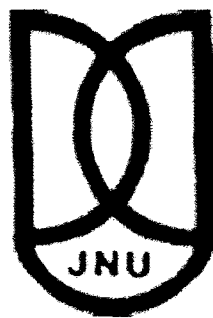


**CASUES AND CONSEQUENCES OF URBAN
MIGRATION IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO BIHAR AND MAHARASHTRA**

**Dissertation Submitted to the School of Social Sciences
Jawaharlal Nehru University in Partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the award of the degree of**

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

SUNIL KUMAR YADAV



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CERTIFICATE

I, **SUNIL KUMAR YADAV**, certify that the dissertation entitled “**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF URBAN MIGRAION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BIHAR AND MAHARASHTRA**” submitted by me for the degree of **MASTER OF PHILOSHOPY** is my bona fide work and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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DEDICATED TO

MAA AND BABUJI

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF MAPS

ACRONYM

CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION	1-21
1.1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.2	WHY PEOPLE MOVE	5
1.3	THE NEED FOR THE STUDY OF ECONOMICMIGRANTS	7
1.4	OBJECTIVES	10
1.5	HYPOTHESIS	11
1.6	PLAN OF STUDY	11
1.7	LITERATURE SURVEY	12
CHAPTER II	STUDY AREA, DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY	22-39
1.1	INDIA	22
1.2	MICRO LEVEL STUDY	24
1.2 (a)	BIHAR	25
1.2 (b)	MAHARASHTRA	27
1.3	SOURCES OF DATA ON MIGRATION	29
1.4	OTHER SUBSIDIARY SOURCES	32
1.5	DATA LIMITATIONS	34
1.6	METHODOLOGY	34
1.6 (a)	EFFECTIVENESS INDEX	36
1.6 (b)	CORRELATIONS	37
1.6 (c)	VARIABLES ON MIGRATION	37
1.6 (d)	DIFFERENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES	37
1.6 (e)	LORENZ CURVE AND GINI'S COEFFICIENT	38
CHAPTER III	INTERNAL MIGRATION: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	40-67
3.1	TOTAL MIGRATION	41
3.2	INTER-STATE MIGRATION	47
3.3	(R-U) MIGRATION	47
3.4	(U-U) MIGRATION	48
3.5	IN AND OUT MIGRATION	49
3.6	EFFECTIVENESS INDEX	51
3.7	INTER-STATE ECONOMIC MIGRATION	53
3.8	SHORT DURATION MIGRATION	62
3.9	WOMEN'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC MIGRATION	65

3.10	CONCLUSION	67
CHAPTER IV	INTERNAL MIGRATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BIHAR AND MAHARASHTRA	68-101
4.1	BIHAR	70
4.1 (a)	ECONOMY	70
4.2	EDUCATION	72
4.3	WORKERS	73
4.4	URBANISATION	73
4.5	MALE MIGRATION	73
4.5 (a)	(R-U) MIGRATION	73
4.5 (b)	(U-U) MIGRATION	74
4.6	MAHARASHTRA	78
4.7	ECONOMY	79
4.7 (a)	AGRICULTURE	79
4.7 (b)	WORKERS	80
4.8	EDUCATION	80
4.9	URBANISATION	80
4.10	MALE MIGRATION	81
4.10 (a)	(R-U) MALE MIGRATION	82
4.10 (b)	(U-U) MALE MIGRATION	83
4.11	MIGRANTS SHIFTING TOWARDS INFORMAL SECTORS	87
4.12	INEQUALITY IN URBANISATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BIHAR AND MAHARASHTRA	90
4.13	CORRELATIONS WITH PERCENTAGE MALE MIGRANTS AND VARIOUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	96
4.13 (a)	MIGRATION RELATED VARIABLES	97
4.13 (b)	VARIOUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS	97
4.13 (c)	BIHAR	97
4.13 (d)	MAHARASHTRA	99
4.14	CONCLUSION	101
CHAPTER V	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	102-108
APPENDIX		
BIBLIOGRAPHY		109-116

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	TITLE	Page No.
Table. 1.1	Total migration	5
Table- 1.2	Migrants by landholding size	9
Table 2.1	Census questionnaires on migration	30
Table. 3.1	Total migration in India (1991)	43
Table.3.2	Total migration in India (1991)	44
Table 3.3	Inter – states male migration during census year (1981,1991 and 2001)	50
Table. 3.4	Index of effectiveness of inter-state male migration (derived from 1981,1991 and 2001 census data	52
Table. 3.5	Economic migrants by last residence beyond the state of enumeration	54
Table. 3.6	Total economic migration	58
Table. 3.7	Short duration economic migrants	63
Table 4.1	Indicators showing regional variation	69
Table 4.2	Urban male migration in Bihar (1991	75
Table 4.3	Urban male migration in Bihar (2001)	77
Table. 4.4	Urban male migration in Maharashtra (1991	84
Table.4.5	Urban male migration in Maharashtra (2001)	86
Table. 4.6	Share of organized sectors in employment	87
Table. 4.7	Changing employment scenario in different economic sectors	88
Table 4.8	Temporal change in Gini's coefficient for census class towns (a) Bihar 1991 (b) Bihar 2001 (c) Maharashtra 1991 (d) Maharashtra 2001	91

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures No.	TITLE	Page No.
Figure 1.1	Behavioral Matrix on Migration Decision	3
Figure 1.2	Inter Linking of Regions for Regional Development	7
Figure 3.1	Migrants by Last Residence Beyond the State of Enumeration Due to Employment and Business as Reasons for Migration (1981)	55
Figure 3.2	Migrants by Last Residence Beyond the State of Enumeration Due to Employment and Business as the Reasons for Migration (1991)	56
Figure 3.3	Migrants by Last residence beyond the state of Enumeration Due to Emploment and Business as Reasons for Migration (2001)	57
Figure 3.4	Economic Migrants due to Employment as a Reasons for Migration (1981)	59
Figure 3.5	Economic Migrants Due to Employment and Business as Reasons for Migration (1991)	60
Figure 3.6	Economic Migrants Due to Employment and Business as Reasons for Migration (2001)	62
Figure 4.1	Lorenz curve for Bihar (1991)	92
Figure 4.2	Lorenz curve for Maharashtra (1991)	93
Figure 4.3	Lorenz curve for Bihar (2001)	94
Figure 4.4	Lorenz curve for Maharashtra (1991)	95

LIST OF MAPS

Map No.	TITLE	Page No.
Map 2.1	Location map of study area (India)	23
Map.2.2	Location map of study area (Bihar)	26
Map.2.3	Location map of study area (Maharashtra)	28
Map 4.1	Internal urban male migration, Bihar 1991	76
Map. 4.2	Internal urban male migration, Bihar 2001	78
Map.4.3	Internal urban male migration, Maharashtra (1991)	85
Map.4.4	Internal urban male migration Maharashtra 2001	87

ACRONYM

BIMARUO	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa
BPOs	Business Processing Out-sourcing
CMIE	Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy
CMP	Common Minimum Programme
DOR	Duration of Residence
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GCA	Gross Cropped Area
GIA	Gross Irrigated Area
H.H.	Households
LPG	Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation
MNCs	Multi National Companies
NCF	National Commission On Farmers
NCRF	National Calamity Relief Fund
NCRL	National Commission On Rural Labourers
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NREGP	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
NRI	Non Resident Indian
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
OBCs	Other Backward Classes
od.	Place of Last Residence in Other Districts
os.	Place of Last Residence in Other States
PCI	Per Captia Income
PHCs	Primary Health Centres
POB	Place of Birth
POLR	Place Of Last Residence
PSUs	Public Sector Undertakings

R-U	Rural to Urban
SCs	Scheduled Castes
SDP	State Domestic Product
STs	Scheduled Tribes
UIS	Urban Informal Sector
UNDP	United Nation on Population Division
UPA	United Progressive Alliance
URP	Urban Renewal Programme
U-U	Urban to Urban
VKC	Village Knowledge Commission
wd.	Place of Last Residence within District
WEF	World Economic Forum

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

People on move could not help becoming discoveries. But, for the most part, they did not find what they want to seek, and they found much they had imagined.

(Daniel J. Boorstin, The Discoveries)

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Migration is a very important subject of study and research for social scientists in a developing economy like India. The study is based on urban ward migration, which includes rural to urban and urban to urban migration. There has been given an emphasis on how people choose a niche in urban areas. For this, the study describes the complexity of interaction between pull and push factors. Rural – Urban migration, the most important migration streams, is generally attributed to pull and push factors i.e. differences in the average income opportunities in the urban and rural areas, the differences in social opportunities as education etc. Census defines migrant as a person whose place of birth is different from the place of enumeration. Actually, migration is the movement of the people from one place to another places with an intention to semi permanent or permanent stay. Migration towards urban areas is mostly because of employment and education. Migration is a phenomenon, which is created by regional disparities. In the support of this, Many economic theories have been developed by various economists i.e. L-F-R model and Todaro model. L-F-R model is a general theory of development process in 'labour surplus'. In L-F-R model the economy consists of two sectors –

1. A traditional rural subsistence sectors characterized by zero or low Productivity surplus labour.
2. A high productivity modern industrial sector in-to, which labor from the subsistence sector, is gradually transferred.

Todaro model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban - rural differences in expected rather than actual earnings (Todaro: 1976:28-29). The

fundamental premise is that migrant as a decision makers consider the various labour market opportunities available to them as between rural and urban sectors and choose the one which maximizes their expected gains from migration.

Lee defines migration simply as a 'A permanent or semi-permanent change of residence.' He points out some factors, which are responsible for the process of migration are-

- Factors associated with area of origin.
- Factors associated with area of destination.
- Intervening obstacles.
- Personal factors

Peterson classifies migration in to two types, involving migrants who move in order to achieve the new, and conservative migrants who move in response to change in their circumstance, hoping by migrating to retain their way of life in another locus. On this basis he has classified five broad classes of migration- Primitive, forced, impelled, free and mass.

Kolinsky has classified migrants according to time (temporary/permanent); distance (long/short); boundaries crossed (internal/external); decision making (voluntary/impelled/forced); member involved (individual/mass); social organization of migration (family/clan/individual); political organization of migration (sponsored/free); cause (economic/non economic); aims (conservative/in narration).

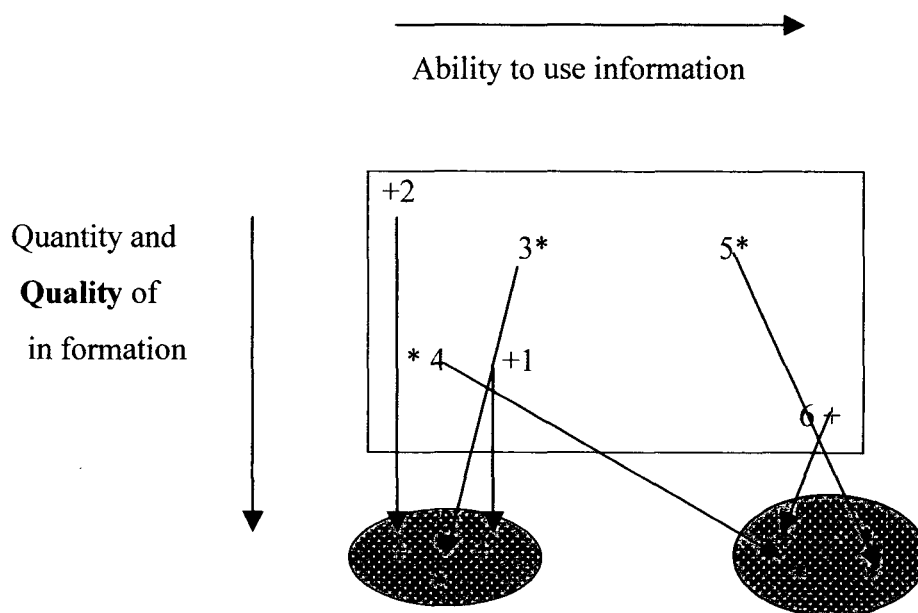
In neo-classical analysis, the focus is on rational choice, utility maximization, expected net returns, and factor mobility and wage differentials. While the neo Marxist structural interpretation in contrast to these 'mechanism of equilibrium' theories, understands migration in terms of exploitation, the result of capitalist imperialism.

Contemporary approach to migration have, correspondingly, retained the term 'migration' in restricted sense but attempted to reestablish a holistic picture of migration by placing it within a larger picture of movement and networks thereby transcending

binaries of outward and return migration, sending and host societies. The new term migration system has been come in to existence, which describes the aggregate connections between the place of origin and the place of destination. Picke¹ has proposed the term ‘migration configuration’ to describe the social reality migrants operate in. Instead of asking ‘what migration does, or how it comes about, or how it is structured’, this cultural approach to migration ‘is concerned with how migratory experiences are tied in to the web of ongoing discourses of belonging, separation and achievement’, power, nationalism and trans nationalism.

Article 19 (d) and 19(e) of our constitution gives right to move freely throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of the country, respectively. So, right to move is our fundamental right. But migration is a decision making process in which individuals decision is very important. The decision, where to move is an optimum decision taken by the migrant in uncertain and limited ability. An attempt to explain by using the behavioral matrix on making decision has been developed by Pred: **(Fig. 1)**

Figure 1.1 Behavioral Matrix on Migration Decision



1. Pieke F..N. (1999), ‘Introduction: Chinese and European perspectives on Migration’ in F.N. Pieke and Mein Mallee (ed.) Internal and International Migration.

So, the decision making process depends on the information gained by the migrants. This matrix shows that migrant 1 has made right decision by using good information but migrant 2 is in a similar location purely by chance, since he has poor information and little ability to use it. Migrant 3 is like migrant 2 but less luckily to get optimum place. Migrant 4 has a lot of good information but no ability to use this. Migrant 5 are in a similar location but for different reasons. He is very able but lacks good information. Migrant 6 is making steady profit to the best of his ability and information.

But in reality man is not always an optimizer but a satisfier. In present time, the cities are becoming hostile day by day due to lack of power, drinking water, sanitation facilities, pollution, crimes etc. But people continuously move from rural to urban area for their satisfaction. This may be because of unpredictability of Government planning which have been started in rural areas and small and medium towns. So, migration is the result of individual decision made by rational actors who seek to improve their well being by moving to places where the reward of their labour will be higher than the one they get at home, is a measure sufficient to offset the costs involved in the move. It is therefore an individual, spontaneous and voluntary act which rests on the comparison between present situation of the actor and the expected net gain of moving, and results from a cost benefit calculus.

According to Census 2001, 27.82 percent people live in urban areas. The urban population has been increasing faster during the last three decades by two percent every decade. In 2001, urban agglomeration/cities increase to 35 from 23 in 1991. Besides the natural increase, movement of people from rural areas to urban areas and reclassification of rural areas as urban, being the main contributing factor in increase in urban population. The number of towns increases from 4689 in 1991 to 5161 to 2001. The number of total migrants has increased in recent decade. To see the sex composition of migrants is inevitable for the study. Migrants according to POLR-

Table. 1.1 TOTAL MIGRATION

Migrants	1981	1991	2001
Total	31.2	27.4	30.63
Inter-state	3.54	3.30	4.00

Source: Derived from Census of India 1991, Table D-2

In 1991, 14.6 percent males were considered as migrants while in 2001 the total male migration has been increased to 17.5 percent. In case of female in 1991 the percentage female migration was 41.2 percent, which has also increased to 44.55 percent in 2001. This is incisive that in 2001 migration for both male as well for the female has been increased this may be the effect of increased in (R-U) and (U-U) migration.

In India, migration is the one of the important factors contributing to the growth of urban population. The total urban population of the country excluding Jammu and Kashmir increases from 217 million in 1991 to 283 million in 2001. Migration has contributed 20.5 million in this growth of urban population. Cities are overflowing fast but what about the condition of farmers and people living in slum area particularly after globalisation, is the main focus of the study.

1.2 WHY PEOPLE MOVE

Census gives the reasons for migration as employment, business, education, marriage, family moved, after birth and others. One of the main concerns of this study is economic migration or migration for employment and business activities. Migration has been variously analyzed as a long-term capital investment as selective response of more energetic, changing distribution of economic activities and the summation of presumably a symmetric push and pull factors associated with individuals and his environment. So the main factors of migration are pull and lush factors, which are governed by two forces:

- (1) Centripetal Force (Towards the centre).
- (2) Centrifugal Force (Towards outside).

Centripetal forces are sign of the area of attraction, which can give the comparative advantage to the migrants, and the centrifugal forces are the area of deprivation. The balance between the two forces gives the net migration. If the centripetal forces are stronger than the centrifugal forces, which leads to high migration towards the cities and higher urban growth and vice-versa. In India, push factors i.e. poverty, unemployment, and social stigma like casteism, untouchability etc are the main factors for the migration.

On other way, Todaro gives importance to wage differentiation between urban and rural areas for the migration. According to Todaro wage differentiation can be expressed as -

$$P(t) [Y_u(t) - Y_r(t)] e^{-it} - C(o)$$

Where $p(t)$ = the probability that migrant will have secured the urban job at the average income level in period t .

$Y_u(t)$ = Average real income of individuals employed in urban areas at time t .

$Y_r(t)$ = Average real income of individual employed in rural areas at time t .

i = Discount rate.

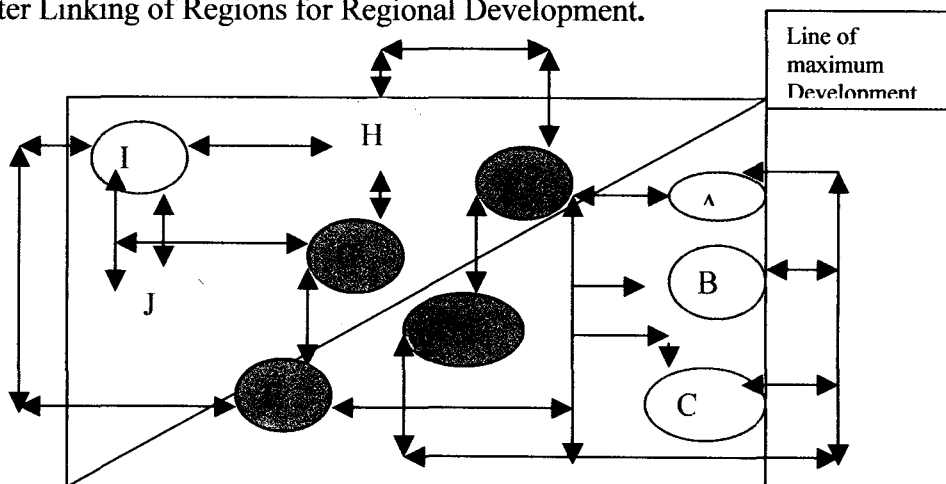
$C(o)$ = the present cost of migration.

In developing countries like India, there are mark regional variations in terms of socio-economic condition. These regional disparities are responsible for the movement of people from one region to another. Actually region is defined by the variation in space, which cannot the same in an other space. But it does not mean that regions should have wide disparities. This regional variation gives impetus for the migration phenomena. To reduce migration it is necessary to reduce these regional disparities in the space, which are created by human beings themselves. This is indispensable for the over all development to link all these regions to each other at maximum possible level. The linking of developed regions with backward regions would reduce the regional gap and create a paradigm shift in the over all development process.

The figure gives a model for the linking of these regions. The regions situated near the line of maximum development are the developed regions, which can be linked to the regions situated far away from this line through proper management and planning. For example the linking of the rural and urban area would reduce migration from hinterlands and would create economic opportunities towards the rural areas. The interlinking of the regions should be reversible that can help all the regions may get equal share of development. In this figure, the black colour is for the most backward regions, away from the line of maximum development, the yellow one represents to the regions, which are lying between the two and trying to achieve the closeness of line of maximum development and the green colour has been used for the most developed regions of a territory. For the regional development that all regions get benefited there is need to interlink all these regions to a maximum possible level.

(Fig.2)

Inter Linking of Regions for Regional Development.



1.3 THE NEED FOR THE STUDY OF ECONOMIC MIGRANTS

This study of economic migrants is very interesting because it covers the study of spatial variation and gender discrimination in terms of economic opportunities. This is a general theme that for economic reasons male migration dominates over female migration but when we take short duration migration in to account it gives a different

picture. Total internal migration for year 1991, less than one-year duration was 53.98% for females while for males it was only 46.02 percent. In 2001, the female migration again is 53.03 while the male migration contributes 46.98 percent of total migration within one year.

Today, it is inevitable not only to see the social problems but also to know the root causes of each and every problems of the society that are the push factors for the migration, and are generated by the society itself and can be solved also by understanding the deep roots of these facts. Naxalism in Bihar and in other states is a very big problem and we cannot leave it because it is a social reality of the contemporary society. The imperative facts about (R-U) migration in Bihar are due to the feudal system, which exists till now in rural Bihar, where the most of the lands are in the hands of upper stratum of the society. The growing political awareness among those who are in the bottom of the society, provoked them against the feudal lords. They want to escape themselves from this historical melancholy and this resulted the growth of peasant and land less labourers movements against these landlords. The formation of 'Indian Peoples Frunt' in Delhi gave impetus to the poor landless peasants a voice against the feudal system. And those who belongs to the upper stratum of the society have been organized themselves to save their past existing status in the society. Now, the entire state is burning with violence and most of the people have no option other than to move towards the safer places where they can get sigh of relief. Naxalism is not only the problem of Bihar itself but it exists now in more than 200 districts of India and the root causes of this movement are the unequal distribution of land and discrimination against those who are in the bottom of the society.

Another concern is about changing nature of the economic sectors in terms of job opportunity in urban areas. In recent writings on this subject show that in developing economies like India, the industrial sectors of the cities have grown with a slow pace and as a result migrant attracted initially by the high wages in the modern or organized sectors have had to take work in informal traditional unorganized or the murky sector. After globalization due to free market some new services came in to India. Actually these

companies need the educated jobless people. A section of young people are involved in these services as in BPOs and other ITCs companies. Why are these vulnerable for the workers?

The other reasons for this study are that to see the pattern of continuous deprivation in rural India, which is a leading push factors for migration. The existing conditions of farmers in rural areas is deteriorating day by day due to increasing marginal farmers and the consequences of LPG. NSS provides data for migrants by their land size. According to which-

Table- 1.2 MIGRANTS BY LANDHOLDING SIZE

Land size in (hectare)	Migrants in (000)
<0.01	462
0.01-0.02	102
0.02-0.04	65
0.41-1.00	99
1.01-2.0	147
2.01-3.0	69
3.01-4.0	10
4.01-6.0	6
6.01-8.0	5
>8.01	9

Source: NSS 55th Round (1999-2000)

The Table (1.1) shows that marginal farmers are more prone to migrate than the large farmers. This is an indicator of economic depreciation of small farmers. This study discusses in detail about the farmers and farming crises existing in rural India and its impact on migration.

Basically, one of the objectives to study the economic migrants is to see the composition of males and females in economic activities during 1981, 1991 and 2001 of all the fifteen major states. The increasing gap in rural and urban areas has led a large chunk of people to move towards urban areas for the search of their livelihood. A few

cities that are growth poles and have succeed in generating opportunities for the migrants. This has resulted in high volume of migration from the relatively poor areas. The increasing population pressure in urban areas has a great stress on urban spaces and urban household amenities, so most of the people in these cities live in slums.

There is a lot of gender gap also in terms of economic opportunities. The Problem of gender gap in socio economic status is not only in the Indian society but it exist in every society either it is developed or developing countries. The gender gap study by the World Economic Forum, while highlighting the areas in which less developed countries lag behind in the gender equality, also indicates the huge gap between men and women in the developed countries. According to the study, no country in the world has yet managed to eliminate the gender gap, although the Nordic countries with long tradition of social democracy and welfare system have significantly narrowed the gap. Among Asian countries China ranks highest (33), followed by Japan (38). India (53) is virtually at the bottom of the ladder, scoring however, way above of its league in political empowerment (24). In health and well being, the country is ranked (34); in economic opportunity (35); in economic participation (54) and in educational attainment at a shocking (57) (*The Hindu 11th June 2005*). So, the highest gap in India is in educational attainment and economic participation. This is the main constrain in female migration for economic reasons.

The study has also highlighted the role of recent Government planning in rural and urban areas in determining migration phenomena.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this study are:

- (1) To evaluate the causes and consequences of internal migration in terms of following-
 - (i) Total migration
 - (ii) Distance
 - (iii) POLR with Rural and Urban Origin

- (iv) Effectiveness
- (v) Reasons for migration (Employment+Business)
- (vi) Duration (All Duration And Short Duration)
- (vii) Gender (In terms of availability of economic Opportunities).

(2) To carryout a comparative analysis of urban ward male migration in different streams and its socio-economic correlates for States Bihar and Maharashtra.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS

For the study of migration the hypothesis which have been taken in to consideration are:

- (i) Rural –Urban migration is the result of increasing rural urban inequality especially after LPG (Liberalisation, Globalisation and Privatisation).
- (ii) Although, economic reasons are responsible for male migration with long duration, short duration migration by females is dominated in case of economic reasons.
- (iii) Increasing employment opportunities in urban territory or in Service sectors act initially as a major pull factor for migrants, so a priory positive Sign is attached to the variables.
- (iv) The available pre-requisites (basic needs) in urban areas are responsible for (R-U) and (U-U) migration in poor as well as in rich states.
- (v) There is an inverse relationship between migration and the distances. Higher the distances lower the migration and vice versa.

1.6 PLAN OF STUDY

The study consists five chapters including introduction. Chapter 1st is the introduction part which includes the argumentative concern about who migrates, why migrates and a general feature of socio economic condition of Indian population. It also covers some theoretical explanations about the decision making process in migration and also contains literature survey which covers the theoretical aspects of migration, contributed by both

foreign as well as Indian writers. Chapter 2nd discusses about the study area, data source and methodology which gives a wide understanding of the data base and methods used for the study along with the socio-cultural, economic and historical introduction about the existing study area. The 3rd chapter is a macro level study, which includes the fifteen major states of India. This chapter deals with the inter-state migration in India and also provides a good understanding of economic migration. It discusses the changing pattern of inter-state migration during 1981-2001. It has tried to see the differences in migration towards urban areas for men as well for women and discusses the differences in men and women migration and also deals with the streams (R-U and U-U) of migration. It covers short duration economic labour migrants. This chapter also covers the discussion on regional disparities, which are the responsible factors for migration. Chapter 4th is a comparative study of two states, which are antipodal to each other in terms of social and economic conditions. The states are Bihar and Maharashtra. This chapter is a micro level study of male migration within and out side states and correlation between male migration and different socio-economic variables for the year (1981-1991) and (1991-2001). This chapter also covers the distribution of population in Census towns for these two states and discusses on the unequal distribution of population with reference to migration. This chapter has tried to look the socio economic condition of the states and its effect on migration towards urban areas. The last chapter is summary and conclusion of all the findings of the over all study.

1.7 LITERATURE SURVEY

The literatures used in this study are basically related to two phenomena.

- Directly Related to Migration
- Related to Complementary Subjects of Migration.

The literatures, which are directly related to migration, mainly discusses with the streams of migration, the reasons for migration and some aspects related to migrants and their social and economic problems etc. While the literature related to migration mainly deals with the economic interpretation of migration and its related phenomena.

Srivastva, S.L. (1988)² has pointed out that migration leads to the redistribution of population having consequences upon both the sending and receiving areas, which can bring adjustment between the supply and demand of regional labour. So, the main factors for the migration are the economic forces.

Todaro, M.P. (1976)³ postulated that migration process in response to urban-rural difference in expected rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migrant as a decision maker; consider the various labour market opportunities available to them as between rural and urban sectors and chose the one, which maximize their expected gains from migration.

Kingsley, Davis (1951)⁴ has observed that the population of Indian sub continent was relatively immobile. He said, this is because of prevalence of caste system, joint families, diversity of language, lack of education and engagement of mostly population in additional agriculture sector etc. It means that with increasing education and shift from agriculture to industries, the migration will be encouraged. But it was not so happened; there was decline in migration till 1991 despite continuous growth in literacy and industrialisation 1971 onwards.

Kundu, Amitabh (2000)⁵ has attempted to explain the declination in migration in reference to globalization and diffusion of economic opportunities towards backwards regions. He has tried to relate it with the spread out effect of different economic planning with migration.

² Srivastava, S.L. (1998), 'Five years plan and Economic growth', Deep and Deep Publication N.D., PP-41

³ Todaro M.P. (1976), *Internal Migration in Developing Countries*, ILO Geneva, PP-28-29

⁴ Kingsley Davis (1951) "*The population of India and Pakistan*" Ressel and Russell, 1968

⁵ Kundu Amitabh and Shalini Gupta (2000), Declining population mobility, Liberalization and Growing regional imbalance: The Indian case, in (ed.) Amitabh Kundu '*Inequality, Mobility and Urbanization*' ICSSR pp. 257-274

Bose, Ashis (1983)⁶ gives the details about the migration according to census data for 60's and 70's and discuss the different programmes for prevent the cities from outsiders. These programmes are urban land policies dispersal of industries, rural industrialization programme, development of satellite towns, remotely situated from the city etc.

Oberai, A.S. and H.K. Manmohan Singh (1983)⁷ provide the information about the causes and consequences of migration. The main concern of this book is, to discuss with the existing situation of the metro cities and push factors in rural area, which lead the migrants to come into the cities, along with the resultant of rural-urban migration.

According to Matras, Judah (1977)⁸, the extent of migration in traditional societies (agrarian and pre agrarian) is quite low. It involves the movement which are both short distance and towards homogenous areas.

Another study by Zachariah, K.C. (1964)⁹ for period between 1931-61 based on Census data presents the picture of internal migration scenario by sex and age for the regions and states in order to measure and describe its magnitude and indicate the areas of population gain and loss.

Mitra, Ashok (1968)¹⁰, points out about the states, which are heavily losing and gaining population on the basis of 1961 census analysis. Along with this, he also describes the streams of migration in states. He has also highlighted the different factors, which give impetus to migration.

⁶ Bose Ashish (1983), Migration in India, Trends and Policies in Oberai, A.S. (ed) '*State Policies and Internal Migration Studies in Market and Planned Economic*' groom Halm, London pp. 137-180

⁷ Oberai, A.S. (1983), '*Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration: A study in Indian Punjab*' Oxford University Press Bombay

⁸ Judah Matras (1977), '*Introduction to Population: A Socio logical Approach*'. Prentice Hall, New Delhi, pp. 212

⁹ Zachariah K.C. (1964) '*An historical Study of Internal Migration in Indian Subcontinent 1901-1931*' Asia Publication House, Bombay

¹⁰ Mitra, Ashok (1968), '*Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanization in India*' *Demographic Bulletin* Vol. 1 pp. 1-9

Stouffer, S.A. (1940)¹¹ introduced his concept of intervening opportunities in an attempt to improve upon Zipf's principle of least efforts. According to him linear distance is less important determinant of migration than the nature of spaces. The distance should be considered in socio-economic rather than geometric term. This basic hypothesis is that the number of persons moving from a given distance is directly proportion to the number of opportunities at the distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities. It may be expressed-

Ghosal, G.S. and Krishna G. (1975)¹² point out that the migration of rural-rural dominate over every streams. It is due to female's migration who migrates mainly due to marriage. They describe the Indian villages and the existing tradition of society, which restrain on female migration.

Kohli, Anju & Sadhna Kothari (1998)¹³ have given various economic, socio-political and natural reasons which is accountable for the movement of migrants from one place to another based on six major states.

Srivastva, Ravi (1998)¹⁴, is a very good study of labour migrants in India based on the Census data 1991. It covers the economic migrants in entire major states. It also discusses the causes of rural-urban labour migration and says that uneven development between town and country different areas has resulted in the movement of large mass of labour migrants from one area to another.

¹¹ Stouffer, S.A. (1940), 'Intervening Opportunities: A theory relating to Mobility and Distance' *American Sociological Review* Vol 5 pp. 845-867.

¹² Ghosal, G.S. and Krisnan (1975), '*Internal Migration in India, People on the Move*' Methim and Comp. Ltd. London

¹³ Kohli, Anju and Sadhna Kothari (1998), 'The trends and Dimension urban Labour Migration in Urban India' *Indian Journal of Labour Economics* Vol. 41 (4) pp. 755-763

¹⁴ Srivastava Ravi, 1998), 'Migration and the labour market in India' *Indian Journal of Labour Economics* Vol. 41(4), 1998 pp.. 583-616.

Zelinsky (1971)¹⁵, defines mobility as it includes all kinds of territorial movements, both temporary and permanent over various distance. He further says migration is much more restricted and relates to permanent change of residence.

Walpert (1966)¹⁶ says that the decision to migrate should not be identified with decision to choose destination, although the two are closely related. In this respect the concept of 'place utility' defined as the net composite utility derived from the individual's integration at the same position in the space' can be helpful. Perceived utility in the new place has to be greater than the utility in the old places for a migration to take place.

Bouge, D.S. (1959)¹⁷ has given groups of variables-socio economic conditions affecting migration. The variables are major capital investment, technological change, migration regulations, social welfare provisions etc.

Sundaram, K. (1983)¹⁸ has applied the Todaro's model in Indian context and discusses with its weakness regarding the Indian situation which is opposed to Todaro's as open employment in cities but migration from rural areas, other thing as expected income in urban areas will be different in case of India rather than as pointed in Todaro's model as.

$$E(Yu) = P_1.Wc + P_2.YuI + (1 - P_1 - P_2) \times 0$$

YuI = stands for annual earnings in urban informal sector.

(1 - P₁ - P₂) = defines probability of remaining unemployed

Ramaswamy, C (1999)¹⁹ made a concern towards urban employment because service sector turned out to the major provider of employment to the migrants in semi-

¹⁵ Zelinsky, W (1971), 'The hypothesis of mobility transition' *Geographical Review* Vol. 61, PP 219-49.

¹⁶ Walpert J. (1966), ' Migration as an adjustment to environmental stress' *Journal . of Social Issues* Vol. 22 pp. 92-102

¹⁷ Bouge, D.J. (1959), ' Internal Migration' in Hausen, P.M. and Duncan, O.D (ed.). "*The study of Population: An Inventory and Appraisal*, pp. 486-509, Chicago

¹⁸ Sundaram, K. (1983), Rural-Urban Migration: An Economic model and the Indian Evidence in Jain R. (ed.) '*Studies in migration*' pp. 163-183.

¹⁹ Ramaswamy C (1999), ' Rural -Urban linkages' *Indian Journal Of Agricultiural Economics* Vol 54 no. 4, Oct-Dec. 1999 pp 497-499

urban and urban centers. The manufacturing sector was observed to be elastic employment generating. He also pointed out that rural-urban labour migration has been declined in 1980's due to expansion in rural area farm activities.

Zachariah, K.C. (2001)²⁰ has given a viewpoint related to population growth and demand, Supply of working population. According to him, India is a better place than U.S. in the matter of using migration as a means for coping with problems arising from demographic transition. The BIMARUO states are demographically behind than the southern states. During 2001-2016, when the proportion of young workers would decrease 20% in Kerala, that Rajasthan would be increasing by 50% and that in U. P. 45%. And this demographic lag will be fill up by inter-state migration from north to south, which will, benefited both regions.

Majumdar Rajarshi (2005)²¹ have pointed out that interstate disparity has been increased during 1971-95. The study is based on coefficient of variation in Industrial development, agricultural development and human development has been less equitably spread over region than the Industrial development. So, the inequality among regions is 'U' shaped. It means that that there has been a decline in interstate differences during fifties and early middle sixties but the differences increased after that.

Kundu. A. (1993)²² has made a study by taking growth rate of urbanization and migration. He says that the growth rates during 1980's have gone down. The slowing down of growth rate of urban population from 3.9% to 3.1% during eighties is due to disposal of industrialization and rural development has finally started paying dividends in terms of rural –urban migration. He also concerns about the declining employment opportunities in organized sector.

²⁰ Zachariah, K. C. (2001) 'Coping with Demographic Transition' *EPW* June 2001 pp. 1938-1940.

²¹ Rajarshi Majumdar (2005), *India's Development Experience. A Regional Analysis* in Throat S.K. and Others (ed.) ' *Industrialization, Economic Reforms and Regional Developments* ' Stupra Pub. Delhi pp. 21-22

²² Kundu A. (1993) 'Problems of Urbanization: An analysis of the Prospective in the Context of Recent Trends' *Peace and Solidarity* Vol 24-25 Aug-Sept (1993) pp. 1-7

Bhattacharya, B.B. and S. Sakhinel (2005)²³ have done an analysis based on NSS 38th (1983), 43rd (1987-88), 50th (1993-94) and 55th (1999-2000). The analysis is done to see the relationship between declining employment and wage rate and they conclude that the declining wage rate have not increased employment but further decline in wage rate will lead to extreme poverty in rural areas.

Issac, T.M. Thomas, (1997)²⁴ gives an account for remittances coming from gulf countries to Kerala and observes the sectors where they spend it. He says that the inflow of remittances has increased the consumption expenditure of Kerala and share of non-food items have replaced the traditional food basket. The most of the remittances spend on household expenditure, marriage and land a building among the income group > 700 Rs. But among the people <200 Rs. income level most of the expenditure is on house hold and repayment of loan and financial savings.

Chaudhary, Jay sri Ray (1993)²⁵ gives a model of rural-urban linkages. He talks about the investment in rural hinterland and urban centers and supply and demand of labour. Along with this he also classified town in different types on the basis of migration and employment. The entire study focus on regional disparities and its effect on migration. He also has given some suggestions for the regional development in India.

Kundu, Amitabh (1992)²⁶ discussed the linkage between agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector. He has given a residual sector hypothesis, according to this, agriculture has incapability to employ the growing labour force and it is forcing the people in rural areas to seek absorption in various low productive non-agricultural

²³ Bhattacharya, BB and S. Sakhivel (2005) 'Employment, Wage and Output relation ship in India: A Comparison of Pre and Post Reform Behaviour' *The Indian in. of Labour Economics*. Vol 48 No. (2) 2005 pp. 243-257.

²⁴ Isaac, T.M. Thomas (1997), Economic Consequences of Gulf Migration in Zacharia K.C. (ed) 'Kerala's Demographic Transition' Sage Public N.D. pp. 269-310.

²⁵ Chaudhary Jay Sri Ray (1993) 'Migration and Remittances' Sage Pub. N.D.

²⁶ Kundu Amitabh (1992), 'Urban development and Urban research in India', Kanial Prkashan N. D. pp. 213.

activities in urban areas. So, agricultural-development is possible through infrastructure development and there should be marketing support from urban areas.

Ghattani, Hadi and S.P. Singh (1998)²⁷ present the pull push factors responsible for migration and try to relate how labour demand and supply are correlated with these pull and push factors. This paper also covers the theoretical consideration on migration and relate it to the districts of UP.

Gill, Sucha Singh (1998)²⁸ discusses the labour migration since precolonial period and their related problems. He points out that how petty producers converted in proletariat group due to coming of modern capital. He says that the persons who migrate to distant places often experience a change in the occupation from the place of origin to destination. The present employment generation is taking place in urban informal sector where wages are very low bordering subsistence level.

Joshi, Sanjana (2005)²⁹ has given a theoretical interpretation of migration. The author exhorted that there are many types of migration i.e. the forced migration, Voluntary migration. She also discusses with the Neo-Marxist structural interpretation in contrast to the mechanism of equilibrium theories, understands migration in terms of exploitation, the result of capitalist imperialism. The author to know the social reality related to migration has also defined the new term related to migration system.

Kohli, Anju and B.C. Mehata (1991)³⁰ have pointed out the disparities among different states. They say that among the people, it is hypothesized that migrants make rational decision to select their places of residence. They migrate to the places where

²⁷ Ghaffani Hadi and S.P. Singh (1998), 'Rural- Urban migration for Economic Determinants' *Indian Journal of Economics* Vol 1 pp. 443-458.

²⁸ Gill, Sucha Singh (1998), 'Migration of Labour in India' *The Indian Journal Of Labour Economics*, Vol 41 no. 4 Pp. 617-624.

²⁹ Joshi Sanjana (2005), Migration: A theoretical introduction in Singh Mahavir (ed.), '*Home away from Home Inland movement of People in India*' Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkatta. Anamica Publishers & Distributers Delhi. pp.11-21.

³⁰ Kohli Anju and Mehta B.C. (1991), 'Regional population movement in India: case study of Rajasthan (1961-1971) and (1971-1981)' *Rajasthan Economic Journal* Vol. XV No. (2) July 1991 pp. 1-17.

future prospects are brighter than the origin place. They prefer the places of shorter distance instead of larger distance places. Due to this the regional population movements are confined to contiguous districts.

Datta, Pranati (1996)³¹ discusses with inter-state migration, which differs from state to state. Some states are characterized by high inflow of inter-state migrants. The author also gives the facts that are responsible for the movement of the people from one state to the other. Based on mathematical model the author has given the effectiveness index for the Census year (1961-1981) and attempted to relate with regional disparities.

Singh, Surjit (2001)³² analyzed the streams of migration in India. The study highlights the gender differences in migration of population and brings to the fore of the reasons for the migration. It deals with the urbanization and urban facilities which are responsible for (R-U) or (U-U) migration. This article also discusses the role of mega cities in in-migration.

Archana and Shekhar Mukherji (1997)³³ have found a good relationship between migration and socio-economic condition of the regions. This article shows the relationship between male out migration within state (Inter-districts), and distinct variables, which gives a meticulous result. This article is good to understand migration and its responsible factors.

Sundari, S. and Geetha N. (2000)³⁴ have touched every aspects of migration. In this article, NSS data for 43rd and 49th round has been used to analyze the facts about gender gap in terms of economic migration. The authors also tried to show the effect of distance on migration. Intra-district migration in case of females is higher than inter-

³¹Datta Pranati (1996), 'Inter-State Migration in India' *Indian Journal of Regional science* Vol. 28 NO. (2) 1996 pp.55-67.

³²Singh Surjit (2001), 'Regional Migration in India' *Indian Journal of Regional Science* Vol. xxxiii NO. (1) 2001 pp. 55-76.

³³Archana and Mukherji Shekher (1997), 'Male Migration and Regional disparities in Bihar' *National Geographical Journal of India* Vol. 43 (4) 1991 pp. 316-331.

³⁴Sundari S. and Geetha N. (2000), 'Migration: A Gender Perspective' *IASSI Quarterly* Vol. 19 NO. (2) 2000 pp. 111-132.

districts or inter-state. They also contributed many aspects related to migration i.e. migrants according to land assets and according to their monthly per capita expenditure (mpce), for the year 1993 and 1999 respectively.

Santhappraj, Soluces A. (1998)³⁵ has exhorted that the migrants migrate from rural subsistence sector to the urban areas and are mostly employed in the urban subsistence sectors. He also says that among the various pull and push factors of migration, the economic factors are the important ones in determining the migration process. This article gives the factors responsible for R-U migration and discusses about the nature of remittances, which came from urban to rural areas. This study also covers the psychological behave of the migrants toward their kith and kins.

Mahapatra Mihir Kumar (2005)³⁶ has given an assess to understand migration in the cities. He says that although the unemployment and lower quality of employment are available in the cities yet the push and pull factors are always dominate. The author studies the role of education and also the role of marriage and employment in the process of migration towards the urban areas.

Urmilesh (1991)³⁷ has raised many facts related to Bihar, in this book. This book gives a picture of Bihar where poverty and unemployment are very high but there is political awareness among the people towards their right and demand. The book deals with the problems like agricultural crisis, Violence and counter violence, agricultural labours and their problems, the emergence of naxalism and the socio political situation of the state with the changing political and the economic scenario.

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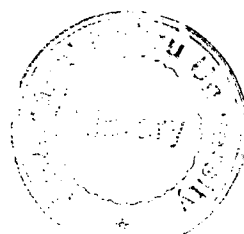


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³⁵ Santhappraj Soluces A. (1998), 'Internal Migration, Remittances and Determinants of Remittances: An Empirical Analysis' *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics* Vol. 41 NO. (4) 1998 pp. 645-667.

³⁶ Mahapatra Mihir Kumar (2005), 'Human capital base and Pattern of Employment: Evidences from Migrant Workers in Karnataka' *Social Action* Vol. 55 July-Sept.2005. pp.

³⁷ Urmilesh (1991) ' *Bihar Ka Sachch* ' Prkashan Sansthan New Delhi.



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CHAPTER TWO

STUDY AREA DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER -2

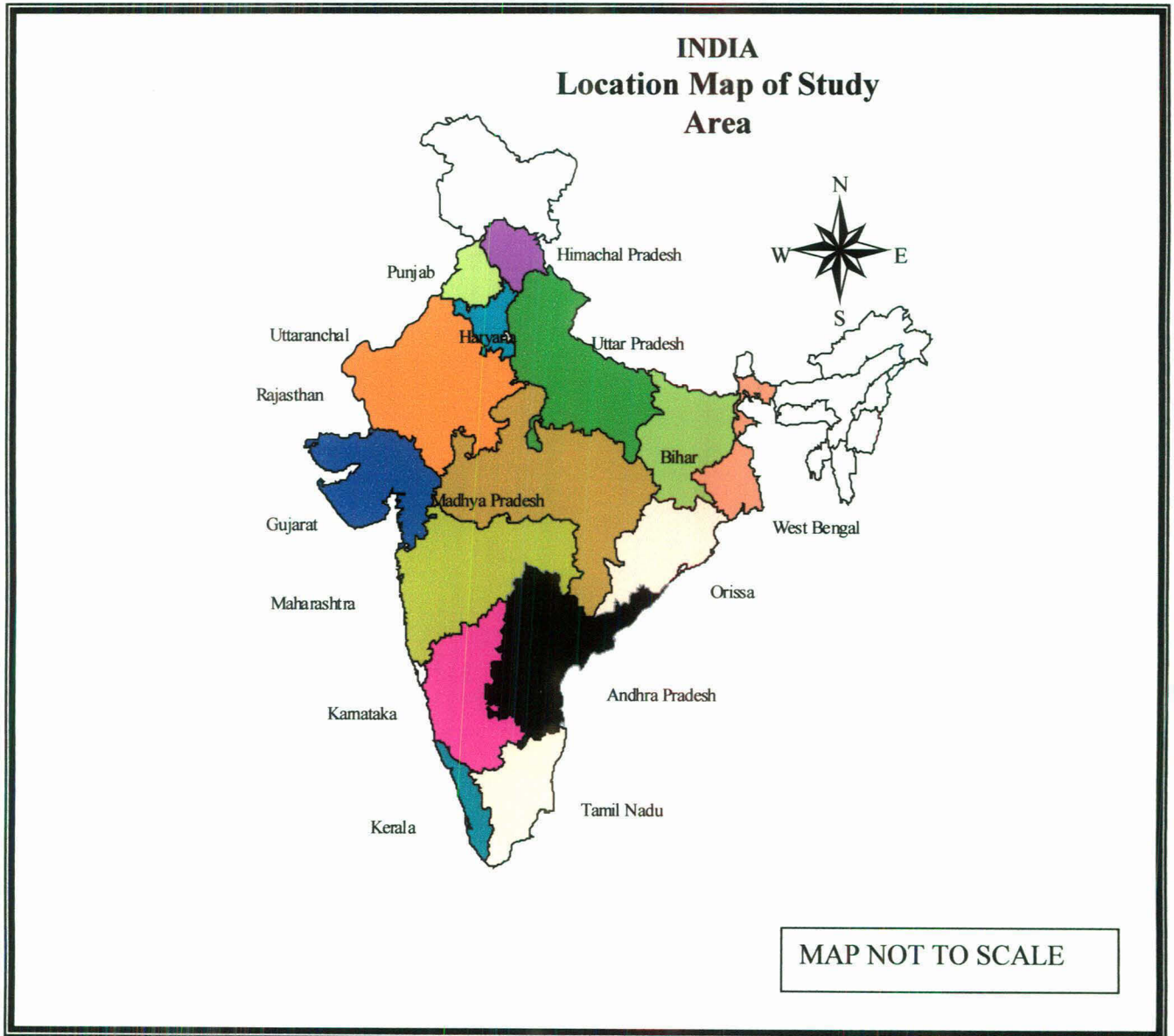
STUDY AREA, DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

This study covers the fifteen major states for the study of total migrants, economic migrants with gender perspectives, regional disparities etc. Another chapter includes the regional comparison of two states of Maharashtra and Bihar, which are antipodal to each other in terms of migration and socio-economic characteristics. Before starting the study of these regions it becomes necessary to know in brief about the historical, social and economic aspects of these regions.

1.1 INDIA

India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. India is known for its capability to absorb the different civilization, which came to rule here but became its part. In the ancient time (321-184) B.C. India came into one mighty rule under Maurya dynasty. The whole of India except the most southern parts (Keralput, Pandya, and Chedi) was under their rule. After Maurya the different emigrants like the Greeks and the Roman, Parthians, Turks, Mughals, and at last the British, came one by one. Most of them came here for the butte and the money but dissolved in the Indian society so much as that their original culture was no more its separate existence. In the Mughal time India again came in a form of nation but this time the Indian society was very divisive in natures and the regional revolts were part of the day-to-day life. It cannot be denied that the British did the most economic exploitation. Dada Bhai Nauroji postulated this exploitation in his book "Poverty and Un-British rule in India." He pointed out that the British exploited India by two ways one by directly sending the butte to England and by the free trade monopoly. He further said that the only way to get rid of this exploitation is self-rule. In 1947 When India got freedom the most socking news was the Partition of India by the British in two countries India and Pakistan. This time lakhs of people migrated from their original homeland to resettle in new created

MAP.2.1



administrative boundary. This is the example of the largest chunk of migration in the world.

Now, India has achieved multifaceted socio-economic progress during the last 58 years of its independence. It has become self sufficient in agricultural production and now the tenth industrialized country in the world and the sixth nation to have gone into outer space to conquer nature for the benefit of the people .As the seventh largest country the main land stands apart from the rest of the Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. Bounded by the great Himalayan in the north, Indian Ocean in the south, Bay of Bengal in the east and Arabian Sea in the west.

The study of the fifteen major States has been done due to its large area, large population size and large volume of migration. The states are very distinct to each other in socio-economic and in migration perspectives. While pull and push factors both works in a region at the same time but in most of the regions and mostly in the BIMARUO states push factors are more dominant than pull factors. Generally, all the economically developed states are the source of pull factors by giving the jobs and the better opportunities in urban areas. But within these developed states also some regions are as backward as in the most backward states in the country. The state wise analysis is based on the area according to Census 1991.

1.2 MICRO LEVEL STUDY

Micro level study covers one out migration state i.e. Bihar and one in migration state i.e. Maharashtra. One is the economically poor state and the other is the economically developed state, respectively. The brief introductions of these two sates are inevitable for the study.

1.2 (a) BIHAR

Bihar finds mention in the Vedas, Puranas, and Epics etc. The great Rulers of the state before Christian era were Bimbbisar, Udayin, who founded the city of Patliputra in present Patna, the Capital of the state. The Maurya dynasty, the Sungas and the Kanvas were the leading dynasty in the area. Then came the Kushan rulers followed by the Guptas. In medieval period Muslim rulers made their inroads into the territory. The first to conquer Bihar was Mohammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khalji. Tughlaqs and the Mughals followed the Khalji. From the battle of Palsy 1757 till 1911 Bihar formed the part of presidency. When on 12 December 1911, a separate province of Bihar and Orissa was created. In 1936 Bihar was made a separate province. It is the major state of Indian Union. It is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the east by West Bengal, on the west Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, on the south by Jharkhand. Bihar has number of rivers; the most important are The Ganga, Sone, Poon Poon, and Kosi etc. The floods mostly dominate the north Bihar, which causes the large chunk of migration due to these natural hazards.

The middle Bihar is characterized by the fertile land but the land distribution in Bihar is not favorable. While, it is the first state to adopt land distribution system but practically most of the land is in the hands of the upper stratum of the society. So, there is the demand for equitable distribution of lands by the lower section of society. In 80s, the demand took the form of revolts and Bihar was transformed from the land of peace to the land of violence. This situation forced the common people to migrate in other states where they could escape from the fire of violence.

Bihar was characterized by the land of resources, but after separation of Jharkhand in 2000 most of the resources went to Jharkhand. Due to lack of resources, Infrastructure, corruption and social instability none of the FDI came in the state. It forced the people to migrate in that places where they could live a better life.

The roads and the Railways have their significant contribution in the movements of people as well as the goods and the services. Bihar had 338525 km. Metallic road excluding urban roads in 1998, out of which National Highway constitutes 2118 km. The contribution of roads in Bihar in Indian context is very insignificant. But Bihar has fairly good railway network. Communication to north Bihar is difficult as there is only one Railway bridge at Mokameh. A few Railway routes connecting important places

MAP.2.2



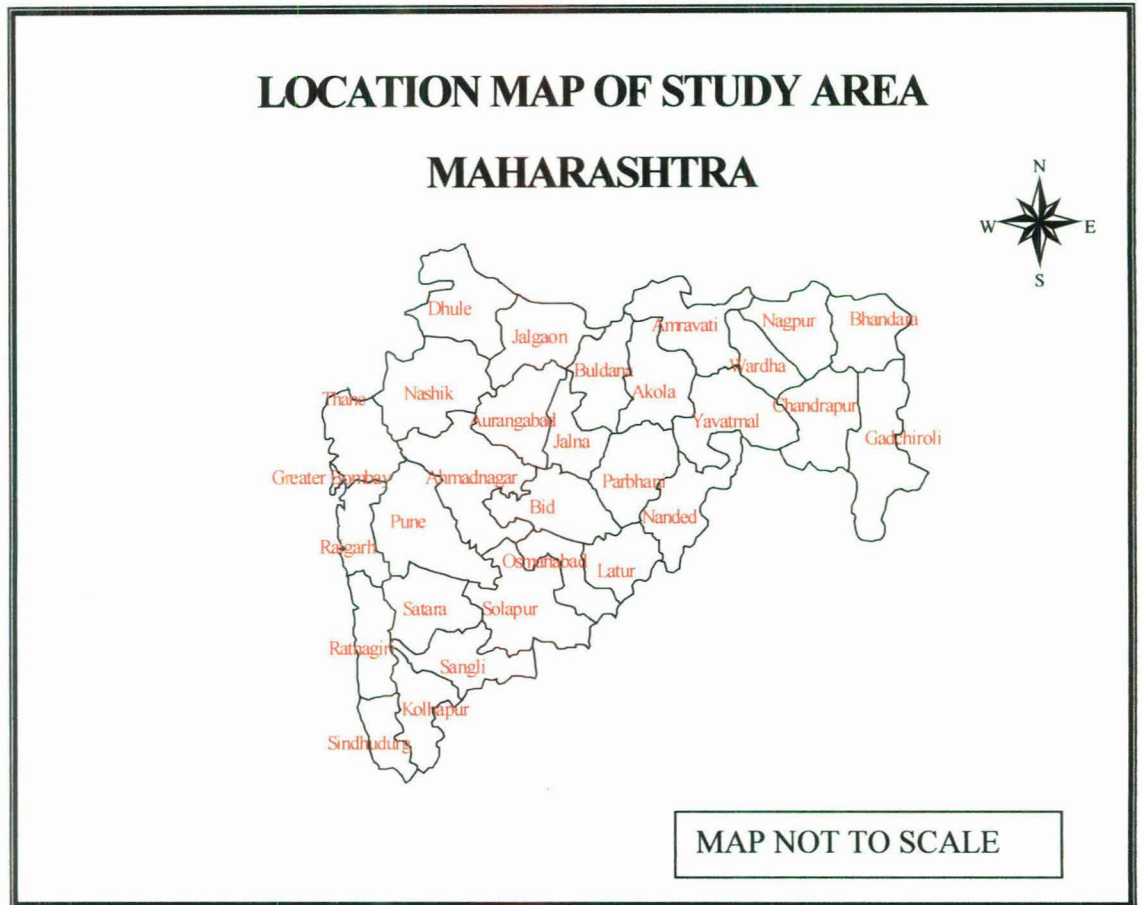
like Muzzaffarpur, Chhpra, Siwan have been converted in to broad gauge. The railways help in the movement of the people from Bihar to other places like Delhi, Bombay etc.

1.2 (b) MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra too has a past steeped in legends stories and myths. First Prominent ruling dynasty was Satvahanas, yakatakas were another ruling family. This region came to be ruled by various powers like Chalukyas, yadavas, Khalji of Delhi and Brahmins. It was only in the 17th century with the arrival Shivaji on the scene that modern Marathas nationality came in to being. Later on the Peshwas seized power, which resulted brief respite. Final nail of Maratha confederacy was driven at the thired battle of Panipat, 1761. The British took over the province at the last. After 1947, reorganization of the state brought for the first time all Marathi speaking regions in one state of Maharashtra first by breaking of the old central provinces of Hyderabad and finally the bilingual Bombay state. Arabian sea guards it the western boundary of Mahrashtra while Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are its neighbors in the northern side, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are in its southern side.

About 70 percent of the population in the state depends on agriculture. Net irrigated area till 1991-1992 was 26.46-lakh hectare. Gross irrigated area, however, has been increased by surface irrigation. ✓Mharashtra is India's economic backbone and provides opportunities galore to the enterprising entrepreneurs while accounting of 10 percent of the country's area and the population. It produces 23 percent of its total industrial out puts involved in the producion in the country. 11.77 lakh workers work in 24226 factories and produce 16536 crore worth of capital. State government efforts has resulted in the production of more than 75 NRI sponsored industrial units mostly in the back ward areas of Nagpur, Aurangabad, Ahmad nagar, Nasik, Bhandara. Mahrashtra is the leader in the production of the economic goods. All these industries have given jobs not only the Marathi but also people coming from other states got involve in these industries. The city like Bombay is the heart of economic and commercial activities, which attracted most of the migrants from out side states.

MAP.2.3



the state was 208183 km. Consisting 2959 km. of National Highway, 30975 km. of State Highway. Maharashtra has good connection with railway routes. The west coast broad gauge from Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka with distance 837 km. has been completed which joins the hilly isolated areas of the western coast.

The study area has been adjusted according to Census 1991 for both states and the district level study. And the maps, which have been used, are based on 1991 Census but it covers all the districts that have been carved out during this decade (1991-2001)

without showing them on the map. The adjustment of the study area is very complex work and has been discussed in the methodology.

1.3 SOURCES OF DATA ON MIGRATION

The main sources of data on Internal migration are Population Censuses, Population Registers and Sample surveys. But in most of the developing countries like in India the main reliable source on migration is the population Census and it would be until the time when the country is able to set up the efficient system of population registration. Both Census and Surveys represent a retrospective approach to the measurement of migration, that is the deal with the past behavior of the population enumerated in the inquiry. The results refer to the migration of only those who survived to the date of inquiry.

Census gives data on according to the place of birth (POB), duration of residence (DOR) and place of last residence (POLR). The POB data gives the information about lifetime migrants. The United Nations has adopted it. According to United Nation on Population Division (UNPD), it provides the best quality of data on migration. There are many questions in the Census regarding migrants and based on these questionnaires, Census classify migrants and non-migrants. The criteria for such classification is depend upon the nature of inquiry. Thus migrants may be those who are enumerated at the place different from their POB, or those whose POLR is different from the place of enumeration, or those who resided in the place of enumeration for a period that is less than their age, or those who resided x years ago in the place of residence at the time of Census enumeration. Census also helps in the indirect estimation of migration by comparing two Censuses in the two decadal years and subtracting the natural increase in the population from the total population.

All the questions on migration did not come sudden but Census improved its questionnaires right from its first Census (1881) year, which also dealt with migration data at the first time, till the recent Census year 2001. The gradual improvement in the questionnaires gave the better quality of data on migration, which covered many aspects

related to migration. Most of the improvements came on its first census 1951 after independence. And it continued later on in each Census year till the recent Census 2001. The improvement in migration questionnaires with passage of time has been given in the following matrix-

Table 2.1
Census Questionnaires on Migration

Census Year	Criteria Used for Migration	Coverage
1951	(a) Place of birth	Entire Population
1961	(a) Place of birth (b) Duration of Residence* (c) Rural – Urban Area*	Entire Population
1971	(a) Place of birth (b) Place of Last residence (c) Rural – Urban Area (d) Duration of residence*	Entire Population
1981	(a) Place of birth (b) Place of Last Residence (c) Rural – Urban Area (d) Duration of Residence (e) Reasons for Migration*	Entire Population
1991	(a) Place of birth (b) Place of Last Residence (c) Rural – Urban Area (d) Duration of Residence (e) Reasons for Migration	Entire Population
2001	(a) Place of birth (b) Place of Last Residence (c) Rural – Urban Area (d) Duration of Residence (e) Reasons for Migration	Entire Population

* Adding of new questions in past Census year.

In the first Census, the only criterion to classify a migrant was POB. In later period in 1961 the question on duration of residence was asked. It gave the information about inter-censal migration, or number of migrants in the specified time. The other improvement in the questionnaires was in 1971 at the first time the question on POLR was asked in this Census operation. It covered those migrants who returned to their POB after living another place during the decadal year. So, this covered the returned migrants at the POB. In 1981 the questions on reasons for migration came into existence at the first time. This time was a red-letter day in the history of research for the economists and the sociologists to understand the migrants by their occupations, to see the gender gap in terms of economic activities etc. The reasons for the migration were given as employment, education, family moved, marriage and others. In 1991 the reasons were the same except two extra reasons were added in the previous list. These were, the business and the natural calamities like droughts and floods etc. The 2001 Census again revised the list of the reasons for migration. The list includes-

1. Work/Employment.
2. Business.
3. Education.
4. Marriage.
5. Moved after birth.
6. Moved with household.
7. Any others.

The 2001 Census has also collected data on commutation by asking questions on distance of place of work from residence and mode of travel used to go to place of work.

The data sources for migration for this study have been taken from the D-2 and D-3 tables. D-2 provides the data on migration classified by POLR, Sex and the Duration of residence in the place of enumeration and D-3 provides data by POLR, Sex, and Duration of residence and the Reasons for migration for all India. These both tables have been used

for all the fifteen major states. The Census year 1981, 1991 and 2001 have been taken in to account for the macro level study and 1991 and 2001 for the micro level study respectively.

1.4 OTHER SUBSIDIARY SOURCES

There has been taken many data sources for the micro level study to analyze the relation ship of migrants with different socio economic aspects. The main data sources are

1. Census of India, Primary Census Abstract.
2. Census of India, Socio and Cultural Tables (C Tables).
3. Census of India, Housing and House hold Amenities (H Tables).
4. Centres for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)
5. National sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

Primary Census abstract is published under Registrar General of India and gives diversified data for the census year. The primary Census abstract may be called a kaleidoscopic for the Census. It gives the multiscateral figures, which have been covered by the population Census. The data for the cultivators, agricultural labours and total workers have been taken for the study from it.

Socio and Cultural tables are also called C tables, which provide information on religion, marital status, educational level, and data on languages and on disability. The C-8 table has been taken in to account for the study which give s imperative data on educational level by age, sex for population age 7 and above and as well as the data on educational level graduates and above by the sex for the population 15 years and above.

Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy is prepared by the economists working in the economic intelligence service. It covers many aspects related to socio and economic field of the life. CMIE presents a wealth of data originating from hundreds of sources. The information has been presented in an analytical framework to facilitate a

quick appreciation of the change over time and comparisons with the aggregates or average. The data is in quinquennial periods 1980, 1995 and for the present 2000. Data on 46 indicators for each district covering population, agriculture, minerals, energy, transport and communication, industry, banking, health and education etc. have been given in volume, which came in October 2000. The documents also present an index of relative level of development of infrastructure in districts. The index combines with appropriate weights and normalization. The data on banks/lakh population and the data on GIA to GCA have been taken from this source.

NSSO, Which was started in 1950, has been providing variable demographic and economic data at the national and the state level since its inception on such items as population, births and deaths, internal migration, employment and unemployment, school enrolment, health and morbidity, housing condition etc. along with many other types of socio-economic variables. Data are collected from time to time in various round. A round in the NSS covers a certain number of items on which data are collected in the field and the processed. Duration of the round was three and six month till thirteenth round after wards from fourteenth on wards the period was taken as one year and this one-year period was coincided with the agricultural year, starting from July and ending the June. The data on employment and unemployment has been taken from the 50th round (1993-1994) and 55th round (1999-2000).

Housing and house hold amenities or H table of Census deals on the data for the housing as the material used in the housing, and various type of hose hold amenities. For the H table census prepares a separate list called "House list Scheduled." It covers data on material used for the floor, wall, and the roof. It also provides data on the number of households, number of dwelling rooms, number of married couples and sources of drinking water, lightening and toilets. For the source of drinking water it categorized the sources as tap, hand pump, tube well, well, tank/lake/pond, river/canal, spring and any others. For lightning, it covers electricity, kerosene, solar, other oil, any other and no lightning. For toilet it give information about pit latrine, water closet, other latrine and no latrine. It also gives the data on fuels used for the cooking.

1.5 DATA LIMITATIONS

The problem with migration data for the researchers is that there may be differences in the theoretical base and database. Because, most of the data which can support the theory is not available due to some problems like the data on migrant behaviors, the data on remittances and the use of these remittances. While NSS give some information on remittances but the use of remittances has not been given there. For the micro level study there is the problem with the availability of data during 1981 to 2001. In both the states, the study area has been changed because of creation of some new districts during 1991 and 2001. During 1981-1991 the districts, which have been added in Bihar, were the parts of two or more old districts. For the taking the same area for all the decade, there is need to adjust the area according to Census 1991 but there is lack of data due to unavailability of Village and Town directory for the Bihar for the decadal year 1991, by which we can take the tehsil area of each new districts according to the old one and can adjust migration data according to Census area 1991. Due to lack of this data the micro level study has been done only for the year 1991 to 2001. The other problem is with the data prepared by the economic intelligence service, the time period for the for each and every district is not exact same but the data is reliable because at district level there are no much availability of data.

1.6 METHODOLOGY

For the internal migration the base area according to Census 1991 has been adopted. The study deals with the migration within the states and from out side states. Both for the states and the districts level study the criteria is based on

- (1) POLR within state.
 - (a) Within districts.
 - (b) Out side districts.
- (2) POLR Out side state.

The reference period for the macro level study is 1981, 1991 and 2001 and for the micro level study is 1991 and 2001. GIS mapping for the retrospective time period

has been used for the meticulous knowledge about the migration pattern .For the adjustment of the study area according to the Census year 1991 we have applied certain methods which are-

1. We have added up all the new districts to the old one with assuming that it is the single district. And for the year (1991-2001) it is easy to do so because during this Census year the districts have been carved out only from the single district in both the region Bihar and Maharashtra.
2. According to this the migrants in all the streams have been adjusted in 2001 based on the census 1991 area. By adding the migrants of the new districts/states to the old one from where it has been separated. For the other data sources also it has been adjusted according to the area 1991. By taking the data from the new districts and adding with its original area. But by doing so the Jharkhand region, which came to be, exists in 2000 have been excluded from the study
3. The other things, which this study covers is to deal with the economic migrants or those who are migrated for the employment or the business activities for males as well as for t females at state level for all 15 major states. This covers the three types of economic migrants-
 - (i) Total economic migrants.
(Migrants due to employment +Business in all duration.)
 - (ii) Inter-state economic migrants.
(Migrants who are engaged in employment and business with all duration but their last residence is beyond the state of enumeration).
 - (iii) Short duration economic migrants.
(Migration due to employment and Business for less than 1-year Duration of residence.)

These all the information on economic migrants has been provided for male and as well as for the female for the all-15 major states of India. The bar diagrams show the incisive picture for all these migrants.

The study of economic migrants provides the information how the migration for economic reasons has been changed during 1981, 1991 and 2001. This is the indispensable need for the study of migration to study the trends and patterns of economic migrants. It raises the questions “ Is economic reason is the main reason for the migration?” “What is the role of women in economic migrants for the national development?” And “Why so much gender gap or bias in terms of economic migration” etc.

The macro level study for the states like Bihar and Maharashtra has been done. The reason behind taking Bihar and Maharashtra is that they are very much contrast to each other in their economic status. Bihar shows the out migration, it means that push factors for the migration in the rural areas dominant over pull factors, here. In opposite Maharashtra shows large-scale in-migration so it is incisive that Maharashtra has better opportunities for the migrants. The other reason is that the number of districts in Maharashtra and Bihar are less or more the same, which is imperative to help in the study. The statistical methods, which have been used, for the study

1.6 (a) EFFECTIVENESS INDEX

$$I_e = \frac{M_i - M_j}{M_i + M_j}$$

Where, M_i = sum of all incoming streams in the states.

M_j = Sum of all out going streams in the states.

There are three conditions regarding the effectiveness index-

(i) If, $I_e = 1$

Then $M_i = M_j$

It means sum of all out going streams is zero.

(ii) If, $I_e = -1$

Then, $M_i - M_j = -(M_i + M_j)$

It means, Sum of all in coming stream is zero.

(iii) If, $I_e = 0$

Then, $M_i - M_j = 0$

Or, $M_i = M_j$

This means sum of all incoming streams is equal to sum of all out going streams i.e. migrants are balanced.

These -1, +1, and 0 are the extreme cases of effectiveness index, and are generally not found.

This method has been used for the years 1981, 1991, and 2001 for male migration.

1.6 (b) CORRELATIONS

For the micro level study, correlation matrix has been prepared for this; the independent variables are different streams of migration and for the dependent variables are the distinct socio and economic variables. These are:

1.6 (c) VARIABLES ON MIGRATION-

- (i) Rural – Urban male migration within district.
- (ii) Urban – Urban male migration within district.
- (iii) Total urban male migration within district.
- (iv) Rural – Urban male migration from out side districts.
- (v) Urban – Urban male migration from out side districts.
- (vi) Total urban male migration from out side districts.
- (vii) Rural – Urban male migration from out side states.
- (viii) Urban – Urban male migration from out side states.
- (ix) Total urban male migration from other states.

1.6 (d) DIFFERENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES-

- (i) Male literacy rate.
- (ii) Proportion of male graduates to total graduates.
- (iii) Percentage household having electricity in urban area.
- (iv) Percentage household having drinking water in urban area.
- (v) Percentage household having toilets in urban area.
- (vi) Percentage of urban population to total population.
- (vii) Percentage of total workers to total population.

- (viii) Proportion cultivators to total workers.
- (ix) Proportion agricultural labours to total workers.
- (x) Proportion gross irrigated area to total gross cropped area.
- (xi) Number of banks/lakh population.

Correlation matrices have been prepared with the help of SPSS, which are given in appendix. Where the value of correlation coefficient (r) may be positive or negative and it varies between $-1, 0$ and

1.6 (e) LORENZ CURVE AND GINI'S COEFFICIENT

Lorenz curve is used to measure inequality in the distribution of wealth or income but it can be also used for the demographic measure. It basically deals with the cumulative percentage distribution of two attributes at different points. The cumulative percentage of one variable up to certain points plotted on the graph against the cumulative percentage of other variable. The different points so obtained are joined by free hand curve then we see the deviation of this line from the line of equal distribution. The maximum deviation from line of equal distribution shows the concentration of population in some pockets and vice versa.

The steps involved in preparation of Lorenz Curve for population in the towns' are-

- (i) First, we arrange towns in Bihar and Maharashtra according to their population in descending.
- (ii) Categorise all these towns according to the Census Class towns based on the population.
- (iii) Take the percentage of towns and its population in each class.
- (iv) Then take the cumulative percentage of towns and population.
- (v) Plot each of these of these values on X and Y-axis respectively.
- (vi) Join the origin and other points in succession and also the last points and the origin.

The over all concentration found in any such curve can be measured numerically in terms of the ratio of the area under the curve the line of equal distribution to the area of triangle formed by the X axis the Y axis and the line of equal distribution. The ratio is known as the Gini's Coefficient (G) and can be numerically worked out by using the following formula-

$$G = \frac{1}{100} \cdot 100 \left| \left(\sum X_i \cdot Y_{i+1} \right) - \left(\sum X_{i+1} \cdot Y_i \right) \right|$$

The Value of G varies between 0 and +1.

The value of G close to +1 shows the concentration of population in few hands and vice versa.

CHAPTER THREE

INTERNAL MIGRATION: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

CHAPTER-3

INTERNAL MIGRATION: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The main theme of this chapter is to examine who migrates and where to. Those who are migrating from one state to others, Are they males or females? Are they poor or rich? This chapter also deals with the changing pattern of inter-state economic migration during (1971-1981), (1981-1991), and (1991-2001). This also includes the short duration economic migration for the year 1981, 1991, and 2001 with a gender perspective.

Generally, persons belonging to landless household have no involvement with cultivation and hence there is more risk of migration. Banerjee (1980) said that persons without agricultural land don't involve themselves in agricultural labour while the persons who have a small size of land, lease the lands from landlords for doing agriculture laboring, So there is less probability for migration. It is found in the NSS data that, those who are marginal farmers migrate more than the big framers. It is because of the small size landholdings that is incapable to feed the large size of family and these marginal farmers have to move towards unskilled or semi-skilled jobs for the search of survival strategy of their family. Prof. G. S. Bhalla says that although per hectare yield in small size land holding is more than the large size holdings but the total profit is always more in big size land farms because of the total production is more than the small farms. We can say that production per labour is much more in big farms than small farms. In many states i.e. Punjab and Haryana due the capital intensive farming the small farmers are out of competition and they have to sell their land and shift towards the other jobs rather than agriculture. Recently, in many states there are emphasis on the privatization and commercialization of farming, which would result the increase in the unemployed labours force that would be absorbed either in the secondary or mostly in the tertiary activities. It also shows that there is a little increase in migration in middle framers whose land size are (1-2) hectares. Actually, they are the people who go towards the cities in search the jobs, education etc. So, there is a clear-cut inverse relationship between land size and the migration.

inter-state migration shows a very wide gap between male and female migration in terms of economic opportunity. Many scholars show similarity between caste and gender in terms of migrants. As Leela Dubey (1997) puts it “Sexual asymmetry (between men & women) is bound up with the maintenance of the hierarchy of caste.” She further says that gender is a live issue. The principle of the caste in the forms of the sexual asymmetry in the Hindu society and the hierarchy of caste are articulated by gender. Recent research has proved abundantly that caste in pre- British period was not a totally rigid institution. It was possible for strategically located group to move up in the local hierarchy through the capture of political power, through acquisition of land, through trade and through migration to other regions but such mobility always resulted in the loss of freedom for women. High status through caste or through wealth meant that women were confined to the home subjected to the harsh sex code. Now, women are able to get some freedom but in terms of their economic activity they are always understood behind the male. But it is very difficult to generalize a relationship between migration and caste at national level.

In India most of the migrants are women but it is only for short distances and for the social cause as marriage, family moved. Whenever it comes for economic cause they always lag behind the men. It is the because of the rigid and traditional fundamentalism which exists in Indian Society today also, and prohibits them in doing some thing for their self development. And their aim is to make a girl a kitchen specialist. The article by Panini “The political economy of caste” is very good in analyzing the fact about the particular caste domination in certain beneficial jobs. He says that although many studies shows that the SCs/STs and OBCs are moving upwards to take the new modern opportunities in services, yet upper section of society takes more than 50 percent jobs in class one category. It means that a large section of marginal rural farmers are going towards the semiskilled/unskilled manual jobs.

3.1 TOTAL MIGRATION

Human being is coherent and always try to satisfy themselves by applying new methods and searching new places, which can give them maximum comfort, right from its civilization. In contemporary society human being goes to those places, which can give

them better opportunities. Migration in India has largely been fuelled by the push and pulls factors; the increasing disparities in rural and urban areas, the urban bias in economic planning (Samal and Mishra 1999). Migration and urbanization in India are concomitant to each other. Urbanization is one of the dimensions in the modernization process of society. Economies of scale prevent investment to take place in hinterlands. There is no spreading effect like Myrdall who has said in 'Asian drama' and it is true for many regions of India. The covers migration inter- state (long distance), and intra – state (short distance within the state).

The table for 1991 and 2001 for total migration shows that for entire India female migration dominates in both cases (inter – state and intra – state). But in case of inter – state migration some states shows male domination over female. These states are Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal. These are the states, which have better facilities and employment opportunities for migrants. Gujrat and Maharashtra both are economically well-developed states and they have greater shares of fund allocation provided by Central government. Due to being economic hub for the migrants they are the place of destination for male migrants. The table shows that in Maharashtra (R-U) male migrants are coming from Kerala and Uttar Pradesh while (U-U) male migrants from Uttar Pradesh, Gujrat and Karnataka etc. In Gujrat (R-U) male migrants are coming from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. While (U-U) male migrants are coming from Maharshtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This migration from poor states to developed state is due to lack of economic opportunities in these states and due to continuous increase in regional disparities.

In case of intra – state migration, women lead in all states this because of socio – cultural factors and some extent to short duration economic migration by the women. There is large gender gap in migration by place of last residence in all types of migration (wd., od. and os.). According to migration (wd.), Male migration is the highest in Kerala and for female migration is highest in Gujrat. In case of POLR as other districts in the state, male migration is highest in Maharshtra. It points out large economic gap between districts, of which give impetus to push and pull factors to dominate over each other.

Table. 3.1 TOTAL MIGRATION IN INDIA (1991)

State	Within districts		Within state but in other districts		Outside state	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
India	7.02	26.91	4.20	9.93	2.71	3.64
AP	12.29	30.45	5.19	8.29	1.12	1.88
Bihar	2.18	33.21	2.37	11.11	0.63	1.81
Gujarat	8.91	30.90	6.94	12.82	3.56	3.54
Haryana	3.47	18.18	2.91	31.20	6.09	13.64
HP	9.95	39.86	4.59	6.70	4.46	4.70
Karnataka	11.19	26.46	5.78	9.18	3.02	4.12
Kerala	12.30	24.83	6.50	8.95	1.57	1.43
MP	9.54	33.37	4.68	11.12	2.77	4.73
Maharashtra	10.14	24.82	7.67	13.10	5.32	4.96
Orissa	7.07	33.46	3.26	5.77	1.45	2.30
Punjab	7.20	27.68	4.51	15.34	4.27	6.94
Rajasthan	5.99	31.86	3.04	10.97	1.92	4.90
Tamilnadu	8.68	20.83	5.77	8.74	1.29	1.73
Uttar Pradesh	2.78	24.72	2.34	11.78	0.69	2.09
West Bengal	5.58	25.36	2.69	5.98	3.08	2.80

Source: Derived from Census of India 1991, Table-D-2.

The conditions of rural people in districts of Nadurbar, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli etc. is very pathetic and they have no alternatives except migrating towards cities to escape from this distressesness. And nobody can deny that in rural India, there is such crisis (poverty, illiteracy, feudal system etc) and this is the social reality of Indian villages. Farmers are not interested any more to invest money in farming due to less and less profits in agriculture. According to latest NSS report 46 percent farmers are ready to leave agriculture as an occupation, if they get better alternatives. This is very hectic situation for Indian economy. Actually, farmers and farming both are in great crisis. In Vidarbha alone 600 farmers committed suicide in 2005. In Yavatmal district alone there

has been eight-fold increase in farmer's suicide in just four years from 17 in 2001 to 132 in 2005 (The Hindu June 25 2005). In one case surveys by The Hindu the; neighbor of Diyambar Agose'who committed suicide said that 'Now we can not commit suicide in peace.' (The Hindu 27th June 2005). This shows the farmers suffering and distresses in rural areas.

Table.3.2 TOTAL MIGRATION IN INDIA (1991)

States	Within the Districts		In other District of the state		From other sates	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Males	Female
India	8.90	29.46	4.56	10.15	3.59	4.45
Andhra Pradesh	14.13	32.38	5.14	7.37	1.04	1.68
Bihar	3.30	32.20	1.34	9.67	0.52	3.51
Gujrat	13.29	36.00	7.17	11.69	4.79	3.79
Haryana	4.47	18.57	3.64	20.01	9.45	16.38
Himachal Pradesh	8.15	41.26	4.03	6.19	5.35	6.20
Karnataka	11.20	27.22	6.34	10.26	3.51	4.35
Kerala	14.21	25.32	5.93	8.69	1.51	1.34
Madhya Pradesh	6.54	31.58	4.33	11.92	2.34	4.96
Maharashtra	14.36	32.06	10.41	14.71	8.29	6.74
Orissa	7.13	36.17	4.61	8.77	1.43	2.18
Punjab	10.59	28.94	4.50	16.44	6.38	8.10
Rajasthan	5.81	33.53	3.14	10.49	1.91	4.36
Tamilnadu	14.14	20.60	5.77	7.37	0.20	0.38
Uttar Pradesh	4.94	28.68	2.40	11.77	0.94	2.54
West bengal	7.77	31.29	4.08	7.83	3.21	2.91

Source: Derived from Census of India 2001, Table-D-2.

In Tamilnadu, the serious problem confronting farmers; access to water, Credit technology and market are the most important. The situation is that, farmers can prepare an alternative land use plan only they ensure that the water would be available to them.

Each and every state is facing some kinds of problems, which forces farmers to do their own jobs and they are shifting from agricultural to non-agricultural activities.

Now, Common Minimum Programme of UPA Government has given serious consideration to the problems of farmers. National Commission on Farmers (NCF) has been established for improving condition of farmers and farming which are in the great melancholy. The NCF has called for credit reforms in the farm sector to prevent farmers from committing suicide. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, The chairman of NCF and his team has submitted the second report of the Commission titled 'Serving Farmers and Saving Farming' to Ministry of Agriculture. The suggestions expounded by the Commission are-

1. All India debt survey to be done to take into agricultural indebtedness of the farmers.
2. Debt recovery in easy installments.
3. National Calamity Relief Fund to be set up for assisting farmers for their crop loss and that the interest of loans in areas hit by pest and natural calamities.
4. Market intervention scheme.
5. Setting of Village Knowledge Commission.

To understand rural to urban migration the discussions about farmers become indispensable. So, unlike farming in Bihar where the great problem is the unequal distribution of lands in Maharashtra the marginal farmers are in distress situation due to higher credit rates and disadvantage in farming.

Table (3.1) dealing with total migration in 2001 shows that male migration (wd.) has been declined from 11.21 percent in 1991 to 8.90 percent in 2001 and in case of POLR (od.) male migration has also been declined from 7.20 percent in 1991 to 4.50 percent in 2001. But in case of POLR by (os.) it has been increased from 2.71 percent in 1991 to 3.59 percent in 2001. For women, all types of migration have increased in 2001 at all India level. But there is also regional variation in migration for both sexes. Highest male migration (wd.) is in the state of Maharashtra (14.36) percent; other states showing higher percentage of migration are Kerala (14.21), Tamilnadu (14.14) and Andhra Pradesh

(14.13). The lowest migration (wd) is in Bihar, which is resultant of lack of economic opportunity.

For women Himachal Pradesh (41.20) shows the highest migrants. Other states, which show higher contribution in migration, are the Orissa (36.17), and Gujrat (36). The lowest female migration (wd) is in Haryana (18.57). In case of POLR (od.) male migration is highest Maharashtra with 10.41 percent. Other states showing higher female migration are Gujrat (7.7), Karnataka (6.34) but Rajas Han's share has gone down unlike in 1991. In case of females, Haryana (20.01) shows the greatest migrants. The lowest for males and females are in Bihar (21.34) and Himachal Pradesh (6.19).

In case of POLR (os.) the states, which absorb higher male migration, are Haryana (9.45), Maharashtra (8.29) and for females, the states are Haryana (16.38), Punjab (8.10). The lowest migrants are in the state of Tamilnadu (0.20).

In 2001 the female migration dominates over males in each type of migration. Only in case of inter-state migration some states show higher male migration than females. These states are Gujrat, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal (the same states as in 1991). But in case of POLR, within district and other districts, there is some temporal change. In 1991, the highest male migration by (wd.) was in Kerala but in 2001 Maharashtra shows highest male migration. There has been no regional shift in case of female migration. Himachal Pradesh was the leading state in both the Census year. For POLR (od.), highest male migration was shown by Maharashtra in both the Census year. For women, it is Haryana and Punjab, which show higher contribution in migration. Haryana and Punjab has provided traditional economic opportunity based on agriculture along with some modern based companies as BPOs (Business Processing Outsourcing) in new cities of Gurgaon, Faridabad and Rohtak etc. The women are allowed to work in these BPOs till late night by the state judiciary recently by giving them social security. A lot of recent studies show that Women capability to do jobs in such BPOs are more than the males. The other factor is that, during agricultural season both the states need cheap labour that come from the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and other poor states.

3.2 INTER-STATE MIGRATION

The tables have been prepared for inter-state migration for fifteen major states of the country that shows that most of the urban migration is towards the developed states due to their role of creating jobs for the migrants coming mostly from poor states. The study of inter-state migration is both for the males and as well as for females. This shows that, the most of the migration is between the neighbouring states, whenever, the distance between two regions increase, the total volume of migration goes down. So, there is an inverse relationship between distances and migration. The distance has affected women migration more than the men. Southern states have also most of their migration from its adjoining states. But some of the regions, which have economic capability to attract migrants, are able to grasp migrants from very distant places. For example, Maharashtra has attracted migrants from extreme northern and also from extreme southern regions. Basically some cities in regions are responsible for attracting migrants by providing them better niches.

3.3 (R-U) MIGRATION

The table for inter-state migration (R-U) for male shows that in 1981 Maharashtra, Tamilnadu UP, and WB are the leading in terms of out migration and in 1991 UP, Bihar, Kerala became the leading out migration states, while Maharashtra and Karnataka are the leading in migration states). In terms of female (R-U) migration, West Bengal shows the highest out migration and UP is showing the leading in-migration state in 1981. But in 1991, Maharashtra was the leading in-migration state and UP and Bihar were the leading out-migration migration states. In 2001, the leading states in (R-U) male in-migration are Maharashtra, Gujrat and West Bengal. West Bengal has shown an improvement from earlier Census in terms of immigration. This is the situation of after globalisation; this is incisive that the developed states have improved their economy and created job markets for the poor states. These poor states, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc. are the leading out migration states due to their economic deprivation. The southern states have also presents that (R-U) male out migration in other states, although these states are not poor, if we take the Net domestic products of these states but in rural areas there live a large segment

of marginal farmers who are unable to take profit from agriculture and shifting their occupation by moving towards cities. In 2001 (R-U) female migration is mostly towards Maharashtra, Gujrat, West Bengal and Haryana. In Gujrat and Maharshttra the migration of females is basically due to employment or business or moved with household. But in case of West Bengal most of the female movement is due to moved with household or due to marriage. Eighty percent of total urban female migrants in West Bengal are due to marriage and moved with household according to census 2001. Haryana is an exception and it has created a demand for educated women in new coming MNCs. This is the effect of globalisation and Haryana has taken benefit of that.

Since (R-U) migration is mainly characterized by the economic factors so, there is a wide gap between men and women migration. Maharashtra shows the highest in-migration of men in urban areas. It is because of that the city like Bombay, Pune, Thane, have attracted the distant migrants due to its diversified jobs opportunities while UP attracts female migrants where the cities are not so advanced in terms of occupation and life style. It means those females are coming to take jobs for their survival strategy by obtaing semiskilled and unskilled jobs. It may be the also effect of marriage, family moved from the neighboring states Bihar, MP.

3.4 (U-U) MIGRATION:

This migration is mainly due to the economic opportunities in search of better jobs and better life style. The small and medium towns are not able to fulfill the perpetual wants of human beings living there and this has resulted the movement of people towards a better place. In 1981 UP, Tamilnadu, Bihar, and Karnataka are the leading states in terms of male out migration. In 1991 UP, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Bihar and Kerala were leading male out migration states. While in terms of female migration, UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka showed higher out migration in 1981. And in 1991 the same states including Rajasthan and Bihar are the leading out migration states. In 2001, all the developed states are attracting migrants from the urban areas of poor states. The (U-U) male migration is mostly towards Maharshttra, Karnataka and West Bengal in the latest census 2001. This is also the fact that some cities existing in these states have shown a

higher growth rate and they have most of the urban population of the states. The cities like Greater Bombay, Bangalore and Kolkatta are the examples of such cities. Again the out migrating states are, UP, Bihar etc. In case of (U-U) female in migration Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujrat are the leading states. The female out-migrating states are Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujrat and Andhra Pradesh. In southern states most of the (U-U) migration is towards neighboring states.

But, there is a wide gap again in terms of male and female out migration. UP shows the highest out migration in all decadal year for male as well as for females. This has resulted in a large chunk of people moving towards Maharashtra and MP, Delhi, West Bengal. In developed states, this female out-migration is basically for the economic point of view while in MP it may be other social causes including economic factors. The female movement towards MP may be due to marriage and family moved because of its being a neighboring state. The U-U male immigration shows that Maharashtra, MP, WB are the centers in 1981, while in 2001, Maharashtra, MP, Karnataka, Gujarat, WB are the main states. This is because of the Government investment in Infrastructure and services. The cities like Kolkatta, Bombay, and Bangalore are the leading centers for the providing job opportunities. These states have also special economic zones, which have created these states, as the service providing centers.

3.5 IN AND OUT MIGRATION

As total migration is not a good measure of migration because it does not provide information about out migration. So, a separate Table (3.3) on in and out migration has been prepared for the year 1981, 1991 and 2001. It gives the articulation to microscopic study of migration phenomena. The study only takes into account male migration to understand migration as an economic point of view.

The Table shows that Haryana, Maharashtra Punjab are the leading states in terms of in migration. Haryana was at first place in 1981 in-migration but after globalization Maharashtra has improved its strength in terms of economic opportunities to the migrants. The role of state and central Government is also an important factor in

the growth of this region. The established economic hub has generated multiplier effect and economies of scale. This leads to further improvement in job creation. All the poor states have fewer roles in immigration. This is because of their incapability in job creation.

For out-migration in all urban streams, Punjab was the leading states in 1981 but after 1981, the state contribution in out migration came down gradually. It seems to be due to Sikh riots in 1984 which caused greater Sikh insecurity in other states. Out migration in Punjab was 4.33 percent in 1981, which came down to 3.74 percent in 1991. It further came down 3.03 percent in 2001, while there was no such insecurity in this

**Table .3.3 INTER – STATES MALE MIGRATION DURING CENSUS YEAR
(1981,1991 AND 2001)**

States	In Migration			Out Migration		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	1.17	1.08	0.87	1.61	1.56	1.46
Bihar	0.78	0.61	0.22	1.73	2.72	4.01
Gujarat	1.56	3.46	4.42	1.64	1.85	1.97
Haryana	4.49	5.56	7.50	2.71	2.51	2.01
Himachal Pradesh	2.59	3.35	3.83	2.79	4.02	3.34
Karnataka	2.95	3.05	3.14	2.27	2.27	2.48
Kerala	1.73	1.45	1.32	2.45	6.58	2.83
Madhya Pradesh	2.10	2.68	1.90	1.54	1.15	1.56
Maharashtra	3.71	6.36	7.67	1.44	1.59	1.38
Orissa	1.77	1.39	1.02	1.15	1.64	1.76
Punjab	3.15	3.77	5.11	4.33	3.74	3.03
Rajasthan	2.23	1.76	1.63	1.99	2.70	3.13
Tamil Nadu	1.24	1.06	0.77	2.33	2.14	2.02
Uttar Pradesh	0.63	0.60	0.53	1.44	2.61	3.39
West Bengal	1.83	2.81	2.39	1.29	0.91	1.01

Source: Derived from Census of India 1981,1991, and 2001 Table D-2

Period, it means that it cannot be generalised that Sikh insecurity was the main factors in declining Sikh out-migration. It may be the effect of development of major

economic hub in the state, which has given to the local population. The role of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has been increased in 1991 and 2001 respectively. All the poor states are showing out migration basically after LPG. The inequalities among poor states have been increased further due to lack of spreading effect, after polarization. And the absence of productive economy does not enable this region to generate employment and increase its per capita incomes or its gross products. All these keep the regions poor, in other words one can say that, '*Poor regions are Poor because they are poor.*'

A lot of studies have been done which show that inequality has been increased after LPG (Majumdar Rajesh, 2005). These growing inequalities are the result of neglect of the poor regions by the Government and due to this, they cannot keep pace with the fast growing developed regions. So, state intervention is necessary for the holistic development of these poor regions. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have a greater role in out-migration and they contribute virtually about 40 percent inter - state out-migration of total out-migration in India.

3.6 EFFECTIVENESS INDEX

Relative attractiveness of inter-state male migration can be measured by using effectiveness index (Thomas, 1941). The index of effectiveness for male migration has been given in the Table (3.4), which shows that in and out-migration from the different states. Negative sign shows out-migration and the positive sign to in-migration. The temporal change in effectiveness index is given in the table for the year 1981, 1991 and 2001. In 1981, out-migration index is most effective in Kerala (-0.47) and index of in migration is most effective in West Bengal (0.53). The least out-migration index is in Himachal Pradesh (-0.11) and the least in migration index is in Gujrat (0.04). In 1991, there has been regional shift in out and in migration. The out migration is most effective in Bihar (-0.63) and after that Uttar Pradesh (-0.62), while most effective index in terms of in migration is in Maharashtra (0.60) and West Bengal (0.51) came as the second place in Census 1991. The least index for both out and in-migration is shown by Orissa (-0.08) and Punjab (0.01).

Table. 3.4

**INDEX OF EFFECTIVENESS OF INTER-STATE MALE MIGRATION
(DERIVED FROM 1981,
1991 AND 2001 CENSUS DATA.**

States	Index of Effectiveness		
	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	-0.20	-0.18	-0.25
Bihar	-0.52	-0.63	-0.90
Gujarat	0.04	0.30	0.38
Haryana	0.26	0.38	0.58
Himachal Pradesh	-0.03	-0.09	0.07
Karnataka	0.06	0.15	0.12
Kerala	-0.47	-0.64	-0.36
Madhya Pradesh	0.24	0.40	0.10
Maharashtra	0.59	0.60	0.69
Orissa	0.09	-0.08	-0.27
Punjab	-0.11	0.01	0.26
Rajasthan	-0.18	-0.21	-0.32
Tamil Nadu	-0.25	-0.34	-0.45
Uttar Pradesh	-0.61	-0.62	-0.73
West Bengal	0.53	0.51	0.40

Source: Calculated from census of India D-3 Table

In 2001, there has been a little change in index for out and in migration for the regions except in some states, like Haryana (0.38) came in second place in 2001 from its fourth place (0.20) in 1991 and Madhya Pradesh (0.10) came second from the bottom in 2001 from its third position (0.60) in 1991. Himachal Pradesh shift from its negative index (-0.09) in 1991 towards positive index (0.07) in 2001. The highest out-migration index is in Bihar (-0.90) and the highest immigration index is in Maharashtra (0.69). While the least out and immigration index have been shown by Andhra Pradesh (-0.25) and Himachal Pradesh (0.07) respectively.

This changing regional variation in terms of in and out migration is concomitant with changing economic role of the states. This shift in regional economy is the result of development plans and its implementation in different five years plan along with changing interests of the people from its traditional jobs due to various grievances related to these traditional occupation. So, there is need of state intervention for reducing the increasing inequality among the regions and to give impetus to such plans that would spread the developmental projects towards the depressed regions.

3.7 INTER-STATE ECONOMIC MIGRATION

The economic migrants are those who migrate for the employment or business activities. Male is always dominated over female in economic migration. But it is interesting that economic male migrants have declined, while in 2001 the total inter-state economic male migrants have been increased. It was 1.65 percent in 1981 that became 1.49 percent in 1991 (a declination of 0.16 value) and it increased to 2.01 percent in 2001. The leading out-migrating states in 2001 are Bihar (4.52), Uttar Pradesh (3.61) and Himachal Pradesh (3.42). This is due to lack of economic opportunities available in these states. All the developed states have shown a less value of economic migrants. The data explains that the backward regions are responsible for higher inter-state out-migration and their contribution had increased during the decade of 1981, 1991 and 2001. This is because of increasing regional disparities among different states of India. The backward regions are becoming more backward and they are not able to fulfill needs of its population and the developed states have reduced their economic out migrants by providing opportunities of its local population. While the female economic migrants, at all India level shows no change but there is regional variation. This will be very useful to study the out-migration in terms of inter-state economic migrants.

This study clarifies how many migrants have been moved in other states beyond their own states for the reasons of employment. This also deals the female contribution in inter-state migration for the economic reasons. For male out migration only states like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and U.P. show increase in male out

migration during 1981-1991. While in 2001 most of the states have shown an increase in out migration. The highest increase in Bihar from 0.37 percent to 4.52 percent.

Table. 3.5 ECONOMIC MIGRANTS BY LAST RESIDENCE BEYOND THE STATE OF ENUMERATION

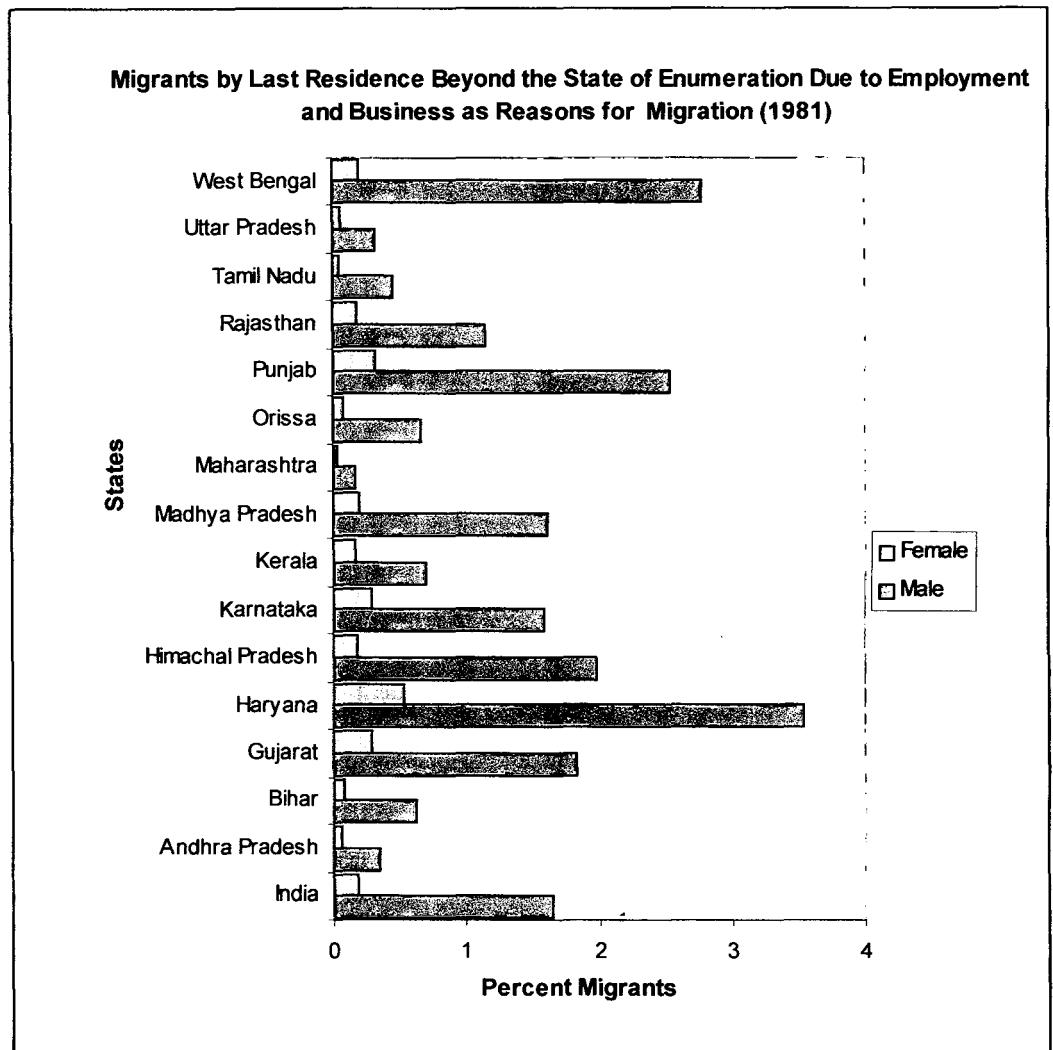
POLR	1981		1991		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
India	1.65	0.18	1.49	0.18	2.01	0.19
Andhra Pradesh	0.34	0.06	0.56	0.16	0.88	0.14
Bihar	0.62	0.07	0.37	0.05	4.52	0.22
Gujarat	1.82	0.28	2.20	0.37	1.01	0.08
Haryana	3.53	0.53	3.24	0.50	2.30	0.24
Himachal Pradesh	1.98	0.18	2.14	0.25	3.42	0.30
Karnataka	1.58	0.29	1.33	0.05	1.44	0.25
Kerala	0.69	0.17	0.67	0.17	2.02	0.37
Madhya Pradesh	1.62	0.2	1.46	0.17	1.08	0.19
Maharashtra	0.17	0.03	3.07	0.26	0.74	0.11
Orissa	0.67	0.07	0.65	0.08	1.69	0.13
Punjab	2.54	0.31	2.32	0.37	2.28	0.27
Rajasthan	1.14	0.18	0.93	0.16	2.04	0.17
Tamil Nadu	0.45	0.04	0.62	0.12	1.44	0.23
Uttar Pradesh	0.32	0.06	0.27	0.06	3.61	0.19
West Bengal	2.78	0.19	1.82	0.17	1.09	0.10

Source: Derived from Census of India 1981,1991 and 2001 Table D-3

Uttar Pradesh is at the second place after Bihar in economic male out-migration, the contribution of this state is 3.61 percent in 2001, which was 0.37 percent in 1991. This shows that the backward states are becoming more backward. Except these states, Rajasthan shows an increase in economic out migration. The out-migration from M.P., Maharashtra, and Punjab is not due to economic reasons .It may be the effect of return

migrants who have returned to their own states from these states becoming out of jobs or getting better opportunities in their own states. The other states show declination in out migration .It means they are not getting better jobs in other states. In terms of females the states like

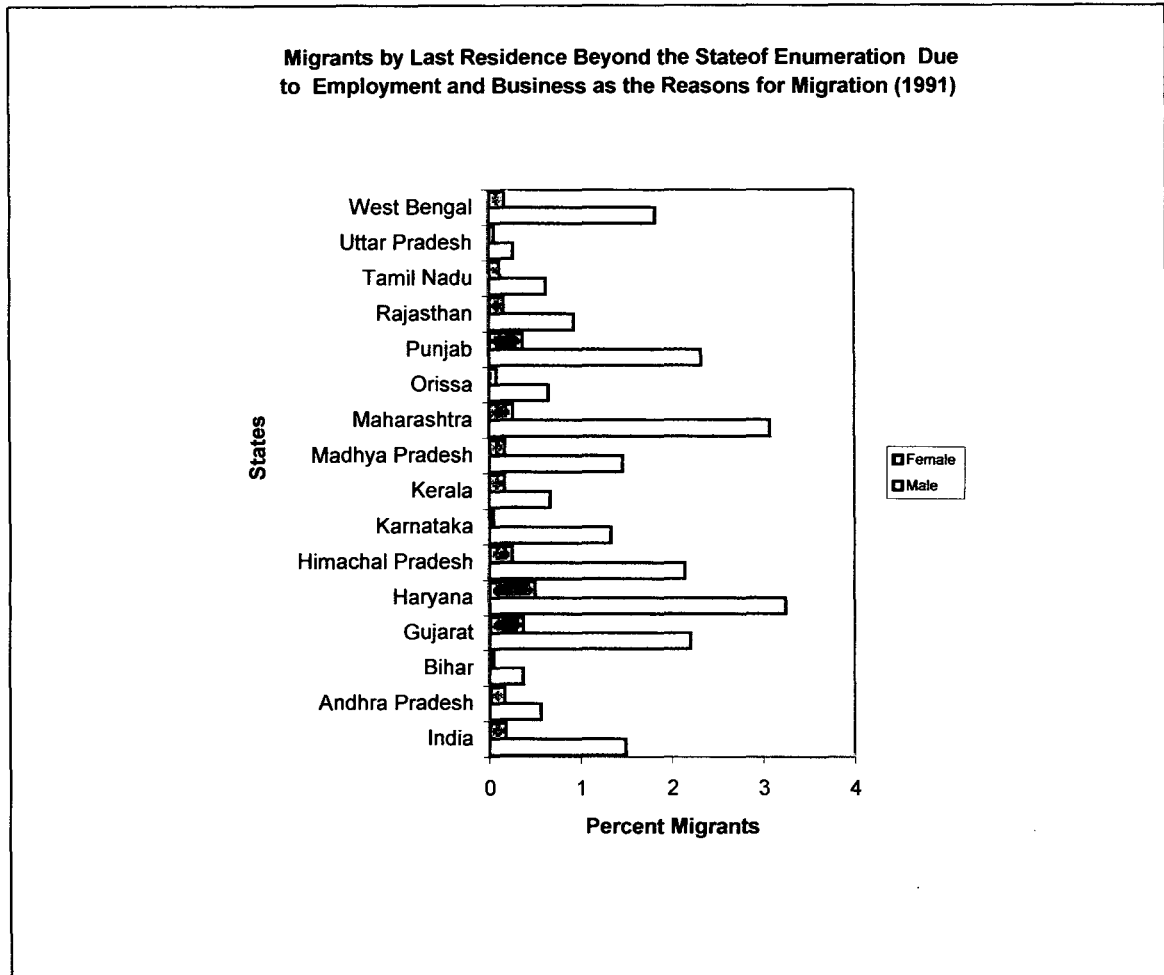
Fig 3.1



Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Andhra Pradesh and Kerala showed increase in out-migration during the period 1981-1991. In 2001 the states that are showing increase of female out-migration are Kerala, U.P., Taminadu, Orissa and Karnataka. It means that all the southern states are improving their women condition by educating them and giving them freedom for movement for economic reasons. In economic female migration, U.P. shows a sharp increase in female out-migration. This is due to increase in education in

females that makes them independent and giving them self-confidence for generating assets by going to other states. While in Bihar it is showing little increase in 2001.

Fig. 3.2



The percentage share of economic male out-migration to total inter-state out migration is higher in the states like U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Punjab. U.P., Bihar and Rajasthan are the part of BIMARUO states so, the migration from these states are due to push factors in rural areas. While Tamilnadu is the state where a lot of opportunities for the urban migrants in the export-processing zone, is available. Due to its high growth in export processing activities Tamilnadu creates high State Domestic Products (SDP). The other reason is that there are many statutory towns identified by the state government, which create opportunities for migrants. Punjab is the state which is modernizing its traditional sectors for which here is opened a lot of

factories i.e. Fertilizers, agricultural machines, food processing etc. So, there are good opportunities for semiskilled and skilled persons in these new sectors. The female economic out-migration is higher in the states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and U.P. The poor states show higher out migration due to push factors i.e. Poverty, unemployment etc. While in developed states the out-migration is higher due to higher female education and their demand in urban informal sectors as well as public offices. Higher education makes them capable in taking decision not only related to their job opportunity but also in thinking about the category of jobs and also the place of jobs.

The data for total inter-state economic migrants shows that Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, and WB are the leading states in in-migration while Bihar, Kerala, and Orissa and UP showed less in-migration among all major states. In 1991, Maharashtra shows a sharp declination in economic migration. But it is higher among other backward

Fig. 3.3

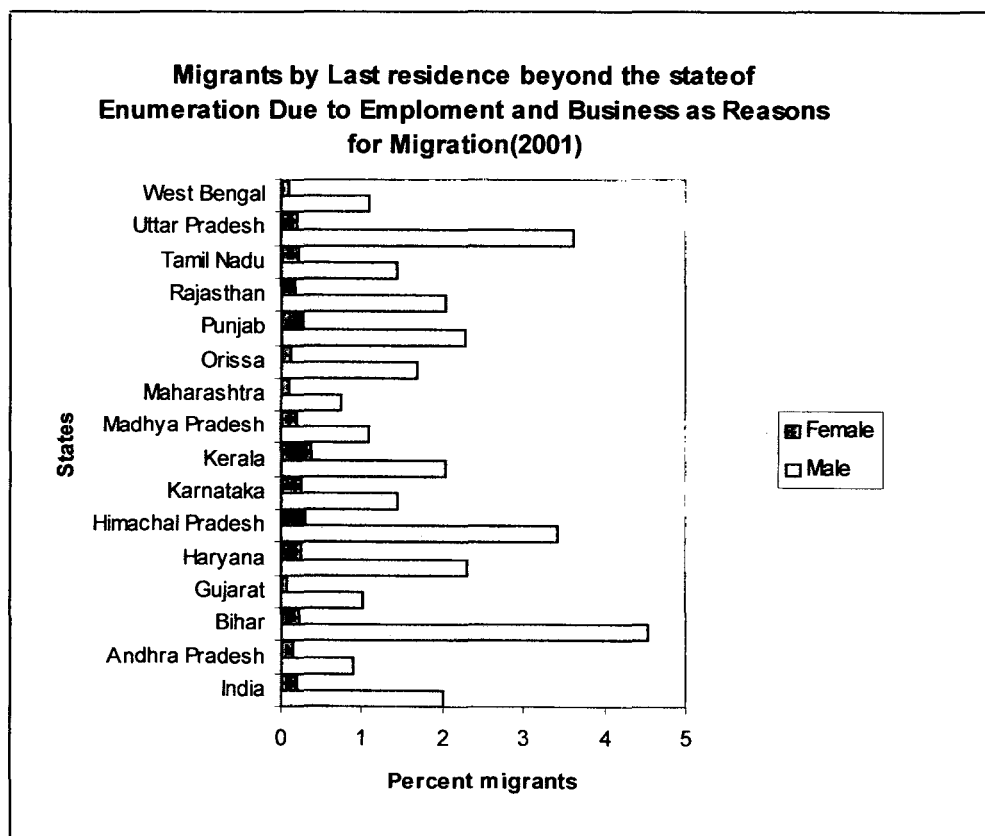


Table. 3.6
TOTAL ECONOMIC MIGRATION

States	1981		1991		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
India	5.63	0.87	6.51	1.01	5.4	0.83
AP	3.41	0.71	1.01	0.16	0.9	0.14
Bihar	3.36	0.39	4.32	0.21	4.5	0.22
Gujarat	8.25	1.73	1.24	0.10	1.0	0.08
Haryana	6.78	1.08	2.96	0.30	2.3	0.24
HP	8.42	0.95	4.04	0.35	3.4	0.30
Karnataka	7.23	1.64	1.69	0.29	1.4	0.25
Kerala	4.15	1.16	2.19	0.41	2.0	0.37
MP	7.18	1.36	0.99	0.17	1.1	0.19
Maharashtra	9.87	0.93	0.92	0.13	0.7	0.11
Orissa	3.88	0.51	1.96	0.16	1.7	0.13
Punjab	6.15	0.88	2.75	0.33	2.3	0.27
Rajasthan	5.54	0.90	2.61	0.22	2.0	0.17
Tamilnadu	7.14	1.09	1.59	0.26	1.4	0.23
Uttar Pradesh	2.38	0.34	4.27	0.23	3.6	0.19
West Bengal	5.52	0.67	1.28	0.12	1.1	0.10

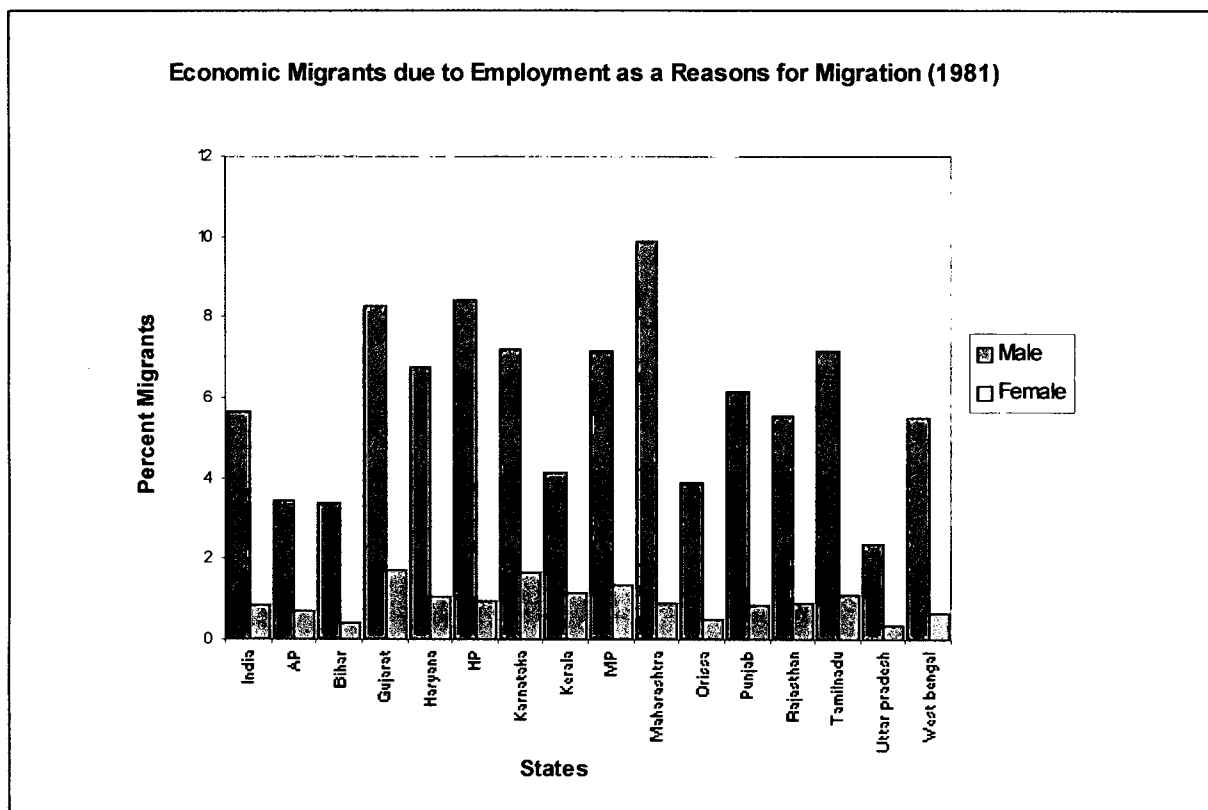
Source: Derived from Census of India D-3 Tables

States. So, it is clear that those states, which are advanced in terms of economic development, are more likely to attract migrants from other states and most of them are males rather than females. In terms of female migration in economic point of view, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are leading states

. All the backward states have fewer females out-migration. The insignificant value of the female migration for economic purpose from these states is not due to that, the states have more economic opportunities for the women but because of the fact that less

education among them and the existing patriarchy which restrain women from migration to other states. Another observable fact is that, the developed states, which are showing less economic out migration today, were the major outmigration states in 1981 Census.

Fig.3.4

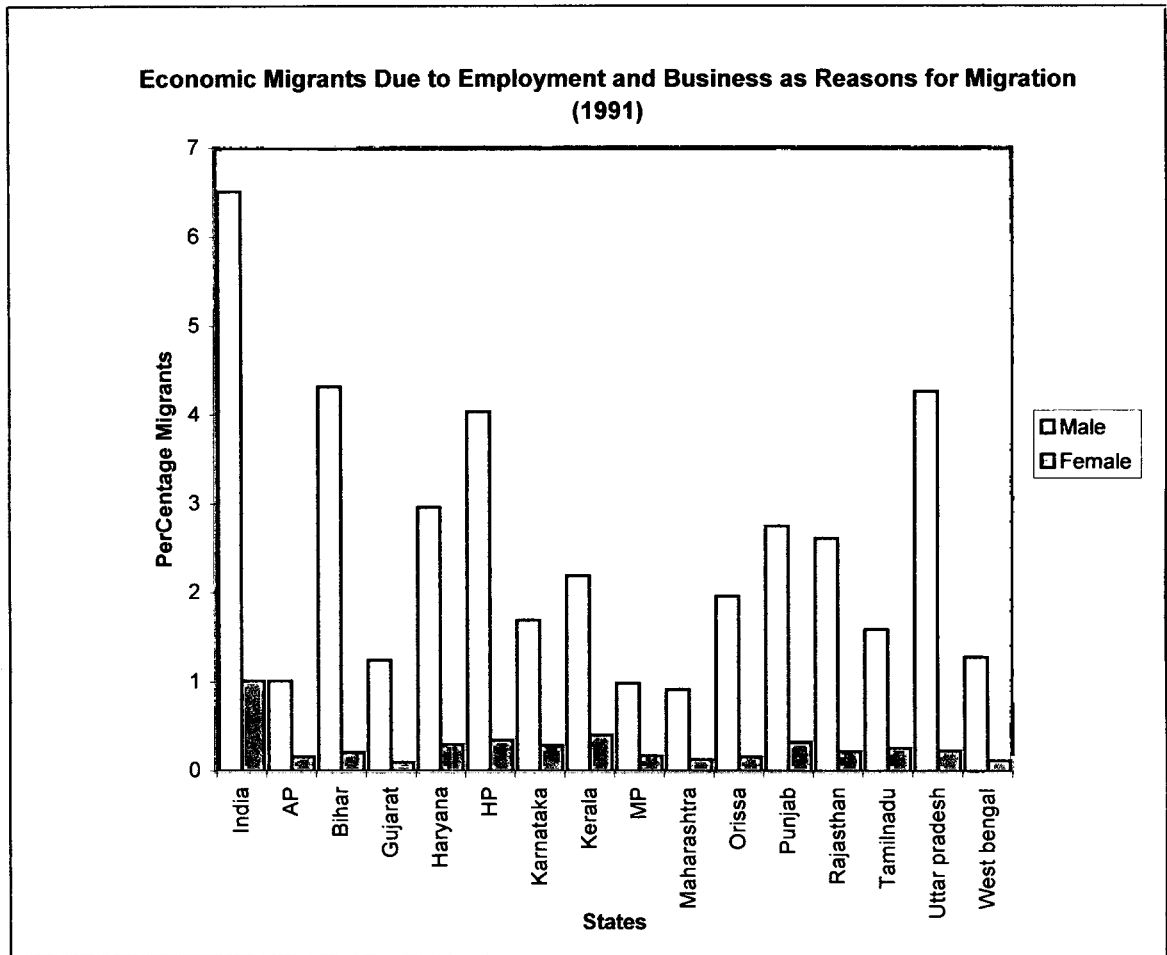


So, this may be possible in the future that all those states, which are showing out-migration, would be the leading in migrating states. This seems to be a cyclic process in which each and every region passes through. K.C. Zachariah (2001) has also pointed out that, it may be possible that all the labour states that supply labour force may be labour demanding states in future.

The total economic migrants during 1981- 2001 show a declining pattern. For whole India and especially for males it was 5.63 percent in 1981, it went up to 6.51 percent in 1991 but it came down to 5.4 percent in 2001.

02

Fig.3.5



For females, it was 0.87 percent in 1981 and went up to 1.01 percent in 1991 but again it came down to 0.83 percent in 2001. It is clear that economic migration declined after 1991. What are the factors for this declination? The answer of this question may be the effect of LPG (liberalization, Privatization and globalization). This may be because of the two important factors-

- (i) The spread of economic developments towards the rural areas.
- (ii) Non-availability of manual skilled or unskilled jobs in urban areas and related urban problems.

The first one may be true in case of Punjab and Haryana. But the data shows that for Punjab and Haryana the declination in economic out-migrants just started after 1981. This is the effect of emerging new economic opportunities in these states.

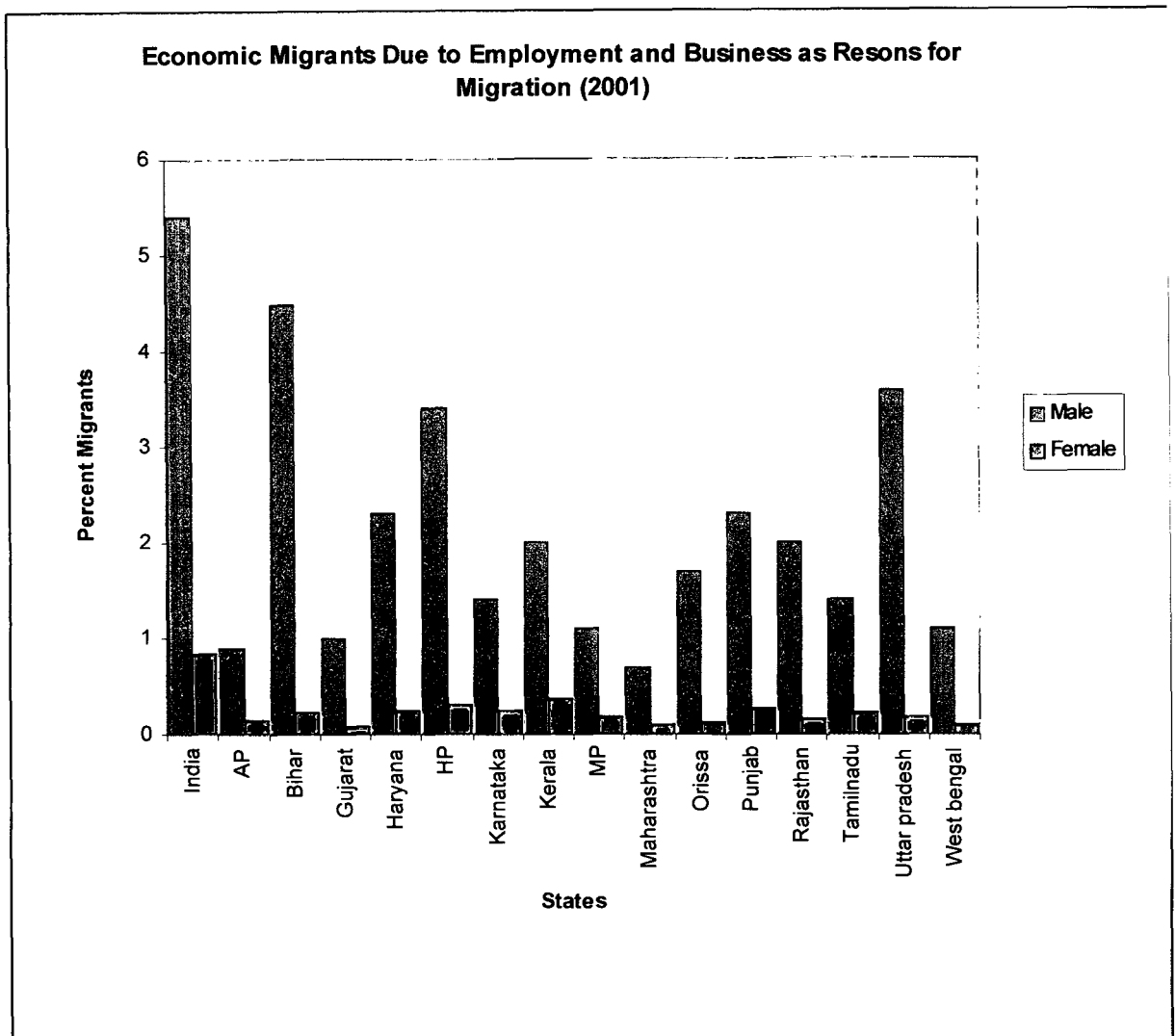
Prof. Amitabh Kundu sees the declination in migration in terms of factors, which is the leading effect of LPG. But if so, the over all migration in 2001 could not grow to 30.6 percent from 27.4 percent in 1991. Actually, the modernization of cities leads to slashing in manual unskilled jobs that started after 1981 but it became sharp after LPG. The rural unskilled and semi-skilled people could not compete with the new generation technologically skilled persons so, there is a very less opportunities for rural people in urban areas. On the other hand agriculturally developed states, the commercialization of agriculture reduced per hectare labours requirement that may be the leading cause of declining economic migrants during (1981-1991) and (1991-2001). The graph on economic migration shows a very interesting picture, the advanced states showing reduction in economic migrants while the BIMARUO states, particularly UP and Bihar shows an increase in terms of economic male out migrants during the specified period. This is clear that there is a bad effect of LPG upon the poor states and also there is a lot of probability for development in these states because they have space for their development. A large number of cities are growing in these states that are the result of a higher volume of rural to urban migration, and also the result of Government policies.

Many studies also shows that the migration from Bihar and UP are also the result of social restrain and traditional complex customs in rural areas which forces the lower section of people to migrate in to urban areas for escaping from the dangerous social evils i.e. Casteism, unsociability, feudalism, denial of employment opportunities by high caste land lords.

The economic female migrants on the other hand showed a continuous decline during (1981-2001) except an insignificant (0.01) percent increase in percentage value during (1991-2001). This insignificant contribution of women in economy may be the effect of under enumeration of women in Census. Because the Indian society is a

patriarchal where male decision in the family contains the value and the importance, especially in rural areas.

Fig. 3.6



3.8 SHORT DURATION MIGRATION

Both the Census and NSS have its limitations the main one is that, both of them ignore the short duration economic migration. The National Commission on Rural labours (NCRL) 1991 estimated that more than 10 million circular migrants were in the rural areas alone. These include the estimated 4.5 million inter-state migrants and 6 million intra-state migrants. The Commission noted that there were large number of seasonally migrant workers in agriculture and plantation, brick kiln, construction site and fish processing.

Table. 3.7

SHORT DURATION ECONOMIC MIGRANTS

States	1981		1991		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AP	0.26	0.07	0.21	0.08	0.06	0.02
Bihar	0.19	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.24	0.04
Gujarat	0.74	0.27	0.41	0.15	0.02	0.00
Haryana	1.09	0.23	0.49	0.14	0.07	0.01
HP	2.33	0.31	0.61	0.08	0.10	0.02
Karnataka	0.62	0.21	0.31	0.10	0.13	0.06
Kerala	0.38	0.14	0.23	0.09	0.06	0.02
MP	0.81	0.26	0.44	0.11	0.13	0.05
Maharashtra	0.57	0.10	0.43	0.16	0.07	0.03
Orissa	0.47	0.06	0.20	0.03	0.11	0.03
Punjab	0.58	0.12	0.37	0.08	0.08	0.02
Rajasthan	0.70	0.16	0.31	0.06	0.12	0.03
Tamilnadu	0.38	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.02
Uttar Pradesh	0.24	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.15	0.03
West Bengal	0.23	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.01
Total	0.48	0.11	0.25	0.07	0.32	0.11

Source: Derived from Census of India 1981, 1991 and 2001, Table D-3

According to various studies in Gujarat nearly four lakh seasonal migrants were from Maharashtra alone, who work in sugar-cane form. The studies on Punjab estimated nearly five lakh migrants were labourers from the other states in agricultural sector. Haryana also provides employment to migrant labours from U.P. and Bihar. Sugar-cane farms of Maharashtra got migrant labourers mostly from Karnataka. Besides them, Tea and Coffee plantation in Karnataka, West Bengal and Assam employ migrant labours from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. Based on this, one could guess that around 12 lakh inter-state migrant workers work in the agricultural sector. Brick-kilns provide temporary employment to around ten lakh workers. Various construction works such as Road, Railway, building dams canal etc. seems to employ nearly twenty lakhs inter-state

migrant workers. Besides these sectors, small-scale industries and other allied activities employ migrant labours coming from other states. According to rough estimates around 45 lakhs inter-state migrants worker work for temporary period in different sectors. The number of labours migrating within state is larger than the inter-state workers.

In addition large number of seasonal migrants work in urban informal, manufacturing, construction services or transport sector as casual labours, head loaders, coolies, rickshaw pullers, hawkers and so on. Percentage of economic migrants is calculated to the total male and female population respectively for the year 1981, 1991, and 2001. For all India level, male shows a 'U' shaped pattern in which 1991 Census showed a declination after that it seems again regaining in 2001 Census year. For females it is more or less same. The percentage is very insignificant for female short duration economic migrants (0.11) in 2001. This also shows state wise variation.

Bihar and U.P. seems to resume the economic migrants in 2001. Except these two states all other states showing a continuous decline in short duration economic migrants during (1981-2001). All the developed states i.e. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Karnataka show a very sharp declination in short duration economic male migrants. This is a significant sign of increase in unemployment. It means developed states are failing to absorb the short economic migrants duration migrants while developing states are resuming it again in 2001. This may happen because of the two important factors-

(1) The traditional sector economy (agriculture, plantation etc.) in developed states are becoming modernize so, no place for unskilled seasonal migrants in developed modernize sector. While poor states like Bihar and U.P. are heading towards some traditional economy still now.

(2) Increasing land rent in cities, congestion, lack of basic facilities in slums (health, drinking water, electricity etc.), Government policies, which are pro poor in metro cities. Now, cities are becoming hostile for the poor migrants so, they are tending towards the cheaper cities in developing states.

3.9 WOMEN'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC MIGRATION

It is obviously true that the male migration is important for the economic reasons but the role of women in economic migration cannot be ignored. So it is necessary to discuss the role of women in asset generating works. After LPG women contribution in asset generating employment has been come out. All the study on economic migration shows that the role of women as a economic migrants are less important than males but in future it is going to be flourish. Why less women are engaged in economic migration? The question arises in one's mind –

- (1) Do women mobility, which is restricted due to many familial responsibilities and Constraints; come in the way of gainful employment?
- (2) Do their low levels of education and skills limit their opportunities for gainful employment?

Indian society is socially bounded and each and every person has certain social cohesiveness. Women are considered as a strong bond to cement a family by doing different jobs in their different roles. These roles to the women have been given historically by the patriarchal society to restrict them to come out through this social bondage. They have many familial responsibilities and they have to leave their own status and all of their comforts for the appreciation of these responsibilities. But now, due to modernization the path has been opened for them. Their role in economic mobilization of resources has been understood. They are not only generating assets but are contributing into national income. But in comparison with males their role in economy is less important. The survey published by Geneva World Economic Forum (WEF) shows that full economic and political empowerment remains a distant dream for millions of women in much of the Western World. The report says that no country has yet managed to eliminate the gender gap. So, the gender discrimination is not only exists in the developing countries but also in developed countries. The problem is not that this exists everywhere, so no need to wor., but the problem is that we are ignoring women who can contribute more in world economy. Saddia zahidi a co-author of WEF survey says that

‘Countries that do not fully take advantage of one half of the talent in their population are misallocating their human resources and undermining their competitive potential (*Sarrur Hassan, The Hindu 20th May 2005*).

The concept that they have low labour capability, low skills etc. is not true. The reality is something beyond this. Actually they have less opportunity given by the society. Whenever they got opportunity they have the same capability and skills as men have.

It is true that the total literacy rate among women is only 54 percent while male have 75 percent. There is more than twenty-percentage point gap in literacy. It is unfortunate for the society in general and for the women particular. Education has a very important role in migration it liberates women from the deliberated social bondage. As the literacy rates among women are low it is the factor to restrain them from migrating towards urban areas.

It is incisive that the total labour force among women is higher than the males but most of these women are engaged in primary activities. Their role in secondary and tertiary activities is very insignificant. Premi (1981) after analyzing data on industrial category on female migrants workers found nine tenth of rural to rural migrants are engaged in primary activities and their proportion declines with distance. Though the primary activities are considered as a low status job so women are considered as the mere appendage to men. While the reality is some thing beyond the observation. The data on employment has not considered the day-to-day household activities done by women as the gainful activities. The claim is that it does not create economic assets and women do not have any salary for their work. But if we convert their household activities to their labour in terms of money it may give astonishing results. But unfortunately, there has no such work done by the economists till yet. Lastly, women are considered as passive migrants without their role in decision-making. But a lot of studies show that in rural areas after male migration, they have a big role in decision-making. While the total work load increase for the women after their husband migration but they get opportunity in decision-making (Paris EPW June 2005). This not means that migrant women have no

authority in decision-making. If women are highly educated they can make decision by their own needs.

The changing scenario of migration can be explained in terms of intra – state inequality in the post independence period. In each state, a few large cities usually the state capitals emerged as the centres of industrial investment as these had an advantage of having an industrial base and a higher level of basic services. These centres received a large chunk of subsidized amenities provided through their state governments that attracted the elites, professionals and industrialists. It is also striking that many of the backward states have experienced rapid urban growth during the past three decades (Kundu 2003). This is primarily due to fast growing of small and medium towns and emergence of new towns.

3.10 CONCLUSION

The entire chapter discusses about internal urban migration with special reference to inter-state economic migration. Inter-state migration is the result of existing regional disparities and its dynamic characteristics, mostly after globalisation. The data on out migration shows that the backward states are increasing its out migrants and this increase has been stimulated basically after LPG. The chapter also discusses with the gender disparities in terms of economic migration. These disparities lie in Indian social structure in which, men are always decision maker and for the women the entire world is within the kitchen of the house.

But now, there have been some changes over time. The expansion of education in Indian society has started counting their economic role. The women are also moving towards cities for employment along with men. The short duration migration shows that it is the backward states that are attracting more migrants than the developed states. So, it is clear that in future the backward states would increase their economic capability to attract migrants.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTERNAL MIGRATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BIHAR MAHARASHTRA

CHAPTER – 4**INTERNAL MIGRATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BIHAR AND MAHARASHTRA**

Migration is the result of inter-regional disparities, which has been arisen in Indian society mostly after independence. This disparities widened during 60s due polerisation of heavy industries in some regions and concentration of green revolution in northwest states. Inequality in agriculture has gone up very sharply in nineties on the face of dismal performance of this sector in major part of the region. Similar increase in disparity can be noted in case of other infrastructure facilities and basic amenities like power consumption, transport system, health services etc. In some of the social dimension like access to education, water supply and sanitation facilities the regional disparity has however registered a decline but in other social dimensions. Incidence of poverty, population growth, infant mortality rate etc. , the disparity has gone up. And for migration as a general and inter – state migration as a particular this regional disparity should be consistence (Kundu A. 1997).

There is a marked regional disparity in level of development within the country. For instance per captia income ranges from 6328 Rs. in Bihar to 35705 Rs. in Delhi in 1999 –2000. Thus the ratio between the states with the lowest and the highest income is 1:5.6. Only fourteen states have per captia income (PCI) above 15000/annum. Similarly proportion of population below poverty lines ranges from 3.48 percent in Jammu & Kashmir to 47.15 percent in Orissa. The ratio between the lowest and the highest poverty is 1:13.5. Urbanisation is another indicator of development. Proportion of urban population to total population in large states varies from 43 percent in Tamilnadu to 10 percent in Bihar in 2001 and the ratio is 1:4. Female literacy is slightly more than 54.2 percent in 2001. This proportion ranges from 33.6 percent in Bihar to 87.9 percent in Kerala.

As the migration is compelled by regional disparities so this chapter includes two antipodal states in terms of socio-economic condition for the micro level study by taking

consideration of male migration These two states are Bihar and Maharashtra. The differences between these two states can be seen by given data-

Table 4.1 INDICATORS SHOWING REGIONAL VARIATION

Ser. no.	Different Variables	Bihar	Maharashtra	All India
1	Percentage of H.H in lower income group < 190 Rs.	39.53	28.67	22.19
2	Percentage Of hungry sub marginal farmers.	31.22	17.02	22.32
3	Members of H.H. getting meal/1000 population.	928	954	945
4	Doctors sanctioned in PHCs	2121	3441	29684
5	Percentage. of Children attending school.	50	78	63
6	Dropout rate (Primary)	45	18	33

Sources:

- (1) NSSO 'Sarvekshana', Vol. xxi No. 92) 73rd Issue (1997).
- (2) Kumar Prdumn and Joshi P.K (2000), ' Determinants of food intake and Nutritional status of farm house hold in rural India.' Mimeograph.
- (3) NSSO Report (1993-1994) 'Adequacy of food intake in India.'
- (4) Health Information of India (2004) GOI. , Central bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General of Health Service, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- (5) Sharriff A. (1996-97)
- (6) Sharriff A. (1996-97) NCAER

These socio-economic indicators give an incisive picture of regional disparities in both states and comparison with all India figure. In most of the cases Maharashtra gives a better picture than all India. Bihar is in worse situation among these regions. These push factors may be responsible for out migration from Bihar. Maharashtra on the other hand is in better situation and pull factors dominate over push factors, which give impetus for immigration.

4.1 BIHAR

4.1 (a) ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND RELATED PROBLEMS

In Bihar 90 percent of its population live in rural areas. The most of them are engaged in agriculture and its related activities. Percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers according to census 2001, are 29.17 and 48.18 percent respectively. It shows that 77.35 of its population is directly involve in agricultural activities. The higher percentage of agricultural labourers is synonymous with higher percentage of marginal farmers, and labours without any agricultural land. It means that most of the land is concentrated in few hands and historically; these landlords are belonging to the upper section of the society. This unequal distribution of land has caused inter-class and inter-caste tension, and it is still increasing. The dissatisfaction among land labourers and marginal farmers is growing day by day. The question is, what is the real cause of agricultural crisis in Bihar? Is it due to faulty plan implementation, which was started in India after independence? According to some scholars proper planning and its appropriate implementation can solve the agricultural crisis. But there are many faults in planning also. Each and every plan give impetus to increase agricultural productivity but the total production has not shown appropriate growth. This affected the agriculture in general and marginal farmers in particular.

In 1951, per captia land in Bihar was 0.61 acre. In 1956 when Bihar was separated from Bengal, a major part of land was given to Bengal and total per captia land average went down. It leads to increase in marginal farmers increased and in 1951; it was 40 percent while for all India average it was 34.4 percent. There was no care for irrigation in rural Bihar. There is a positive correlation between irrigation and fertilizer consumption. So, there was no higher fertilizer consumption due to lack of irrigation facilities. This resulted low productivity in the state. State Government has increased this deprivation by taking no care for the agriculture improvement. Thus due to stagnant agricultural productivity, farmers became poorer. Average size holding which was 1 hectare in 1980 came to 0.93 hectare in 1990s. Gross sown area which was 63.36 percent of total area in 1980 came down to 49.87 percent in 2000. It means that agriculture in the state is in

declining phase. People engaged in agricultural activities have only alternative to move from agricultural sector towards non-agricultural sectors.

According to Government report, only 8 percent of total population of Bihar possessed more than 50 percent of its cultivable land (Urmilesh 1991). The land reforms are only on the paper bypassing certain people from gaining benefits of state governments' redistributive policies. There were not even one fourth of the lands, which was re-distributed among the poor. The landlords are totally dependent upon a variety of labourers, such as manual labour, landless labour, and marginal farmers for their agricultural activities. The poor people used to sell their labour at a very cheap rate and these landlords historically exploited them, as the landless labourers had no other options left for earning their livelihood. But now the situation is changing and agricultural labours in many districts has forbidden from doing laboring or selling their labour at a very low wage, so a lot of cultivable lands have been remained uncultivated due to shortage of agricultural labourers. They have started migrating to far off places in search of employment with better incentives. According to Government Reports- upper caste has 0.3 percent land labour, middle caste has 34 percent of land labours, Scheduled caste have 40 percent land labours and scheduled tribes have 13.8 percent of total land labour (Urmilesh 1991). This shows the caste wise variation in land labour. However, the women constitute the major portion of the agricultural labourers. These all the labours are selling their labour either on daily wage or in form of tenancy. A share tenancy or sharecropping is the one verbal understanding between the tenant and landlord in which the tenants promise to give the landlord fraction (r) of the total output. The land tenure is closely related to that of the rural credit markets. In the informal credits market the interest rate is very high, which is quite often the main culprit of the tenants' indebtedness. In Bhaduri (1973), model of semi feudalism, it was the landlord who was also the moneylender.

The question arises who are the defaulters? It is widely believed that, it is small farmers who defaults most because they live on borderline and frequently too poor to repay. Sharp study what Lipton (1976) reports from other parts of the world that the

largest borrowers are the largest defaulters (Lipton M., 1976). These small farmers return all the debts to the landlords on a deliberately high rate of interest. Why do peasants return borrowed money to the moneylenders? The main reason is due to threat of violence (Kaushik Basu 2000). All these are collectively responsible for growth of dissatisfaction among the poor. This led to Socialist movement in Bihar under the leadership of Jai Prakash Narayan. Later on, this socialist movement turned into naxalism.

Many researches have been done on the low productivity of the agriculture in India. The research works expounded that agriculture could not in the version of economic development; serve as a major independent source of growth but only as a hand maiden to industry and these are due to three important reasons-

1. The growth of human demand for the food and raw materials originating in agriculture would be progressively limited.
2. Low income and price elasticity forcing export also blocked external sources of agricultural growth.
3. Agriculture was in any case a major part of the low productivity, low saving sector so that gains, investable surplus from raising its output severely restricted.

4.2 EDUCATION

A good deal of studies dealing with internal migration have shown that migrants are less educated than non-migrants with respect to the place of destination but are higher educational attainment than non-migrants when compared with the place of origin (Connel et.al. 1981). In Bihar, the total male literacy rate is only 60.32 percent and male graduates of the total male population are only 2.94 percent in 2001. The highest percentage of male literates is in Patna with (73.54) and it is the least in Purnia with (42.80). The situation of women in terms of literacy is worse in comparison with their male counterparts. Most of the migration among these females is due to social causes i.e. marriage, moved with household etc. This is basically due low literacy among them.

4.3 WORKERS

Total workers in the state were 33.83 percent of the total population in 2001. About 48 percent of the workers are agricultural labours because most of these labourers have either a very small piece of land or have no land. These marginal farmers have more chances for migration due to their perpetual problems and exploitation by the landlords.

4.4 URBANISATION

The level of urbanization is very low in the state. The total urbanisation in the state is 10.46 percent according to Census 2001. Highest urbanised city is Patna (41) percent. The low urbanization is due to lack of investment by the public and private entrepreneurs for the infrastructural and industrial development. The percentage of household amenities in urban areas is poor. The condition of drinking water facilities is good in the cities but in terms of household having electricity and household having toilets, the condition is pathetic.

4.5 MALE MIGRATION

4.5 (a) (R-U) MALE MIGRATION

The above discussion has been done only to show great melancholy among farmers and land labourers in rural areas. There is a wide disparity between rural and urban areas so people move from labour supply areas to labour demand areas. And migration will continue till the existence of regional disparity. Migration from rural to urban will take place until the equilibrium between urban – rural earnings is re established (Harris and Todaro 1969). Male migration has been increased during 1991 and 2001 in Bihar in all types of migration (wd., od. and os.). While the total in migration has gone down from 0.61 percent in 1991 to 0.22 percent in 2001. Male out migration has been increased from 2.72 percent in 1991 to 4.01 percent in 2001. Male migration shows a shift from traditional primary activities to non-primary activities.

The Table (4.1) on male migration 1991 shows higher (R-U) migration with POLR (wd.) in districts of Patna (9.45), Muzaffarpur (3.46), Rohtas (2.11) and lowest

was in Khagria (0.4), while in 2001 the districts are PaschimChampan (6.24), Madhubani (4.20), Sitamarhi (3.26) etc.

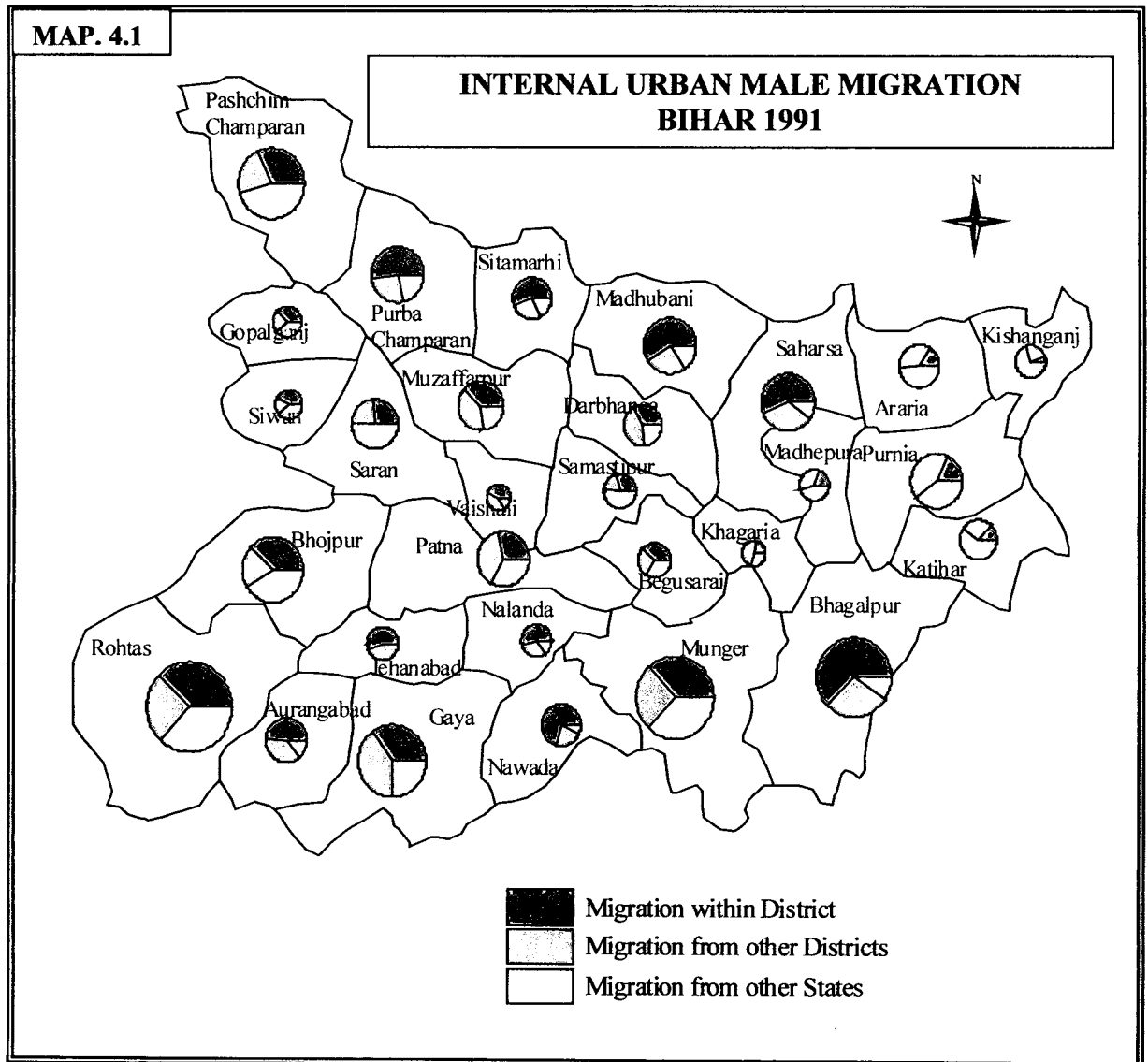
The contribution of Rohtas drastically came down in 2001 from 9.46 percent to 0.93 percent. While Paschim Champan where total in migration in 1991 was 1.85 percent shows a sharp increase to 6.24 percent. What is the reason behind that cannot be generally identified but this showed the human cognition about decision-making process. The decision-making is rational and based on the human choice. It may follow the behavioral matrix of pred.

The state can be divided in four regions for the study i.e. east Bihar, north Bihar, central Bihar and west Bihar. East Bihar is economically very poor. The districts in this region have low literacy rate, the unequal distribution of land, and lack of industries, which has a significant contribution in immigration. The only those districts that are the border districts of West Bengal have shown significant contribution in immigration. The western districts are also very poor and have fewer opportunities for the migrants; the urbanisation in the region is very low due to lack of industries and infrastructure. The adjoining districts of Uttar Pradesh as Bhojpur and saran have shown a significant urban migration from other states. The northern regions are in better condition and have able to attract migrants to some extent. The most developed region of the state is the central region, which has most of the urban migrants of the state. The district of Patna, Muzzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Khagria have attracted most of the urban male migration because of its being economic hub of the state. The general feature is that only Patna, Muzzaffarpur and Samastipur have attracted most of the migrants from other states. The districts have very less contribution in inter-state migration and most of the migration in these districts is either inter-district, or intradistrict.

4.5 (b) (U-U) MALE MIGRATION

In case of (U-U) migration in Bihar, within district migration is highest in Patna (14.69) in 1991. Other districts that show higher migrations are, Muzzaffarpur (3.54),

Bhagalpur (6.23) etc. In 2001 also, Patna shows highest migration. The other districts are Champaran, Aurangabad and Bhagalpur etc.



The total urban migration is highest in Patna. The other districts are Saran, Bhojpur that have shown higher urban male migrants from other states. This may be effect of being bordering districts of states. KishanGanj has higher I-migration due to coming of some Bangladeshi migrants.

Table 4.2 URBAN MALE MIGRATION IN BIHAR (1991)

State/Districts	Within State						From Other States		
	Within districts			In other districts of state			R-U	U-U	Urban migrants
	R-U	U-U	Urban migrants	R-U	U-U	Urban migrants			
State	44.42	40.84	100	55.57	57.26	100	100	100	100
Araria	0.74	0.16	1.06	1.23	1.40	2.33	3.14	3.44	3.29
Aurangabad	1.28	0.55	2.15	0.85	0.97	1.61	0.41	0.84	0.63
Begusarai	1.11	0.41	1.78	0.98	0.37	1.20	2.31	0.91	1.61
Bhagalpur	2.30	6.33	10.12	1.60	3.73	4.72	1.42	1.40	1.41
Bhojpur	1.92	1.20	3.66	1.08	1.16	1.99	5.82	2.24	4.03
Darbhanga	1.40	1.07	2.90	1.98	2.06	3.58	1.42	2.59	2.01
Gaya	1.06	0.68	2.04	1.49	1.13	2.32	0.95	2.03	1.49
Gopal Ganj	0.71	0.18	1.04	0.32	0.47	0.70	1.42	0.70	1.06
Jehanabad	0.29	0.10	0.46	0.21	0.17	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Katihar	1.00	0.86	2.18	2.98	2.29	4.67	11.54	8.84	10.19
Khagria	0.14	0.02	0.19	0.29	0.22	0.45	0.24	0.28	0.26
KishanGanj	0.21	0.18	0.46	1.23	1.15	2.11	7.57	4.42	6.00
Madhepura	0.49	0.14	0.74	0.90	0.53	1.27	1.72	1.68	1.70
Madhubani	0.58	0.99	1.84	0.27	0.63	0.80	0.30	0.63	0.47
Munger	1.28	0.56	2.16	1.12	0.58	1.51	2.96	1.40	2.18
Muzzaffarpur	3.46	3.54	8.21	4.81	4.83	8.54	4.38	5.68	5.03
Nalanda	1.89	0.93	3.31	0.89	1.15	1.81	0.47	1.54	1.01
Nawada	0.99	1.71	3.17	0.48	0.68	1.03	0.35	0.28	0.32
Paschim Champaran	1.85	0.53	2.79	0.86	1.31	1.92	5.74	2.17	3.96
Patna	9.45	14.67	28.29	21.27	23.15	39.37	24.91	39.55	32.23
Purba Champaran	0.86	0.29	1.35	0.44	0.36	0.71	0.95	0.14	0.55
Purnia	1.45	0.59	2.39	2.65	3.60	5.54	5.15	5.12	5.14
Rohtas	2.11	0.73	3.33	1.40	1.02	2.14	3.31	3.09	3.20
Saharsa	1.58	1.61	3.74	1.46	1.13	2.30	0.83	0.42	0.63
Samastipur	1.60	0.54	2.51	1.76	0.21	1.75	2.96	5.61	4.29
Saran	0.93	0.58	1.77	0.89	0.98	1.66	3.67	3.30	3.49
Sitamarhi	1.31	0.21	1.78	0.48	0.52	0.89	0.65	0.49	0.57
Siwan	1.33	1.09	2.84	0.66	0.72	1.22	4.20	1.12	2.66
Vaishali	1.11	0.38	1.75	0.99	0.74	1.53	1.24	0.07	0.66

Source: Census of India, Bihar D-2 Table (1991).

Table 4.3 URBAN MALE MIGRATION IN BIHAR (2001)

State/Districts	Within State						From Other States		
	Within districts			In other districts of state			R-U	U-U	Urban migrants
	R-U	U-U	Urban migrants	R-U	U-U	Urban migrants			
State	44.42	40.84	100	55.57	57.26	100	100	100	100
Araria	0.74	0.16	1.06	1.23	1.40	2.33	3.14	3.44	3.29
Aurangabad	1.28	0.55	2.15	0.85	0.97	1.61	0.41	0.84	0.63
Begusarai	1.11	0.41	1.78	0.98	0.37	1.20	2.31	0.91	1.61
Bhagalpur	2.30	6.33	10.12	1.60	3.73	4.72	1.42	1.40	1.41
Bhojpur	1.92	1.20	3.66	1.08	1.16	1.99	5.82	2.24	4.03
Darbhanga	1.40	1.07	2.90	1.98	2.06	3.58	1.42	2.59	2.01
Gaya	1.06	0.68	2.04	1.49	1.13	2.32	0.95	2.03	1.49
Gopal Ganj	0.71	0.18	1.04	0.32	0.47	0.70	1.42	0.70	1.06
Jehanabad	0.29	0.10	0.46	0.21	0.17	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Katihar	1.00	0.86	2.18	2.98	2.29	4.67	11.54	8.84	10.19
Khagria	0.14	0.02	0.19	0.29	0.22	0.45	0.24	0.28	0.26
KishanGanj	0.21	0.18	0.46	1.23	1.15	2.11	7.57	4.42	6.00
Madhepura	0.49	0.14	0.74	0.90	0.53	1.27	1.72	1.68	1.70
Madhubani	0.58	0.99	1.84	0.27	0.63	0.80	0.30	0.63	0.47
Munger	1.28	0.56	2.16	1.12	0.58	1.51	2.96	1.40	2.18
Muzzaffarpur	3.46	3.54	8.21	4.81	4.83	8.54	4.38	5.68	5.03
Nalanda	1.89	0.93	3.31	0.89	1.15	1.81	0.47	1.54	1.01
Nawada	0.99	1.71	3.17	0.48	0.68	1.03	0.35	0.28	0.32
Paschim Champaran	1.85	0.53	2.79	0.86	1.31	1.92	5.74	2.17	3.96
Patna	9.45	14.67	28.29	21.27	23.15	39.37	24.91	39.55	32.23
Purba Champaran	0.86	0.29	1.35	0.44	0.36	0.71	0.95	0.14	0.55
Purnia	1.45	0.59	2.39	2.65	3.60	5.54	5.15	5.12	5.14
Rohtas	2.11	0.73	3.33	1.40	1.02	2.14	3.31	3.09	3.20
Saharsa	1.58	1.61	3.74	1.46	1.13	2.30	0.83	0.42	0.63
Samastipur	1.60	0.54	2.51	1.76	0.21	1.75	2.96	5.61	4.29
Saran	0.93	0.58	1.77	0.89	0.98	1.66	3.67	3.30	3.49
Sitamarhi	1.31	0.21	1.78	0.48	0.52	0.89	0.65	0.49	0.57
Siwan	1.33	1.09	2.84	0.66	0.72	1.22	4.20	1.12	2.66
Vaishali	1.11	0.38	1.75	0.99	0.74	1.53	1.24	0.07	0.66

Source: Derived from census of India, Bihar 2001 Table-D-2

which was 6.36 percent in 1991, increased to 7.67 percent in 2001. In case of inter-state out-migration, it was 1.59 percent in 1991, which came down to 1.38 percent in 2001. So, the pull factors are going to dominate over push factors in the state. While some districts are as poor as in Bihar because of lack of spreading affect, some are the most developed districts of the country are situated in the state. So, there is need to a balance growth by taking consideration to the poor districts. And this will only possible by linking these poor districts of the state to the developed districts, by making them complementary to each other. So, there is need to plan intervention for the balance and equal growth. The growth poles in Maharashtra are Greater Bombay, Pune etc. Greater Bombay is the Mega city of the world.

4.7 ECONOMY

4.7 (a) AGRICULTURE

The agriculture in Maharashtra is not good condition. Because, agriculture of the region is dependent on Monsoon and the location of the state is such that there is unequal distribution of rainfall during monsoon season. Vidarbha region is situated in the semiarid climate where the rainfall is less than 50cm.while the coastal region gets more than 250cm. of rainfall. This unequal distribution of rainfall is the reason for the overall backwardness of the agriculture in the state. The average size of the holding in the state came down from 3.11 hectare in 1980s to 2.21 hectare in 1990s. The total gross sown area was 64.50 percent in 1980 which increased to 69 percent in 2000. Gross irrigated area which was 12.18 percent in 1980 became 14.63 percent in 2000.

The condition of the farmers in the state is very pathetic. They are in great depression due to being in great debt and continuous decrease of their profit from agriculture. The credit given to them by the local banks at high interest rates, forced them to shift from agriculture to other services. The condition of the farmers in Vidarbha is so hectic that they commit suicide due to perpetual grief. This is a big problem for the state to encourage these farmers for doing their occupation. And there is need to take care of farmers for the overall development of the economy.

4.7 (b) WORKERS

According to Census 2001, the percentage of workers is 43.41 percent while cultivators are 28.56 percent and agricultural labours are 26.85 percent. So, The total populations engaged in agricultural activities are 55.41 percent. The low percentage cultivators and agricultural labours represents that the role of agriculture in the state economy is not satisfactory.

4.8 EDUCATION

The total male literacy in the state in 2001 is 86.27 percent. The highest literacy is in Greater Bombay. The other districts that shows higher percentage of literacy are Sindhudurga, Nagpur etc. The least male literacy is in the district of Dhule (76.30). The least percentage of male literacy virtually the same as national literacy rate of male. So, the over all picture of the state in literacy is better. The total male graduates are 3.30 percent in the state. While the male graduate s in Greater Bombay are 23.50 percent and Thane 12.23 percent. Most of the districts have less than 2 percent of male graduates of their total male population. So, there is wide variation in terms of male graduates in the state.

4.9 URBANISATION

Maharashtra is the second most urbanised state of country after Tamilnadu among the larger states. The percentage of urban population in the state is 42.43 percent. The highest urbanisation is in Greater Bombay (100) percent. And least in Gadchiroli (6.93) percent, so there is a wide disparity among districts of Maharashtra in terms of urbanisation between least and most urbanised districts. As the number of metropolitan cities are increasing the percentage of urban population has also increased during the same time. This shows the contribution of migration from rural and small and medium towns towards the metro cities.

In 1901 Kolkatta was only one metropolitan city. In 1911 Greater Bombay crossed 1 million. Till 1941 there were only these two metropolitan cities. In 1971 Greater Bombay became a megalopolis. The increasing urban population has a great stress on house hold amenities in all the metro cities and urban agglomeration. The local

near to greater Bombay; its closeness to this district may be one of the most important factors for its higher urban growth.

Northern region is also not very developed region. The districts Dhule, Jalgaon, Amravati have a less role in immigration except in Nagpur where some industries have attracted migrants.

The central region of the state has the least developed districts. So, There is no chance of immigration. Most of the population in the region leave in rural areas and are involve in their traditional occupation. The districts have least literacy in the state and outmigration from these districts is general phenomena.

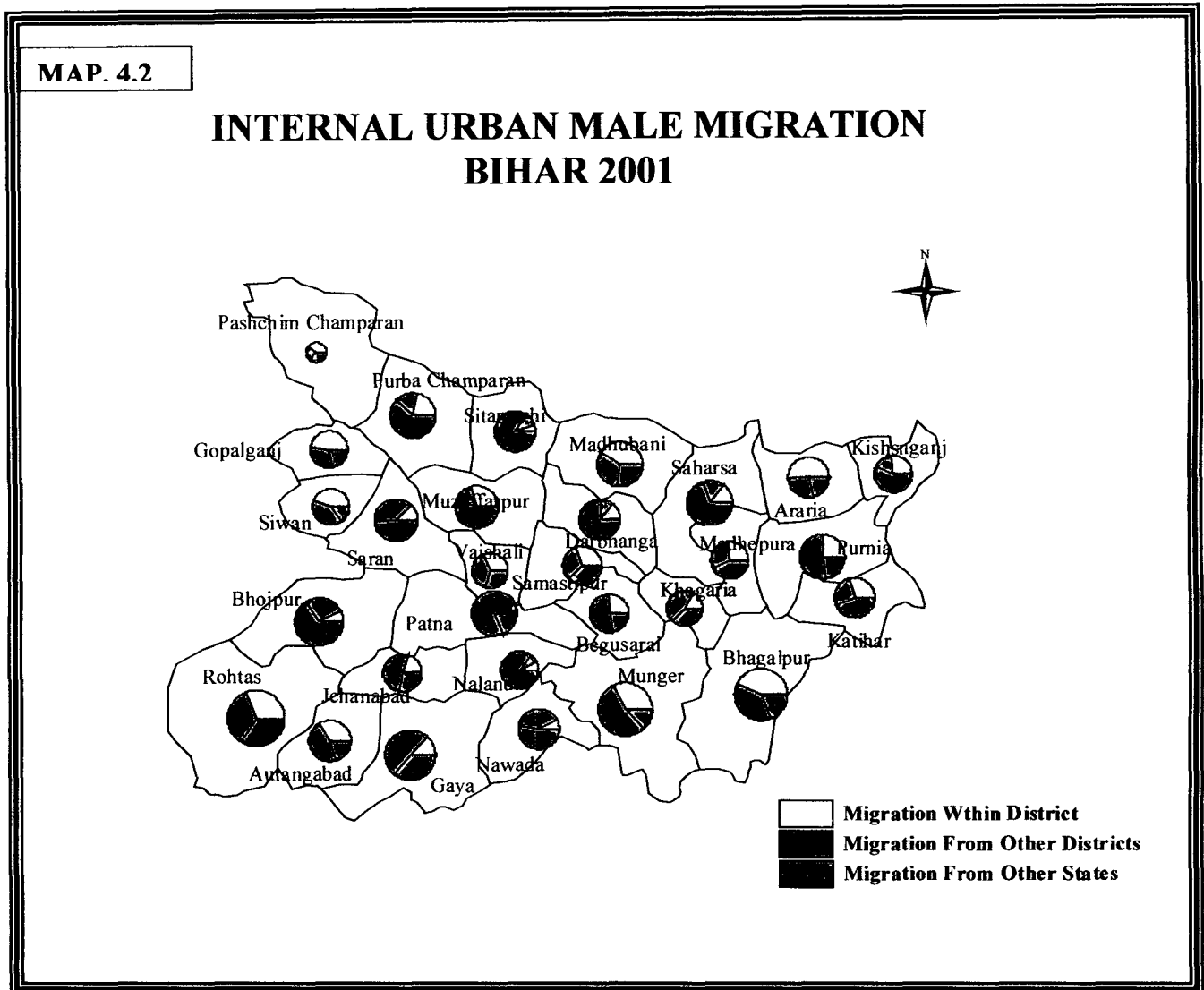
4.10 (a) (R-U) MALE MIGRATION

In 2001, Pune (3.94) have the highest male migration (wd.). Nashik (3.84) and Jalgaon (2.34) are the other important districts. The state the overall (R-U) male migration during the year (1991-2001) shows no change but it varies with the districts. The highest (R-U) male migration within district was in Jalgaon (3.2) in 1991. Other districts which had higher (R-U) male migration were Pune (2.62), Kolhapur (2.26) etc. Greater Bombay has least (R-U) male migration in both the Census year.

In case of (R-U) migration from other districts there has no great change during the year 1991-2001. The highest migration is in Greater Bombay in both the year although the contribution of Greater Bombay has come down in 2001, from 30.67 percent to 24.55 percent. The higher in-migration in Greater Bombay from other district of the state is the result of existing regional disparities. The other districts, which are important for (R-U) migration in both the Censuses are, Thane, Pune and Nagpur etc.

(R-U) migration from other states show that most of the migrants are concentrated in Greater Bombay. While the concentration migrants in Greater Bombay has been decreased over the time but it has more than 58 percent of total (R-U) migration of the state. In 2001, Thane is an emerging district for the migrants who are coming from

Urban-to-Urban migration is mostly due to graduation of small and medium towns.



4.6 MAHARASHTRA

Unlike Bihar, Maharashtra is a developed state, although within the state there is wide regional variation yet overall the state is among the list of developed states. It shows higher percentage of in migration. Actually these migrants are not equally distributed. They are concentrated in few regions where the infrastructure is in better condition and there are wide opportunities for migrants. The total male in-migration in Maharashtra,

the other states. The total male migration in Thane was 14.32 percent in 1991, which increased to 23.14 percent in 2001. The other districts, which consists these inter-state migrants, are Pune, Nagpur and Kolhapur in both the Censuses.

4.10 (b) (U-U) MALE MIGRATION

The overall urban- urban migration for the state has shown a little increase for migration within district. (U-U) migration in all the districts in Maharashtra. Only few districts as Jalgaon, Pune, Nashik have some countable value of migration in both the Census years. This is because of existing some highly developed cities in the states, which are responsible for attracting migrants from the distant places due to its comparative advantage than the other small and medium towns.

Migration from other districts have shown that the decrease in percentage during both the Censuses. The Greater Bombay has great contribution in attracting migrants from small and medium towns. While the role of Greater Bombay has been declined and some districts as Pune, Thane have shown increase in urban migration. It means that the Greater Bombay is bias in terms of in-migration from other states. Most of the state urban to urban migration from the other states has in Greater Bombay. The other important inter-state in-migration districts are Thane, Pune, and Nagpur etc. Medium and small towns in these districts have some better condition; may be cheap land rate, low congestion, low pollution etc., which are responsible for attract migrants from the other smaller towns.

and the central government faced great problems dealing with these civic amenities. So, many researches work confessing towards urban governance. Its main objective is how to deal with urban problems. There is not possible to restrain migrants who are coming towards cities but it is possible to improve urban facilities and cure urban diseases with proper planning and management.

4.10 MALE MIGRATION

We can divide entire Maharashtra in to four regions for simplicity, and interpretation i.e. east, west, north and central. The east region has less male migration. The districts like Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara, and Nanded etc. have fewer opportunities for the male migrants. Most of the migrations in these districts have intradistrict migration. Only Kolhapur has a significant contribution in terms of migration from other states. The unique character of this region is that, it has backward economy that resulted in lack of facilities, which are responsible for the migration. Most of the people in this region are dependent on traditional farming and they have no surplus production that can create a city like Greater Bombay.

The western region of the state has not only the most developed districts of the state but have some districts which are counted among the most developed districts of the country. But it has relatively some poor districts as Sidhudurga, Raigarh and Ratnagiri. The district like Greater Bombay is the economic heart of the country. It has virtually 100 percent urbanisation in 2001. According to Census 2001, it consists 52 percent of urban migrants of the states, which came from other states of the country. Most of the migrants in the districts have the rural back ground. About more than 58 percent of the migrants, who came here from other states, have rural back ground in 2001. The rural population which are concentrating in the city like Mumbai are mostly involved in the informal sector of the economy. The contribution of (U-U) migration from the other states in the district is more than 45 percent. This urban to urban migration is basically due to incapability of the small and medium towns in terms of generating employment for the migrants. Thane is the new emerging district, which have attracted migrants towards it. The location of Thane has a great contribution in its economic development. Thane is

Table. 4.4 URBAN MALE MIGRATION IN MAHARASHTRA (1991)

State Districts	Within State						From Other States		
	Within the districts			In other districts of the States			R-U	U-U	Urban Migrants
	R-U	U-U	Urban Migrants	R-U	U-U	Urban Migrants			
State	40.75	28.14	100	59.25	71.86	100	100	100	100
Ahmad Nagar	1.62	1.1	3.94	0.66	1.38	1.56	0.17	0.48	0.33
Akola	1.84	1.34	4.61	0.87	2.17	2.32	0.3	0.59	0.45
Amravati	1.68	0.86	3.68	0.62	1.35	1.50	0.26	0.53	0.40
Aurangabad	1.43	0.46	2.74	2.22	2.45	3.56	0.16	0.6	0.38
Bhandara	0.76	0.34	1.59	0.15	0.53	0.52	0.37	0.62	0.50
Bid	1.28	0.52	2.61	0.43	0.72	0.88	0.05	0.15	0.10
Buldana	1.6	0.96	3.71	0.47	1.23	1.30	0.12	0.31	0.22
Chandrapur	0.49	0.27	1.10	0.4	0.75	0.88	0.43	0.39	0.41
Dhule	1.68	1.00	3.88	0.76	1.43	1.67	0.4	0.78	0.59
Sadchiroli	0.24	0.08	0.46	0.27	0.36	0.48	0.07	0.05	0.06
G. Bombay	0	0	0	30.67	15	34.83	68.75	58.42	63.59
Jalgaon	3.2	3.07	9.091	0.81	2.3	2.37	0.53	1.51	1.02
Jalna	0.49	0.15	0.928	0.36	0.74	0.84	0.09	0.16	0.13
Kolhapur	2.26	1.71	5.75	1.09	2.25	2.55	2.28	2.18	2.23
Natur	1.58	0.39	2.85	0.47	0.97	1.10	0.27	0.35	0.31
Nagpur	1.06	0.68	2.52	1.58	2.46	3.08	2.48	4.15	3.32
Nanded	1.8	1.01	4.07	0.67	1.04	1.30	0.33	0.61	0.47
Nashik	2.8	2.58	7.80	1.62	3.95	4.25	0.85	2.09	1.47
Osmanabad	0.74	0.38	1.62	0.28	0.74	0.78	0.09	0.19	0.14
Parbhani	2.01	1.25	4.72	0.67	1.38	1.56	0.12	0.34	0.23
Pune	2.62	2.38	7.25	4.34	6.69	8.41	3.45	6.92	5.19
Raigarh	0.84	0.83	2.42	0.65	1.88	1.93	0.88	1.09	0.99
Ratnagiri	0.46	0.29	1.08	0.16	0.62	0.59	0.23	0.25	0.24
Sangali	1.59	0.91	3.625	0.94	1.59	1.93	1.05	1.14	1.10
Satara	1.33	0.66	2.88	0.59	1.6	1.67	0.3	0.44	0.37
Sindhudurga	0.18	0.18	0.52	0.05	0.32	0.28	0.06	0.17	0.12
Solapur	1.91	1.46	4.88	0.75	1.62	1.81	1.25	1.47	1.36
Thane	0.88	2.01	4.1905	5.73	12.36	13.80	14.32	13.34	13.83
Wardha	0.98	0.53	2.18	0.5	1.03	1.17	0.13	0.43	0.28
Yavatmal	1.41	0.74	3.11	0.49	0.93	1.08	0.21	0.24	0.23

Source: Derived From Census of India, Maharashtra 1991 Table D-2

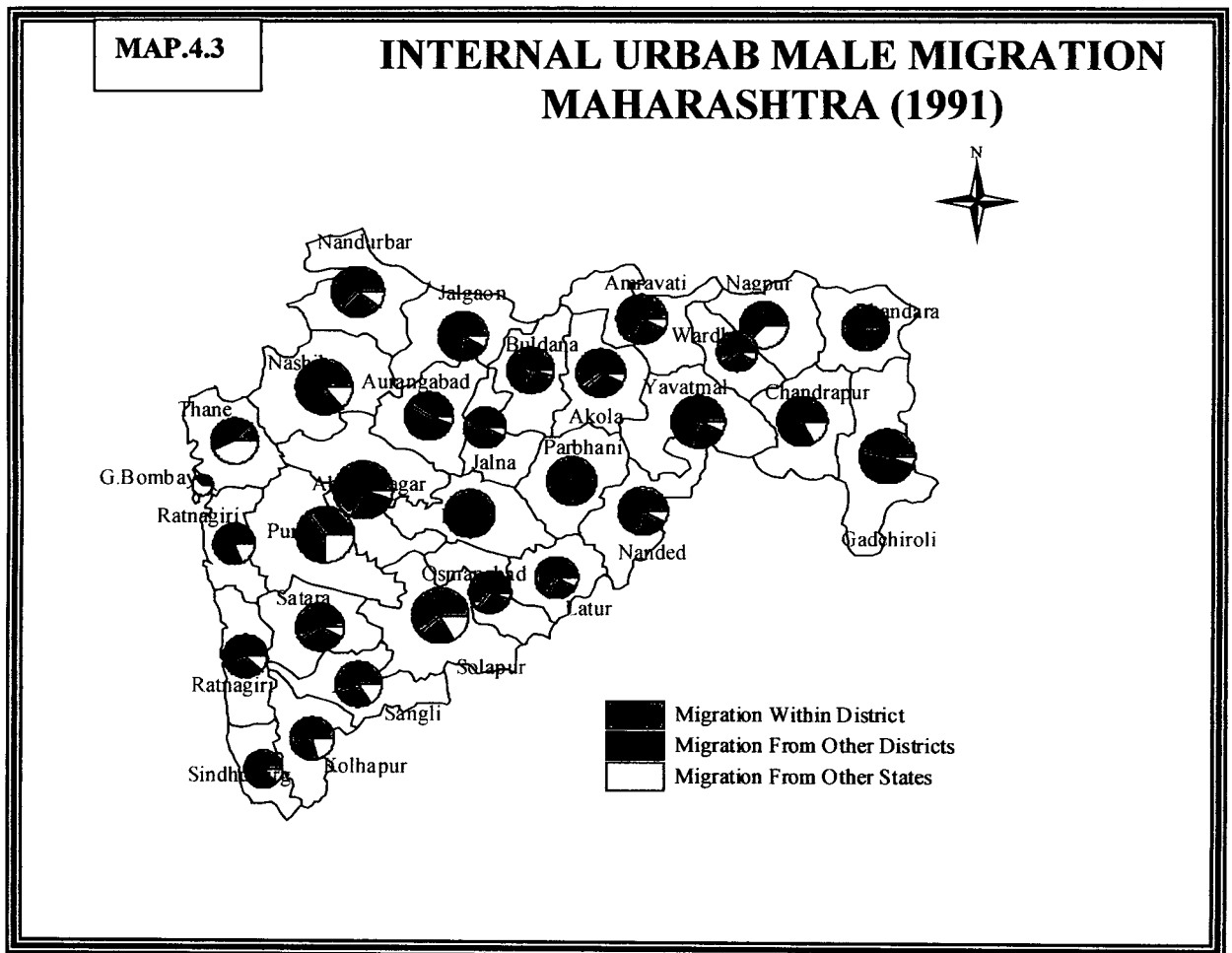


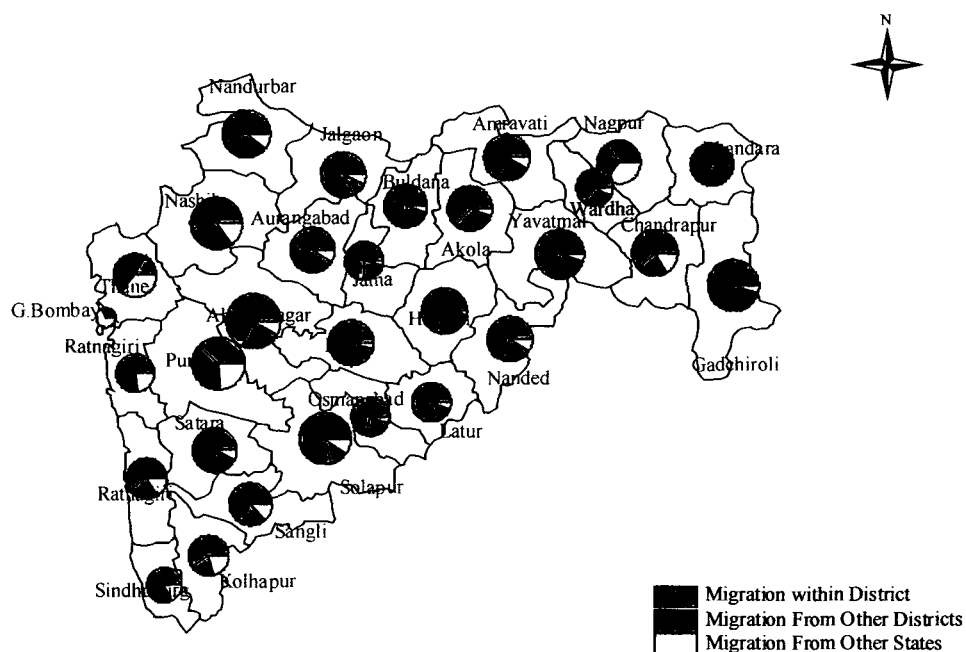
Table.4.5 URBAN MALE MIGRATION IN MAHARSHTRA (2001)

State/Districts	Migration within state						Migration from other States		
	Within Districts			Outside Districts			R-U	U-U	Urban migrants
	R-U	U-U	Urban migrants	R-U	U-U	Urban migrants			
State	40.47	30.14	100	59.53	69.86	100	100	100	100
Ahmad Nagar	1.81	0.79	3.692	0.65	1.02	1.29	0.28	0.66	0.47
Akola	1.12	0.74	2.6412	0.64	1.05	1.31	0.12	0.36	0.24
Amravati	1.72	0.76	3.5216	0.59	0.99	1.22	0.26	0.53	0.40
Aurangabad	2.1	0.55	3.763	2.21	2.3	3.49	0.31	1.05	0.68
Bhandara	0.56	0.21	1.0934	0.21	0.44	0.50	0.17	0.43	0.30
Bid	0.76	0.36	1.5904	0.24	0.33	0.44	0.03	0.12	0.08
Buldana	1.05	0.53	2.2436	0.29	0.55	0.65	0.06	0.22	0.14
Chandrapur	1.62	0.96	3.6636	0.84	0.95	1.38	0.92	1.03	0.98
Dhule	1.09	0.51	2.272	0.77	1.02	1.38	0.24	0.65	0.45
Gadchiroli	0.16	0.04	0.284	0.16	0.17	0.26	0.02	0.04	0.03
G.Bombay	0	0	0	24.55	8.25	25.35	58.86	45.31	52.09
Jalgaon	2.34	2.02	6.1912	0.34	0.75	0.84	0.23	0.74	0.49
Jalna	0.47	0.42	1.2638	0.18	0.3	0.37	0.02	0.07	0.05
kolhapur	2.03	1.17	4.544	0.91	0.99	1.47	1.65	1.49	1.57
Latur	1.3	0.48	2.5276	0.33	0.34	0.52	0.15	0.21	0.18
Nagpur	2.03	1.21	4.6008	2.55	2.57	3.96	3.87	5.2	4.54
Nanded	1.32	0.49	2.5702	0.41	0.44	0.66	0.19	0.44	0.32
Nashik	3.84	1.76	7.952	2.83	3.31	4.75	1.68	2.66	2.17
Osmanabad	0.45	0.25	0.994	0.16	0.28	0.34	0.04	0.08	0.06
Parbhani	1.13	0.65	2.5276	0.5	0.65	0.89	0.04	0.18	0.11
Pune	3.94	5.33	13.1634	8.43	8.52	13.10	5.89	10.64	8.27
Raigarh	0.99	0.83	2.5844	0.73	1.37	1.62	1.09	1.42	1.26
Ratnagiri	0.41	0.27	0.9656	0.14	0.37	0.39	0.26	0.28	0.27
Sangali	1.39	0.79	3.0956	0.42	0.66	0.83	0.55	0.66	0.61
Satara	1.21	0.87	2.9536	0.28	0.6	0.68	0.19	0.32	0.26
Sidhudurga	0.13	0.11	0.3408	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.12
Solapur	1.62	1.26	4.0896	0.29	0.46	0.58	0.39	0.69	0.54
Thane	1.93	5.9	11.1186	9.08	29.93	30.15	22.14	23.9	23.02
Wardha	0.7	0.35	1.491	0.34	0.52	0.66	0.11	0.24	0.18
Yavatmal	1.26	0.55	2.5702	0.39	0.61	0.77	0.16	0.24	0.20

Source: Derived From Census of India, Maharashtra 2001 Table D-2

MAP.4.4

INTERNAL URBAN MALE MIGRATION MAHARASHTRA 2001



4.11 MIGRANTS SHIFTING TOWARDS INFORMAL SECTORS

The questions emerge in one's mind that if agriculture has no strength to absorb migrants what are the sectors, which create opportunities for the migrants. Actually these sectors are situated in urban areas, which cannot be primary sector. NSSO provides data on employment in organized sectors, which are

Table. 4.6 SHARE OF ORGANISED SECTORS IN EMPLOYMENT

Organised Sectors	1993-1994	1999-2000
Agriculture	0.61	0.58
Trade	1.62	1.31
Financial Services	43.46	32.67

Source: NSS 55th Round, Employment and Unemployment in India (199-2000).

The Organised sectors usually refer to employment in public sector and in private sector establishment employing ten or more persons. The table shows that it is the service sectors, which creates more jobs. The share of agriculture has gone down. If we compare the growth rate of employment in all the sectors the public sector is on declining phase. The data given by planning commission shows that-

Table. 4.7

Changing Employment scenario in different economic sectors

Sectors	1983-1994	1994-2000
Total	2.04	0.98
Organised	1.20	0.53
Public Sector	1.52	-0.03
Private Sector	0.45	1.87

Source: Planning Commission (2001), Report of the Task force on Employment Opportunities p.225.

The above Table shows that total employment in Organised sectors has gone down. The public sector shows a negative growth rate (-0.03) percent during 1994 – 2000. Only the private sector has been flourished. But the fact is that private sector is not labour intensive and unable to provide jobs for all especially for unskilled labour force. So, the public sector is going to be very pathetic for the migrants. Because of the poor performance of public sector enterprises the government is tending towards divestment of all the loosing public sector enterprises. The total employment growth rate has gone down. This is the all India situation and Maharashtra and Bihar are not exception. This is the service sector that attracts migrants towards urban areas from the relatively depressed regions. The urban areas have a diversified economy due to agglomeration of economies, which creates a comparative advantage over the relatively depressed area that provide impetus for migration.

The data show that it is not organised sector where the most of the people are getting jobs. Where are migrants getting involve coming from rural and small and medium towns? Most of the study (Kumar Sanjay, Sharma N.K. 2003,samal et.al.) demonstrates that most of the people of urban areas are moving towards informal sectors.

Before discussion it is inevitable to know that which sectors are informal sectors. The information available from the official system in India, which consider informal sectors as a residual category viz. comprising units that are not registered or covered under certain act or are not required to report to public authorities as per capita administrative stipulation. System of National Account (1993) defines informal sectors to comprise all household units that produce for market. This comprises (a) Informal own account enterprise enterprises (b) Enterprises of informal employees that do not constitute a separate legal entity outside the household. Kundu and Lalitha N. shows that a large part of informal sector has a low level of productivity, employing very little capital assets. Surprisingly, the growth in these units are not corresponding for its improvement. This is because of many of the person engaged in informal sector is only due to their survival and not for profitability. While a small part of the, however, is linked to the formal sector and responds to market stimuli.

From various studies, it is incisive that there is a link between (R-U) migration and urban informal sector. The strong link between UIS and urban wards migration. Harris (1982), and Samal (1992) find that due to meagre employment in industrial sector, larger inflows of migrant labours are found to residually absorb in class I towns. Kundu (1994) observed that the UIS takes care of displaced agricultural labours as the decline in share of agricultural workforce. Thus the informal sectors in urban areas are absorbing most of the migrants coming from other places. Sharma R. N. (2000) has mentioned that the growing role of the urban informal sectors can be understood from the fact that about two third of its working population is engaged unorganized sector today-be it domestic works units, unregistered production units or activities related to self employment, services and wage employment. The local politics have also prepared its own logic for the land use in Mumbai and any other cities of Country. In Mumbai Shiv Sena has played a political role by a strategy '*Zunka- bhanker*' for hawking space in the city. They played 'Sons of the soil' card to mobilize the local populations as its support base. It has openly advocated a policy of restricting jobs and other economic opportunities in Maharashtra to the 'Local' population.

While the condition of the labourers engaged in these sectors is not good due to highly unsecured and low wages but one can not deny that it is only the informal sector which is the most labour intensive and mostly situated in Class I and II towns and responsible for higher urban ward migration. So, There is need to link formal and informal sectors for the proper development of the migrants itself and overall development of the city.

4.12 INEQUALITY IN URBANISATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BIHAR AND MAHARASHTRA

This is due to informal sectors in Census class towns that are one of the factors for highly urban growth. These sectors attract migrants from rural and small and medium towns. But all the towns are also not attracting migrants. It is only few, which have a better comparative advantage over the small and medium towns. The class I cities are responsible for attracting most of the migrants by giving them means for their survival ship. To see the unequal distribution of population in Census class towns in the states of Bihar and Maharashtra before Globalisation and after Globalisation has been presented by the Lorenz curves.

Table 4.8 Temporal change in Gini's Coefficient for Census class towns**(a) BIHAR 1991**

Class Wise Town	Percent Town	Percent Urban	Cumulative (Per. Town)	Cumulative (Per. Population)	$X_i.Y_{i+1}$	$X_{i+1}.Y_i$
Class I	9.09	46.11	9.09	46.11	602.54	1117.85
ClassII	15.15	20.17	24.24	66.28	2214.65	4519.06
ClassIII	43.94	25.07	68.18	91.35	6778.20	8720.19
ClassIV	27.27	8.06	95.45	99.41	9538.52	9866.04
ClassV	3.79	0.51	99.24	99.93	9924.24	9992.74
ClassVI	0.76	0.07	100.00	100.00	29058.16	34215.88
Total	100.00	100.00				

(b) BIHAR 2001

G = 0.5158

Class Wise Town	Percent Town	Percent Urban	Cumulative (Per. Town)	Cumulative (Per. Population)	$X_i.Y_{i+1}$	$X_{i+1}.Y_i$
Class I	14.62	55.64	14.62	55.64	1034.36	1583.67
ClassII	13.85	15.13	28.46	70.77	2729.23	5716.22
ClassIII	52.31	25.12	80.77	95.89	8036.57	9146.61
ClassIV	14.62	3.61	95.38	99.50	9538.46	9950.04
ClassV	4.62	0.50	100.00	100.00	10000.00	10000.00
Class VI	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	31338.63	36396.55
Total	100.00	100.00				

(c) MAHARASHTRA 1991

G = 0.5058

Class Wise Town	Percent Town	Percent Urban	Cummulative(Per. Town)	Cummulative(Per. Population)	$X_i.Y_{i+1}$	$X_{i+1}.Y_i$
Class I	9.31	77.82	9.31	77.82	784.94	1475.99
ClassII	9.66	6.48	18.97	84.31	1796.62	4593.34
ClassIII	35.52	10.42	54.48	94.73	5386.32	7872.45
ClassIV	28.62	4.13	83.10	98.86	8301.26	9579.47
ClassV	13.79	1.03	96.90	99.89	9689.66	9989.06
ClassVI	3.10	0.11	100.00	100.00	25958.79	33510.31
Total	100.00	100.00				

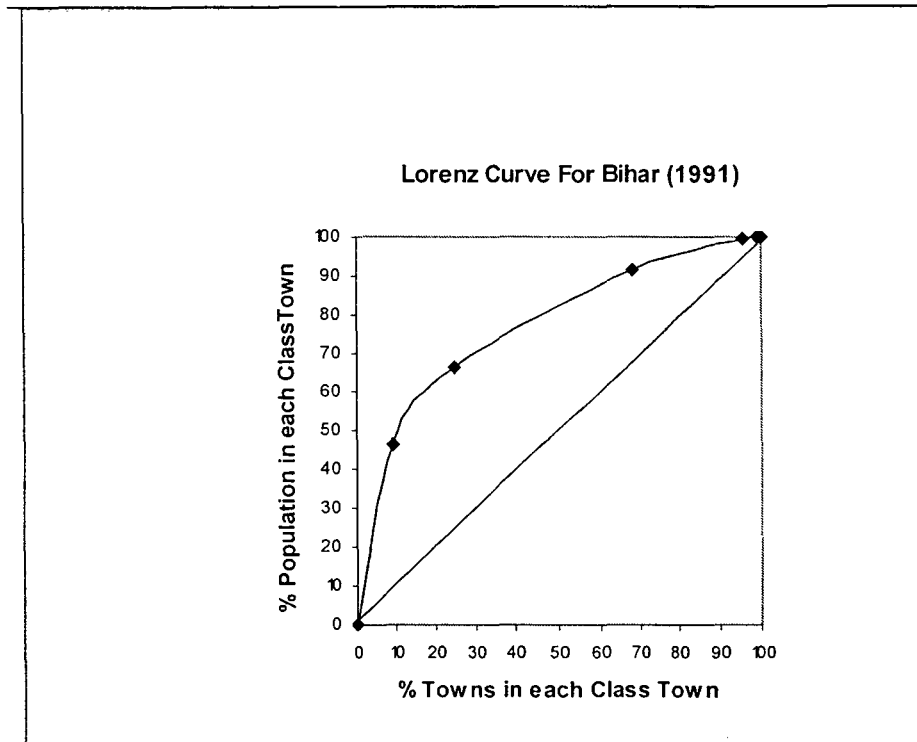
(d) MAHARASHTRA 2001

G = 0.7552

Class Wise Town	Percent Town	Percent Urban	Cummulative (Per. Town)	Cummulative (Per. Population)	$X_i.Y_{i+1}$	$X_{i+1}.Y_i$
Class I	9.32	77.73	9.32	77.73	795.10	1521.74
ClassII	10.26	7.58	19.58	85.31	1868.80	4354.71
ClassIII	31.47	10.15	51.04	95.46	5055.58	7120.32
ClassIV	23.54	3.58	74.59	99.04	7453.49	8541.66
ClassV	11.66	0.89	86.24	99.93	8624.31	9992.48
ClassVI	13.75	0.07	100.00	100.00	23797.28	31530.91
Total	100.00	100.00				

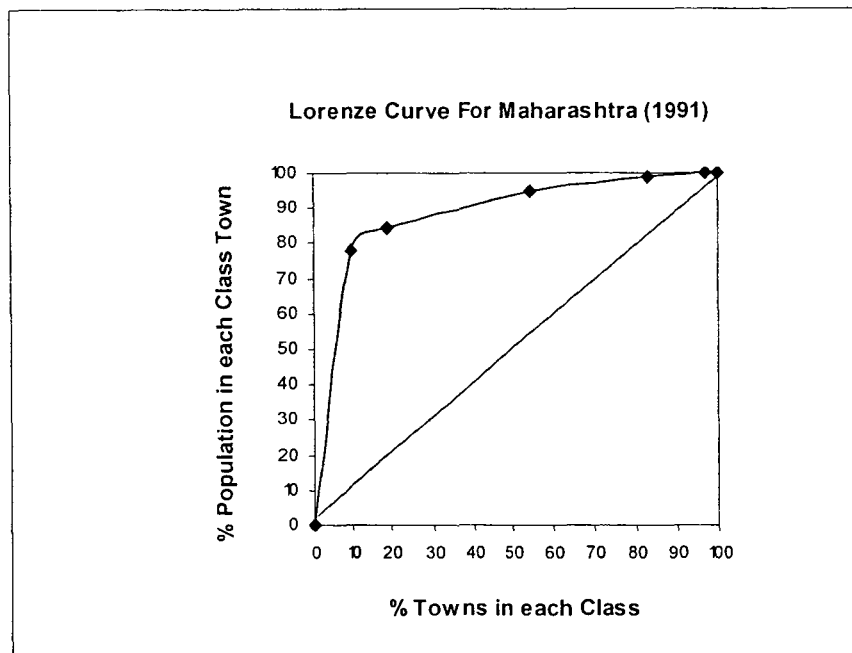
G = 0.7734

Fig. 4.1



The Lorenz curve for Bihar (1991) represents that the number of class I towns are less in Bihar but the total population living in Class I towns are more than 45 percent. Class II towns also consists more than 20 percent of urban population. So, both the towns comprise more than 65 percent of the total urban population. While the number of class III towns is highest in the state but the total population living in these towns are 25 percent. This shows that most of the population in the state is in large towns. This cannot be said highly unequal distribution. Here the roles of medium Towns are also important in the state economy by creating job opportunities for the migrants. The Gini's coefficient for 1991 shows the value 0.5157 which is the ratio covered by the curve and the total area. And this value cannot be say as low value so, there is inequality in distribution of population in Census towns but the inequality is not so high. This can also be explained by seeing this curve, which is not far away from the line of equal distribution and situated in the midway between line of equal distribution and the X and Y-axis.

Fig. 4.2

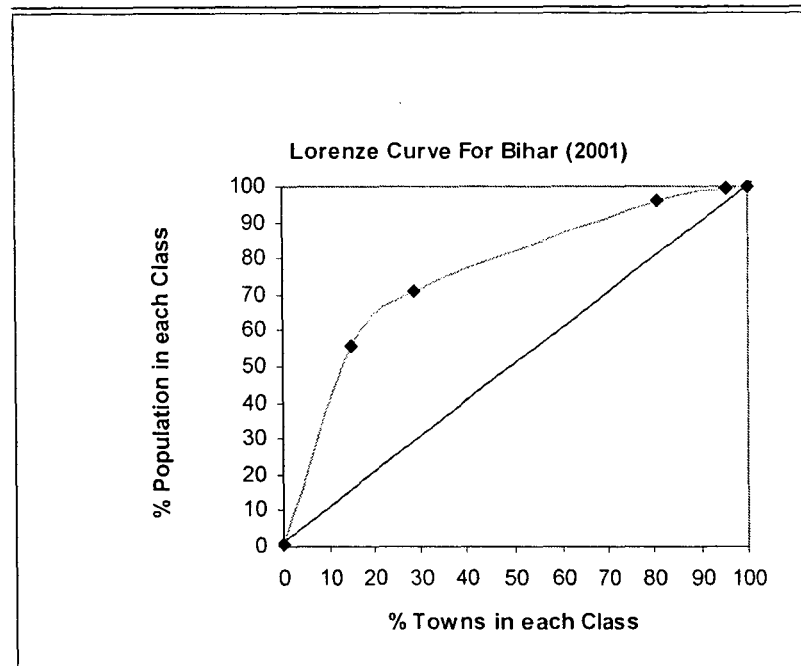


Lorenz curve for Maharashtra 1991 shows that the most of the population is concentrated in the class I towns. Nearly 78 percent population in Maharashtra live in class I towns. While the maximum percentage of towns are as the class III towns which consist only 10 percent of the population. Class II towns has only more than 6 percent population. This high level of inequality in distribution of urban population interpret that class I towns has the maximum capacity for giving shelter and employment to the people. The other towns are not able to provide the facilities, which are needed, for the people coming towards the cities. The Gini's coefficient also shows that high value which is 0.7551. This higher value also explains that the area covered by the curve and the line of equal distribution is more than that of Bihar. The curve seems to be very far away from the line of equal distribution this is due to high inequality in distribution of urban population in each Census towns.

Both the Lorenz curves for the states show the disparities in distribution of population. The condition in both the states is contrast to each other. Some towns in Maharashtra have the maximum concentration while in Bihar the small and medium

towns are also have concentration of population. This is the situation of the state before LPG. It would be interesting to study the present situation in these states.

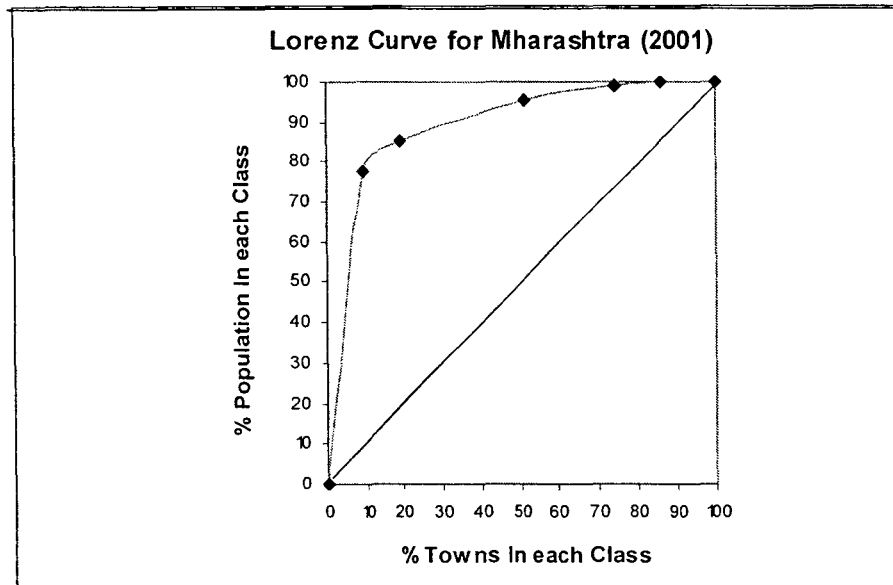
Fig.4.3



Bihar has some major changes during the decade. The pattern remarked by Lorenz curve for 2001 also presents that there is growth in class I towns from 9 percent to more than 14.62 percent. And the population living there also marked a moderate increase from 46.11 percent to 55.64 percent. The percentage population in class II town has been decreased from 20 percent to 15 percent. The class III towns have shown no change in distribution of population while the total percentage of class III towns have gone up from 43.11 to more than 52 percent. This explains the declining phase of small and medium towns in terms of attracting migrants towards it after globalisation while the class I towns have shown growth in population and its number the class IV towns have only 3.51 percent of population, which was 8 percent in 1991. Class I towns in Bihar is likely to be affected by the globalisation and it seems that in future it will provide opportunities for migrants like cities of Greater Bombay. This is a positive sign for Bihar. If the existing growth rate would be the same in the future the class I cities will be growth pole for most

of the migrants in Bihar. This would also help to decline in inter-state out- migration from the state.

Fig. 4.4



The Lorenz curve for Maharashtra shows more or less the same pattern as in 1991. The maximum concentration of population is in class I towns (77.73). Class II towns have only 7.58 percent of population. Class III towns seems to be a little improvement from earlier. The inequality can be understood by seeing the population in class I towns and class VI towns. The population living in class VI towns are only 0.11 percent while it is 77.73 percent in class I towns. The cities like Bombay and Poona are like growth centres, which attract the people living not only living inside the state, but from outside the state.

The concentration of people in these cities has created many problems related to household amenities, health care and urban space. In Greater Bombay about 49 percent of its population live in slum area. The burden of population on urban infrastructure has adversely affected it. According to United Nations conference in Vancouver in June 2006, the report named, 'State of the World Cities 2006/07' mentioned that 'Slums are the emerging human settlement of the 21st Century.' The fast growing slums are the result of the large chunks of migrants coming from relatively deprived areas. The number of slum

dwellers in the world rising from 7156 million in 1990 to about 998 millions today. And the majority of the world urban poor are in Asia (581) millions. India alone has 170 millions of slum dwellers. Most of the studies also point out that in slum area the economic and health condition of the people is better than the people living in rural areas. It is clear that they are more educated and more accessible to health but they have facing the problems of hose hold amenities like electricity, drinking water facilities and toilets. Every one living in slums suffers acute deprivation of water and sanitation apart from insecurity of living in a place from where they could be remove at any time.

These are the problems in the large cities. The condition of the small and medium towns is not better than the large cities in terms of generation of economic opportunities. These cities are growing due to being situated in the hinterlands of the large cities. There is less investment in social and economic sectors and they are unable to attract the migrants coming from other places. There is need to restructuring and development of small and medium towns. This can be possible by restructuring of hinterlands of large cities, that is the need for providing much greater capital investment, growth efforts, industrial license to rural areas, small and medium towns as well as making them the poles of development that will impart the growth impulses to surrounding backwards regions instead of present day excessive reliance only upon a few primate cities. So, there is need to Government intervention to take care of these small and medium towns to make them the city of joy for every body.

4.13 CORRELATIONS WITH PERCENTAGE MALE MIGRANTS AND VARIOUS SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The study also takes in to consideration the different socio economic factors, which have a direct impact on migration phenomena. The correlation coefficient has been brought out for male urban wards migration and distinct variables, which provide impetus for migration or discourage it. The main theme behind taking this statistical analysis is to find out what are the pull and push factors responsible for male migration to urban areas? This study also gives the ideas for strategic plan for restructuring of rural and urban areas

for their proper development. The different variables, which have been taken for the study are-

4.13 (a) MIGRATION RELATED VARIABLES

- (r-u) wd. - Rural – Urban male migration within district.
- (u-u)wd. – Urban – Urban male migration within district.
- urbn.wd. - Total Urban male migration within districts.
- (r-u)od. - Rural – Urban male migration from other districts.
- (u-u)od. - Urban – Urban male migration from other districts.
- urbn.wd. - Total Urban male migration from other districts.
- (r-u)os. - Rural – Urban male migration from other states.
- (u-u)os. - Urban – Urban male migration from other states.
- urbn.wd. - Total Urban male migration from other states.

4.13 (b) VARIOUS SOCIO- ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- m.lit - Percentage male literates of total male population.
- m. grad. - Percentage male graduates other than technical degree to the total male graduates of the state.
- h.h.dw. - Percentage house hold in urban areas with drinking water facilities.
- h.h.elec. - Percentage household in urban areas with electricity.
- h.h.toilet- Percentage household in urban areas with toilet facilities.
- per.urbn- percent urban population to total population.
- Per. workers- Percentage of total workers.
- Per. culti. - Percentage of cultivators to total workers.
- Per.agri.lab. - Percentage of agricultural labours to total workers.
- g.i.a. - Percent gross irrigated area to total gross cropped area.
- banks/lakh. - Number of banks per lakh population.

4.13 © BIHAR

The correlation matrix for Bihar in 1991 shows that the male literacy and percentage male graduates have a positive correlation with male migration (wd.) and it is also significant at 0.05 level. There is an insignificant relation between male literacy and

migrants (od.) and (os.). This explains that public sectors provide jobs to the educated people in the district itself but there is no more demand for the unskilled labour due to lack of labour intensive industries. It may be also because of less reward to the labourers for their labour, which they can achieve in other states and other districts beyond their own place of last residence. In case of male graduates and migrants there is a high positive correlation in all types of male migration. This shows a contrast between only literates and graduates. This is the fact that the drop out ratio in elementary education is very high in all the poor states which are neighbouring to Bihar due to extreme poverty and social structure so only a less segment of population is able to complete their graduation. Those who have completed their graduation are more likely to migrate than those who are only literates. They have entered in not only to intrastate migration but also inter-state migration in search of employment or in search of better employment.

A negative correlation has been showing by the household having drinking water and percentage migrants but it is not significant. It means that only availability of drinking water is not enough for attracting migrants in urban areas. Most of the districts have high percentage of safe drinking water but they have no significant correlation with migration. But there is a good correlation between migrants and urban household having drinking water facilities. The percentage of household having toilets and migrants also showing positive correlation in all type of migration. This means the migrants coming in those urban areas where the household amenities are available.

Percent urbanisation also gives a positive correlation coefficient with male migrants. Migration and Urbanisation are concomitant to each other. Actually urbanisation is the result of migration. Urbanisation also related to industrialization and urban services which further stimulate migration by attracting migrants from rural areas. In Bihar most of the people are in Class I town. Class I town are providing employment opportunities to the migrants coming from within and out side state. Class III cities are also have a concentration of people, the migrants in these cities are mostly from within state. So, higher urbanisation in an area has provided maximum opportunities for the migrants.

There is a negative correlation between agricultural labourers and migrants. It is significant at 0.05 levels. This advocates that where agricultural labourers are high the total in migration is low. This is because of the fact that a large segment of the population is engaged in agriculture due to lack of industries and other service sector in the state. This also represents that agriculture of the state is in backward stage and it has no more capacity to attract migrants. There is a positive correlation between bank/lakh population and male migration. As this migration is towards urban areas where the banking facilities are available which is the result of urbanisation to provide services for the urban people. These urban facilities also give impetus to the migrants to come towards the cities.

But after Globalisation the situation has been changed in Bihar. LPG has an adverse effect on poor states. Surprisingly, there is no correlation between literates and graduates with migration this may be the effect of LPG, which has created opportunities for migrants in few developed states. The state has no more opportunities available for educated people. This also advocates the changing economic scenario of Bihar during the decade (1991-2001), especially after globalisation. For (R-U) migration within districts and urban household with electricity has shown a negative correlation (-0.473). It is significant at five percent level. This means that (R-U) migration is not due to availability of electricity or toilets in urban areas but this is a survival strategy in which rural people are migrating towards urban areas without caring available facilities present there. The correlation matrix shows a positive correlation between (U-U) migrants and percent cultivators within districts and it is significant at 5 percent level. In this situation the total (U-U) migration dominates over (R-U) migration (wd.). There is a negative correlation between gross irrigated area and (R-U) migration. It shows that if the percent gross irrigated area is high migration is low from rural areas (wd.).

4.13 (d) MAHRASHTRA

The situation in Maharashtra is reverse than in Bihar because Maharashtra is one of the most urbanised and economically developed states. The pull factors are dominant in the states over the push factors except in some regions. The correlation coefficient for

1991 shows that there is a positive correlation between male literacy, male graduates and male migration towards urban areas for migration from other districts and other states in both streams (R-U) and (U-U) areas. It means the urban areas have provided the jobs for the male migrants who are literates. Actually, The existing urban facilities and job opportunities for the educated people have attracted them. The role of MNCs and some jobs in informal sectors have great role in attracting unemployed educated people. The correlation with graduate male and male migrants are highly significant at 1 percent level of significance.

In case of household amenities as electricity and drinking water facilities in urban areas and (R-U) and (U-U) male migration has shown a positive correlation (wd.) but it is insignificant with other types of migration. The percentage household having toilets have shown a positive correlation for migrants coming from other districts and from other states. It is incisive that urban facilities have attracted the distant migrants.

Urbanisation has also a positive correlation with migrants in (od.) and (os.). It means that most of the urbanisation in Maharashtra is the result of the inter-district and inter-state migration and intra-district migration has a very less role in urbanisation. This is because that the district like Greater Bombay has 100 percent urbanisation and there is no scope for (R-U) migration. The other urbanised districts have attracted migrants from its neighboring districts the migrants either within districts or from BIMARUO states.

Correlation of male migration with variables like workers, agricultural labourers and cultivators give negative value. It means that agriculture in the state is not responsible for in migration. Basically it is because of industries and service sectors and fast growing informal sectors which is characterized by labour intensive, act as pull factors for the migrants. Availability of banks per lakh population gives a positive value, which is an urban facility for its residence.

In 2001 the factors responsible for migration show less or more the same value that was in 1991. The correlation coefficient gives positive values for male graduates,

electricity, house hold toilets and percent urban population for migrants from other districts and other states. And these all the values are significant at 5 percent level. These all the factors work as the pull factors for the migrants. Banks per lakh population also provides a positive value like in 1991. While the percent workers, agricultural labourers and cultivators give negative values with male migrants that are highly significant. This shows that LPG has adversely affected the agriculture in the state.

As the level of urbanisation in Bihar is worse which is only 10 percent in 2001 while the percentage urbanisation in Maharashtra is 43 percent. LPG has its adverse effect on Bihar than in Maharashtra but it has also provided some new urban facilities in Class I towns, which are responsible for further concentration of population and migration has been accentuated towards these cities

4.14 CONCLUSION

This chapter basically discusses with the push and pull factors existing in rural and urban areas which are responsible for male migration. This chapter is a comparative study of two states Bihar and Maharashtra, which are antipodal to each other in terms of economic development. Unequal distributions of means of production (land, labour, and capital) are the main factors for the existing poverty and unemployment in rural areas. The marginal sections of people have no alternative but to migrate towards the cities. While the cities are not providing secured jobs to all, most of the migrants are engaged in informal sectors for their livelihood.

The correlation matrices show that the economic factors are important for migration. This also presents that the existing urban facilities, which attract migrants from relatively depressed areas. But there are wide disparities among cities too. All the class I cities have 67.5 percent of total urban population and they are the engine of growth. And have attracted most of the migrants towards it. Due to high concentration of population among these cities there is a stress on urban household amenities. This forced a large segment of population to live in urban slums.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER – 5**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

This study includes five chapters. The first chapter consists the introduction part, which deals with the some theoretical understanding of migration by different scholars. The entire study is an attempt to relate the contemporary issues on migration with its theoretical understanding. This chapter also includes the literature survey, which has given a boost to the study by relating migration with its causes and consequences. Most of the literatures show that the migration in the cities are the result of the push factors, which is dominant over pull factors. And most of the migration is towards the urban informal sectors.

Chapter two covers discussion on the Study area Data sources and Methodology. Some historical explanations have been given of the study area. A wide discussion on the nature of the data sources on migration and different socio-economic indicators has been done. There area some limitations of the data sources because every data sources can not prove the existing theoretical base. The methods, which have been applied in the study, help in the understanding the appetite of the research.

Chapter three an economic analysis of internal migration. The chapter includes the economic migrants (those who are migrating for the employment and the business as the reasons for the migration). Data show that most of these migrants are the males and female has a less contribution. The contribution of women in terms of total economic migration in terms of inter-state economic migration both are lower than their male counter parts. Actually, the population gain in size by experiencing an influx of migrants and it may diminish in size by exodus of some of its members to join another population. If this in-migration and out-migration is selective to the population of particular demographic, social and economic characteristics, it will affect not only the size but also the composition of population. Indian society is a patriarchal society where women have negligible role in decision-making process, it has affected adversely their migration as for the reasons employment and business and they have a very little share in creation of

remittances. Educating women that would promote them to think freely for their development, can only remove these gender disparities in migration. In India only 54 percent of women are literates and this do not mean that they are highly educated but most of them only know how to read and write. This patriarchy has been proved by many research work given by different scholars. Omvedt (1989) has shown the enlarging of account of collective action by single women in single district of Maharashtra and emphasizes ' the militancy of these of women' that tends to provide the vanguard of toiling women's struggle everywhere. Amartya Sen (2002) has pointed out that, it is infact not surprising that single women have often been formed at the forefront of the social and the political movement. Indeed freedom from conjugal control and need to earn an independent living often led single women to adopt more autonomous and assertive life style than their married friends. This shows the social cohesiveness that restrains the women for migrating to wards cities particularly for employment and business.

There is need to change the social intention towards women and Government policies and NGOs can play a very big role in doing so. The other important things is that the researchers and economists of this country should adopt such methods that could include a large segment of women who are actually not paid workers though they work hard. It is necessary to count their labour as an asset generating activity.

The other issues that this chapter has tried to discuss are the regional differentiation on the basis of in and out-migration. Every state is both the population gainer and looser but some are more gainer than what they are loosing. These states are economically developed because they are attracting migrants to wards its urban areas by giving them some kind of lively hood. The looser states are those, which have incapability for absorption of the people who need some opportunities for their livelihood. Effectiveness index has been used to understand the phenomena of the population gainer and the population looser.

Migration is response of human organisms to economic social and demographic forces in the environment. The action of human being's, it has been said is motivated by the

desire to satisfy needs or to avoid discomfort or pain, moreover it is said that the human organisms tend to remain at rest until impelled to action by some unsatisfied needs or discomfort. The human beings move from area of discomfort to the area of comfort where they can easily achieve their needs. The movement from one region to another is based on the regional disparities. It is said that ‘ *the earth is one but the world is not*’. This refers that regions may not be the same in their characteristics because of their distinct social, economic and behavioral differences over the space. But there can be possible and ideal condition where the regional disparities are least. And this may be possible by the human action with proper management, skill and planning. Unfortunately, after globalisation the regional disparities have been increased according to many research scholars. Basically the rural urban disparities has been increased after LPG, this increasing regional disparities have forced migrants to move towards urban areas. Amitabh Kundu (2006) has pointed out that the growth of employment in Organised sector is low due to high capital industrialisation. And the low investment in public sector, for keeping the budgetary deficiency low would slow down agricultural growth. The increasing regional disparities have induced migration from rural areas to urban areas. The effect of LPG can be shown on the farmers and farming. Farmers are committing suicide in many regions especially in southern state. There is need to take care of these small and marginal farmers by the Government action. Because, farmers are the back bone of the Indian economy, although the contribution of agriculture in GDP is low but if these farmers stop farming due to perpetual grievances, the whole economy will be destroyed and the Indian industries and service sectors have no such capacity to absorb these semi skilled and unskilled labourers. So, there is need to give insurance in farming for all farmers.

The forth and the last chapter is the a comparative study of Bihar and Maharashtra which includes the discussion on rural push factors and the urban pull factors with the existing urban problems, which is also the result of an urban ward migration.

The concentration of means of production (land, labour and capital) among privileged few, has led to unjust prosperity of small segment of owning class in one hand and released an army of surplus labour and unemployment on the other hand. The data

shows that there are exoduses of population from one region to another among those who are marginalized. In Bihar, due to unequal distribution of land, there is revolution of land labour for their economic right. This has led a social and economic instability. The Government should also solve these problems by taking proper administrative action and by the help of local people and this will obviously help to improve the condition of the state and its economy. The improving condition of the state would provide economic and political stability that would encourage more investment in the state and it would give an impetus for migration in the state.

The correlation between education and male migration for Bihar has shown that there is a significant change in the state after Globalisation. The role of education in migration have become insignificant in 2001, this actually shows that that literacy has no role in migration in the state. Correlation coefficient of male migration with cultivators and agricultural labour has given an insignificant value. This means that agriculture is unable to absorb migrants. This is due to paradigm shift in agricultural methods, basically after green revolution, in which agriculture became capital intensive with a little labour intensive. And the most of the farmers are in marginal productivity, and they have only option to migrate to wards towns. Correlation coefficient with bank/lakh population with migration has given positive significant value for Maharashtra; this is the result of high urbanisation and existing urban needs. The value of correlation with the existing urban household facilities has given different value for both the states. Correlation with drinking water is in significant in the states but correlation with household with electricity and toilets have given positive significant value for Maharashtra. In case of Bihar, the correlation of these household amenities is significant in 1991 but it is insignificant in 2001.

Now the role of public sectors in employment generation has gone down. Public sector shows negative growth rate (-0.03) during (1994-2000). As public sector provide social security, there is need to take care of these undertakings. Only those enterprises, which are in loss, should be open for divestment. The profit making PSUs should be in public sector. The little divestment in these profit-making industries may cut the labour force in these industries, which would adversely affect the people working in these

undertakings. There is need to establish an autonomous body except the parliamentary committee on public undertakings.

There has been migration of rural unemployed to a few urban centres. Labourers are leaving rural areas and moving in to such urban areas. But these urban centres are only providing limited employment opportunities because of the capital-intensive industrialisation. The labour migrants could find salvage only in urban informal sectors like vendors, hawkers, domestic servants, construction workers etc. These cities and basically these metro cities have failed to provide migrants with proper and gainful employment. They are engaged in very low grade and poorly paid urban economy.

The increasing metro cities are not only due to migration but it is also due to graduation of small and medium towns. The urban to urban migration has also increased due to unequal development of these towns. Many researches have emphasized on the need for the spatial restructuring and development of these small and medium towns. But more study on urban to urban migration is necessary to understand causes and consequences of this migration. There is need to restructuring of hinterlands of large cities. That is the need for providing much greater capital investment growth efforts, industrial licenses in rural areas, small towns and medium towns as well as making them poles of development that will impart growth impulses to surrounding backward regions instead of present day excessive reliance only upon a few primate cities.

The Government has launched the employment bill for guaranteeing 100 days employment to the rural poor. This employment guarantee bill will create job opportunities for the rural manual workers. And this is still the matter of debate that, whether will it lead to reduce migration from rural areas or not? The survey done by Reetika Khera (*The Hindu*, 13 July 2006) shows that NREG programme has an impact on the migrant labourers. The survey finds that the programme has created the job opportunities for the rural poor and where the costs of migration are high, people are not prone to move. The costs of migration mean the education of their children, transport costs and social break up etc. But she has also pointed out that where there are errors in plan implementation the migration has not shown any decline due to unpredictability of

jobs. So, it is necessary to implement these development plans with proper care that everyone would enjoy the fruits of development. And this predictable job opportunity would surely decrease migration from rural areas.

The movement of people from rural and from small towns to the large cities has created many problems in urban areas which are related to urban spacing, household amenities i.e. drinking water, electricity and toilets facilities etc. Great volumes of people are coming towards large cities in search of employment. The city and town planners have emphasized that we cannot check migrants coming from different places but we can increase the urban facilities that will help to every citizen living in the urban areas. But the situation in slum is very bad and these slums are going to increase which will create extra burden on existing urban facilities. Many of the metro cities in India have large chunk of population living in slums. In Greater Mumbai, virtually fifty percent of their populations are in slums. In Delhi also there are a lot of Jhuggese in the heart of the city. Many research works have shown that the people living in slum population have lack of household amenities and sanitation problems. There is need of proper management of the large towns by not neglecting these poor people but by treating them as the urban citizen and provide them all the basic facilities available to them.

There are many efforts by the Government for the solution of the urban problems. The 74th amendment has sought to create an enabling Government for urban local bodies to undertake the planning and development responsibilities for transferring administrative and financial power to them. The Government has established the urban reform incentive fund to support the creation of legal framework for state level reforms at city and town level. The recent Government has launched the Urban Renewal Programme for taking care of the towns.

A.Srinivatsva (*The Hindu*, 26th June 2006) has emphasized on urban agriculture. It means horticulture, wetlands development, fish farms and domestic animal farms etc. It helps in poverty alleviation and food security in urban areas. The percentage of urban poor in Asian cities average about 20 to 40 percent. In Indian cities the slum population can be very high. These large number of poor pay higher prices for low quality of foods,

according to FAO estimates. For the urban amenities FAO of United Nations recommends also urban agriculture including animal rearing within cities as the useful means to tackle poverty and promote sustainable city practices. The Indian cities like Delhi has only plan to (15-20) percent of its area for recreational activities and most of them only for greenery and related activities. This strategy can not benefit the urban poor there is need to increase this mere percentage for urban agriculture that would include the urban poor by giving them jobs in this farming. This will also helpful for the unskilled and semiskilled migrants coming from rural areas. Due to rapid urbanisation in India very large area of cropped land is going to be as a part of the city, there is need to adopt urban agriculture as a multifunctional land use strategy like some of the European and the African cities.

APPENDIX- I
(R-U) INTER-STATE MALE MIGRATION (1981)

Place of Last Residence	AP	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	HP	Karnataka	Kerala	MP	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	TN	UP	WB	Total
AP	0	301	647	157	363	12375	2032	1846	7760	3381	333	878	5645	509	220	36447
Bihar	710	0	999	603	500	128	559	7115	1290	5790	4263	1118	221	5959	18970	48225
Gujrat	601	190	0	325	236	349	730	1901	11923	443	264	9310	422	1833	127	28654
Haryana	125	322	200	0	2479	21	130	955	403	244	6785	4270	112	3201	209	19456
HP	40	60	55	894	0	1233	41	163	164	36	2841	355	15	668	40	6605
Karnataka	9200	143	297	112	232	0	9006	592	20402	52	172	1547	11186	295	102	53338
Kerala	1694	324	988	20	232	12524	0	816	3768	282	79	407	11732	414	110	33390
MP	1388	818	1870	594	1051	246	1026	0	12967	4137	1270	7916	467	5655	1063	40468
Maharashtra	8022	622	18386	699	1683	17192	7432	12220	0	751	1487	8541	4913	7639	372	89959
Orissa	3285	1491	282	54	138	95	297	2831	341	0	220	270	198	445	2033	11980
Punjab	609	1194	366	11259	13516	319	413	1557	1386	285	0	5721	215	8295	377	45512
Rajasthan	1128	800	4890	4067	779	185	291	5825	2616	328	3649	0	333	2569	766	28226
Tamilnadu	13256	645	744	121	128	25148	34504	372	2985	491	337	1254	0	448	229	80662
UP	1132	6682	3853	6676	5729	1711	854	15996	8879	749	8376	6479	699	0	3496	71311
West Bengal	2204	23696	989	646	625	412	791	3634	1732	13722	2081	2205	543	8823	0	62103
Total	43394	37288	34566	26227	27691	71938	58106	55823	76616	30691	32157	50271	36701	46753	28114	656336

Source: Census of India, D-2 Table 1981

APPENDIX - II
(R-U) INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRATION (1981)

Migration from	AP	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	HP	Karnataka	Kerala	MP	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	TN	UP	WB	Total
AP	0	2755	3514	107	75	52281	406	13210	54966	4701	109	308	23693	548	7683	164356
Bihar	1012	0	2021	3088	203	705	44	19205	8002	6160	3236	2414	212	38900	182159	267361
Gujarat	2241	1623	0	214	17	1982	566	7861	175318	153	259	5051	1077	1020	3285	200667
Haryana	569	1076	1550	0	1581	241	10	3378	4581	170	24856	15284	91	13377	2167	68931
HP	101	468	324	2967	0	65	63	506	1108	25	12238	666	37	2124	503	21195
Karnataka	21154	227	1985	43	34	0	1325	677	144537	40	105	257	5975	276	394	177029
Kerala	4438	2458	3838	406	111	25184	0	9389	37778	280	135	2088	52859	1164	1588	141716
MP	987	11301	7671	1411	399	682	100	0	53726	4658	871	18396	148	32451	4428	137229
Maharashtra	15663	443	53245	268	138	21657	189	52549	0	438	291	2098	515	14440	676	162610
Orissa	5526	13799	832	146	25	270	54	22592	3051	0	343	165	130	420	14941	62294
Punjab	468	5873	1701	21752	4442	434	65	6021	10545	104	0	9616	175	10448	5282	76926
Rajasthan	3965	4826	37993	19820	191	7103	120	34502	42273	211	8981	0	3384	14171	19232	196772
TN	14319	864	1657	78	46	54883	12361	1795	29346	336	397	308	0	1423	1132	118945
UP	1824	40058	28209	45957	2179	970	103	94277	157907	419	21002	29307	284	0	60272	482768
WB	657	42786	396	385	99	233	50	4630	2925	9903	348	433	102	4100	0	67047
Total	72924	128557	144936	96642	9540	166690	15456	270592	726063	27598	73171	86391	88682	134862	303742	2345841

Source: Census of India, Table D-2, 1981

APPENDIX- III

(U-U) INTER-STATE MALE MIGRATION (1981)

Place of Last Residence	AP	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	HP	Karnataka	Kerala	MP	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil nadu	UP	West Bengal	Total
AP	0	3020	3769	531	94	43326	1245	8794	92931	13684	534	1491	34148	2354	4837	2107
Bihar	2650	0	3219	3245	163	2047	359	13598	10779	16711	5943	3686	1264	23352	136595	2236
Gujrat	3641	2490	0	686	71	3700	943	10678	150360	1412	868	10765	3584	3214	2840	1952
Haryana	1212	1552	1827	0	2477	613	76	4374	4070	1051	24367	10566	287	14214	2699	693
HP	189	336	196	3708	0	175	21	743	1187	89	12645	523	149	2692	414	230
Karnataka	25845	877	3739	443	103	0	4406	2268	137712	576	451	1159	33526	1588	1158	2138
Kerala	9947	2145	5634	1141	41	35037	0	7632	45001	1450	604	2145	89471	2706	2702	2056
MP	3021	4943	13491	2090	253	1910	502	0	56522	4716	1835	19392	1614	19052	4000	1332
Maharashtra	20334	2555	1298	2386	430	35250	4042	64992	0	1533	2645	8834	13884	9738	5482	1732
Orissa	7725	6283	9935	430	36	685	157	7080	1959	0	563	575	778	1308	19960	574
Punjab	1732	5245	2216	33013	7606	1157	276	8916	15371	1121	12797	914	25228	5537		121
Rajasthan	5054	6158	34267	9242	328	5828	238	27351	35295	2369	7699	1675	7827	11819	12681	1672
Tamil nadu	45654	3235	7653	789	58	98223	18868	5241	51344	1694	547	38578	0	2672	4936	2792
UP	4867	23231	27244	38694	2889	4018	541	77588	141151	3501	42312	38578	2929	0	51290	4582
West Bengal	7161	51222	5357	3393	342	3570	788	18130	25164	17683	2298	6750	5106	16787	0	1632
Total	139032	113292	119845	99791	14891	235539	32462	257385	768846	67590	116108	145631	219795	117033	249594	26962

Source: Census of India, Table D-2 1981

APPENDIX -IV
(U-U) INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRATION 1981

Migration from	AP	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	HP	Karnataka	Kerala	MP	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	TN	UP	WB	Total
AP	0	3106	3569	656	118	49326	1032	8516	53864	15625	448	1645	40859	2687	5025	186476
Bihar	2526	0	2607	1825	33	1396	417	11232	6873	13826	2218	2592	1331	27609	76645	151130
Gujarat	3146	2508	0	335	89	3464	989	13324	153995	1322	717	14675	3182	3843	2552	204641
Haryana	842	1092	1394	0	2633	456	90	3533	3174	877	39088	15219	221	20633	1716	90968
HP	170	336	119	3716	0	100	20	449	808	54	10383	588	82	2695	341	19861
Karnataka	32382	657	3217	423	110	0	4465	2268	135085	501	353	1077	42400	1491	1006	225435
Kerala	6520	1980	3731	677	53	24611	0	6119	29955	1015	228	2145	81647	2793	1747	163221
MP	3282	4622	16319	3037	239	1689	439	0	69311	5607	2025	33135	1501	42294	3659	187159
Maharashtra	21823	2662	83677	2181	371	43891	3677	80129	0	1419	2861	8865	13567	11413	5386	281922
Orissa	9516	6706	799	266	31	396	158	8614	1450	0	298	557	475	750	8258	38274
Punjab	1217	4710	1901	43447	7435	894	300	7462	12616	1320	0	14498	851	26930	4089	127670
Rajasthan	4012	5349	31150	14786	363	4457	202	37533	25447	1937	10844	0	6226	23775	9575	175656
TN	45153	2607	713	713	84	94447	18310	4427	41061	1238	467	1509	0	1230	3854	215813
UP	2854	26299	39208	39208	2947	3024	450	88852	72352	2405	27316	46615	2497	0	27272	381299
WB	6577	64370	2745	2745	404	2882	729	16611	21062	14925	2947	5917	4670	16320	0	162904
Total	140020	127004	191149	114515	14910	231033	31278	289069	627053	62071	100193	149037	199509	184463	151125	2612429

Source: Census of India, Table D-2 1981.

APPENDIX -V
(R-U) INTER-STATE MALE MIGRATION (1991)

Place of last Residence	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujrat	Haryana	HP	Karnataka	Kerala	MP	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamilnadu	UP	West Bengal	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	2700	7800	450	32	45830	602	13270	57659	13300	3001	970	19560	1300	6390	172864
Bihar	3940	0	10820	24070	983	1640	310	47903	43770	29817	26483	12540	670	53664	400770	657380
Gujrat	2640	1860	0	430	36	2070	390	8730	162180	1240	500	4840	1080	780	3280	190056
Haryana	860	3520	2870	0	1281	510	140	4510	6770	1250	16450	16085	220	7190	2720	64376
HP	270	930	720	4592	0	260	30	1110	3290	570	19179	1580	130	2880	1290	36831
Karnataka	19595	490	3240	170	47	0	1824	1590	150545	270	230	570	6720	590	470	186351
Kerala	8612	2450	8570	1090	71	25415	0	11350	552690	1810	610	2670	27679	2030	2400	647447
MP	2020	8130	12070	1740	344	600	180	0	37486	5854	1787	14970	510	12788	3873	102352
Maharashtra	14070	630	92714	580	99	14500	770	49335	0	430	830	2520	1690	2040	1190	181398
Orissa	8160	11390	21277	950	120	560	150	25711	9370	0	880	1460	570	1680	40920	123198
Punjab	1050	5240	2830	23286	3743	690	150	9470	11970	1110	0	11820	580	9640	6430	88009
Rajasthan	9140	4802	80172	19157	658	9500	330	34760	76836	1910	8370	0	6050	9030	13990	274705
Tamilnadu	16000	1020	2630	230	15	56230	18920	2900	45020	630	330	730	0	980	1460	147095
UP	4130	49650	86248	91359	3687	1880	350	136949	505789	5480	63393	39156	1190	0	121415	1110676
West Bengal	1380	37246	1330	1010	107	340	200	7178	9010	9805	1070	1710	440	5249	0	76075
Total	91867	130058	333291	169114	11223	160025	24346	354766	1672385	73476	143113	111621	67089	109841	606598	4058813

Source: Census of India, D-2 Table 1991

APPENDIX - VI

(R-U) INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRATION (1991)

State	Andhra pradesh	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	HP	Karnatak a	Kerala	MP	Maharas htra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajastha n	Tamilna du	UP	WB	Total
Andhra pradesh	0	2690	7084	280	49	52440	490	12090	49537	15770	500	680	23710	2000	6100	173420
Bihar	2890	0	5800	10313	439	920	220	35396	17760	14940	8970	6670	470	48844	215637	369269
Gujarat	2490	1590	0	350	30	1670	400	10267	155110	940	470	7050	1420	1210	3360	186357
Haryana	950	4000	2710	0	1757	440	200	3830	4850	750	27512	23550	260	17400	1240	89449
HP	400	770	640	4292	0	110	90	9920	1830	450	17494	1000	30	3620	660	41306
Karnatak a	28053	240	2710	180	52	0	2420	1510	148577	240	290	560	8510	770	500	194612
Kerala	6580	2190	6330	1000	87	20480	0	11350	52690	1810	610	2670	47679	2030	2400	157906
MP	1750	9420	12021	1530	372	520	180	0	44043	6891	1770	28220	430	37499	4310	148956
Maharas htra	27560	720	84458	530	223	24601	5971	66414	0	460	1290	2592	1250	2890	1150	220109
Orissa	9676	44630	4240	383	121	330	260	27040	4870	0	640	1130	210	1280	15670	110480
Punjab	850	4370	2160	32942	5165	380	110	8060	9060	1020	0	13731	480	11755	5370	95453
Rajastha n	6260	4990	56511	27990	555	6050	380	46633	48530	1710	10366	0	4430	18950	11115	244470
Tamilna du	16561	870	2050	300	32	51103	16380	2230	29700	330	530	650	0	1640	1460	123836
UP	4450	42669	44135	75832	2908	1740	450	134702	226553	3820	34340	44497	1080	0	60728	677904
West bengal	1340	52240	1240	840	109	410	170	5740	4792	8400	960	1200	370	5484	0	83295
Total	109810	171389	232089	156762	11899	161194	27721	375182	797902	57531	105742	134200	90329	155372	329700	2916822

Source: Census of India, Table D-2 1991

APPENDIX - VII

(U-U) INTER-STATE MALE MIGRATION (1991)

Migra tion from	AP	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	HP	Karnataka	Kerala	MP	Maharash tra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamilna du	UP	WB	Total
AP	0	2140	5320	760	145	54206	2120	9970	47948	10040	690	2245	35073	2961	4923	178541
Bihar	5240	0	2660	6920	480	3980	480	21321	16170	15180	14070	7020	1980	26402	124008	245911
Gujrat	3450	1010	0	950	124	4720	880	11870	112110	1100	1050	10938	3370	2550	2340	156462
Haryana	1130	1600	2940	0	2700	1150	200	4287	4400	920	23010	10819	570	11110	1640	66476
HP	310	340	440	4750	0	360	40	970	1610	260	14769	950	170	3080	340	28389
Karnataka	26487	560	4790	610	232	0	6290	2840	107520	550	470	1650	24701	3140	620	180460
Kerala	11749	1520	10410	2090	89	43720	0	9519	43160	1580	860	3540	77583	2690	1920	210430
MP	4280	2440	14390	2840	319	2230	810	0	45130	4090	2200	19530	1880	14637	3880	118656
Maharash traashtra	21840	1460	90950	2840	559	36145	6135	67225	0	1256	2930	7870	11400	8716	3490	262816
Orissa	8892	4390	5120	630	76	1490	300	8860	3940	0	930	910	1390	1530	16340	54798
Punjab	2290	3040	4490	42164	8895	2770	490	10180	14396	1130	0	14133	1370	20283	4680	130311
Rajasthan	8072	3335	47567	11711	623	10660	410	28914	39330	1670	9230	0	10030	11300	8230	191082
Tamilnad u	45536	1930	9050	1100	96	103365	32338	5350	48730	1440	1130	2540	0	3050	3650	259305
UP	7080	13471	40797	53217	4313	6920	1160	96773	150270	3370	56327	45620	3366	0	34740	517424
WB	8350	33295	9290	3434	382	4440	1050	21790	27230	13748	3422	7090	3640	15990	0	153151
Total	154706	70531	248214	134016	19033	276156	52703	299869	661944	56334	131088	134855	176523	127439	210801	275421

Source: Census of India, D-2 Table 1991

APPENDIX - VIII

(U-U) INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRATION (1991)

State	AP	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	HP	Karnataka	Kerala	MP	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamilnadu	Uttarpradesh	West Bengal	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	2330	5390	820	140	62172	2030	11270	54200	14200	10400	2030	40370	3380	5410	214142
Bihar	4740	0	5133	4310	308	1920	430	20580	10820	14130	6800	5130	1360	33300	96029	204990
Gujarat	3390	1400	0	962	128	4210	850	17590	127358	920	1210	17870	3490	3506	2220	185104
Haryana	850	1480	3020	0	3485	900	160	4699	4250	570	48557	20390	530	24616	1240	114747
HP	220	260	620	5024	0	270	40	890	1260	170	15920	810	200	3540	250	29474
Karnataka	38373	600	4620	610	165	0	7120	2910	124107	430	400	1320	1220	1950	570	184395
Kerala	9260	2110	7680	1340	82	35251	0	9530	32030	1140	1260	3270	17317	3330	1690	125290
MP	4890	2440	14390	2840	319	2020	810	0	45130	2090	3090	45032	1590	45107	4010	173758
Maharashtra	27560	1819	116492	3074	573	53463	5971	97859	0	1312	4430	11760	11500	14091	4700	354604
Orissa	12610	5800	14900	600	53	620	300	11210	2800	0	720	640	600	1480	9198	61531
Punjab	2030	3510	4580	64847	10372	2140	350	10040	13280	890	0	19460	1370	26150	4296	163315
Rajasthan	6240	3821	43310	21872	667	8870	520	50113	32360	1600	15830	0	7950	25150	7420	225723
Tamilnadu	50272	2160	7310	1257	96	104444	29443	5720	41830	1016	1266	2510	0	3250	3610	254184
UP	6469	20788	30221	61169	6224	5390	990	127587	92970	2780	45010	64017	3230	0	2370	469215
West Bengal	8759	56872	7860	4250	409	3840	890	20610	23800	14330	4633	7540	3660	21739	0	179192
Total	175663	105390	265526	172975	23021	285510	49904	390608	606195	55578	159526	201779	94387	2E+05	143013	2939664

Source: Census of India, Table D-2, 1991.

APPENDIX - IX

(R-U) INTER STATE MALE MIGRATION (2001)

State	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujrat	Haryana	H.P.	Karnataka	Kerala	M.P.	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	540	11,528	426	95	68,639	1,231	3,335	89,416	15,787	532	1,352	19,538	861	5,730	219,010
Bihar	6,355	0	65,498	80,141	7,131	7,760	492	29,393	185,075	26,420	101,686	26,429	1,510	85,448	452,855	1,076,193
Gujarat	2,103	732	0	862	84	3,336	442	3,745	202,155	1,071	852	5,328	1,139	1,731	3,666	227,246
Haryana	798	1,006	3,895	0	1,691	1,461	182	2,931	9,898	1,000	24,542	13,635	218	7,642	3,406	72,305
H.p.	184	50	1,765	7,180	0	359	62	734	4,059	154	28,895	1,483	45	2,328	329	47,627
Karnataka	18,417	163	3,822	297	53	0	3,233	1,077	245,603	210	681	673	5,798	711	649	281,387
Kerala	6,031	297	10,960	1,516	104	38,802	0	4,009	71,664	1,320	837	2,755	34,829	2,500	1,677	177,301
M.P.	1,545	312	28,763	5,244	320	1,364	237	0	87,129	1,161	3,293	22,067	728	17,879	2,238	172,280
Maharashtra	14,054	1,448	150,072	1,993	175	15,329	1,190	29,848	0	586	2,680	2,527	3,126	1,782	1,464	226,274
Orissa	9,119	1,733	76,771	2,799	1,713	4,422	682	3,767	35,411	0	2,509	2,582	918	2,527	47,943	192,896
Punjab	1,341	528	2,902	33,009	6,889	737	154	3,633	12,386	1,232	0	10,118	230	6,564	4,122	83,845
Rajasthan	8,269	1,653	122,026	33,882	1,331	17,421	623	25,828	153,509	2,201	12,737	0	6,666	9,597	14,420	410,163
Tamil Nadu	13,549	127	3,333	722	57	93,548	30,032	1,428	67,180	628	880	801	0	712	921	213,918
Uttar Pradesh	5,556	12,388	202,110	186,297	9,650	7,300	883	116,075	1,046,089	6,804	159,254	44,430	1,417	0	115,348	1,913,601
West Bengal	2,143	3,585	5,447	12,077	1,898	2,710	495	3,524	49,622	16,432	10,699	8,781	562	9,043	0	127,018
Total	89,464	24,562	688,892	366,445	31,191	263,188	39,938	229,327	2,259,196	75,006	350,077	142,961	76,724	149,325	654,768	5,441,064

Source: Census of India, Table D-2 2001

APPENDIX - X

(R-U) INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRATION (2001)

State	Andhra pradesh	Bihar	Gujrat	Haryana	H.P.	Karnataka	Kerala	M.P.	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil nadu	Uttar pradesh	West bengal	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	874	9,405	415	85	68,457	882	5,360	76,673	18,601	536	1,751	21,116	834	5,930	209,168
Bihar	3,276	0	20,274	36,451	1289	2,215	264	21,357	54,777	18,509	33,070	13,041	675	70,862	227,997	491,016
Gujarat	1,756	1,477	0	909	48	2,797	479	5,043	189,922	951	877	7,508	1,019	1,855	3,281	210,414
Haryana	536	1,365	3,024	0	2183	1,262	162	3,068	7,785	709	41,131	23,519	201	17,545	2,407	81,378
H.p.	143	46	1,627	6,888	0	181	50	775	2,511	131	26,344	1,199	44	2,639	221	41,600
Karnataka	21,065	220	3,167	274	55	0	3,911	1,213	230,721	138	476	784	7,786	816	501	270,343
Kerala	5,726	612	8,632	1,439	104	33,542	0	4,182	51,138	1,150	812	3,068	35,523	2,678	1,472	147,010
M.P.	1,287	586	20,107	4,265	212	856	196	0	78,220	1,182	2,845	37,079	506	44,304	2,164	156,730
Maharashtra	14,263	3,515	134,163	1,448	153	26,533	825	50,076	0	574	1,792	2,824	3,137	2,378	1,084	239,941
Orissa	7,515	4,246	14,775	1,479	248	951	193	2,895	14,490	0	1,349	1,633	348	2,060	20,032	70,581
Punjab	732	684	2,459	46,795	8727	517	144	3,460	9,719	1,053	0	12,961	251	7,131	3,343	85,015
Rajasthan	5,763	1,807	82,668	46,914	933	10,910	370	39,219	90,040	1,737	15,339	0	4,482	18,548	11,018	329,748
Tamil Nadu	15,230	150	2,250	658	45	78,728	23,534	1,232	47,717	449	817	742	0	729	788	172,327
Uttar Pradesh	3,239	22,646	89,615	144,192	4040	3,036	514	137,014	435,576	4,806	79,220	46,911	888	0	63,229	988,015
West Bengal	1,245	8,267	2,047	6,127	348	903	174	2,697	14,037	13,138	4,451	4,799	187	8,888	0	62,509
Total	81,776	46,495	394,213	298,254	18,470	230,888	31,698	277,591	1,303,326	63,128	209,059	157,819	76,163	181,267	343,467	3,555,795

Source: Census of India, Table D-2, 2001

APPENDIX - XI
(U-U) INTER-STATE MALE MIGRATION (2001)

State	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujrat	Haryana	H.P.	Karnataka	Kerala	M.P.	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	396	6,388	1,506	195	68,968	2,008	5,724	72,476	10,135	1,010	2,359	23,327	2,527	4,627	201,646
Bihar	4,844	0	13,787	10,940	799	7,816	382	12,519	49,075	7,687	15,659	8,996	2,184	26,913	97,870	259,471
Gujarat	4,254	1,009	0	1,582	170	8,847	1,044	10,341	163,248	1,649	1,384	12,379	2,750	3,387	4,206	216,250
Haryana	1,152	657	4,114	0	3,062	277	225	4,071	9,143	959	27,259	10,780	467	10,926	2,563	75,655
H.p.	209	113	1,751	5,888	0	757	37	740	2,878	114	12,485	1,017	162	2,143	256	28,550
Karnataka	20,408	226	4,474	917	222	0	5,941	2,238	142,628	505	595	1,257	19,439	1,862	1,073	201,785
Kerala	8,696	312	8,949	1,905	79	51,761	0	6,079	60,949	1,258	901	3,089	41,130	3,211	2,254	190,573
M.P.	3,219	536	16,073	3,671	337	3,441	605	0	65,796	1,271	2,481	20,646	1,735	14,005	2,821	136,637
Maharashtra	20,300	1,027	97,655	4,035	559	43,498	6,371	50,736	0	1,764	3,873	10,636	12,075	8,260	5,451	266,240
Orissa	8,347	1,027	7,048	1,158	116	4,112	436	2,398	12,575	0	1,081	1,321	1,272	2,228	18,151	61,270
Punjab	1,673	1,012	4,546	52,486	8,558	2,765	353	7,130	19,652	1,413	0	12,619	866	13,953	4,374	131,400
Rajasthan	8,925	1,646	50,585	14,827	728	22,390	689	28,917	81,084	2,178	9,230	0	8,191	10,963	13,203	253,556
Tamil Nadu	30,133	257	8,011	1,384	122	106,711	20,209	3,832	62,784	1,283	1,005	1,948	0	2,433	3,059	243,171
Uttar Pradesh	6,283	8,470	47,350	58,722	3,312	12,339	912	88,327	272,604	4,028	43,026	45,232	3,115	0	40,158	633,878
West Bengal	9,347	7,555	14,564	7,429	710	13,689	1,206	11,305	73,071	16,128	6,236	11,197	4,563	17,076	0	194,076
Total	127,790	24,243	285,295	166,450	18,969	347,371	40,418	234,357	1,087,963	50,372	126,225	143,476	121,276	119,887	200,066	3,094,158

Source: Census of India, Table D-2 2001

APPENDIX - XII

(U-U) INTER-STATE FEMALE MIGRATION (2001)

State	Andhra pradesh	Bihar	Gujrat	Haryana	H.P.	Karnat aka	Kerala	M.P.	Maharasht ra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajsthan	Tamil nadu	Uttar pradesh	West bengal	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	624	6,147	1,737	362	74,190	2,349	9,016	81,359	13,070	1,252	2,883	25,588	2,926	5,224	226,727
Bihar	3,985	0	8,377	7,674	179	3,203	346	11,466	22,404	6,314	8,541	7,117	1,512	32,907	67,844	181,869
Gujarat	3,847	1,591	0	1,798	533	7,668	1,108	17,499	179,525	1,548	1,745	22,777	2,564	5,166	4,183	251,552
Haryana	895	914	3,666	0	83	266	235	4,817	8,289	788	58,567	20,502	389	24,845	1,992	126,248
H.p.	218	74	1,733	7,505	0	436	46	806	2,358	94	14,741	1,157	111	2,758	266	32,303
Karnataka	28,225	326	4,551	924	4,328	0	5,991	2,723	155,295	458	760	1,631	27,471	2,263	1,070	236,016
Kerala	8,749	545	7,924	1,906	3,127	46,008	0	6,913	52,864	1,168	1,229	3,914	44,120	4,119	2,108	184,694
M.P.	3,365	989	19,407	4,483	624	2,711	606	0	88,718	1,544	3,177	52,801	1,599	48,825	3,364	232,213
Maharashtra	21,459	1,814	115,446	4,588	715	60,786	7,026	90,133	0	1,947	4,888	12,244	12,098	12,917	6,154	352,215
Orissa	9,393	2,066	3,085	960	370	1,701	371	2,627	8,804	0	936	1,236	869	2,320	12,425	47,163
Punjab	1,478	1,313	4,241	81,851	144	2,228	375	7,930	18,620	1,259	0	20,251	729	19,386	3,833	163,638
Rajasthan	6,810	2,066	45,476	27,341	143	15,769	517	54,865	62,588	1,941	18,369	0	6,047	24,355	11,117	277,404
Tamil Nadu	32,424	302	6,836	1,282	11,321	102,666	20,139	3,854	55,654	1,034	1,069	2,226	0	2,609	3,052	244,468
Uttar Pradesh	4,925	17,177	32,974	69,762	185	7,777	814	134,611	158,177	3,406	37,989	63,887	2,475	0	30,166	564,325
West Bengal	8,004	17,859	10,749	7,175	183	7,832	1,013	11,389	49,834	15,961	6,432	9,822	3,493	24,058	0	173,804
Total	133,777	47,660	270,612	218,986	22,297	333,241	40,936	358,649	944,489	50,532	159,695	222,448	129,065	209,454	152,798	3,294,639

Source: Census of India, Table, D-2 2001

APPENDIX- XIII
VARIOUS SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF BIHAR, 1991

State/Districts	Male literacy	Male graduates	H.H. with drinking water	H.H. with electricity	H.H. with toilets	percent (main+marginal) workers	cultivators	Agriculture labours	Percent urban	GIA to GCA	Bank branches/lakh pop.
State	51.37	100	73.99	58.77	56.54	47.9	29.46	25.55	13.14	39.97	5.57
Araria	40.96	0.85	94.55	28.57	29.40	35.1	38.11	53.15	6.35	27.61	3.90
Aurangabad	61.80	1.48	82.30	49.76	53.31	29.5	45.49	39.23	7.67	70.80	5.11
Begusarai	48.66	1.81	78.31	48.11	46.22	28.2	34.03	46.69	9.79	46.34	5.58
Bhagalpur	50.79	5.26	70.79	54.12	59.51	32.8	39.02	44.79	12.12	49.43	5.77
Bhojpur	64.65	3.64	81.93	57.55	58.35	26.6	40.28	40.90	11.33	82.65	5.76
Darbhanga	42.37	4.58	95.04	54.57	64.34	29.5	37.86	46.43	8.70	27.94	5.66
Gaya	55.22	6.61	84.77	65.40	67.04	32.8	42.32	40.63	13.36	76.14	4.09
Gopalganj	51.62	0.37	85.38	27.78	27.60	26.6	58.53	30.43	5.68	45.56	5.04
Jehanabad	63.11	0.78	74.49	30.66	35.58	30.5	42.72	44.20	6.34	78.50	4.87
Katihar	38.92	2.35	86.25	44.57	49.80	33.7	35.41	51.19	9.40	32.87	4.49
Khagaria	42.97	0.54	88.04	33.90	38.26	32.7	36.18	52.12	5.96	51.15	4.40
Kishanganj	36.99	0.58	82.11	25.03	30.41	33	39.71	45.13	10.09	14.84	4.38
Madhepura	39.24	1.94	89.19	27.98	28.02	37.7	42.36	50.26	6.52	44.62	4.37
Madhubani	39.86	1.61	93.89	42.40	43.95	32.5	44.72	44.57	3.63	19.83	5.08
Munger	55.50	5.60	52.24	47.07	49.67	33.00	41.50	40.61	16.59	45.58	4.03
Muzaffarpur	48.44	5.59	92.15	62.47	65.33	28.9	40.10	42.56	9.31	28.26	6.16
Nalanda	61.95	4.65	61.14	50.74	58.87	32.8	40.07	43.85	14.83	79.21	5.46
Nawada	54.85	1.07	64.71	59.26	62.27	31.7	50.69	36.68	6.95	78.68	5.26
Pashchim Champaran	51.37	1.66	93.40	36.90	42.40	34.9	34.25	55.53	10.09	37.15	4.97
Patna	69.05	31.99	82.50	76.78	79.18	27.5	28.17	34.13	38.05	63.62	8.25
Purba Champaran	39.62	2.05	93.53	47.02	48.22	36.4	35.18	54.88	8.42	39.83	5.01
Purnia	33.12	2.19	90.39	43.83	47.51	30.9	40.14	50.08	5.70	24.50	4.45
Rohtas	60.09	2.87	90.40	51.33	51.56	29.5	42.51	41.35	10.14	81.90	5.28
Saharsa	43.90	1.60	84.76	51.73	52.51	28.1	40.50	42.72	4.96	36.40	3.19
Samastipur	50.39	2.52	75.74	44.29	49.40	24.2	50.22	31.94	9.11	36.79	5.32
Saran	60.18	2.63	93.48	41.26	41.95	37.5	44.79	46.64	6.94	41.92	5.24
Sitamarhi	38.01	1.30	93.14	37.08	42.82	29.9	38.82	49.06	5.58	21.16	4.87
Siwan	57.51	0.81	92.04	53.52	57.49	23.9	58.06	26.11	5.32	45.33	5.54
Vaishali	55.62	1.08	51.47	40.33	45.57	25.5	47.21	36.66	6.68	39.75	4.73

APPENDIX-XIV
VARIOUS SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF BIHAR, 2001

States/Districts	Male literacy	Male graduates	H.H. with drinking water	H.H with electricity	H.H. with toilets	Percent urban	percent (main+Marginal)	cultivators	Agriculture labours	GIATo GCA	Bank branches/lakh pop.
state	60.32	100	98.92	58.64	68.94	10.46	33.83	29.17	48.18	45.86	4.96
Araria	53.23	1.44	99.88	42.14	53.78	6.13	39.13	25.03	63.08	32.80	3.59
Aurangabad	71.99	2.66	99.14	49.88	100.00	8.45	33.60	35.66	43.25	72.24	4.52
Begusarai	57.83	2.79	98.33	73.29	78.63	4.58	31.73	18.71	47.77	48.75	4.81
Bhagalpur	56.07	2.56	98.58	57.06	70.44	11.09	37.59	26.68	50.05	48.03	4.95
Bhojpur	73.80	2.92	100.00	56.50	83.15	11.56	29.21	35.38	39.86	76.56	5.14
Darbhanga	52.04	3.92	98.55	57.23	75.35	8.11	31.77	22.76	51.18	37.11	4.76
Gaya	63.81	4.36	96.00	65.54	84.37	13.70	36.79	34.28	44.09	77.04	5.42
Gopalganj	60.19	1.58	100.00	32.68	45.19	6.07	29.85	40.78	40.68	45.56	4.46
Jehanabad	70.90	2.24	100.00	47.45	100.00	7.37	38.42	35.95	44.28	82.82	4.56
Katihar	46.16	1.90	98.54	51.47	65.91	9.12	37.58	22.52	61.00	40.19	4.14
Khagaria	59.71	1.10	99.29	47.44	60.97	5.96	36.58	25.89	54.50	53.66	4.15
Kishanganj	46.50	0.71	95.22	30.04	43.95	9.95	32.15	26.60	57.63	21.52	4.09
Madhepura	45.51	1.44	98.73	38.94	54.99	4.45	44.84	33.42	56.19	51.48	4.01
Madhubani	51.02	4.23	100.00	42.64	55.17	3.48	34.39	30.55	52.82	36.00	4.37
Munger	61.66	1.12	100.00	52.71	69.52	16.37	36.39	29.03	40.12	40.53	4.74
Muzaffarpur	57.18	4.30	100.00	70.61	80.29	9.30	30.46	25.13	45.94	31.18	5.26
Nalanda	66.94	3.88	100.22	53.83	94.97	14.92	38.13	35.77	42.05	77.72	4.62
Nawada	61.22	1.95	99.84	55.66	100.00	7.65	37.35	40.09	40.58	84.50	4.34
Pashchim Champaran	60.32	2.12	100.00	37.35	52.47	10.17	38.21	21.61	61.98	24.44	4.66
Patna	73.81	15.29	95.40	81.02	73.73	41.57	30.28	22.05	33.13	39.97	4.72
Purba Champaran	51.91	3.00	100.00	48.96	56.30	6.37	32.70	27.07	55.08	65.96	7.89
Purnia	42.80	2.17	96.32	49.66	61.10	8.74	37.85	22.92	63.38	46.61	4.33
Rohtas	73.54	2.93	100.00	61.70	100.00	8.29	32.37	34.12	44.10	45.10	3.93
Saharsa	53.07	1.58	100.00	41.69	59.16	6.70	40.95	33.15	37.48	84.60	4.89
Samastipur	64.00	3.41	100.00	53.98	70.52	3.64	32.67	26.24	49.34	37.48	4.23
Saran	67.67	3.48	100.00	44.51	57.26	9.19	26.52	35.63	37.70	41.52	4.34
Sitamarhi	47.84	1.28	100.00	38.61	52.02	4.92	31.69	24.78	58.55	45.92	4.12
Siwan	63.81	2.09	100.00	47.28	70.95	5.51	26.85	41.22	34.10	27.17	4.75
Vaishali	67.81	2.90	100.00	42.33	58.96	6.87	28.85	30.89	41.86	51.77	3.99

APPENDIX- XV
VARIOUS SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN MAHARASHTRA, 1991

State/Districts	Male literacy rate	Proportion male graduates	proportion total (main + marginal) workers	House hold having electricity in urban area	House hold having safe drinking water in urban areas	h.h.Toilet	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of cultivators to total workers	Percentage of Agricultural labors to total workers	Percent Gross irrigated area of GCA	Bank branches/ lakh population
State	76.56	100	43	86.07	90.5	64.45	38.73	34.01	28.09	15.09	7.37
Ahmad Nagar	75.3	1.65	45.9	88.57	85.4	49.53	15.84	47.95	27.54	24.06	6.12
Akola	77.63	1.32	43.8	74.44	84.7	55.56	28.68	27.50	50.99	3.14	7.04
Amravati	78.4	1.71	44.4	85.11	72.5	54.96	33.01	21.19	50.32	7.01	6.7
Aurangabad	72.93	2.34	42.6	85.82	90.9	66.33	32.78	51.78	32.03	20.71	4.37
Bhandara	78.81	0.65	50.1	81.47	73.4	53.95	13.15	38.32	32.89	37.98	6.16
Bid	66.34	0.84	47	73.15	90	47.96	17.96	47.86	31.20	21.31	5.16
Buldana	76.53	0.73	47.6	79.91	83.2	42.97	20.63	41.45	44.36	5.6	5.64
Chandrapur	71.3	0.89	46.1	72.75	79.3	38.95	28.04	34.60	37.58	15.93	5.59
Dhule	63.13	1.35	45.6	87.29	84.9	40.19	20.53	36.58	42.80	12.16	5
Gadchiroli	56.56	0.14	53.8	77.48	66.2	39.17	8.71	51.80	35.75	22.17	5.12
Greater Bombay	88.03	39.73	35.3	89.61	96.4	78.18	100	0.16	0.12	7.79	12.65
Jalgaon	77.46	2.09	42.9	83.15	90.2	43.29	27.42	30.10	45.50	14.45	5.89
Jalna	64.43	0.46	47.7	74.32	87	47.27	16.92	47.48	36.68	12.6	4.8
Kolhapur	80.33	2.88	46.1	83.83	91.5	44.38	26.4	39.04	14.65	19.11	7.28
Latur	70.47	0.77	43.9	84.82	89.5	45.62	20.42	38.35	38.01	14.58	5.18
Nagpur	81.79	6.36	37.5	81.63	75.4	66.2	61.84	18.07	23.85	12.99	7.95
Nanded	64.38	1.18	44.7	78.79	92.4	54.16	21.71	37.74	40.50	10.93	5.21
Nashik	73.98	3.71	43.6	85.36	88.9	56.1	35.52	43.74	25.02	18.87	5.89
Osmanabad	68.38	0.45	45.3	70.23	83.4	31.67	15.22	46.53	47.11	19.52	2.47
Parbhani	64.6	0.95	45.7	76.69	92.6	48.28	22.5	37.72	39.54	11.61	4.51
Pune	81.56	10.68	40.3	87.06	94.1	70.44	50.76	32.99	15.61	18.11	8.98
Raigarh	75.94	0.80	43.9	90.16	83.9	54.33	17.84	44.75	20.30	5.42	7.61
Ratnagiri	76.64	0.38	45	94.27	70.3	62.97	8.97	63.48	12.99	1.36	5.25
Sangali	74.83	1.54	44.1	84.14	90.9	45.34	22.84	47.02	24.84	17.29	7.93
Satara	80.61	1.13	44.5	80.79	86.4	45.1	12.91	51.43	24.06	23.48	6.32
Sindhudurga	86.23	0.22	47.5	97.5	34.3	66.83	7.6	61.99	13.93	18.61	8.71
Solapur	70.08	2.10	43.1	72.8	95.2	50.88	28.81	35.11	33.13	18.45	6.77
Thane	77.56	11.45	39.8	90.68	90.6	63.4	64.74	22.05	11.70	2.1	6.16
Wardha	78.33	0.83	44.6	85.17	76.7	50.96	26.61	30.58	52.31	5.76	6.84
Yavatmal	70.45	0.78	47.7	79.5	91.7	46.67	17.21	27.38	55.93	5.61	5.73

APPENDIX-XVI

SOCIO – ECONOMIC VARIABLES IN MAHARASHTRA (2001)

State/Districts	Male literacy rate	Proportion of male graduates	House hold having electricity in urban area	House hold having safe drinking water in urban areas	Toilet	Percent Urban	Percentage workers(main +marginal)	Percent cultivators to total workers	Percentage of Agricultural labors to total workers	Percent Gross irrigated area of GCA	Bank branches/ lakh population
State	86.27	100.00	94.28	96.03	58.08	42.43	43.41	28.56	26.85	14.63	6.76
Ahmad Nagar	86.21	3.23	90.83	94.47	57.48	19.89	47.64	44.03	26.02	22.02	5.15
Akola	87.60	1.96	100.00	97.44	61.63	27.99	43.08	24.94	51.28	4.40	6.12
Amravati	89.28	2.13	87.60	96.37	67.84	34.50	42.98	18.66	52.13	8.35	5.96
Aurangabad	85.07	2.80	95.14	93.26	82.27	37.53	42.10	36.89	26.36	15.86	5.59
Bhandara	89.32	1.40	100.00	97.14	73.94	13.71	48.78	28.08	41.78	44.82	5.53
Bid	80.69	1.60	92.52	98.18	61.23	32.11	45.33	47.88	29.90	21.50	4.54
Buldana	87.17	1.25	81.65	97.84	48.71	20.78	46.49	34.56	46.41	6.11	4.61
Chandrapur	83.13	1.48	84.77	98.10	59.06	26.28	46.18	25.56	40.07	17.74	7.20
Dhule	76.30	1.79	90.88	96.87	51.46	21.20	45.59	30.59	45.96	13.24	4.39
Gadchiroli	69.72	0.34	82.17	97.18	54.17	6.93	52.82	43.17	38.83	26.73	4.69
Greater Bombay	91.30	23.50	100.00	96.15	43.59	100.00	38.39	0.04	0.02	7.79	13.17
Jalgaon	86.53	2.58	92.27	96.51	53.89	28.59	43.47	23.85	47.64	13.28	5.12
Jalna	79.17	0.78	90.47	92.72	64.46	19.09	45.49	44.00	34.12	9.53	4.36
Kolhapur	87.67	4.07	94.09	96.89	56.35	29.81	47.93	39.95	18.05	19.77	6.88
Latur	83.63	1.50	89.88	93.28	62.25	23.57	41.35	35.33	38.09	6.09	4.78
Nagpur	90.25	5.21	91.34	94.65	81.14	64.26	38.19	14.46	24.52	13.78	7.29
Nanded	81.14	2.25	88.96	96.39	66.09	23.96	42.69	31.59	42.69	10.47	4.50
Nashik	85.19	4.23	91.46	94.53	58.07	17.91	44.53	37.50	25.28	17.72	5.01
Osmanabad	82.03	1.06	86.97	96.85	46.66	38.80	44.74	38.52	40.58	24.88	4.68
Parbhani	80.80	1.37	0.00	95.85	58.22	15.69	45.05	40.97	38.99	11.15	4.12
Pune	88.55	9.69	95.90	94.84	64.47	23.68	42.16	27.52	13.14	22.16	8.35
Raigarh	86.40	1.73	97.84	95.23	66.17	58.08	42.32	28.06	20.94	5.13	6.88
Ratnagiri	86.28	0.75	94.68	92.13	71.86	24.22	46.18	52.09	13.63	1.66	7.81
Sangali	86.25	2.56	90.04	96.91	59.27	11.33	48.21	45.68	23.92	22.02	7.40
Satara	88.45	2.68	91.96	92.13	57.60	24.51	47.08	47.65	22.08	29.81	5.42
Sindhudurga	90.21	0.55	96.15	96.26	72.98	14.17	47.50	45.87	20.01	14.56	8.53
Solapur	82.28	2.84	86.74	98.05	47.73	9.47	45.90	34.70	28.49	20.74	5.87
Thane	86.06	12.23	97.58	97.15	67.32	31.83	39.65	12.34	9.94	2.95	5.59
Wardha	87.70	1.00	90.21	96.98	66.32	72.58	45.56	24.73	44.28	18.50	6.11
Yavatmal	84.47	1.45	86.19	95.06	57.07	18.60	46.80	27.13	50.40	5.61	4.88

APPENDIX XVII

CORRELATION WITH DIFFERENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS WITH MALE MIGRATION IN BIHAR (1991)

Indicators	(r-u)wd.	(u-u)wd.	Urbn. wd.	(r-u)od.	(u-u)od.	Urbn. od.	(r-u)os.	(u-u)os.	Urbn. os.	m.lit.	m.grad.	Urbn. h.h.d w.	Urbn. h.h.el ect.	Urbn. h.h.toilet	Per.urb n.	Per.w orkers	Per.agri labour.	Per.c ulti.	g.i.a.	bank/p
(r-u)wd.	1.000																			
(u-u)wd.	.934*	1.000																		
Urbn.wd.	.974*	.991*	1.000																	
(r-u)od.	.948*	.917*	.943*	1.000																
(u-u)od.	.950*	.947*	.963*	.990*	1.000															
Urbn.od.	.952*	.935*	.956*	.997*	.998**	1.000														
(r-u)os.	.802*	.757*	.786*	.887*	.867**	.879*	1.000													
(u-u)os.	.905*	.871*	.897*	.982*	.965**	.976*	.935*	1.000												
urbn os.	.877*	.838*	.866*	.959*	.940**	.952*	.976*	.989*	1.000											
m.lit.	.437*	.368*	.400*	.306	.304	.306	.211	.278	.255	1.000										
m.grad.	.943*	.923*	.945*	.962*	.959**	.963*	.809*	.933*	.897*	.416*	1.000									
urbn.h.h.d w.	-.016	-.060	-.045	.032	.039	.036	.105	.067	.084	-.410*	-.061	1.000								
Urbn.h.h.el ect.	.676*	.632*	.658*	.553*	.552**	.554*	.375*	.473*	.441*	.471*	.637*	-.112	1.000							
Urbn.h.h.dtoilet	.660*	.620*	.645*	.537*	.540**	.540*	.363	.460*	.428*	.446*	.621*	-.151	.978*	1.000						
Per.urbn.	.872*	.836*	.863*	.873*	.864**	.870*	.788*	.862*	.846*	.489*	.944*	-.236	.587*	.581*	1.000					
Per.worker s	-.282	-.183	-.223*	-.194	-.158	-.175	-.114	-.148	-.137	-.337	-.135	.204	-.321	-.330	-.084	1.000				
Per.agrilab.	-.390	-.371*	-.384	-.434	-.440*	-.438*	-.433*	-.425*	-.435*	.178	-.441*	-.160	-.178	-.192	-.478**	-.399*	1.000			
Per.culti.	-.287	-.268	-.280	-.222	-.195	-.209	-.126	-.197	-.171	-	-.239	.362	-	-.353	-.215	.760*	-.687**	1.000		
g.i.a.	.179	.151	.164	.079	.082	0.080	-.028	.053	.021	.789*	.209	-.367*	.411*	.372*	.308	-.125	.102	-.324	1.000	
Bank/lakhp	.775*	.747*	.770*	.693*	.711**	.704*	.577*	.665*	.640*	.509*	.704*	.019	.577*	.584**	.647**	-.335	-.165	-.355	.252	1.000

APPENDIX- XVIII
CORRELATION BETWEEN VARIOUS SOCIO- ECONOMIC INDUCATORS AND MALE
MIGRATION IN MAHARASHTRA (1991)

Indicator s	(r-u)wd.	(u-u)wd.	Urbn.w d.	(r-u)od.	(u-u)od.	Urbn. od.	(r-u)os.	(u-u)os.	Urbn. os.	m.lit.	m.grad.	Urbn. h.h.d w.	Urbn. h.h. el ect.	Urbn. h.h. toi let	Per.ur bn.	Per.w orkers	Per.ag ri.labo ur.	Per. culti	g.i.a.	bank/ p.
(r-u)wd.	1.000																			
(u-u)wd.	.856**	1.000																		
Urbn.wd.	.964**	.962**	1.000																	
(r-u)od.	-.268	-.111	.198	1.000																
(u-u)od.	-.078	.239	.082	.845**	1.000															
Urbn.od.	-.204	.021	-.096	.978**	.938*	1.000														
(r-u)os.	-.322	-.146	-.244	.994**	.836*	.970*	1.000													
(u-u)os.	-.288	-.102	-.203	.996**	.860*	.982*	.997*	1.000												
urbn os.	-.307	-.126	-.225	.996	.848*	.976*	.999**	.999*	1.000											
m.lit.	-.015	.143	.066	.409*	.442*	.437*	.402*	.424*	.412*	1.000										
m.grad.	-.204	-.007	-.111	.983**	.902*	.989*	.972*	.986*	.979*	.461*	1.000									
urbn.h.h. dw.	.500*	.410*	.473*	.264	.352	.308	.230	.244	.236	-.195	.282	1.000								
Urbn.h.h. elect.	-.094	.084	-.007	.254	.345	.299	.248	.262	.255	.558*	.280	-.345	1.000							
Urbn.h.h. dtoilet	-.140	.034	-.056	.554**	.609*	.597*	.519*	.550*	.534*	.618*	.612*	-.098	.594*	1.000						
Per.urbn.	-.015	.196	.093	.815**	.893*	.877*	.794*	.826*	.809*	.469*	.887*	.360	.201	.637*	1.000					
Per.workers	-.158	-.296	-.234	.609**	.717*	.674*	.579*	-.615	.596*	.554*	.687*	-.396*	-.293	.632*	.845*	1.000				
Per.agri. h	-.109	-.206	-.163	.604**	.627*	.636*	.604*	.623*	.613*	-.307	.655*	-.393*	.067	-.299	.802*	.616*	1.000			
Per.culti.	.248	-.017	.121	.506**	-.579	.554*	.506*	-.525*	.515*	-.494*	.557*	.060	-.575*	-.614*	-.442*	.425*	-.055	1.000		
g.i.a.	.057	-.068	-.005	-.184	-.272	-.225	-.201	-.199	-.199	-.087	-.185	-.098	-.199	-.201	-.283	.354	.353	.107	1.000	
Bank/lak hp.	-.114	.043	-.037	.686**	.599*	.678*	.676*	.696*	.685*	.728*	.721*	-.056	.471*	.665*	.641*	.546*	-.490*	.585**	-.133	1.000

APPENDIX-XIX
CORRELATION BETWEEN VARIOUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND MALE MIGRATION IN
BIHAR (2001)

Indicator s	(r-u)wd.	(u-u)wd.	Urbn. wd.	(r-u)od.	(u-u)od.	Urbn. od.	(r-u)os.	(u-u)os.	Urbn. os.	m.lit.	m.gr ad.	Urbn. h.h.d	Urbn. h.h.el	Urbn. h.h.toi	Per.ur bn.	Per.w orkers	Per.ag ri.labo	Per. culti	g.i.a.	bank
(r-u)wd.	1.000																			
(u-u)wd.	.816**	1.000																		
Urbn.wd.	.912**	.981*	1.000																	
(r-u)od.	.736**	.938*	.911*	1.000																
(u-u)od.	.758**	.951*	.927*	.998*	1.000															
Urbn.od.	.747**	.945*	.919*	1.000	.999*	1.000														
(r-u)os.	.532**	.657*	.644*	.999*	.753*	.756*	1.000													
(u-u)os.	.222	-.002	.072	.758*	-.028	-.027	.022	1.000												
urbn os.	.470*	.350	.405*	-.026	.379*	.382*	.553*	.845**	1.000											
m.lit.	-.131	-.066	-.091	.384*	.079	.083	.256	-.253	-.074	1.000										
m.grad.	-.110	-.100	-.108	.086	-.032	-.022	.270	-.054	.099	.398*	1.000									
urbn.h.h. dw.	.302	.094	.167	-.014	.125	.122	.142	.093	.153	.219	-.407*	1.000								
Urbn.h.h. elect.	-.403*	-.295	-.343	.119	-.218	-.208	.002	-.172	-.142	.392*	.654**	-.269	1.000							
Urbn.h.h. dtoilet	-.374*	-.210	-.273	-.171	-.171	-.171	-.105	-.175	-.202	.617	.199	.094	.612*	1.000						
Per.urbn.	-.165	-.051	-.091	.075	.047	.061	.286	-.072	.093	.386*	.839**	-.509*	.540*	.181	1.000					
Per.work ers	-.008	.194	.135	.131	.140	.136	-.118	-.138	-.178	-.206*	-.280	-.056	-.179	.025	-.109	1.000				
Per.agrila b.	-.163	-.262	-.241	-.219	-.210	-.215	-.091	-.185	-.203	.439*	-.201	.361	-.254	.323	-.171	-.094	1.000			
Per.culti.	.339	.410*	.404*	.244	.257	.251	-.045	.237	.173	-.733*	-.301	-.155	-.368*	-.454*	-.378*	.433*	-.609*	1.000		
g.i.a.	-.385*	-.226	-.288	-.242	-.231	-.237	-.026	-.042	-.049	.320	-.052	.152	.133	.551*	-.012	.315	.484*	-.363	1.000	
Bank/lak hp.	.007	.070	.052	.005	.001	.003	.234	-.048	.085	.011	.158	.026	.261	.058	.098	-.136	-.028	-.126	.284	1.000

APPENDIX-XX
CORRELATION OF VARIOUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS WITH MALE
MIGRATION MAHARASHTRA (2001)

Indicators	(r-u)wd.	(u-u)wd.	Urbn. wd.	(r-u)od.	(u-u)od.	Urbn. o d.	(r-u)os.	(u-u)os.	Urbn. o s.	m.lit.	m.grad	Urbn.h .h.dw.	Urbn.h .h.elect.	Urbn.h .h.toilet	Per.ur bn.	Per.w orkers	Per.a gri.la bour.	Per.cul ti.	g.i.a.	bank/p.
(r-u)wd.	1.00																			
(u-u)wd.	.669**	1.000																		
Urbn. wd.	.878**	.943**	1.000																	
(r-u)od.	.032	.298	.206	1.000																
(u-u)od.	.258	.798**	.629**	.562**	1.000															
Urbn. o d.	.174	.642**	.491**	.864**	.902**	1.000														
(r-u)os.	-.143	.173	.047	.971**	.540**	.835**	1.000													
(u-u)os.	-.033	.332	.199	.981**	.658**	.922**	.985**	1.000												
urbn	-.033	.245	.116	.979**	.595**	.873**	.997**	.996**	1.000											
m.lit.	.215	.191	.219	.324	.175	.275	.297	.314	.306	1.000										
m.grad	.134	.406*	.321	.981**	.637**	.899**	.951**	.978**	.967**	.374*	1.000									
urbn.h .h.dw.	-.131	.028	-.041	.009	.083	.055	.063	.057	.060	-.140	.021	1.000								
Urbn.h .h.elect.	.015	.218	.147	.396*	.324	.404*	.370*	.394*	.382*	.447*	.405*	-.171	1.000							
Urbn.h .h.	.117	.098	.116	-.220	.083	-.063	-.270	-.209	-.242	.298	-.207	-.371*	.340	1.000						
Per.ur bn.	-.155	-.064	-.110	-.626**	.195	.445*	.649**	.619**	.638**	.430*	.596**	-.018	.289	.038	1.000					
Per.w orkers	-.285	-.376	-.370*	-.550**	-.475*	-.578**	-.510**	-.558**	-.532**	-.417*	-.584**	.173	-.386*	-.222	-.638**	1.000				
Per.ag rila	-.140	-.321	-.269	-.640**	-.489**	-.631**	-.630**	-.664**	-.650**	-.377*	-.641**	-.283	-.205	.017	-.647**	.681*	1.000			
Per.cul ti.	-.119	-.360	-.285	-.600**	-.481**	-.608**	-.570**	-.608**	.587*	-.334	-.647**	.310	-.453*	-.108	-.310	.273	.017	1.000		
g.i.a.	.029	-.098	-.050	-.180	-.247	-.246	-.220	-.223	-.221	-.072	-.164	.164	-.056	-.027	-.247	.523*	.281	.014	1.000	
Bank/l akhp.	-.087	.063	.002	.737**	.205	.509**	.718**	.700*	.712**	.571**	.706**	-.015	.396*	.017	.586**	-.336	.425*	.655**	-.116	1.000

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