent of its urban females 36 per cent of its rural females and one-third of the urban male population as migrants. Puddukkottai district which is normally considered as back ward district by Tamil Nadu government had the proportion of more than 62 per cent in urban places in inter-district migration. This could be attributed to a fact that after having been created nearly the new headmasters for the district would have generated more employment opportunities which would have induced migrants from other districts.

14. RAMANATHAPURAM

Ramanathapuram district is one of the few districts which had low proportion of migrants to its total population except female migrants to urban area. Ramanathapuram district which is also considered to be backward district where irrigation depend upon the occasional rain had an increase in inter-district migration to

rural areas as well as urban areas. This district receives 85 per cent of the male and nearly 90 per cent of the female in-migrants from its contiguous districts. However only 49 per cent of male out-migrants and 64 per cent of the female out-migrants arrive the contiguous districts.

15. TIRUNELVELLI

Female mobility in urban and rural areas of this district could be considered as high as it had high proportion of migrants to its population. Tirunelveli 70 per cent of its rural migration in both the periods and 80 per cent of its urban migration took place within the district. While nearly three-fifth of male and female in-migrants to Tirunelveli had come from its contiguous Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram district, its 82 per cent of the male 73 per cent of the female out-migrants chose to neglect its contiguous districts.

16. KANYAKUMARI

Kanyakumari district which is the southern most district for Tamil Nadu as well as India had low proportion of migrants to its total population. Kanyakumari's rural migration confined to within the district which accounted as much nine-tenth of the total migration.

in this district. Both current and intercensal migration of the intra-district accounted for nearly around 40 per cent for both male and female indicating that 60 per cent of the migrants are past migrants before 10 years. The rural-to-rural migration of male and female had considerably increased while rural-to-urban stream of the migration had declined in intra-district migration. While it received 72 per cent of its male and more than three-fifth of female in-migrants from its only contiguous Tirunelveli district, out-migrants to Tirunelveli accounted for 30 and 44 per cent of male and female out-migrants.

Generally the pattern in internal migration in Tamil Nadu reveal more or less same pattern in all districts and almost all districts undergo a rapid mass mobility between and within the districts.

The incidence of migration and factors associated with the migration could be understood more fully and clearly when the analysis is carried out with various levels and indicators of economic development of each district. Nevertheless it becomes an independent work in itself and does not permit to the scope of the present study. Hence the analysis is restricted to the pattern, changes between current and intercensal and inter-decadal changes between various types of migration and between states and districts in Tamil Nadu.

The characteristics of migration such as marital status, age and occupation could have given more information on the migrants. However, this had not been tabulated in 1981 census and for the purposes of similarity in analysis it could not be included.

As far as inter-state-migration is considered, since most of the migration took place with Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry, detailed analysis for all the districts of these states would throw more light on the inter-state migration between these states.

APPENDIX - I

APPENDIX -I

TABLE- A-1

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF EACH STATE IN THE TOTAL LIFETIME IN-MIGRATION TO
TAMIL NADU BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION
1971 AND 1981.

States/Union territories	SEX	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	15.48	16.95	15.23	15.84	15.64	17.24
	F	21.11	21.52	24.41	24.56	19.58	19.95
2. Assam	M	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.20	0.08	0.10
	F	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08
3. Bihar	M	0.33	0.57	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.63
	F	0.24	0.29	0.16	0.10	0.29	0.39
4. Gujarat	M	1.06	1.18	0.20	0.42	1.32	1.37
	F	1.34	0.90	0.12	0.24	1.18	1.25
5. Haryana	M	0.21	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.24	0.12
	F	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.09
6. Himachal Pradesh	M	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.04
	F	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.03
7. Jammu and Kashmir	M	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.14	0.10	0.12
	F	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.08

contd. #

Table- A.I contd

8. Karnataka	M	13.10	12.44	19.36	16.16	11.25	11.47
	F	17.71	17.11	23.42	21.85	14.89	14.64
9. Kerala	M	54.38	50.66	47.39	44.42	56.44	52.28
	F	40.89	39.17	29.62	27.17	47.10	45.40
10. Madhya Pradesh	M	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.35
	F	0.28	0.31	0.19	0.20	0.33	0.37
11. Maharashtra	M	2.55	2.89	2.24	2.63	2.64	2.96
	F	2.46	2.69				
12. Manipur	M	-	0.06	-	0.01	-	0.08
	F	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.04
13. Meghalaya	M	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.01
	F	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01
14. Nagaland	M	0	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.02
	F	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
15. Orissa	M	0.17	0.26	0.13	0.22	0.19	0.27
	F	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.14
16. Punjab	M	0.51	0.29	0.40	0.21	0.56	0.45
	F	0.28	0.40	0.07	0.08	0.40	0.27
17. Rajasthan	M	2.45	3.29	0.40	0.77	3.05	3.94
	F	1.51	1.99	0.14	0.28	2.24	2.87

contd..

Table A.1. contd.

18. Sikkim	M	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Tripura	M	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Uttar Pradesh	M	0.93	0.85	0.53	0.65	1.05	0.70
	F	0.54	0.54	0.21	0.24	0.91	0.69
21. West Bengal	M	0.85	0.90	0.66	0.35	0.90	0.88
	F	0.70	0.74	0.36	0.26	1.04	0.99
22. Andaman & Nicobar Island	M	0.09	0.07	0.22	0.22	0.05	0.04
	F	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.04	0.04
23. Arunachal Pradesh	M	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Chandigarh	M	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.03
	F	0.02	0.03	0	0.03	0.03	0.03
25. Dadra, Nagar Haveli	M	-	0	-	0	-	0
	F	-	0	-	0	-	0

contd.

Table. A.1 contd.			1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
26	Delhi	M	0.51	0.59	0.34	0.45	0.55	0.62
		F	0.46	0.59	0.25	0.21	0.57	0.78
27.	Goa	M	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.05
		F	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04
28.	Lakshadweep	M	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.01	0
		F	0	0	0	0.01	0	0
29.	Mizoram	M	-	0	-	0.01	-	0
		F	-	0	-	0.01	-	0
30.	Pondicherry	M	6.70	8.03	11.90	16.92	5.17	5.85
		F	11.97	13.40	19.20	22.71	8.30	8.57

TABLE - A.2

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF EACH STATE IN THE TOTAL LIFETIME OUT-MIGRATION FROM
TAMIL NADU BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ORIGIN, 1971 AND 1981

State/Union territories	Sex	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	14.46	13.75	12.89	11.30	16.39	16.12
	F	18.28	18.19	17.94	17.87	18.95	18.50
2. Assam	M	0.35	-	0.38	-	0.31	-
	F	0.21	-	0.22	-	0.18	-
3. Bihar	M	0.97	0.81	0.85	0.54	1.09	1.06
	F	0.82	0.62	0.56	0.29	1.08	0.93
4. Gujarat	M	1.43	1.95	0.75	1.20	2.11	2.67
	F	1.03	1.34	0.33	0.71	1.80	1.67
5. Haryana	M	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.16	0.24	0.26
	F	0.20	0.19	0.11	0.13	0.30	0.23
6. Himachal Pradesh	M	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.05
	F	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.06
7. Jammu and Kashmir	M	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.09
	F	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.11

Table.A.2. contd.		1971	TOTAL	1981	1971	RURAL	1981	1971	URBAN	1981
8. Karnataka	M	32.21		35.84	29.91		34.66	34.58		37.11
	F	31.48		35.10	28.72		33.69	34.36		36.54
9. Kerala	M	17.33		18.07	23.87		23.53	10.50		12.80
	F	17.57		17.53	23.79		22.22	10.66		13.39
10. Madhya Pradesh	M	2.04		1.57	2.02		1.24	2.08		1.89
	F	1.42		1.26	1.15		0.86	1.73		1.64
11. Maharashtra	M	16.08		15.08	14.90		15.20	17.26		15.02
	F	11.62		10.87	8.95		9.30	14.98		12.39
12. Manipur	M	0.03		N.A.	0.04		N.A.	0.02		N.A.
	F	0.01		N.A.	0.01		N.A.	0		N.A.
13. Meghalaya	M	0.02		N.A.	0.01		N.A.	0.04		N.A.
	F	0.02		N.A.	0.01		N.A.	0.03		N.A.
14. Nagaland	M	0.06		0.03	0.09		0.03	0.03		0.04
	F	0.01		0.02	0.01		0.01	0.02		0.03
15. Orissa	M	0.77		0.53	0.81		0.38	0.73		0.67
	F	0.14		0.38	0.21		0.25	0.06		0.51
16. Punjab	M	0.25		0.23	0.17		0.23	0.33		0.22
	F	0.31		0.19	0.28		0.12	0.35		0.25
17. Rajasthan	M	0.41		0.43	0.22		0.23	0.60		0.62
	F	0.38		0.42	0.12		0-19	0.66		0.65

contd.

Table. A.2. contd.		1971	TOTAL	1981	1971	RURAL	1981	1971	URBAN	1981
18. Sikkim	M	0.30		0.01	0.03		0	0.02		0.01
	F	0		0.01	0		0.01	0		0.01
19. Tripura	M	0.01			0.01			0.01		
	F	0			0			0		
20. Uttar Pradesh	M	1.31		0.59	1.03		0.27	1.61		0.90
	F	0.87		0.59	0.46		0.23	1.34		0.93
21. West Bengal	M	2.01		1.05	1.08		0.53	2.76		1.43
	F	1.48		0.85	0.63		0.45	2.24		1.15
22. Andaman & Nicobar Island	M	1.50		1.79	2.60		3.23	0.36		0.39
	F	0.39		0.84	0.59		1.42	0.16		0.26
23. Arunachal Pradesh	M	0.07		0.05	0.08		0.06	0.06		0.04
	F	0.01		0.03	0.01		0.03	0.01		0.02
24. Chandigarh	M	0.11		0.26	0.03		0.33	0.19		0.20
	F	0.11		0.22	0.03		0.22	0.19		0.21
25. Dadra, Nagar Haveli	M	-		0.01	-		0.01	-		0
	F	-		0	-		0	-		0

contd.

Table. A.2 Contd.		1971	TOTAL	1981	1971 RURAL	1981	1971 URBAN	1981
26. Delhi	M	2.64		2.81	1.48	1.52	3.85	4.01
	F	2.43		2.69	1.12	1.31	3.84	4.01
27. Goa	M	0.32		0.27	0.27	0.17	0.36	0.37
	F	0.17		0.20	0.12	0.11	0.22	0.28
28. Lakshdweep	M	0.01		0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0
	F	0.01		0	0.01	0	0	0
29. Mizoram	M	-		0.03	-	0.04	-	0.02
	F	-		0	-	0.01	-	0
30. Pondicherry	M	5.22		4.53	6.20	5.09	4.30	4.00
	F	10.93		8.32	14.52	10.50	7.16	6.20

TABLE A.3

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL IN-MIGRATION
TO TOTAL IN-MIGRATION FROM EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY
TO TAMIL NADU BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF
ENUMERATION 1971 AND 1981

State/Union Territories	Place of enumeration.	Current				Intercensal			
		1971		1981		1971		1981	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	9.90	4.59	6.53	4.28	52.89	39.51	51.92	35.39
	Urban	6.00	5.17	3.55	4.00	40.67	42.18	38.54	40.11
2. Bihar	Rural	20.00	10.34	26.26	11.57	55.00	65.52	60.27	53.70
	Urban	16.81	14.81	7.50	5.77	57.33	54.94	65.28	62.48
3. Gujarat	Rural	31.25	21.74	15.89	3.24	56.25	65.22	52.34	57.86
	Urban	8.25	4.29	15.72	4.63	32.38	39.11	33.78	30.74
4. Haryana	Rural	14.29	0	11.81	25.95	71.43	80.00	59.84	38.93
	Urban	26.21	22.99	10.10	11.22	57.93	51.72	57.39	59.94
5. Kerala	Rural	8.64	6.25	5.70	3.84	54.38	53.06	48.19	44.50
	Urban	6.58	6.54	5.34	4.18	44.35	44.97	38.38	42.82
6. Karnataka	Rural	7.55	5.31	8.17	4.49	55.00	46.89	46.93	41.41
	Urban	8.71	6.64	5.01	5.10	45.08	44.84	41.93	43.01
7. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	11.58	15.22	16.08	7.31	71.58	58.70	46.11	63.67
	Urban	14.94	9.20	6.49	6.73	56.03	58.62	50.44	53.37
8. Maharashtra	Rural	18.96	13.64	16.28	11.64	64.67	67.42	60.33	59.90
	Urban	13.30	11.00	7.17	7.10	54.76	53.49	48.02	51.50

contd..

Table. A.3 contd.		Current				Intercensal			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9. Orissa	Rural	11.76	35.71	20.56	13.79	58.82	42.86	60.89	68.97
	Urban	19.18	12.75	9.92	6.60	43.15	54.90	55.16	53.47
10. Punjab	Rural	15.22	28.57	19.55	15.87	43.48	71.43	57.52	56.47
	Urban	22.78	17.53	4.39	3.32	50.00	54.64	55.56	56.95
11. Rajas than	Rural	17.07	12.50	7.91	9.72	46.34	81.25	63.44	61.13
	Urban	4.10	4.04	2.70	3.26	42.28	46.42	36.11	36.89
12. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	23.75	11.43	17.01	13.42	4.75	65.71	50.26	51.16
	Urban	22.61	21.20	8.28	9.24	55.16	55.53	53.13	52.59
13. West Bengal	Rural	21.9	12.12	16.31	6.58	56.19	63.64	59.24	63.64
	Urban	18.59	11.80	7.72	7.21	52.74	58.55	51.20	52.95
14. Delhi	Rural	24.24	12.77	16.55	17.06	48.48	70.43	55.16	62.71
	Urban	16.60	10.75	8.22	6.96	59.03	64.99	62.83	63.00
15. Pondicherry	Rural	8.89	4.21	8.34	3.56	39.43	37.98	47.44	38.93
	Urban	5.61	4.73	5.85	4.52	34.37	37.35	36.98	39.10

TABLE - A. 4

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL OUT-MIGRATION TO EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY TO TOTAL CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL OUT-MIGRATION FROM TAMIL NADU BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION, 1971 AND 1981

State/Union Territories	Place of Enumeration.	CURRENT				INTERCENSAL			
		1971		1981		1971		1981	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Andhra Pradesh.	Rural	18.67	11.62	10.20	6.00	43.90	32.56	50.11	37.50
	Urban	10.59	7.65	5.47	4.59	41.76	40.84	43.39	42.77
2. Bihar	Rural	13.25	4.88	12.66	8.81	49.40	51.22	46.55	57.71
	Urban	3.71	5.85	9.15	4.17	38.81	44.00	35.37	39.84
3. Gujarat	Rural	38.98	21.05	16.81	13.68	37.29	44.74	61.60	56.13
	Urban	14.93	7.78	6.91	4.02	43.26	43.44	50.56	46.13
4. Haryana	Rural	32.61	32.14	9.29	3.17	45.65	64.29	52.79	49.34
	Urban	16.83	27.88	8.40	14.66	54.46	43.27	51.21	49.56
5. Karnataka	Rural	20.53	15.20	9.38	6.68	45.11	43.44	48.17	45.18
	Urban	6.58	5.32	4.56	3.61	34.26	34.38	39.48	38.86
6. Kerala	Rural	12.05	8.64	10.22	6.79	45.84	46.52	48.57	47.06
	Urban	11.90	9.18	9.98	7.91	45.25	44.05	47.83	46.28
7. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	30.38	34.92	36.79	31.25	58.23	50.79	43.86	47.68
	Urban	12.97	7.67	5.15	5.32	43.11	46.93	42.08	43.45

contd.

Table. A.4 contd.		<u>Current</u>				<u>Intercensal</u>			
		<u>1971</u>		<u>1981</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1981</u>	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8. Maharashtra	Rural	29.38	29.52	22.99	13.06	57.95	50.48	52.63	52.92
	Urban	4.93	4.57	3.80	3.63	39.74	42.38	41.09	40.16
9. Orissa	Rural	21.39	11.86	19.09	37.05	59.54	67.80	45.67	34.66
	Urban	11.91	11.82	9.15	9.17	54.02	50.91	48.94	47.33
10. Punjab	Rural	50.00	57.89	3.67	8.72	50.00	42.11	60.64	59.23
	Urban	26.16	32.29	5.69	4.02	41.28	44.27	40.02	40.57
11. Rajasthan	Rural	45.53	43.28	45.65	43.15	33.33	40.30	28.64	53.41
	Urban	28.22	16.42	16.22	14.47	40.63	54.23	32.08	55.43
12. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	28.66	10.68	12.57	5.78	56.05	51.46	45.81	44.70
	Urban	21.46	21.29	9.13	6.88	51.25	49.67	51.77	54.60
13. West Bengal	Rural	3.54	2.31	7.05	1.64	45.28	40.77	43.90	26.32
	Urban	2.85	2.94	2.59	2.57	33.86	34.79	32.83	36.39
14. Delhi	Rural	20.83	25.00	22.22	18.92	51.04	52.78	66.67	81.08
	Urban	9.38	8.74	7.16	6.90	50.97	53.36	52.39	53.38
15. Pondicherry	Rural	9.52	4.57	7.78	3.67	41.71	36.59	45.87	33.94
	Urban	7.54	4.98	5.99	4.78	53.97	41.24	45.07	40.92

TABLE A.5

PERCENTAGE OF EACH MIGRATION STREAM TO THE TOTAL RURAL OR
URBAN IN-MIGRATION FROM EACH STATE TO TAMIL NADU AT THE
PLACE OF ENUMERATION BY SEX, 1971 AND 1981

State/Union Territories	Sex	Place of enumeration									
		1971		RURAL		1981		URBAN		1981	
		R - R	U-R	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-U	U-U		
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	61.88	37.07	58.44	41.59	44.26	55.65	38.59	61.41		
	F	77.93	21.87	73.99	26.01	44.08	55.88	36.70	63.30		
2. Bihar	M	15.00	80.00	25.94	74.41	28.88	70.69	31.99	68.01		
	F	17.24	79.31	23.15	76.39	16.67	83.33	13.74	86.26		
3. Gujarat	M	21.87	75.00	21.12	78.88	31.01	68.87	24.18	75.82		
	F	13.07	86.96	16.77	83.23	32.91	67.09	25.29	74.73		
4. Haryana	M	0	71.43	11.81	88.19	18.62	81.38	29.56	70.69		
	F	0	100.00	18.32	86.92	21.84	78.16	29.17	70.83		
5. Karnataka	M	31.08	68.66	31.77	65.23	17.98	82.02	13.85	86.15		
	F	43.95	52.62	46.79	53.21	15.74	84.24	12.35	87.64		
6. Kerala	M	61.43	36.74	61.46	66.12	47.35	52.53	40.26	59.74		
	F	64.11	34.51	38.53	33.88	45.81	54.08	39.30	60.70		
7. Madhya Pradesh	M	6.32	91.58	17.49	27.77	8.91	91.09	10.49	89.97		
	F	5.22	82.61	82.51	72.23	0.2	90.08	5.98	91.12		
8. Maharashtra	M	3.59	96.21	3.19	96.81	6.25	93.75	6.16	93.54		
	F	3.54	95.56	2.93	97.07	3.82	96.13	3.66	96.34		

contd.

Table. A.5 contd.		1971				1981			
		RURAL		URBAN		RURAL		URBAN	
		R-R	U-R	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-U	U-U
9. Orissa	M	29.41	70.59	18.15	79.54	36.30	63.70	21.15	78.74
	F	14.29	78.57	27.59	72.41	27.45	72.55	21.62	73.78
10. Punjab	M	6.52	91.30	19.17	13.23	27.22	72.49	34.24	65.76
	F	7.14	85.71	80.83	86.77	25.77	73-71	17.07	82.96
11. Rajasthan	M	29.27	65.85	56.81	43.19	48.75	51.08	37.69	62.31
	F	25.00	75.00	85.48	44.52	49.71	52.29	35.21	64.79
12. Uttar Pradesh	M	8.75	88.75	9.92	90.08	15.40	84.60	15.50	84.53
	F	2.86	97.14	8.94	91.06	14.75	85.25	10.21	89.76
13. West Bengal	M	13.33	85.71	3.72	96.28	6.83	93.17	3.11	96.84
	F	9.09	90.11	5.64	94.17	3.83	96.17	2.19	97.86
14. Delhi	M	1.52	96.97	3.00	96.88	3.43	96.57	1.12	98.77
	F	4.26	95.74	3.64	96.36	1.39	98.61	0.92	99.08
15. Pondicherry	M	45.95	53.26	39.91	60.09	22.66	77.34	22.59	77.11
	F	59.18	40.48	55.86	40.54	25.56	74.44	26.03	77.97

TABLE - A.6

PERCENTAGE OF EACH MIGRATION STREAM TO THE TOTAL RURAL OR URBAN
OUT-MIGRATION TO EACH STATE AT THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION BY SEX
1971 AND 1981

State/Union Territories	Sex	1971				1981			
		RURAL		URBAN		RURAL		URBAN	
		R - R	U-R	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-U	U-U
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	64.22	35.67	59.01	40.96	26.17	73.72	25.31	74.60
	F	76.19	23.73	70.34	29.63	25.76	74.14	24.06	75.88
2. Bihar	M	67.47	31.33	30.44	67.47	36.22	60.82	24.60	75.29
	F	63.41	34.15	17.84	79.74	34.62	63.69	24.66	75.00
3. Gujarat	M	38.98	57.63	36.52	63.48	17.17	80.58	27.00	72.00
	F	28.95	71.03	37.75	62.28	13.70	85.83	23.94	76.00
4. Haryana	M	34.78	63.04	73.98	24.10	13.86	85.15	9.46	90.54
	F	46.43	53.57	70.45	22.49	21.15	78.85	9.21	90.74
5. Karnataka	M	61.14	37.24	63.01	36.99	35.88	63.08	39.46	60.54
	F	67.43	31.43	68.53	31.46	34.46	64.44	36.75	63.25
6. Kerala	M	70.70	28.73	64.12	35.40	45.70	52.48	42.93	56.58
	F	75.15	24.27	66.37	32.95	45.99	52.72	40.20	59.55
7. Madhya Pradesh	M	60.13	38.61	47.17	52.83	39.85	59.54	30.59	69.40
	F	73.02	26.98	42.14	57.86	36.42	63.00	28.86	71.14
8. Maharashtra	M	38.81	60.38	34.90	65.10	44.54	54.36	48.55	51.42
	F	40.48	55.71	30.41	69.59	38.71	60.15	41.66	58.29

contd.

Table A.6 contd		1971 RURAL				1971 URBAN			
		R-R	U-R	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-U	U-U
9. Orissa	M	76.88	22.54	42.51	57.49	30.75	68.98	26.07	73.49
	F	84.75	15.25	55.38	44.62	20.00	79.09	19.51	80.49
10. Punjab	M	21.43	64.29	17.60	82.40	20.93	79.07	53.96	45.13
	F	36.84	63.16	6.15	93.85	19.27	80.73	45.63	53.68
11. Rajasthan	M	17.89	82.11	21.58	78.42	10.76	88.89	17.20	82.07
	F	20.90	79.10	20.86	79.14	8.46	91.54	16.89	82.57
12. Uttar Pradesh	M	30.57	69.43	34.05	60.54	30.62	68.55	13.81	86.19
	F	49.51	50.49	32.77	66.63	19.64	79.21	12.79	87.04
13. West Bengal	M	84.25	15.35	37.94	62.06	11.38	80.14	22.25	72.33
	F	89.23	9.23	51.97	44.41	8.66	84.11	21.40	72.85
14. Delhi	M	29.17	65.68	22.22	75.93	21.65	77.18	20.34	78.97
	F	38.89	58.33	24.32	75.68	21.36	77.30	19.05	77.03
15. Pondicherry	M	73.33	26.67	69.62	30.38	45.02	54.98	47.07	52.93
	F	81.24	18.76	78.54	21.46	50.19	49.79	48.65	51.35

TABLE - A. 7

**LIFETIME NET MIGRATION IN TAMIL NADU WITH RESPECT TO
EACH STATE BY SEX, 1971 AND 1981**

States/Union Territories	Sex	1971			1981		
		TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	-15205	- 4806	-15434	-29343	- 8145	-21139
	F	- 9330	1570	-10845	-16527	- 3405	-13088
2. Bihar	M	- 4185	- 1875	- 2215	- 3508	- 968	- 2508
	F	- 3230	- 1290	- 1860	- 2803	- 696	- 2092
3. Gujarat	M	- 3885	- 615	- 3090	- 9223	- 2855	- 6368
	F	79	1220	- 1116	- 4707	- 1124	- 2583
4. Haryana	M	- 235	- 65	- 165	- 1113	- 409	- 656
	F	- 590	- 185	- 385	- 927	- 336	- 553
5. Karnataka	M	-130197	-72005	-56217	-207454	-110744	-96705
	F	-91200	-53930	-35540	-156849	- 90445	-66580
6. Kerala	M	118418	43141	75056	78427	11851	67032
	F	74035	19320	54990	78376	16221	60649
7. Madhya Pradesh	M	-10322	- 5636	- 4616	- 9906	- 4096	- 5810
	F	- 6220	- 2980	- 3210	- 7138	- 2708	- 4430
8. Maharashtra	M	-80891	-41831	-37960	-96980	-52440	-44514
	F	-50100	-23455	-25945	-61902	-31289	-30546

contd.

Table A.7 contd.		TOTAL	1971 RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL	1981 RURAL	URBAN
9. Orissa	M	- 3665	- 1995	- 1625	- 2735	- 1060	- 1663
	F	- 1285	- 430	155	- 2049	- 658	- 1391
10. Punjab	M	- 695	- 330	315	15	- 219	244
	F	- 470	- 470	5	- 280	- 241	- 28
11. Rajasthan	M	7428	4309	3114	10419	4731	5708
	F	4140	2830	1315	7233	3261	3983
12. Uttar Pradesh	M	- 3679	- 1746	- 1898	758	- 181	- 533
	F	- 2325	- 256	- 1539	- 1335	- 408	- 918
13. West Bengal	M	- 8040	- 2700	- 4570	- 3846	- 1698	- 1743
	F	- 4820	- 1580	- 2780	- 2112	- 1380	- 432
14. Delhi	M	- 12952	- 4184	- 8560	-17886	- 5308	-12418
	F	- 10733	- 2975	- 7569	-15742	- 4447	-11182
15. Pondicherry	M	- 2862	- 9172	6250	412	- 7853	8267
	F	- 8238	- 18666	10313	10641	- 5512	16152

TABLE- A.8

INTER-DECADEL VARIATION IN NET MIGRATION IN TAMIL NADU
WITH RESPECT TO EACH STATE BY SEX.

States/Union Territories	Sex	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	- 14138	- 3339	- 5705
	F	- 7197	- 4975	- 2213
2. Bihar	M	677	- 907	- 293
	F	427	594	- 229
3. Gujarat	M	- 5338	- 2240	- 3278
	F	- 4628	- 2344	- 1467
4. Haryana	M	- 878	- 339	- 491
	F	- 337	- 151	- 168
5. Karnataka	M	- 77257	-38739	-40488
	F	- 65649	-36515	-31040
6. Kerala	M	- 39991	-31290	- 8024
	F	- 4341	- 3099	- 5659
7. Madhya Pradesh	M	416	1540	- 1194
	F	- 918	272	- 1220
8. Maharashtra	M	- 16089	-10609	- 6554
	F	11802	- 2834	- 4601
9. Orissa	M	930	935	38
	F	764	- 228	- 1236
10. Punjab	M	710	549	- 71
	F	190	229	- 33
11. Rajasthan	M	2991	422	2594
	F	3093	431	2668
12. Uttar Pradesh	M	2921	1563	1365
	F	990	348	621

contd.

Table A.8 contd.	Sex	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
13. West Bengal	M	4194	1002	2827
	F	2708	200	2348
14. Delhi	M	- 4934	- 1124	3588
	F	- 5009	- 1502	3613
15. Pondicherry	M	- 2450	1319	2017
	F	2403	13154	5839

TABLE - A.9

NET CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL MIGRATION IN TAMIL NADU WITH RESPECT TO EACH STATE BY SEX, RURAL/URBAN PLACES OF ENUMERATION, 1971

State/Union Territories	Sex	Current		Intercensal	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	-22426	- 4950	-46533	15938
	F	-16110	- 1774	-28901	4677
2. Bihar	M	- 30	45	- 190	- 905
	F	10	- 70	- 20	- 985
3. Gujarat	M	- 130	- 575	- 40	- 1215
	F	- 30	- 200	- 20	- 640
4. Haryana	M	- 200	105	- 110	150
	F	- 180	- 45	- 50	0
5. Karnataka	M	-10460	- 4000	-14230	-20930
	F	- 6930	- 2610	- 8670	-16111
6. Kerala	M	- 5510	6755	-24040	94330
	F	- 3460	4940	-12720	55485
7. Madhya Pradesh	M	- 370	- 695	- 290	- 3845
	F	- 150	- 275	- 240	- 2200
8. Maharashtra	M	- 140	- 2255	2700	-42685
	F	- 80	- 1345	1090	-25050

contd.

Table. A.9 contd.		Current		Intercensal	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
9. Orissa	M	- 350	- 75	- 930	- 660
	F	- 20	- 65	- 340	- 280
10. Punjab	M	0	160	130	490
	F	- 70	- 140	20	105
11. Rajasthan	M	- 490	- 3035	- 220	3235
	F	- 270	75	- 140	2210
12. Uttar Pradesh	M	- 260	- 250	- 500	- 550
	F	- 70	- 185	- 300	- 300
13. West Bengal	M	140	580	- 560	- 620
	F	50	215	- 110	- 205
14. Delhi	M	140	544	564	- 4441
	F	42	- 651	271	- 3990
15. Pondicherry	M	- 428	- 264	- 1830	- 2232
	F	- 503	- 97	- 3869	- 1178

TABLE- A. 10

NET CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL MIGRATION IN TAMIL NADU WITH RESPECT
TO EACH STATE BY SEX, RURAL/URBAN PLACES OF ENUMERATION,
1981

States/Union Territories	Sex	Current		Intercensal	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	- 1969	- 148	- 9170	- 5123
	F	- 4383	-1437	- 9032	440
2. Bihar	M	- 43	- 214	- 266	39
	F	- 15	- 56	- 146	- 421
3. Gujarat	M	- 112	- 572	- 442	- 3704
	F	- 21	- 81	- 118	- 1679
4. Haryana	M	- 35	32	- 208	- 212
	F	22	81	- 136	- 205
5. Karnataka	M	- 5041	-5442	-25056	-47954
	F	- 3106	-2918	-16648	-37221
6. Kerala	M	- 8230	2419	-32671	41533
	F	- 3990	3189	-24750	43364
7. Madhya Pradesh	M	- 586	- 272	- 546	- 2269
	F	- 315	- 220	- 229	- 1824
8. Maharashtra	M	- 228	-2729	649	33922
	F	239	-1557	1582	21039

148

contd.

Table. A-10 contd.		Current		Intercensal	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
9. Orissa	M	- 112	- 113	- 239	583
	F	- 259	- 106	- 161	- 404
10. Punjab	M	- 37	8	- 95	300
	F	- 4	1	- 126	200
11. Uttar Pradesh	M	39	5	51	185
	F	27	56	- 74	- 151
12. West Bengal	M	66	230	127	458
	F	31	208	248	602
13. Delhi	M	126	- 893	424	-6413
	F	- 110	- 816	401	-5909
14. Pondicherry	M	41	- 472	18	-4502
	F	- 9	- 548	1440	-4589

TABLE - A.11

SEX-RATIO OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TAMIL NADU FROM OTHER STATES

States/Union Territories	Place of enumeration			
	1971	<u>RURAL</u> 1981	<u>URBAN</u> 1971	1981
1. Andhra Pradesh	2426	1080	3194	1190
2. Bihar	786	729	674	641
3. Gujarat	944	764	1168	938
4. Haryana	429	567	848	777
5. Karnataka	1831	1135	2785	1313
6. Kerala	946	715	1260	893
7. Madhya Pradesh	813	940	1240	1087
8. Maharashtra	1059	956	1266	1131
9. Orissa	417	693	602	545
10. Punjab	250	612	833	620
11. Rajasthan	528	628	755	751
12. Uttar Pradesh	604	571	760	785
13. West Bengal	817	837	1517	977
14. Delhi	1129	874	939	1290
15. Pondicherry	2439	1418	2846	1506

TABLE- A.12SEX-RATIO OF OUT-MIGRANTS FROM TAMIL NADU FROM TO
OTHER STATES

States/Union Territories	Place of enumeration			
	1971	RURAL 1981	URBAN 1971	1981
1. Andhra Pradesh	1302	1031	1543	1098
2. Bihar	618	885	553	838
3. Gujarat	416	762	578	599
4. Haryana	803	1108	784	847
5. Karnataka	898	886	949	942
6. Kerala	932	906	922	1000
7. Madhya Pradesh	533	742	678	828
8. Maharashtra	562	748	597	789
9. Orissa	246	75	643	725
10. Punjab	1594	944	534	1097
11. Rajasthan	507	984	797	996
12. Uttar Pradesh	414	740	838	997
13. West Bengal	551	723	819	766
14. Delhi	712	890	838	957
15. Pondicherry	2192	1484	2012	1480

TABLE - A.13SEX-RATIO OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TAMIL NADU
FROM OTHER STATES/ UNION TERRITORIES.

States/Union Territories.	Place of enumeration	Current		Intercensal	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	1063	1611	1712	2020
	Urban	917	1089	1104	1208
2. Bihar	Rural	375	320	864	648
	Urban	615	497	669	618
3. Gujarat	Rural	500	882	833	986
	Urban	380	1288	831	953
4. Haryana	Rural	0	2267	800	671
	Urban	526	854	535	803
5. Karnataka	Rural	1081	1261	1312	2048
	Urban	811	1265	1058	1292
6. Kerala	Rural	713	1200	961	1184
	Urban	718	978	733	1002
7. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	636	385	397	1169
	Urban	461	949	784	968
8. Maharashtra	Rural	568	679	824	943
	Urban	667	943	788	1027
9. Orissa	Rural	2500	392	600	662
	Urban	464	408	889	595
10. Punjab	Rural	571	576	500	686
	Urban	442	557	627	704
11. Rajasthan	Rural	286	902	684	665
	Urban	649	923	721	782
12. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	211	568	605	762
	Urban	505	896	543	817
13. West Bengal	Rural	347	380	712	1134
	Urban	482	845	843	936
14. Delhi	Rural	375	848	1034	937
	Urban	492	832	837	937
15. Pondicherry	Rural	1189	1212	2190	2213
	Urban	1144	1133	1334	1474

TABLE - A.14

SEX-RATIO OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL OUT-MIGRATION FROM
TAMIL NADU TO EACH STATE BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE
OF ENUMERATION, 1971 AND 1981

State/Union Territories	Current		Intercensal		
	1971	1981	1971	1981	
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	1082	869	1251	1350
	Urban	821	814	947	1020
2. Bihar	Rural	600	273	790	740
	Urban	960	396	880	875
3. Gujarat	Rural	469	362	525	585
	Urban	342	419	752	599
4. Haryana	Rural	2438	652	308	647
	Urban	605	1154	855	876
5. Karnataka	Rural	733	722	938	740
	Urban	721	755	893	928
6. Kerala	Rural	733	652	969	895
	Urban	607	627	835	885
7. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	496	515	630	827
	Urban	382	756	692	805
8. Maharashtra	Rural	560	476	657	601
	Urban	655	683	753	758
9. Orissa	Rural	262	2104	370	606
	Urban	436	787	629	674
10. Punjab	Rural	2000	0	1000	633
	Urban	1260	945	1272	877
11. Rajasthan	Rural	500	1429	1160	983
	Urban	100	762	770	920
12. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	303	676	600	997
	Urban	632	676	538	1023
13. West Bengal	Rural	400	387	496	781
	Urban	829	387	768	781
14. Delhi	Rural	912	873	583	1227
	Urban	793	896	924	951
15. Pondicherry	Rural	1154	1232	1981	1682
	Urban	995	1146	1116	1384

APPENDIX - II

APPENDIX- II

TABLE- B.1

PERCENTAGE OF INTRA-DISTRICT AND INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION TO TOTAL INTRA-STATE MIGRATION OF EACH DISTRICT IN TAMIL NADU BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION, 1971 AND 1981

DISTRICTS.	1971 RURAL		1981		1971 URBAN		1981	
	Perce- ntage of Intra- district migration	Perce- ntage of Inter- district migration	Perce- ntage of intra- district migration	Perce- ntage of inter- district migration	Perce- ntage of intra- district migration	Perce- ntage of inter- district migration	Perce- ntage of intra- district migration	Perce- ntage of inter- district migration
MADRAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHINGLEPUT	74.30	25.70	69.92	30.08	63.10	36.90	51.79	98.21
NORTH ARCOT	86.26	13.74	84.03	15.97	70.14	29.86	69.37	30.63
SOUTH ARCOT	82.84	17.16	81.20	18.80	55.52	44.48	55.27	44.73
DHARMAFURI	81.38	18.62	82.38	17.62	56.31	43.87	53.84	46.16
SALEM	88.03	11.97	85.90	14.10	68.66	31.34	66.74	33.76
PERIYAR	-	-	78.05	21.95	-	-	42.69	57.31
COIMBATORE	86.42	13.58	84.37	15.63	67.53	32.47	54.17	45.83
NILGIRIS	39.12	60.88	46.67	53.33	34.56	65.44	37.03	62.97
D. MADURAI	78.77	21.23	84.84	15.16	50.49	49.51	54.32	45.68

contd..

contd. Table B.1

11.	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	76.90	23.10	76.95	23.05	46.01	53.99	43.51	56.49
12.	THANJAVUR	80.07	19.93	83.89	16.11	61.91	38.09	64.26	35.74
13.	PUDDUKKOTTA	-	-	70.77	29.23	-	-	37.45	62.55
14.	RAMANATHAPURAM	84.50	15.50	79.87	20.13	66.58	33.42	60.87	39.13
15.	TIRUNELVELLI	91.21	8.79	90.41	9.59	83.12	16.88	78.63	21.37
16.	KANYAKUMARI	91.84	8.16	94.54	5.46	77.41	22.59	78.26	21.74

TABLE - B-2

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL MIGRATION TO TOTAL INTRA-DISTRICT
MIGRATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN NATURE
OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION, 1981

DISTRICTS	CURRENT				INTERCENSAL			
	RURAL		URBAN		RURAL		URBAN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. MADRAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. CHINGLEPUT	5.86	2.69	6.92	5.48	49.35	33.16	45.75	43.27
3. NORTH ARCOT	6.86	2.71	6.66	5.78	46.26	31.52	48.83	42.80
4. SOUTH ARCOT	7.17	2.68	5.65	4.04	44.98	32.96	42.63	42.15
5. DHARMA PURI	5.11	2.51	6.79	4.89	42.89	35.32	59.35	46.12
6. SALEM	5.95	2.91	5.25	4.41	46.88	34.05	44.97	42.96
7. PERIYAR	4.55	2.71	7.40	6.00	41.42	33.06	44.86	42.02
8. COIMBATORE	5.98	3.56	6.05	4.97	45.62	36.98	42.56	41.60
9. NILGIRIS	7.32	4.55	8.73	8.18	55.95	45.63	56.97	52.40
10. MADURAI	5.14	2.93	7.82	6.17	45.16	35.53	46.56	44.08
11. TIRUCHIRAPALLI	6.67	2.63	6.78	4.65	47.25	31.38	47.84	43.22
12. THANJAVUR	6.79	2.76	7.45	5.32	44.35	33.72	49.82	42.35
13. PUDUKKOTTAI	7.53	1.84	8.29	6.43	52.23	31.40	51.52	43.12
14. RAMANATHAPURAM	6.08	2.52	7.20	5.94	54.21	33.47	54.68	47.69
15. TIRUNELVELLI	6.88	3.10	5.61	5.07	49.60	32.57	46.88	41.37
16. KANYAKUMARI	5.27	3.10	6.18	5.31	39.71	34.22	48.76	40.80

TABLE B-3
 PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT AND INTERCENSAL MIGRATION TO TOTAL
 INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU
 BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF PLACE OF ENUMERATION, 1981

DISTRICTS	CURRENT				INTERCENSAL			
	RURAL		URBAN		RURAL		URBAN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. MADRAS	-	-	2.70	3.11	-	-	38.12	41.25
2. CHINGLEPUT	8.32	4.65	7.94	7.46	58.26	43.06	51.02	51.75
3. NORTH ARCOT	7.59	3.41	8.38	7.82	50.52	36.53	52.70	48.79
4. SOUTH ARCOT	7.35	3.55	5.00	4.45	46.27	35.06	42.00	42.75
5. DHARMA PURI	5.10	3.65	11.05	9.11	46.46	38.86	60.06	54.78
6. SALEM	10.72	5.56	5.99	5.23	57.63	42.81	51.58	49.92
7. PERIYAR	10.26	5.62	7.76	6.96	54.49	42.30	52.59	51.54
8. COIMBATORE	8.93	6.12	6.26	5.67	54.40	45.03	51.14	48.84
9. NILGIRIS	4.19	4.43	5.95	5.08	37.95	39.53	49.86	51.87
10. MADURAI	9.12	4.92	4.40	4.59	50.43	37.92	43.32	44.02
11. TIRUCHIRAPALLI	7.31	3.32	5.87	4.34	45.18	34.03	42.93	43.72
12. THANJAVUR	11.23	6.23	9.84	6.36	46.86	36.74	48.07	46.87
13. PUDUKKOTTAI	9.30	3.22	8.16	9.08	55.42	36.53	58.16	49.99
14. RAMANATHAPURAM	10.85	5.13	9.77	7.44	56.01	39.83	55.50	50.49
15. TIRUNELVELLI	13.39	6.12	9.98	8.45	55.72	42.72	58.79	54.97
16. KANYAKUMARI	12.08	7.71	12.44	12.01	37.46	46.21	50.15	50.25

TABLE- B-4
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRANTS
 IN MIGRATION STREAMS FOR EACH DISTRICT IN TAMIL NADU BY
 SEX, 1971 AND 1981

DISTRICTS	S E X	<u>RURAL-TO-RURAL</u>		<u>RURAL-TO-URBAN</u>		<u>URBAN-TO-RURAL</u>		<u>URBAN-TO-URBAN</u>	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1. CHINGLEPUT	M	52.18	37.04	28.55	31.64	6.04	10.70	13.22	18.60
	F	70.68	61.44	17.24	18.50	5.02	9.7	7.04	9.63
2. NORTH ARCOT	M	59.51	50.58	20.18	24.28	11.32	11.00	8.99	14.13
	F	76.14	72.26	11.21	12.17	7.79	8.63	4.85	6.93
3. SOUTH ARCOT	M	64.52	57.12	19.16	21.30	9.20	11.98	7.12	9.60
	F	83.38	80.84	8.16	8.70	5.41	6.72	3.05	3.73
4. DHARMAPURI	M	83.51	79.80	8.75	8.98	5.21	7.72	2.53	3.50
	F	89.77	86.88	4.81	5.12	3.98	6.30	1.43	1.7
5. SALEM	M	59.51	52.53	23.87	23.93	8.20	10.02	8.42	13.51
	F	73.93	67.08	13.44	14.55	7.00	9.67	5.63	8.69
6. PERIYAR	M	-	64.96	-	18.55	-	9.38	-	7.09
	F	-	78.00	-	10.53	-	7.45	-	4.01

Table B-4 contd.

7.	COIMBATORE	M	44.82	40.02	32.68	33.61	7.33	10.77	10.07	15.59
		F	65.98	53.94	21.04	24.57	6.48	9.28	6.51	12.19
8.	NILGIRI	M	42.23	40.12	30.61	29.30	9.79	9.09	17.37	21.47
		F	55.60	58.50	25.75	20.01	6.64	7.28	12.01	14.19
9.	MADURAI	M	50.38	49.88	29.12	25.39	10.63	9.61	9.86	15.10
		F	66.90	64.17	17.72	15.90	8.91	9.67	6.26	10.24
10.	TIRUCHIRA- PPALLI	M	59.08	51.81	23.21	25.71	10.40	9.74	7.31	12.74
		F	79.15	75.81	11.14	11.81	6.32	6.48	3.39	5.89
11.	THANJAVUR	M	58.58	49.66	18.18	20.44	15.23	17.84	8.01	12.05
		F	73.59	69.70	11.65	12.13	10.19	11.55	4.57	6.60
12.	PUDDUKKOTTAI	M	-	64.51	-	20.56	-	10.21	-	4.70
		F	-	85.25	-	7.21	-	5.80	-	1.70
13.	RAMANATHA- PURAM	M	51.61	43.87	26.87	32.72	11.41	8.53	10.10	14.86
		F	70.77	68.94	15.10	15.87	8.27	7.30	5.86	7.87

contd.

Table B-4 contd.

14.	TIRUNELVELLI	M	44.76	35.20	38.95	37.86	6.56	8.20	9.73	18.73
		F	62.03	56.71	25.02	23.00	6.30	8.56	6.66	11.71
15.	KANYAKUMARI	M	64.63	73.92	23.48	18.35	9.05	5.41	2.84	2.31
		F	77.50	80.73	13.32	12.42	7.70	5.29	1.45	1.56

Note : Madras district is in congruous with Madras city and hence no intra-district migration.

Periyar and Pudukkottai district do not have 1971 figures since it was created after 1971 census only.

TABLE- B-5
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INTER-DISTRICT MIGRANTS IN
 MIGRATIONAL STREAMS FOR EACH DISTRICT IN TAMIL NADU BY SEX,
 1971 AND 1981.

DISTRICTS	S E X	<u>RURAL-TO-RURAL</u>		<u>RURAL-TO-URBAN</u>		<u>URBAN-TO-RURAL</u>		<u>URBAN-TO-URBAN</u>	
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1. MADRAS	M	-	-	57.50	47.07	-	-	42.50	52.93
	F	-	-	53.70	10.44	-	-	46.30	89.54
2. CHINGLEPUT	M	11.08	9.20	24.20	24.46	14.75	14.52	49.97	51.80
	F	17.94	15.84	17.82	17.84	20.18	19.83	44.06	46.47
3. NORTH ARCOT	M	31.01	26.39	18.44	18.02	16.26	17.71	34.29	37.86
	F	49.75	45.55	10.29	10.51	17.63	18.65	22.31	25.28
4. SOUTH ARCOT	M	33.58	29.78	23.72	23.71	15.01	15.14	27.89	31.37
	F	51.31	49.67	13.99	13.22	15.19	16.70	19.51	20.39
5. DHARMAPURI	M	55.16	44.68	7.94	9.75	19.91	23.98	16.98	21.56
	F	60.12	52.63	5.69	6.68	20.15	23.40	14.05	17.26
6. SALEM	M	25.55	23.53	23.71	23.97	15.01	14.12	35.72	38.36
	F	41.35	37.07	16.93	17.06	14.25	14.75	27.46	31.10

Table B-5 contd.

7.	PERIYAR	M	-	27.61	-	26.19	-	14.00	-	32.19
		F	-	37.72	-	18.84	-	16.20	-	27.21
8.	COIMBATORE	M	17.49	12.37	39.55	36.35	7.58	7.58	35.37	43.68
		F	25.33	18.00	32.55	29.60	8.12	9.13	34.00	43.25
9.	NILGIRI	M	43.30	36.29	9.45	29.22	28.63	12.37	18.40	22.10
		F	44.78	38.33	26.63	25.34	9.48	12.71	19.10	23.55
10.	MADURAI	M	17.81	15.63	43.07	35.59	6.37	8.15	32.74	40.61
		F	29.92	27.63	32.69	25.35	8.17	10.58	29.22	36.42
11.	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	M	30.36	20.59	27.38	28.40	11.44	8.60	30.83	42.62
		F	48.54	41.35	18.14	17.29	10.10	10.49	32.92	30.87
12.	THANJAVUR	M	41.98	32.97	20.75	24.40	15.44	14.85	21.87	27.76
		F	46.42	41.93	16.07	16.31	16.58	16.98	20.94	24.63
13.	PUDDUKKOTTAI	M	-	32.58	-	22.91	-	16.14	-	28.35
		F	-	55.41	-	11.96	-	15.27	-	17.35

contd...

Table B-5 contd.

14. RAMANATHAPURAM	M	31.81	23.28	28.36	30.00	13.18	12.91	26.65	33.79
	F	46.14	39.39	19.26	19.16	12.72	14.10	21.89	27.34
15. TIRUNELVELLI	M	23.38	14.12	21.32	25.82	14.32	10.95	37.79	49.08
	F	34.10	27.99	18.41	18.16	14.83	14.40	32.65	39.43
16. KANYAKUMARI	M	42.59	35.56	23.81	27.90	11.68	13.04	21.92	23.47
	F	47.69	42.08	19.96	23.82	14.09	13.34	18.26	20.73

Note : Madras district has no rural area and hence no ruralward migration.

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