

**PATTERNS OF MIGRATION
IN NORTH WEST INDIA : 1971-1991**

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



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "**PATTERNS OF MIGRATION IN NORTH WEST INDIA : 1971-1991**" submitted by Miss. **NIVEDITA HANSRAJ**, for the award of the degree of **MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**, of this University, is her own original work. This dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree to this University or any other University.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



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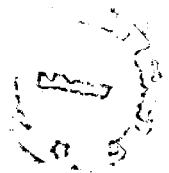
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Nivedita Hansraj
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a form of spatial mobility of population between one geographical unit and another involving a permanent change of residence. (UN:1958)¹

Internal migration, in this sense, is residential mobility of population from one community to another, within the same country. However, tourists, visitors, commuters, etc. are excluded from this definition, since no permanent change of residence generally takes place in such cases. The change in residence results in a redistribution of the population at origin and destination. Thus, along with fertility and mortality, migration controls the dynamism of the population of an area. Though not given as much importance as fertility and mortality, migration is a major symptom of social change, since industrial development is accompanied by a redistribution of population.² Not being a definite demographic event, its estimation is difficult. Migration is closely associated with economic fluctuations, national and international events, nature of the physical environment, social organisation of groups and geographical, political and population factor, all of which are dynamic.³ Thus, migration is often unpredictable and its study and estimation becomes difficult. It requires more attention at this juncture since it is closely connected with economic fluctuations and important national events.⁴

Migration consists of a variety of movements that can be described in the aggregate as an evolutionary and development fostering process operating in time and space to correct rural-urban, inter-urban and inter-regional imbalances. It may also spread

information when migrants are more skilled than those living in destination regions and may make the latter a dynamic force.⁵

On a global scale, the movement and interaction of people has historically, been an important factor in world civilization, in the enrichment of cultures and in the spread of technology. Migration, thus, represents “an integral and vital part of human development. Migration has also played an important part in the process of industrialization and urbanization, initially in western Europe and more recently in many other parts of the globe.”⁶

However, unplanned migration is capable of disrupting the social and cultural legacy of a nation, though the impact would be slow. Migration has an impact on the size, composition and rate of growth, distribution and characteristics of the population both at origin and destination areas, as well as bringing about a change in the migrants themselves. It is a continuous process, though its incidence varies from time to time according to the interplay of various factors. More recently, its impact on development, urbanisation, existence of urban slums and the incidence of poverty has resulted in its being included in urban planning studies. Being considered an important symbol of socio-economic development and industrialisation, it attracts the attention not only of demographers, but also of Social Scientists, planners as well as administrators.

The Indian population has long been considered to be relatively immobile considering that more than 2/3 of the population remained at their birthplace.⁷ In fact, according to Zachariah and Bogue, partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan has been one of the important stimuli for the movement of population in

India since 1947.⁸ Gosal and Krishan, examined the different aspects of the pattern of internal migration in India from the 1961 census data. They found that 67% of the total population was enumerated at the place of birth, 88% within the district of birth and 94.5% within the native state.⁹ In 1991, according to the census figures, 73% of the population was enumerated at the place of birth, 84% within the district of birth and 93% within the state native state.¹⁰ Thus the proportion of immobile population has actually increased. The factors responsible for this are almost the same as indicated by Davis earlier. The migration of females has long dominated the internal migration in India. He attributed this to the marriage of females, to birth migration caused by women travelling to their parent's home for confinement. This pattern has remained unchanged since the first analysis of Davies, Zachariah, Mitra, Gosal & Krisan and others. However, internal migration is phenomenal in absolute terms and more so if one considers the territorial redistribution of population, its impact on development, urbanisation, availability of infrastructural facilities, the diffusion of culture, and the changing pattern of opportunities in the affected areas. The demographic implications of migration can also not be ignored, in terms of distribution by age, sex, occupation, education, and so on. For all the above reasons, migration becomes an important topic of analysis for the population geographer.¹¹

CHOICE OF STUDY AREA

The North-West part of India, comprising the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh, were taken up for the study of migration. The union Territory of Delhi, lying in close proximity to the study area, and being the

national capital, was also taken up. However, due to lack of data availability at the time the work was initiated, Chandigarh was excluded. Being a union territory, largely urban, and of small size, it was not considered that it would have much effect on the pattern of migration in the Region. Historically the North-West has been the gateway to India, and Punjab has thus had a long history of both internal and international migration, documented more recently at the time of partition of India. According to the first census of free India, among the migrant population of the country, 8.71 million were immigrants and about 8.23 million immigrants were from Pakistan alone(94.53 % of the immigrant population). While the study area accounted for 40.3% of the immigrants from Pakistan, the north-eastern states and west Bengal accounted for 10.9 % and 33 % of the immigrants respectively.¹² It is also well known that this region, especially Punjab and Haryana, attracted a lot of migrant workers from western Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This resulted from the development engendered in the area by the introduction of the Green Revolution technology in 1965-66. Recently, parts of the Region have experienced growing conflict between the “sons of the soil”and the “outsiders” - migrants from other states of India.¹³

Haryana and Himachal Pradesh formed part of the erstwhile state of Punjab before 1966. Delhi being the National capital and in close proximity to Haryana, was also taken up. Rajasthan, being a border state and with a history of migratory movements, was also included. Together, these states formed a dynamic area of migra-

tion and a broad region to be studied, with migration data for 1991 being available from census for all of them.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the present study are:

- a) To examine the magnitude of migration in the study area and to identify any changes in its pattern and volume. The study area is hence forth called the Region.
- b) To discern the main reasons why people move to the Region under study.
- c) To examine the variations in the pattern of total lifetime migration across time and across space.
- d) To understand the variation in the work participation of migrants.
- e) Finally, to identify areas of concentration of migrants or, conversely, areas where they lack, and to identify changes in such areas.

The present study is based on census data only. An attempt has been made to integrate the migration data available from the 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses and to derive meaningful interpretations from such temporal and spatial information on the migration of population in the region.

Comparison of district level data is limited in scope. Nevertheless, an attempt has

been made to find areas of migrant concentration only.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

This section discusses in detail the available database sources for migration, the nature and the quality of the data used, their limitations, comparability, and the definitions of terms and concepts used in the study.

Next, the section discusses the actual methodology made use of in the study.

I. DATABASE

a) Sources of Data

There are a number of sources of data on migration in India relating to age, educational attainment and economic activity at the time of leaving the communities of origin and destination. One of the main sources of macro level migration data in India is the census of Population. It collects data on migration regularly, and remains the only available source to give detailed data at the district and city levels, in a manner comparable over time.

Though data on migration was collected from the first census of 1872, the details collected varied with time. It was only in 1961 that for the first time the Census collected information on the rural/urban status of the origin and destination, migration at the district level was made possible with the inclusion of the

number of persons enumerated at birth. Such data facilitates an understanding of the pattern of migration by residence, making spatio-temporal comparisons possible. In the case of cities, age, literacy and occupation of the migrants were published. For the first time duration of residence at the place of enumeration was classified as less than 1 year, 1-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-15 years and 16 years and above.

In the 1971 census, the questions canvassed in the 1961 census were retained and additional questions were included. The concept of migration by place of last residence was included and was accorded greater importance than the place of birth concept. This indicates the last move of people who have moved more than once in their lifetime and who may be recorded as non-migrants on the basis of Place of Birth concept. It thus gives an estimate of return migration.

In the 1981 census, the questions on migration were asked on a sample basis. In the larger states they were asked in a 20% sample of the enumeration blocks selected systematically. All questions canvassed in the 1971 census were retained, and an additional question was asked on the reason of migration, which was classified as Education, Employment, Family Moved, Marriage and Other causes. A few tables were prepared giving information on selected characteristics of migrants to large cities (population 1 million plus) who migrated for employment.

In the 1991 census, the questions on migration have remained essentially the same as in the 1981 census. The scope of the question on reasons for migration has been

enlarged and an addition has been made of two categories- Business and Natural Calamities like droughts, floods, famines etc.¹⁴ The main change in the 1991 census is in the tabulation plan.

b). TABULATION OF MIGRATION DATA

Starting with 1961, the scope of migration tables has consistently been enlarged and refined in each consecutive census. In the census of 1961, there were in all six tables on migration, including one on nationality. The same was true for the 1971 census, though the question on nationality was dropped and an additional question on POLR was included. These tables covered various characteristics of migrants like sex, age, marital status, educational attainments, and occupational and industrial distribution of migrant workers. In some cases the data were available right upto the district level and city level with population of 1,00,000 and above.

In the 1981 census, the number of migration tables rose to 13, but the information presented was watered down since a number of the tables related to those reporting 'employment' as a reason for migration. At the city level, the data was restricted to metropolises with a population of 1,000,000 and above. This made it difficult to analyse migrant characteristics as it was possible to do in the 1971 census.

The census of 1991 generated 17 tables on migration, most of which have been generated from a 10% sample of the individual slips.

From the above discussion, it becomes clear that over the period covered in the study, not all the data are comparable. However, Table D-1, Table D-2, table D-3 are comparable. The table on migrant workers and their distribution in various industrial categories is partly comparable for different years.

II. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED

According to the **Census Of India**, upto 1951, a person was considered a **migrant** if he or she changed residence from the district of birth to another district or to another province or state. Any permanent or semi-permanent change of residence within the district of enumeration did not qualify the person to be a migrant.

Since 1961, data on migration have been collected by considering each revenue village or an urban settlement as a separate unit. A person is considered a migrant if his or her place of birth is different from his place of enumeration. This relates to the concept of **birth place** migration. However this kind of migration gives a crude index.¹⁵ The **place of birth** not only refers to the place of residence of the parents of the mother but data comparability is affected even further because in the earlier censuses, POB was considered by the status of the place at the time of enumeration. In the later censuses, from 1971 onwards, it is denoted by the status of the place at the time of birth.

While defining a migrant on the basis of **Place of Last Residence**, a person returning to his or her birth place after spending a long period of time at other place(s) is also considered a migrant. The concept of Place of last residence indicates return

migration since it indicates the last move made. In the case of urban agglomerations, change of residence from one unit to another within the same agglomeration is not considered a migrant.

A **lifetime migrant** is a person whose place of birth or his place of last residence is different from the place of his enumeration. They came to the place of enumeration at some point during their lives and have been living there ever since, whether this happened just a week before the census or a few decades back. On the basis of place of last residence, it is the unbroken period of the shift from the previous to the present place.

An **immigrant** is a person who was born in another country and was enumerated in India. This definition follows the place of birth concept. The definition based on the place of last residence concept defines the same as a person who moved to India and he may or may not be an Indian national.

The **streams** of migration referred to in the study are the three distance streams of migration. These are as follows :

- a) **Intra district migration**, which is short distance migration, within the district of birth.
- b) **Inter district migration**, which is medium distance migration since it considers moves from one district to another, but within the

state of birth.

c) **Inter state migration** which is long distance migration. This is the movement between states.

Since destination and residence are classified into rural and urban, it also becomes possible to classify migrants on the basis of residence streams into rural-rural; rural-urban; urban-rural and urban-urban. Distance and residence streams together give invaluable information on internal migration in the Region.

Rural and **Urban** in the study refer to migrant destination, while **rural-rural**; **rural-urban**; **urban-rural** and **urban-urban** refer to the movement of migrants from **origin to destination**.

In the present analysis, migrants are considered at the place of enumeration or the destination.

For the purpose of the study, **sex ratio** has been defined as the number of males per 1000 females, since movement of males is considered as the true index of migration as it represents movement for economic reasons as compared to female migration which is primarily explained by marriage migration.

Work participation rate has been defined as life time migrant workers in Indus-

trial classification in the district per 100 lifetime migrant workers in that district.

The census gives data on **immigrants** only. Hence the term migrants in the study indicate the same unless otherwise specified.

All other definitions follow the pattern laid down by the census.

III. METHODOLOGY

a) Unit area of selection:

The present study attempts to spatially analyse the migration pattern in North West India excluding Chandigarh, at three different levels:

1. To understand the pattern of migration in the Region as a whole.
2. To study the pattern of migration and the variation in it at the level of the states and union territory.
3. To examine the pattern of migration at the district level for a few selected variables among the total lifetime migrants only.

The above is the framework to which the study will be confined for each section of the analysis of lifetime migrants by place of birth and place of enumeration, the migrant workers and the reasons for migration. While the first two would give a comparative overview of the pattern of migration in the Region and the changes in it, the latter would help identify areas of migrant concentration and any changes in it over the period of study.

The analysis would examine the patterns that emerge in the total lifetime migrant population by both place of birth and place of last residence; by sex, by residence and by the broad distance streams. The study area is a region where migration from Pakistan has been quite considerable on account of the partition of India in 1947. While immigration may not be important for the rest of the country, this may not be true for the study area. An attempt will be made to study the pattern of immigration also. This would give a geographic perspective to migration in North West India.

To fulfill the objectives laid out and analyse the pattern of migration in the Region, data has been used from the census of population for the years 1971, 1981 and 1991. There has not been any major boundary changes in this period. The state of Haryana alone had major changes in district boundaries, when the number of districts changed from 7 in 1971 to 16 in 1991.

Apart from this, additions of number of district is as follows:-

Punjab	1 district, between 1971 and 1981
Himachal Pradesh	2 districts between 1971 and 1981,
Rajasthan	1 district between 1981 and 1991.

b) Selection of Migration Tables from Census publications

For the analysis of magnitude of lifetime migrants, internal migrants by broad streams and immigrants, Table D-1 and D-2 are used. There has not been any change in the tabulation plan of table D-1, reporting population classified at the place of birth,

since 1961. Similarly, table D-2, classifying migrants on the basis of place of last residence and place of enumeration, has not changed since it was first introduced in 1971. The table gives useful information on return migrants. However, it has not been tabulated at the district level and hence is dealt with only briefly in the study. Table D-1 has been used primarily because it is the only data available for comparing the level of migration with the earlier censuses. It also helps to understand the main current of migration in the study area. The table gives data at the district level whereas table D-2 does not.

To examine the reasons for migration into the Region, Table D-3 is analysed for total lifetime migrants, internal migrants, and immigrants and internal migrants by broad distance streams. This will be done separately by sex and by residence. The data is comparable between 1981 and 1991.

The pattern of distribution of migrant workers and their distribution in the census industrial categories is analysed on the basis of the Table D-V of 1971 and Table D-11 of 1991, which are comparable. There is a difference in the industrial classification of migrant workers for this period. In 1971, migrant workers were classified by all the 9 industrial categories. In 1991, this has been reduced to a four fold classification. Migrant workers have been classified as Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household industry workers and all the other categories have been clubbed under Other Workers. In 1971, the tabulation is for total and urban areas. The figure of migrant workers for rural areas are computed by subtracting the two.

For analysis of distribution of migrant workers according to industrial categories, the 1991 pattern will be followed. The first two categories of 1991 have been com-

bined to obtain statistics for migrants engaged in agriculture as well as the other two categories listed. These are Household Workers and Other Workers.

Quantitative and Cartographic Techniques

The analysis will make use of simple quantitative techniques and cartographic techniques. to support the findings.

The **quantitative techniques** used in the analysis include -

- i) simple proportions of migrants in the total population of the region and the State to examine the proportion of lifetime migrants by sex and by residence among the total migrants, internal migrants, immigrants and for internal migrants by broad distance streams. This will be done for lifetime migrants enumerated by the place of birth and place of enumeration and also by place of last residence, and place of enumeration
- ii) work participation rates will be computed for migrant workers for the Region and each state/U.T. to understand the variation in it spatially and temporally. It has been defined as lifetime migrant workers per 100 lifetime migrants.
- iii) the proportion of migrant workers in each industrial category will be worked out with the total migrant workers in the region as the entire universe. This would enable the objective of understanding the distribution as well as the concentration of migrant workers at the district level, by the work that they do.

iv) proportions will also be used to identify the intensity of each reason for migration with the universe as the total migrants of that sex. thus, work participation in each Industrial category will be computed as lifetime migrant work participation in

$$\text{category X} = \frac{\text{lifetime migrants workers of the district in category X}}{\text{lifetime migrants workers of the district}} \times 100$$

v) the concentration of migrant workers at the district level will be analysed by computing the **Index of concentration**, defined as the share of a district in the total migrant population of the Region. This ,when mapped, would reveal the regional contrasts in the spatial clustering of the migrants. The Index has been computed as follows:

the Index of Concentration for Migrants (ICM) is equal to

$$\frac{\text{Total Migrant Population in the Region}}{\text{Total Migrant Population in the District}} \times 100$$

The Index values have been categorised on the basis of mean and standard deviation. This would enable the measurement of the extent of spatial concentration of the migrants at the district level. This part of the analysis will be done only for the total lifetime migrants, internal migrants and immigrants. The same will be followed for migrant workers. The immensity of the data, we feel, would make a similar comparison by sex and residence differential, and for the distance streams, a study all on its own.

Finally the values of the index of concentration for total lifetime migrants will be mapped on a district map of the study area, using **choropleth** technique of mapping

for 1971, 1981 and 1991. The area of the highest migrant concentration or those with not such high concentration, will then be identified and taken up for a more in depth analysis, depending on the findings.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Despite efforts to arrive at a fail safe analysis, limitations do occur. A few limitations in the study were related to the following:

- a) Limitations of the database,
- b) Limitations of the Methodology.

a) Limitations of the Database:

- i. Comparability of the data may be affected since in the earlier censuses, the place of birth was considered by the status of the place at the time of enumeration, while in later censuses it was denoted by the status at the time of birth.
- ii. Change in the tabulation plan of table D-3, which added two more reasons in 1991, will affect the analysis of reasons for migration, especially for Employment. This is because the new category of 'Business' in 1991 includes part of those migrants who moved for Employment and for Other causes in 1981.
- iii. the tabulation of migrant workers by industrial categories has been reduced to a 4 fold classification in 1991. This reduces the depth of the analysis to an analysis of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural migrant workers at best.
- iv. the lack of information on lifetime migrants at the district level will limit the analysis of migrant work participation rates at the district level.

- v. There are inherent drawbacks to the data of migrants by place of birth and place of enumeration which limit the analysis. This data is an indirect tool for migration analysis.
- vi. the place of birth is very often the place of residence of the mothers parents or the place of hospital where delivery takes place.

Such data lose much of their usefulness for estimating migration. However, it is the only data available for comparing the level of migration with the earlier censuses and to understand the main current of migration in India.

- vii. Lastly, the data by place of birth and place of last residence relate only to immigrants to a particular district. The census does not give a classification of outmigrants since the names of the districts in which outmigrants are born is not published.

LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

- i. the smallest areal unit for which data are available is the district. Data compiled at this level fails to indicate the distances and directions of local migration which is very important in the Indian context, and in the context of the Region.
- ii. The frequent changes in the district boundaries introduce an element of non-

comparability of data recorded at different census points. This creates difficulties for conducting temporal studies of migration.

- iii. Another limitation of the study deals with the exclusion of data for migrant workers for 1981. In this census, only those migrant workers were classified by industrial categories, who reported employment as the reason for migration. It leaves all those migrants who may not have moved for employment, but who may take up a job at the destination.
- iv. Lastly, as a result of the huge quantity of data analysed and the time period covered, the depth of the analysis had to be limited to an analysis of lifetime migrants alone. The further subdivision of the distance streams by residence was also excluded.

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CHAPTER 2


SURVEY OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, findings of the various studies on migration in India, conducted largely during the recent period have been summarized. However, reference is also made to some pioneering works on migration. The literature surveyed has been organised into national level, state level and city level units. A miscellaneous section deals with literature on topical interest.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the past, there were very few studies on internal migration¹ in India, due to a lack of detailed data. Nevertheless, from 1961, there is a vast literature on internal migration in India. The studies are based on detailed census data available from 1961 onwards, data from NSS, urban surveys and village studies and other primary/baseline survey data.

A large number of studies are descriptive and have focussed on the volume of migration, trends and patterns of movement, selectivity and characteristics of migrants. Most of these studies cover the early period of migration analysis in India, being undertaken mostly by demographers and geographers.

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STUDIES AT ALL INDIA LEVEL:

The early studies on internal migration in India, especially those by Davis (1951), K.C. Zachariah (1960; 1964) and G.S. Gosal (1961) among others, dealt with trends in historical migration between regions in India.

Davies (1951), studied the detailed migration pattern in India, both internal and international. He analysed the international movements of population, based on census data for the period 1901-1931, in terms of volume and types of internal migration and also discussed the causes of an overall immobility of the Indian people. According to his study, the dominant flow of migration prior to 1941 was from west to East and from south to North. The east gained more than 1/2 million lifetime net migrants. He was of the view that the continuous dependence of most of the people on agriculture, the caste system, diversity of language and culture, lack of education, low level of industrialisation were the main factors resulting in India's population being immobile.²

Despite being an exhaustive and detailed work, his study refers to migration before 1931. Also, due to lack of availability of detailed data from census statistics, he has discussed migration in broad terms only.

Zachariah (1960, 1964) carried out a more detailed historical analysis of internal migration in India during 1901-1931. The main emphasis of his analysis was to measure and describe its magnitude, assess its contribution to the process of population redistribution and indicate areas of population gain and loss by age and sex for each of the states. He observed that the in-migrants predominantly comprised young

people in the age groups of 15-29 years. Female migration was observed to be more erratic, short and inversely related to distance. Though more detailed, his analysis was based on birth place statistics collected in the census.³

Saxena (1975) analysed the streams of inter state migration in detail, but his discussion regarding intra-state movements was confined only to an all India picture. His analysis of 1961 census data shows that in many states, females have shown a numerical superiority over males, both among in-migrants to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and similarly among the out migrants from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi. Females predominate primarily due to marriage migration.⁴

Gosal & Krishan (1975) based on 1961 census data, enumerated the magnitude of internal migration in India. They attempted to identify pockets of in migration and outmigration, to discern the pattern of Rural-Rural, Rural-Urban, Urban-Urban, Urban-Rural migration and to predict likely trends. According to the study, a majority of India's population spends the entire cycle of life in or near its Place of Birth.⁵

Of the total migrants, 67.6% were females, this predominance being associated with their marriage; for under the system of patriarchal matrimonial residence, it is the wife who moves and in the process becomes a migrant. **In the Indian context, male migration is the true Index of economic mobility.** The study further observed that migration within rural areas is exceptionally important (73.7%) followed by migra-

tion from rural to urban areas (14.6%) & then Urban-Urban(8%) This pattern is not surprising since 82% of the population lived in villages. Rural-Urban flow was found to be male excessive, while migration within rural areas was dominated by females.⁶ This study was an extension of an earlier work by the authors, where they had given a geographic perspective to the study of migration by basing their analysis on what emerged on a map of India prepared from district wise census data for 1951.

Bose (1978) presented the overall picture of internal migration in India in terms of the origin, direction, distance and volume of the migration streams based on an analysis of 1961 Census data. He pointed out clearly that “the predominant female migration in India is what may be called marriage migration (on account of village exogamy in several parts of India) and associational migration (accompanying their migrant husbands). Economic causes are relatively unimportant in India even in the big cities. Female workers constitute only a small proportion of the total female migrants.⁷ He also worked out the outmigration rate and observed that there are no significant differences between the male & female out-migration rates in the urban areas, while in the rural areas female migration rates are higher for female Rural-Rural migration. In a comparative study of the migration streams for 1961 and 1971, the Rural-Rural migration stream was by far the most preponderant in both censuses. If we combine with this the urban to rural flow, the proportion constituted by such migrants to the total migrants is over 77% in 1961 and 76% in 1971. These two streams are influenced more by social than by economic factors, characterised by marriage migration and return migration. It is notable that in many parts of India, the customary practice of marriage places a taboo on finding a spouse within the same village community. This generates marriage migration.⁸

In 1938, Dorothy Thomas, after an exhaustive study of the prevalent knowledge regarding migration, arrived at the conclusion that persons in their teens, twenties and early thirties are more migratory than other age groups.⁹

The National Sample Survey report in 1958-59 reported that among the various reasons for female migration, marriage was most important, especially in rural areas, accounting for 85% females migrating for marriage.¹⁰

The 13th round of National Sample Survey showed 75.4% of males in India migrated to urban areas in order to gain employment, while 11.6% did so for purposes of education. Among the male migrants who had not migrated voluntarily, 43.65% did so along with their earning member and 32.7% were refugees.¹¹

The 18th round of National Sample Survey reveals that the maximum concentration of migrants was reported in the age group 5-17 for both rural & urban areas. In the rural areas, reason for high concentration of female migration in these ages (5-17 & 18-24) may be attributed to high incidence of marriage migration in these ages. For males, the proportion of migrants in age 18-24 and 25-35 is more because males of these age groups migrate in large proportion than other age groups, mainly for economic reasons. A similar feature is observed in the urban migration, except that the proportion of female migrants in age 5-17 is not as high as in the total population.¹²

Mehrotra (1974) studied migration in India. According to him, migration in India has a special significance on account of various factors like influx of refugees from

Pakistan, reorganisation of the States/Union Territories, economic development and industrialisation, reclassification and declassification of rural and urban areas etc. He analysed place of birth data available from the 1961 census data at the national level and tried to co-relate the process and volume of migration with various socio-economic factors.¹³

A study conducted at the IIPS, Bombay, reviewed 4 studies on the internal migration in Ceylon (1946-53), India (1941-51), Japan (1950-55) and the Phillipines (1939-48). The main findings were that Indian males were more migratory than the females. Women migrated because of marriage, the young adult age group was the most mobile.¹⁴

Premi examined the different aspects of female migration in India during 1961 and 1971 under the following heads - Migration streams by residence, Age & marital status of the migrants by duration of residence, Activity pattern of migrant workers. He found that in all three distance categories, the bulk of females was in the Rural-Rural stream which could be the effect of marriage migration due to village exogamy in large parts of the country, especially North India. Between 1961 and 1971, there is a significant improvement in the sex Ratio in both interdistrict and inter-state migration streams, indicating the recent trend towards family migration, instead of heavily male selective migration.¹⁵

In Haryana, four fifths of the migrants are married, while in Himachal Pradesh and in Punjab it is about three fourths, when we consider lifetime migrants to rural areas.

The proportion of unmarried migrants to urban areas is highest in Himachal Pradesh,

the reasons for the same were unclear.

In current distribution, Punjab has the highest proportion of unmarried migrants to rural areas, while Himachal Pradesh has the highest proportion of widowed and divorced migrants, which reflects, to some extent, the relationship between destitution and migration in Himachal Pradesh.

Activity rates were found to be the lowest in Haryana and Punjab among female migrants because of (1) a high degree of prosperity among the rural and urban masses, (2) wheat cultivation which requires a comparatively less amount of female labour than paddy cultivation, and (3) certain cultural norms and values, which inhibits the respondents from telling the enumerators that their women-folk work outside home, or for aiding family income.¹⁶

Others, e.g. Kshirsagar, Sumati considered **male migration** only, since it **can be considered a sensitive index of Economic opportunities**. She took census data for 1961 and concluded that half the intra state movement in Punjab is between districts and more than half in Rajasthan is within districts.¹⁷

Punjab & Rajasthan were found to be net outmigrating states in 1961.

Premi concluded that while the overall migration rate in India was lower during the 1960's in comparison to the 1950's, it remained more or less at the same level during the 1970's. He further observed that though Rural-Rural migration was the dominant stream in all three censuses, a substantial increase occurred in Rural-Urban & Urban-Urban streams also.¹⁸

Sinha, in the monograph, discussed in detail, the pattern of Internal migration in India and each state. The study is based on census data only, from 1961-81. Analysis of internal migration is restricted to the state level alone, since it is felt that the district level data are not comparable due to limited scope. Lifetime migration is studied with the help of birth place data for period 1971-81. Reasons of migration have also been analysed.¹⁹

The recent study by Arup Mitra examines the urban employment, migrant labour & structural adjustment in India. He uses both census of India (1981-91) and NSSO 43rd round survey data (1987-88) on internal migration. The study finds that urban employment structure recorded a deceleration in the share of manufacturing in total work force during 1981-91. Employment prospects, especially in the high productive sector in urban areas appear to be bleak. The Rural-Urban migration rates (for Economic Reasons) have been modest during the 1980's and the rates are found to decline further during the 90's. Even under the assumption that structural adjustment programme would be implemented successfully, the projected proportion of Rural-Urban migrants to total urban population for the year 2001 turns out to be lower than what is reported from the 43rd round survey.²⁰

STUDIES AT INTER- STATE & STATE LEVEL

Various studies focus attention on inter state as well as intra state flows of migrants. Important among these are studies by N.D. Kamble (1973); Sumati Kshirasagar (1973) which discuss inter-state migration on the other hand, the studies by K.R. Murthy & K.S. Murthy (1980), Prawin Visaria & Devendera Kothari (1984) Ambha Roy and R.K. Singh (1993) relate to migration flows within a state.

Kamble, on the basis of place of birth data attempted to study the volume, direction, nature and characteristics of migration apart from an examination of its effects on residents of destination. It was observed that inter-state migration accounts for only 3.2% of the population and the net inflow of migrants has been highest (about 50%) in West Bengal, followed by Maharashtra, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh & Punjab. The study also points out the occupational differences between migrants and non-migrants in Maharashtra and West Bengal. While migrants mostly seek employment in manufacturing industry, trade, commerce & other services, non-migrants concentrate in agriculture and allied activities.²¹

Kshirsagar (op.cit) examined the pattern of male migration in various states for the period 1951-61. According to her, 25 million males migrated during 1951-61 from one place to another (intra or inter state), forming 11% of the male population of these states. More than 80% of the movement was intra-state. Rural-Urban flow accounted for one fourth of the total movement of males, indicating the shift away from agriculture. On the whole, rural population was almost immobile. 92% of the males were enumerated at their place of birth during 1951-61.²²

Bhakoo and Gupta analysed the characteristics of migrants from Bihar and U.P. to Punjab. These migrants were attracted due to the green revolution in Punjab. The analysis is restricted to those who migrated to Ludhiana district in Punjab. A majority of the migrants belonged to low castes. They were illiterate, young, married males who worked as agricultural labourers before their migration. They also attempted to identify the factors affecting migration. The study is based on survey data for 7

villages in 3 blocks of Ludhiana. He used sample percentages and /or averages, and used the chi-square test and co-relation to determine the significance of the relation between the selected variables.²³

The study by Murthy & Murthy examined the pattern of internal migration in Maharashtra in relation to age, sex, marital status, R-U residence movements by distance and occupation on the basis of 1971 census migration data. Some of the important findings of the study are

- a) female migration, especially in urban areas, was more in Maharashtra.
- b) immigrants are largely from neighbouring states, especially from Gujarat.
- c) The volume of migration is inversely related to the duration of residence in the state.
- d) Migrants in economically active age group (25-59) are more
- e) of the 22 districts, 4 received more no. of urban migrants.²⁴

Gill, S.S. and Abbi, B.L. examined the impact of migratory labour on the rural economy of Punjab State in order to identify the factors associated with the migration of labour and to examine the impact of migratory labour on the daily, monthly, yearly wages, general employment conditions and on the opportunities of the local labourers in Punjab, on the attitude of local labourers, how the earnings are utilised and to study the impact of migrants on any other issues involved in the phenomenon. He found that relations between local and migrant labour tend to be hostile and tense because of the myriad issues involved.²⁵

The study by Visaria & Kothari provides an analysis of migration within and from the state of Gujarat. An explanation of the quantum & characteristics of migration of Gujarat born population residing at different regions of Gujarat at the time of 1971 census forms the core of this study. The study finds that the proportion of life-

time migrants in the population has increased slightly from about 33.0% (1961) to 33.6% in 1981. This was 20% for males & over 45% for females. 84% of the intra-state & inter-district female migration is accounted for by marriage or family moves. Only in the inter district stream do we have employment related migration dominating.²⁶

The study observed sharp differences in the levels of migration rates in respect of caste. The non-scheduled caste persons in the category of others were found to be more migratory in character than those of the scheduled tribes.

There was a marked association between education & migration. Hence education is found to be an important socio-economic determinant of mobility since data shows an over representation of migrants with higher levels of education than the non-migrants. In terms of both age & education selectivity, the less developed region experienced net losses of their potentially more productive members of the labour force. The industrial distribution of the migrant & non-migrant workers indicates that the proportion of migrant work force employed in secondary and tertiary sectors is substantially greater than that of non-migrants in all regions, especially in the case of male workers.

Govindaru (1988-89), examined the volume, pattern and characteristics of migration in the NCR and its co-relation with other socio-economic development variables. He attempted a critique of the prevailing NCR development programmes to divert Delhi bound immigrants to ring towns around the metro. He used data from the census for 1961, 1971 and 1981 and found a decrease in the proportion of urban male migration in Delhi, while in absolute terms they increased. The neighbouring

states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh contribute 81% of the total inflow of Delhi. More than 10% of the males moving for employment are in the age group of 15-29 years. On the basis of a co-relation matrix, male work participation in the urban manufacturing sector has a high positive co-relation with urban ward movement. The variables influencing male migration for employment have no influence on urbanward female migration.²⁷

Goyal (1990) studied migration and rural development in Punjab. He attempted to study the inter-relationship between rural development and rural out-migration in Punjab. Though Punjab is one of the most developed states, it experiences considerable out-migration from its rural areas. The paper mainly tries to empirically identify the macro-determinants of development affecting out-migration. It thus examines village level characteristics which are directly related to rural out-migration. He concludes that even a reasonably high level of rural development has not been able to contain the out-migration of people from the villages of Punjab. Most of the indices of rural development seem to encourage rural out-migration. More strong push factors are male literacy, proportion of male workers in non-agricultural sector and the level of development of infra-structural facilities. He concludes that in the initial stages, rural development is helpful in containing out-migration, but later it aids it.²⁸

Roy examined the pattern of women migrant workers of Bihar, based on 1981 census data. This study reveals that the phenomenon of female migration for employment is quite substantial in some parts of the state, especially in tribal regions. The condition of female migrants is much worse than that of male migrants, since they

are concentrated mainly in low paid occupations and are the victims of both economic & sexual exploitation.²⁹

Singh (1990) examined the age-sex pattern of interstate migrants in the Indian states from census data for 1971 and 1981. The analysis was for the states of Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. The data shows that the Indian migrants conform to the universally observed age pattern of over representation of young adults in both in- and out-migration among states and in sex. The propensity to migrate in later ages was found to be surprisingly low as compared to children. Variations among states may be due to varying socio-cultural conditions of the state. Age curves differ significantly with the level of development among males. Very little differences in age pattern was observed for female migrants in the states. The reasons for migration reported nearly three fourths of male migration due to Employment and family related reasons, while females moved due to marriage and family related reasons.³⁰

Singh (1993) examines the extent of migration in Haryana by location, boundary, time & reason specific characteristics; to analyse whether the districts share of migrants is in proportion to its area & population & to see the degree of relationship, if any between the migrants & economic development of the districts in Haryana. He found that there was a need for planning taking into account the concentration and flow of migrants in the districts. More educational and employment facilities were needed in the rural areas. Funds and resources should be allocated to the less developed districts to keep all districts equally developed.³¹

CITY STUDIES

Another set of studies deals with migration into Indian cities. The city studies which are available on migration are briefly given below. They include the studies of P.K. Muttagi (1987), Biplab Dasgupta (1987) T.S. Papola & Arup Mitra (1992).

A random sample of 521 male and 481 females migrants surveyed in Salem city during 1980-81 was analyzed on the basis of classification related to reasons (association, marriage, distress and voluntary) for migration. Women were found as outnumbering males in associational migration, both in rural to urban, and urban to urban streams. They also formed almost all the marriage migrants. They were more numerous in distress migration as well. There were, however, comparatively few women among voluntary migrants. The incidence of illiteracy among migrant women was generally high, except for voluntary migrants who had completed high school education. The share of working women was not negligible but in most cases present work-status was achieved after migrating.³²

Muttagi (1987), highlights the fact that migrants flocking to Bombay are drawn from all over the country. Most of the in-migrants are young, lack specific skills and can be absorbed only in unskilled jobs involving manual labour. As there are fewer jobs than the number of in-migrants, unemployment is rampant. Both natural increase of in-migration contribute to the large & growing population of Bombay. Muttagi recommends that in order to tackle the problem posed by this influx of population it is necessary to develop areas within the Bombay metropolitan region, away from the greater Bombay limits.³³

Biplab Das Gupta asserts that the tremendous increase in population of Calcutta, largely by way of migration does not follow the pattern indicated by the neo-classical theorists, particularly Lewis & Todaro. While examining the relevance of these models in the context of Calcutta's development, he concludes that neo-classical models with their emphasis on economic factors like wage differentials are historical in their approach.³⁴

Poapola (1987) concluded that the explosive growth of the low income informal sector without a corresponding growth of industries has led to the development of dichotomous economic structure in most Indian cities. In order to minimise wage & income differentials, there should be strong links established between formal & informal sector. According to him, the growth of the informal sector is inevitable in the developing countries & would prefer it to result from industrialisation rather than from a lack of it.³⁵

Arup Mitra (1992) examines the urban Tertiary sector employment growing mainly in response to labour supply increase resulting from Rural-Urban migration information for Class I cities of India from Census. He suggests that larger inflow of migrant labour from rural areas are found to be residually absorbed in low productive trade and transport. However, he argues that keeping in view the magnitudes of the migration rates which are low in a large number of cities, it would be utopian to think that the urban informal sector workers are rural migrants.³⁶

INTER-DISTRICT and VILLAGE LEVEL STUDIES

Anil K Gumber (1983), examined the rates of immigration, outmigration and net migration among different districts according to the index of level of development and found that they differed. The net out-migration rate is high in the case of less developed districts. On the average, the developing districts showed net out-migration. The proportion of Rural-Rural migration and Rural-Urban migration was higher in the less developed than in the more developed districts. The less developed districts recorded net out-migration in all migration streams except for urban to rural flow, which might be due to the return migration from developed districts.

Developing districts have also shown a net out-migration in rural to urban and urban to urban migration streams. The streams for the less developed districts reported a net in-flow of migrants in all the streams except in the Urban-Rural stream.³⁷

Obrai and Singh (1983) studied migration in Ludhiana city. They observed that out-migration in Punjab's green revolution belt is highly selective. Of the out-migrants, 95.8% are males and 75.7% are in between 12-24 years. It looks at migration from rural-urban areas and goes in for an in-depth quantitative analysis. He observed further that 88.7% of out migrants had formal education.³⁸

Najma Khan's study of rural-urban out-migration studies the quantum of out-migration, the demographic profile, of the sample population, comparison of the characteristics of migrants and non migrants at the place of origin etc. The pattern of migration in terms of size of receiving urban centre, direction, distance, duration of absence etc. She also attempted to suggest steps to ameliorate the problems created by rural out-migration. The study area comprises eastern U.P., from where a sample of 20 villages formed the study area.³⁹

LITERATURE SURVEY

The above reveals that most studies on migration in the Indian context have focussed mainly on the trends in the patterns and the magnitude of internal migration in recent years. However, though valuable, the studies are of little help in understanding the dynamics of internal migration in India since they are mostly based on life-time migrants in response to the question on 'place of birth'. This aspect is better examined based on micro-level, village studies conducted in India. Most of the studies lean heavily in understanding rural-urban migration. Rural-Rural migration and other residence streams are generally overlooked. For the Region also, rural-rural migration, which is an important stream here, is overlooked.

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

In consonance with the literature surveyed, the objectives laid out and the available data, the pattern of migration is to be studied in North-west India.

The following research propositions need to be investigated to understand the migration pattern in this region. In terms of migration, North-west India is an active zone. The question to be answered is why do people migrate to this region?

In this context, it is desirable to study the reasons for migration to the region, in terms of sex and residence differentials. It is also desirable to study the variations in the reasons for lifetime migrants, internal migrants and immigrants. This would give an understanding of variation in the changing importance of reasons with time.

Certain areas within the region are likely to be more prone to migration than others. This study would examine not only where people migrate but also the magnitude and extent of lifetime migrants in the region, in each state and district. The variation between rural and urban destinations and distance streams analysis throw some light on the differing economic and other opportunities available to the migrants in the region. Finally, the analysis at the district level would help identify migrant clustering and concentration and a change in it over time.

If search for work or employment is one of the major causes to migrate, the work participation of migrants should be an important area of investigation. Hence, the work variation in the work participation among migrants in the region, and their distribution in different industrial categories would be an important area of study.

The study would be conducted as per the following research design:-

The first chapter introduces the topic and its relevance for study in India. The area covered by the present study is defined and the reasons for its selection stated. The objectives of the study are outlined briefly, followed by a detailed discussion of the database. This includes a discussion of the datasources, tabulation plan, comparability of the data and the terms and concepts used. The methodology, including the selection tabulation and organisation of the data for analysis in each chapter, the quantitative and cartographic techniques used, as well as the limitations of the study, is described in detail.

Chapter Two gives a brief survey of literature on migration for India. A small section each, deals with state level studies, city level studies, studies on topical interest and those related to component units of the Region. The research proposals as well as the design are outlined at the end.

The third chapter gives an over view of reasons for migration to rural and urban destinations in the region, separately for males and females. Each State and Union Territory is dealt with separately. The reasons for migration study, lifetime migrants, internal migrants and immigrants is also studied. Internal migrants are further classified into twelve streams by distance and type of residence.

In chapter Four, the spatial pattern of migration in the region is examined for the region, for each state in the Region and for concentration at the district level.

Chapter Five studies the work participation of migrants in broad industrial categories at the district level.

Finally, chapter Six provides a summary and conclusion to the study. It also points out avenues for further research on migration in the region.

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CHAPTER 3

REASONS FOR MIGRATION

Introduction:

This chapter examines the reasons for migration as enumerated in the Census. The Census of India publications provide statistics on the reasons for migration from 1981. The various reasons for migration have been classified into:

a) Employment b) Education c) Family Moved d) Marriage, and e) Other Causes.¹

In the Census of 1991, two additional reasons have been added to the above categories, i.e. a) Business and b) Natural Calamities. This chapter examines the reasons for migration among the male and female migrant population in the Region and in each State therein. The Census table D-III does not provide reasons for migration at the district level, hence no analysis can be done at the district level. In the text, the reasons for migration in the Region have been discussed separately for males and females and by residence at destination. The discussion examines the reasons for migration among total lifetime migrants as well as internal migrants classified by streams of residence. An analysis of reasons for migration for immigrants has also been taken up. The period covered is 1981 and 1991. Residence stream analysis is confined to an analysis of reasons for migration for total internal migrants only.

Table-3.1

**Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Reasons for Migration, by Residence
North- West India -1981**

STATE /UT REGION	TOTAL	1		3	4	5
REGION						
TOTAL	100.0	13.2	1.7	19.7	50.9	14.4
RURAL	100.0	7.5	1.0	12.8	65.1	13.6
URBAN	100.0	24.0	3.1	32.8	23.7	16.1
HARYANA						
TOTAL	100.0	12.6	1.5	20.3	53.4	12.2
RURAL	100.0	7.0	1.0	13.4	60.2	11.7
URBAN	100.0	23.5	2.5	35.5	29.2	13.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
TOTAL	100.0	12.8	1.6	18.6	52.6	14.3
RURAL	100.0	10.2	1.1	16.8	57.5	14.4
URBAN	100.0	31.9	5.3	31.5	17.5	13.8
PUNJAB						
TOTAL	100.0	10.5	1.3	18.1	47.2	22.9
RURAL	100.0	6.2	1.0	14.4	57.6	20.9
URBAN	100.0	19.0	2.1	25.3	26.7	12.7
RAJASTHAN						
TOTAL	100.0	10.8	1.8	14.3	62.2	10.7
RURAL	100.0	7.3	1.0	10.9	70.0	10.7
URBAN	100.0	22.7	4.9	26.3	35.4	10.8
DELHI						
TOTAL	100.0	27.6	2.3	41.4	14.3	14.2
RURAL	100.0	20.8	1.8	23.5	44.1	9.9
URBAN	100.0	28.2	2.4	42.4	12.6	14.4

Note:-

1- Derived from table D-3 of Migration Table D-3 of Migration Tables, Part v (a) from each state series for 1981.

2. Categories for Reasons for Migration are :

1- Employment 2- Education 3- Family moved
4- Marriage 5- Other Causes

3- Total lifetime migrants are taken as 100

OVERVIEW OF REASONS FOR MIGRATION

I. Patterns of Migration: Region

a) Total Lifetime Migrants

Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 show the distribution of total lifetime migrant persons by reasons for migration, for total, rural and urban areas for 1981 and 1991 respectively. Among the lifetime migrant persons in the Region, 51% migrated for reasons of Marriage, 20% with the family as associational migrants, 14.4% for other causes, 13.2% migrated for Employment and a mere 1.7% for Education. Thus in 1981, more than half the migrants in the Region moved for reasons of Marriage.

In 1991, (Table 3.2) 58% of the migrants moved for Marriage reasons, 17% as associational migrants with the family, 11% each moved for Employment and Other Causes, 1.3% for Business, 1% for Education and an insignificant 0.2% moved for reasons of Natural Calamities. Here too, marriage migration is most important. It increased in intensity with time, by 7 percentage points. The intensity of all other reasons for the migration of persons into the Region show a decline.² Family and associational moves show a decline in importance between 1981 and 1991. In rural and urban areas, the reasons for the migration of persons differs. Marriage, followed by Other Causes and Family Moved are important reasons in the rural areas, accounting for more than 90% of the migration. In urban areas, Family Moved, Employment and Marriage are important reasons for the movement of people in the Region. Between 1981 and 1991, Marriage migration in the Region shows an increase, while Other Causes, Family Moves and Employment show a decrease in their intensity.

Table-3.2

**Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Reasons for Migration, by Residence
North- West India -1991**

STATE /UT	TYPE OF RESIDENCE	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
REGION									
	TOTAL	100.0	10.8	2.2	1.3	17.2	57.7	0.2	10.6
	RURAL	100.0	4.8	1.3	0.8	10.5	72.1	0.2	10.3
	URBAN	100.0	21.5	3.9	2.2	29.6	30.9	0.2	11.2
HARYANA									
	TOTAL	100.0	8.4	3.0	1.1	17.0	62.2	0.2	8.0
	RURAL	100.0	4.1	1.9	0.4	9.5	77.1	0.2	6.5
	URBAN	100.0	16.7	5.2	1.8	31.5	33.7	0.2	11.9
HIMACHAL PRADESH									
	TOTAL	100.0	9.7	2.8	2.3	16.7	57.1	0.3	6.9
	RURAL	100.0	7.1	2.2	1.5	14.4	63.3	0.3	11.2
	URBAN	100.0	24.9	6.3	7.4	30.5	20.4	0.1	10.3
PUNJAB									
	TOTAL	100.0	9.6	0.8	0.9	17.1	56.6	0.2	14.7
	RURAL	100.0	5.1	0.4	0.6	12.7	67.2	0.2	13.9
	URBAN	100.0	18.2	1.6	1.4	25.5	36.7	0.3	16.3
RAJASTHAN									
	TOTAL	100.0	7.1	2.0	1.4	11.3	67.9	0.2	10.1
	RURAL	100.0	3.8	1.3	0.7	7.8	76.2	0.2	5.1
	URBAN	100.0	17.5	4.1	3.6	22.5	41.6	0.1	10.7
DELHI									
	TOTAL	100.0	29.1	4.4	1.4	38.3	19.0	0.1	7.7
	RURAL	100.0	22.1	3.8	0.9	42.0	25.6	0.2	5.3
	URBAN	100.0	30.0	4.5	1.4	37.8	18.2	0.1	8.0

Note:-

1- Derived from Table D-3 of Migration tables, for each state series, for 1991.

2- Categories for reasons are:

1- EMPLOYMENT

2- BUSINESS

3- EDUCATION

4- FAMILY MOVED

5- MARRIAGE

6- NATURAL CALAMITIES

7- OTHER CAUSES

3- Total Lifetime Migrants are taken as 100.0

i) Reasons For Male and Female Migration:

Male Migrants:

In 1981, among males, (Table 3.3) 38% migrated for employment followed by other reasons like movement of family (30.1%), Other Causes (25.9%) Education (4%) and Marriage (2%). In 1991, (Table 3.4) 35.1% of the males migrated for reasons of Employment, 30% moved with their family, 22% moved for Other Causes, another 7% for Business reasons, 3.2% for Education, 2.4% for Marriage and 0.4% for Natural Calamities.

Female Migrants:

Among the female migrants in 1981, (Table 3.3) about three fourths (73%) migrated for their Marriage alone, which accounts for a large proportion of the migration of females in the Region. 15.1% moved with their family and another 9.3% moved for Other Causes. Only 2.1% of the female migration was for Employment and 1% for Education. In 1991, once again, more than three fourths of the female migrants in the Region reported Marriage as a reason for their migration (79%). 12.4% migrated with the family, 6.3% moved for Other Causes, 1.5% for Employment and 0.6% moved for Education. The new categories of Business and Natural Calamities accounted for 0.4% and 0.11% respectively of the migrants in 1981.

Thus, the male migration in the Region is mostly for Employment, Family and Associational Moves and for Other Causes, the migration of females is largely a result of their Marriage followed by migration with the family. The importance of these reasons has only increased between 1981 and 1991. While in the case of males, there is a variation in the other reasons reported among female migrants, about 90% of the migration is for reasons of their Marriage and moves with the

Table-3.3

**Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by reasons for Migration, by Sex and Residence
REGION & EACH STATE /U.T. 1981**

STATE /UT	TOTAL	M A L E					STATE /UT	TOTAL	F E M A L E				
		1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
REGION							REGION						
TOTAL	100.0	38.0	3.9	30.1	2.0	25.9	TOTAL	100.0	2.1	0.7	15.1	72.8	9.3
RURAL	100.0	29.5	3.0	29.6	3.3	34.0	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.4	8.2	82.0	8.0
URBAN	100.0	45.1	4.6	30.4	0.8	19.1	URBAN	100.0	4.0	1.7	35.1	46.1	13.2
HARYANA							HARYANA						
TOTAL	100.0	38.7	3.4	34.0	2.1	21.8	TOTAL	100.0	2.2	0.7	14.9	73.9	8.3
RURAL	100.0	31.9	3.2	33.9	3.4	27.6	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.4	8.2	82.1	7.7
URBAN	100.0	45.2	3.5	34.1	1.0	16.2	URBAN	100.0	4.3	1.7	36.8	46.8	10.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH							HIMACHAL PRADESH						
TOTAL	100.0	37.7	3.7	30.6	1.0	27.0	TOTAL	100.0	1.8	0.7	13.3	75.4	8.8
RURAL	100.0	33.2	2.8	32.5	1.2	30.3	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.5	11.0	78.6	8.5
URBAN	100.0	53.9	6.9	24.0	0.2	15.1	URBAN	100.0	5.9	3.5	40.4	38.0	12.3
PUNJAB							PUNJAB						
TOTAL	100.0	28.0	2.1	27.3	1.7	40.9	TOTAL	100.0	1.8	0.8	13.5	69.9	14.0
RURAL	100.0	19.7	1.7	28.9	2.5	47.2	RURAL	100.0	1.3	0.7	9.2	77.4	11.4
URBAN	100.0	37.4	2.7	25.5	0.8	33.7	URBAN	100.0	3.0	1.5	25.2	49.3	20.9
RAJASTHAN							RAJASTHAN						
TOTAL	100.0	39.6	6.1	27.2	3.3	23.2	TOTAL	100.0	1.8	0.5	10.4	80.5	6.8
RURAL	100.0	33.6	3.9	27.7	4.5	29.1	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.3	7.1	84.7	6.5
URBAN	100.0	48.4	9.3	26.4	1.5	14.3	URBAN	100.0	3.7	1.6	26.2	60.4	8.1
DELHI							DELHI						
TOTAL	100.0	47.0	2.9	34.7	0.4	15.0	TOTAL	100.0	4.7	1.7	49.3	13.1	13.2
RURAL	100.0	50.9	3.5	30.7	0.7	14.3	RURAL	100.0	4.4	0.8	19.6	67.7	7.5
URBAN	100.0	47.0	2.9	34.9	0.4	15.0	URBAN	100.0	4.7	1.7	52.0	28.0	13.8

Note:-

1-Derived from table D-3 of Migration Tables, Part V (a) of each state series, for 1981.

2-Categories under reasons for migration:

1- Employment 2- Education 3- Family Move 4- Marriage 5- Others.

3. Total Lifetime Migrants taken as 100.0

family and there is little variation in the other reasons for migration, which together account for about 10% of the migration of females in the Region.³

Each category of reasons for migration analysed separately for males and females, reveals 89.9% of the migrants moving for Employment were males. This was 89% in 1981. 98.8% of the females moved for Marriage. While 68.3% of the males and 31.7% of the females moved for Education; Business migration resulted in 86.2% of the males and 13.8% of the female migration and an almost equal share for Family moved and Other Causes. Not much change is observed in the other categories of reasons.

(ii) Reasons for Rural-Urban Migration:

Rural migrants:

Migrants in rural areas move largely for reasons of Marriage,(65.1%), followed by Other Causes (13%), Family Moves (13%), Employment (7.5%) and Education (10%). These figures were reported in 1981. The pattern was almost similar in 1991, though the intensity of Marriage migration increased to 72.1%. All other reasons show a decrease between 1981 and 1991. Migration to rural areas for Employment decreased by as much as half in this period.

Urban Migrants:

Urban migrants reported 33% of the migration due to Family Moves, 24% each for Employment and Marriage, 16% for Other Causes and 3% for Education. These figures were reported in 1981. In 1991, 31% of the urban migration was for Marriage, 30% for Family Moved, 22% for Employment, 11.2% for Other Causes, while migration for Business was 4%. Migration for Education was 2.2% while for Natural

Table-3.4

**Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Reasons for Migration, by Sex and Residence
REGION & EACH STATE /U.T. 1991**

STATE /UT	TOTAL	MALE							STATE /UT	TOTAL	FEMALE						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
REGION																	
TOTAL	100.0	35.1	7.0	3.2	30.0	2.4	0.4	21.9	TOTAL	100.0	1.5	0.4	0.6	12.4	28.7	0.1	6.3
RURAL	100.0	23.0	0.0	2.8	31.3	3.9	0.7	32.4	RURAL	100.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	6.1	26.7	0.1	5.6
URBAN	100.0	43.5	7.7	3.5	29.1	1.4	0.2	14.6	URBAN	100.0	3.1	0.7	1.1	30.0	56.8	0.1	8.3
HARYANA																	
TOTAL	100.0	31.0	10.9	2.9	35.2	1.2	0.4	18.6	TOTAL	100.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	11.4	21.3	0.1	4.7
RURAL	100.0	24.0	10.9	3.2	35.6	1.8	0.6	28.5	RURAL	100.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	8.8	23.0	0.1	5.7
URBAN	100.0	35.3	10.8	2.7	34.8	0.9	0.3	15.2	URBAN	100.0	2.8	1.0	1.1	29.1	58.2	0.2	7.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH																	
TOTAL	100.0	30.2	8.7	5.1	29.9	1.5	0.5	24.1	TOTAL	100.0	1.6	0.5	1.2	11.5	79.1	0.2	6.0
RURAL	100.0	25.8	7.8	3.6	31.8	1.9	0.6	28.5	RURAL	100.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	8.8	23.0	0.2	5.7
URBAN	100.0	42.4	11.1	9.2	24.9	0.4	0.2	11.8	URBAN	100.0	6.0	1.1	5.5	35.6	41.9	0.2	8.7
PUNJAB																	
TOTAL	100.0	28.7	2.2	1.7	31.7	4.0	0.5	31.3	TOTAL	100.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	11.2	77.8	0.1	8.1
RURAL	100.0	19.0	1.1	1.4	33.2	5.1	0.6	39.5	RURAL	100.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	7.1	84.1	0.1	6.9
URBAN	100.0	38.1	3.2	1.9	30.2	2.8	0.4	23.4	URBAN	100.0	3.6	0.5	1.0	22.0	61.6	0.2	11.1
RAJASTHAN																	
TOTAL	100.0	30.1	8.1	5.3	26.7	3.4	0.6	25.9	TOTAL	100.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	7.3	84.5	0.1	6.1
RURAL	100.0	21.6	7.2	3.6	27.3	4.6	0.9	34.9	RURAL	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	4.4	22.4	0.1	5.7
URBAN	100.0	40.0	9.0	7.3	26.0	2.0	0.2	15.5	URBAN	100.0	2.8	0.8	1.2	20.3	67.3	0.1	7.5
DELHI																	
TOTAL	100.0	51.6	7.7	1.8	29.4	0.6	0.1	8.8	TOTAL	100.0	2.9	0.6	0.8	48.6	40.6	0.1	6.5
RURAL	100.0	44.1	7.2	1.4	38.4	0.9	0.2	7.8	RURAL	100.0	2.8	0.8	0.6	45.2	47.4	0.1	3.1
URBAN	100.0	52.4	7.7	1.9	28.5	0.5	0.1	8.9	URBAN	100.0	2.9	0.6	0.8	49.0	39.6	0.1	6.9

Note:-

1-Derived from table D-3 of Migration Tables, of each state series, for 1991.

2-Categories under reasons for migration:

1- Employment 2- Education 3- Business 4- Family moved 5- Marriage
6- Natural Calamities 7- Other Causes

3. Total lifetime Migrants are taken as 100.0

Calamities it was reported to be 0.2% of the movement in 1991.

Thus, Marriage was an important reason for the migration of persons to rural as well as urban areas in the Region in 1981, and its intensity only increased in 1991. Family Moved and Other Causes also report high proportion, though the intensity of Family Moved decreased in the urban areas by about 6 percentage points between 1981 and 1991.

Thus, between rural and urban areas, there is a slight variation in the reasons reported for migration. While rural migration is largely Marriage migration, followed by family moved and other causes, urban migration is migration with the family, to urban centres. This is followed by Employment migration, and then Marriage. The reason why the intensity of Marriage migration in the Region has increased between 1981 and 1991 is probably indicative of the increase in female migration to urban areas of the Region. This is examined in the following chapter. Male migrants, both rural and urban, show an increase in moves for marriage. The reasons for this also need to be probed.

b) Reasons for Migration of Internal Migrants:

The reasons for migration among the internal migrants has been dealt with only for all streams, all duration of residence and by the three distance streams of migration, for 1981 and 1991. The detailed stream wise analysis for each state in the Region as well as for the Region is given in the Appendix as Table number 3.3 to Table number 3.6.

(i) Male and Female Internal Migrants:

Male Internal Migrants:

Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 in the Appendix show the distribution of migrants in terms

of distance streams by reasons for migration. Among the males of the internal migrants, 42% of the migration is for Employment, 30% is for Associational moves, 21% is for Other Causes, 4% of the males moved for Education and 2% for Marriage, in 1981. In 1991, the respective figures in order of importance are 37% for Employment, 30% for Family Moved, 19% for Other Causes and 7% for Business. Education and Marriage among the male internal migrants accounts for just 3% of the migration for each.

Female Internal Migrants :

Among internal migrants females, as is expected, Marriage accounts for a large proportion (74%) of their migration. This is followed by Family Moved (14%), Other Causes(8%), Employment (2%) and 1% for Education in 1981. In 1991, the intensity of Marriage migration increased to 80.1% among female internal migrants. Migration with the family decreased to 11.8%; Other Causes accounted for 5.5% of the migration, 1.5% of the internal migrant female was for Employment and all other reasons account for only 1.2% of the migration of female internal migrants.

Thus, it becomes clear that the pattern of reasons for migration is similar for lifetime migrants, as well as, for internal migrants. An increase is noted in the reasons reported, especially Employment for males and Marriage for females in both cases and the proportions are similar.

Distance Streams of Migration:

Table 3.5 and 3.6, show the distribution of migrants of each sex in different migration streams by reasons for migration. The pattern of migration varies with an increase in migration distance from intra-district to the inter-district stream.

Table-3.5

**Distribution of Lifetime Migrants of each Sex in different
migration streams by reasons for migration -TOTAL
REGION & EACH STATE /U.T. 1981**

STATE /UT	M A L E					TOTAL	F E M A L E					TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
REGION												
Intra Distt.	33.1	4.8	30.1	3.4	28.7	100.0	1.3	0.5	9.7	81.3	7.2	100.0
Inter Distt.	41.1	5.4	30.0	2.3	21.3	100.0	2.1	0.9	13.5	76.5	7.1	100.0
Inter State	54.0	3.0	27.3	0.9	14.6	100.0	4.6	1.3	29.7	55.3	9.2	100.0
HARYANA												
Intra Distt.	33.1	4.5	34.1	3.2	25.1	100.0	1.4	0.6	10.1	80.4	7.6	100.0
Inter Distt.	40.1	5.4	32.2	3.2	19.6	100.0	1.6	0.7	10.6	80.7	6.4	100.0
Inter State	53.3	2.4	29.4	1.5	12.1	100.0	4.2	0.9	21.4	66.3	7.2	100.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH												
Intra Distt.	27.2	3.7	17.1	1.5	30.8	100.0	1.0	0.5	9.3	81.5	7.8	100.0
Inter Distt.	50.1	5.0	25.7	0.6	18.7	100.0	4.1	1.5	24.4	60.2	9.8	100.0
Inter State	44.3	2.8	24.2	0.5	28.2	100.0	4.0	1.6	32.5	47.0	14.9	100.0
PUNJAB												
Intra Distt.	24.3	2.2	33.8	2.9	36.9	100.0	1.2	0.7	10.6	78.7	8.8	100.0
Inter Distt.	31.9	3.5	34.9	1.9	27.9	100.0	1.8	1.2	15.0	73.7	8.3	100.0
Inter State	55.6	2.4	23.7	0.9	17.4	100.0	5.1	1.3	24.6	59.4	9.7	100.0
RAJASTHAN												
Intra Distt.	35.7	6.9	26.9	4.4	26.1	100.0	1.4	0.3	7.7	84.3	6.3	100.0
Inter Distt.	46.4	6.7	26.6	2.6	17.8	100.0	2.5	0.7	13.2	77.2	6.5	100.0
Inter State	47.3	3.6	27.6	1.8	19.8	100.0	3.6	1.1	18.8	68.4	8.0	100.0
DELHI												
Intra Distt.	11.2	1.5	68.0	0.4	18.9	100.0	2.0	1.0	63.0	21.5	12.5	100.0
Inter Distt.	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Inter State	56.8	3.3	27.7	0.4	11.8	100.0	5.5	1.8	46.3	35.9	10.9	100.0

Note:-

1-Derived from Migration tables Part v (a) Series of each State/U.T. from Table D-3 on Reasons for Migration, 1981

2-Categories of reasons for migration are-

- 1- Employment 2- Education 3- Family moved
4- Marriage 5- Other Causes

Table-3.6

**Distribution of Internal Migrants by Reasons for Migration, by Sex and Residence
REGION & EACH STATE /U.T. 1991**

STATE /UT	MALE							FEMALE								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
REGION																
Intra Distt.	22.4	6.5	4.2	31.2	4.3	0.6	30.8	100.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	6.5	85.9	0.1	5.8	100.0
Inter Distt.	35.2	7.1	4.8	30.7	2.6	0.5	19.2	100.0	1.5	0.4	0.7	9.9	82.3	0.1	5.2	100.0
Inter State	50.2	8.2	2.3	28.2	1.0	0.3	9.9	100.0	3.2	0.7	0.8	28.4	59.1	0.2	5.2	100.0
HARYANA																
Intra Distt.	21.4	12.2	3.7	40.5	1.9	0.4	19.9	100.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	7.6	87.1	0.1	3.6	100.0
Inter Distt.	31.4	11.3	4.7	36.5	1.6	0.3	14.2	100.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	7.6	87.5	0.1	2.7	100.0
Inter State	41.7	11.5	2.1	31.3	0.9	0.5	12.0	100.0	2.7	1.0	0.7	18.6	61.9	0.2	4.4	100.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH																
Intra Distt.	20.7	6.9	5.3	35.7	2.3	0.8	28.4	100.0	0.9	0.3	0.9	7.5	85.1	0.2	5.2	100.0
Inter Distt.	41.5	9.2	6.6	26.7	0.9	0.2	14.8	100.0	3.1	0.8	2.4	21.6	65.6	0.1	6.4	100.0
Inter State	36.5	11.4	3.5	23.9	0.6	0.4	23.7	100.0	4.0	1.4	2.1	29.0	53.2	0.2	10.0	100.0
PUNJAB																
Intra Distt.	19.8	2.3	1.8	32.8	6.2	0.6	36.5	100.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	7.8	83.2	0.1	7.1	100.0
Inter Distt.	32.0	2.6	2.4	33.5	3.5	0.5	25.5	100.0	1.9	0.3	0.7	10.7	79.9	0.1	6.4	100.0
Inter State	51.9	2.3	1.5	26.3	1.9	0.5	15.6	100.0	4.9	0.4	0.7	21.1	65.6	0.3	7.0	100.0
RAJASTHAN																
Intra Distt.	24.4	7.7	5.5	26.2	4.4	0.6	31.3	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	5.2	87.4	0.1	5.9	100.0
Inter Distt.	37.8	8.4	6.0	27.2	2.6	0.7	17.4	100.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	9.9	81.8	0.1	5.6	100.0
Inter State	38.9	9.3	4.1	27.6	2.1	0.3	17.7	100.0	2.4	0.7	0.9	14.4	75.5	0.1	6.0	100.0
DELHI																
Intra Distt.	23.5	4.7	1.2	54.4	1.1	0.4	14.9	100.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	51.4	41.2	0.2	4.6	100.0
Inter Distt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter State	56.0	8.3	2.0	28.2	0.5	0.1	4.9	100.0	3.1	0.8	0.9	48.0	43.5	0.1	3.9	100.0

Note:-

1- Derived from census Migration tables Part v (a) Series of each State/U.T. from Table D-3 on Reason for Migration.

2- Categories for reasons are:

1- EMPLOYMENT

2- BUSINESS

3- EDUCATION

4- FAMILY MOVED

5- MARRIAGE

6- NATURAL CALAMITIES

7- OTHER CAUSES

(i) Male Migrants:

Among the intra-district migrants in 1981, 30% of the males migrated with their family, 33% moved for Employment, 29% for Other Causes, 5% for Education and 3% moved for Marriage. The pattern for reasons for migration is almost similar in the inter-district stream for male migrants. Among the inter-state male migrants, more than one-half (54%) migrate for Employment, 27% with the family and 15% for Other Causes. 3% move for Education and 1% for Marriage.

Thus, all three distance streams show a similar pattern of reasons for migration among males. The difference lies in the increase in intensity of Employment as a reason for migration with an increase in migration distance. Family Moves, Other Causes and Marriage as reasons for male migration decrease with distance. Inter-district male migrants account for a higher share moving for reasons of Education, indicating well developed educational facility in the Region that attracts migrants from within as well as from other states.

In the intra-district stream 40% move for family reasons, 22% for Employment, 31% for Other Causes, 7% for Business and 4% each for Education and Marriage. Thus, there is a sharp decrease in male migration for Other Causes as the distance increases from the intra-district stream. The inter-district stream shows 35% migration for Employment, 31% for Family Moved, 19% for Other Causes, 7% for Business, 5% for Education and 3% for Marriage. In the inter-state stream 50% of the migration is for Employment, 28% with the Family, 10% for Other Causes, 8% for Business, 2% for Education and 1% for Marriage.

Female Internal Migrants:

Among the internal female migrants in the Region, as expected, Marriage accounts for more than 80% of the moves. This proportion increases to more than 90% in the intra state streams if we also take the category of family moved into consideration.

Thus, internal female migrants in the Region move mainly for these two reasons.

In the intra-district stream, in 1981, 81% of the females moved for Marriage, 10% moved with the Family, and 7% for Other Causes. The rest 1.8% moved for reasons of Employment and Education, in order of importance. The inter district stream accounted for a similar pattern among the internal female migrants, though the intensity for Marriage migration decreased to 76.5%, while Family moved increased to 13.5%. Other Causes reported 7.1%, Employment 2.1% and Education 1%.

In 1991, 86% of the internal female migrants moved for their Marriage, 7% moved with their family as associational migrants and 6% for Other Causes. 1.7% of the intra district female migrants moved for reasons of Employment, Education, Business and Natural Calamities, in order of importance. In the inter district stream also, Marriage accounted for 82% of the moves of females. Family and associational moves accounted for another 10%, Other Causes reported 5%. 2.8% of the migration was for Employment, Education, Business and Natural Calamities, in order of importance. In the inter state stream, 82% of the migration among the internal female migrants in 1991 was for Marriage, 19% was for Family Moves, 45% for Other Causes, 3% for Employment and 21.9% was for Business and Education.

Thus, with an increase in migration distance from the intra district to the inter state stream, the importance of Marriage migration among the females decreases while migration with the Family, for Employment and for Education increases in 1991.

Thus, while male internal migration is for reasons of Employment, and associational moves with the family, female migration is for their Marriage, especially in the intra state streams, and specially the rural-rural stream and urban rural stream, where the other reasons account for hardly 2% of the migration of females. More variation in the reasons of migration across categories in the inter state stream for both males and females. Thus, an analysis of reasons for internal migration is largely an analysis of the reasons for inter state migration.

When the distance streams are cross classified by the residence streams, the dynamics for the reasons for internal migration become clearer. Table 3.7 shows the distribution of internal migrants by streams of origin and destination, for total internal migrants in the Region only for All streams, All duration of Residence.

The rural-rural stream accounted for 63% of the Marriage migration in 1981, followed by the urban -rural stream (46%) and rural-urban stream, (26%). Family Moves accounted for 37% of the movement from the urban-urban stream, 27% in the rural-urban stream, 21% in the urban-rural stream, and 15% in the rural-rural stream. Employment accounts for 29% of the migration in the rural-urban stream, 22% in urban -urban stream, 14% in the urban-rural stream and 6% in the rural-rural stream.

In 1991 also, the rural-rural stream accounts for the highest share of the Marriage migration (75%), followed by the urban-rural stream (53.4%), urban-urban stream (35%) and rural-urban stream (31%). Employment migration is highest in the rural-urban stream, followed by the urban-urban and urban-rural streams (26%, 19% and 10% respectively). Rural-rural stream accounts for the lowest value of Employment

Table-3.7

**Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Reasons for Migration, for Migration,
for all Streams, all duration of Residence Streams.
North- West India -1981 and 1991**

STATE /UT	YEAR	RESIDENCE STREAM	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
REGION	1981	R-R	100.0	6.4	-	1.0	15.2	62.5	-	10.9
		R-U	100.0	28.6	-	3.6	26.7	26.1	-	9.4
		U-R	100.0	14.4	-	1.8	21.1	46.3	-	16.4
		U-U	100.0	22.0	-	2.8	36.7	25.4	-	13.2
		SUB-TOTAL	100.0	6.4	-	1.0	15.2	62.5	-	10.9
REGION	1991	R-R	100.0	4.3	1.2	0.7	9.0	75.4	0.2	9.1
		R-U	100.0	25.5	4.3	2.6	28.2	31.9	0.2	9.1
		U-R	100.0	10.0	2.3	1.4	20.2	53.4	0.2	12.6
		U-U	100.0	19.1	3.8	2.0	15.2	34.9	0.2	9.7
		SUB TOTAL	100.0	10.9	2.3	1.3	16.6	50.7	0.1	9.1

Note:-

1-Derived from table D-3 of Migration Tables, Part v (a) from each state/U.T. series for 1981 and 1991.

2-Categories of reasons are:

1- Employment

2- BUSINESS

3- EDUCATION

4- FAMILY MOVE

5- MARRIAGE

6- NATURAL CALAMITIES

7- OTHER CAUSES

3-Total lifetime migrants are taken as 100

migration. Family moves in the rural-urban stream account for 28% of the migration, 20% in the urban-rural stream and 15% in the urban-urban stream.

Between 1981 and 1991, the proportion of migrants moving for marriage has increased in all the residence streams except in the intra district rural-rural stream. Employment Migration has decreased over the decade. Family moves increased in the rural-urban stream but decreased substantially in the urban-urban stream. Among the internal migrant persons, Employment migration and Family Moved as a reason for migration has increased.

c). Reasons For Immigration

i) Male Female Immigrants:

Male Immigrants:

Among male immigrants in 1981, the major reason for immigration was reported as Other Causes (59%), Family Moves accounted for 30%, Employment for 9%, Education for 0.8% and Marriage for 0.3%. In 1991, Other Causes was 51%, Family Moved 33%, Employment 12.5%, Business 2.5%, Marriage 1.2% and Education reported 0.5% of the migrants moving in each category under reasons for migration.

ii) Female Immigrants:

Among female immigrants, Other Causes for migration was 53%, Family Moved 34%, Employment accounted for 1.5% of the moves, Marriage 11% and Education 1%. In 1991, it decreased to 36.5% for Other Causes. Family Moved was 36%, Marriage 25%, Employment 2%, Business 1% and education 0.4%.

An extremely sharp decrease was noted in immigration for Other Causes among males and females and this decrease is sharper among females. Among males, increased immigration is due to an increase in Employment and Family Moved as

Table-3.8

**Distribution of Immigrants by reasons for migration, by Sex and Residence
REGION & EACH STATE /U.T. 1981**

STATE /UT REGION	TOTAL	MALE					STATE /UT REGION	TOTAL	FEMALE				
		1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	100.0	8.7	0.8	29.7	0.3	58.6	TOTAL	100.0	1.5	0.8	33.5	10.9	53.3
RURAL	100.0	6.9	0.4	21.7	0.3	65.7	RURAL	100.0	1.6	0.3	22.8	13.0	62.3
URBAN	100.0	9.8	1.1	34.9	0.4	53.9	URBAN	100.0	1.4	1.0	39.1	9.9	48.6
HARYANA						HARYANA							
TOTAL	100.0	7.3	0.8	49.5	0.6	41.8	TOTAL	100.0	1.4	0.7	49.1	14.6	34.3
RURAL	100.0	5.7	0.6	53.3	0.5	39.9	RURAL	100.0	1.3	0.5	49.0	18.7	30.6
URBAN	100.0	8.3	1.0	47.4	0.6	42.8	URBAN	100.0	1.4	0.8	49.1	12.6	36.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH						HIMACHAL PRADESH							
TOTAL	100.0	64.3	1.1	14.0	0.3	20.4	TOTAL	100.0	24.6	1.3	37.9	13.8	22.6
RURAL	100.0	72.3	0.9	11.0	0.3	15.5	RURAL	100.0	36.0	1.2	33.9	12.9	16.1
URBAN	100.0	31.5	2.1	26.2	0.2	40.3	URBAN	100.0	3.9	1.4	45.1	15.3	34.3
PUNJAB						PUNJAB							
TOTAL	100.0	2.2	0.3	11.0	0.2	86.4	TOTAL	100.0	0.4	0.2	10.5	7.1	18.9
RURAL	100.0	1.4	0.2	12.1	0.2	86.1	RURAL	100.0	0.3	0.2	11.5	8.6	79.4
URBAN	100.0	3.2	0.3	9.5	0.2	80.8	URBAN	100.0	0.4	0.3	9.5	5.6	84.3
RAJASTHAN						RAJASTHAN							
TOTAL	100.0	10.0	1.6	34.1	0.6	35.2	TOTAL	100.0	1.8	1.6	36.7	19.2	40.7
RURAL	100.0	6.5	0.4	33.7	0.5	19.9	RURAL	100.0	1.3	0.5	32.1	23.8	42.3
URBAN	100.0	13.1	2.7	34.4	0.8	49.0	URBAN	100.0	2.2	2.6	40.4	15.5	39.3
DELHI						DELHI							
TOTAL	100.0	15.2	1.4	51.3	0.3	31.8	TOTAL	100.0	2.1	1.3	57.9	10.6	28.4
RURAL	100.0	40.3	1.7	29.7	0.3	28.2	RURAL	100.0	4.8	1.0	56.0	13.1	25.4
URBAN	100.0	15.1	1.4	51.4	0.3	31.8	URBAN	100.0	2.1	1.3	57.7	10.5	28.4

Note:-

1-Derived from table D-3 of Migration Tables, Part V (a) of each state series, for 1981.

2-Categories under reasons for migration:

1- Employment 2- Education 3- Family Moved 4- Marriage 5- Other Causes

reasons for immigration. Among females it is due to Marriage and Family Moved. Table 3.8 and Table 3.9.

Reasons for Rural Urban Immigration:

In 1981, male immigrants to rural areas report 66% immigration for other causes, 22% for Family Moved, 7% for Employment, and 3% for Education and marriage. In 1991, decrease in immigration for Other Causes fell to 52%, immigration due to Family moved increased to 34%. 10% was for Employment, 3% Business and 0.4% Education, 1.34% of the male immigration was for Marriage.

Female Immigrants:

Among female Immigrants to rural destinations, 62% report Other Causes, 13% moved for Marriage, 23% moved with the Family, 2% for Employment and 0.3% for education Education. In 1991, 32% only reported Other Causes as a reason for immigration, 37.2% reported Marriage, 2.7% Family Moved, and 2.5% reported immigration for Employment, 1% moved for Business and an insignificant proportion moved for Education.

Among Urban Immigrants Males, again 53.9% is for Other Causes, 35% for Family moves, 10% Employment and 2% Education. In 1991, a total of 50% moved for other causes, 32% for family reasons, 14% for Employment and 3% for Business. Education 0.5% and Marriage 1.1%.

Among Urban Immigrant Females 49% was for Other Causes, 39.1% for Family Moves, 10% for Marriage, 1.4% for Employment, 1% Education. In 1991, 38% immigration was for Other Causes, 40% with family, 18% for Marriage and 2% for Employment.

Table-3.9

**Distribution of Immigrants by reasons for migration, by Sex and Residence
REGION & EACH STATE /U.T. 1991**

STATE /UT	TOTAL	MALE							STATE /UT	TOTAL	FEMALE						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
REGION																	
TOTAL	100.0	12.5	2.5	0.5	32.5	1.2	0.0	50.8	TOTAL	100.0	2.2	0.7	0.4	35.9	24.7	0.0	36.5
RURAL	100.0	10.0	2.4	0.4	33.9	1.3	0.0	51.9	RURAL	100.0	2.5	0.8	0.3	27.3	37.2	0.0	32.1
URBAN	100.0	13.9	2.6	0.5	31.7	1.1	0.0	50.2	URBAN	100.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	40.3	18.4	0.0	38.3
HARYANA																	
TOTAL	100.0	8.3	3.8	0.6	35.6	0.7	0.0	51.0	TOTAL	100.0	1.7	0.9	0.2	34.9	22.6	0.0	39.7
RURAL	100.0	6.4	4.2	1.3	38.3	1.0	0.1	48.8	RURAL	100.0	1.5	1.2	0.2	32.5	31.0	0.0	33.6
URBAN	100.0	9.3	3.6	0.2	34.0	0.6	0.0	52.3	URBAN	100.0	1.8	0.7	0.2	36.2	18.1	0.0	43.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH																	
TOTAL	100.0	46.0	11.8	2.9	13.6	0.6	0.0	25.2	TOTAL	100.0	14.6	4.2	4.6	35.1	18.1	0.0	23.4
RURAL	100.0	53.4	12.5	0.7	11.5	0.6	0.0	21.3	RURAL	100.0	20.4	5.9	0.6	34.2	19.6	0.0	19.3
URBAN	100.0	25.0	9.8	9.0	19.5	0.5	0.0	36.3	URBAN	100.0	5.0	1.5	11.2	36.6	15.5	0.0	30.3
PUNJAB																	
TOTAL	100.0	9.4	1.0	0.2	34.5	2.0	0.0	52.9	TOTAL	100.0	2.1	0.3	0.3	27.1	35.8	0.0	34.4
RURAL	100.0	6.1	0.4	0.1	37.6	1.7	0.0	54.1	RURAL	100.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	25.7	41.8	0.0	30.3
URBAN	100.0	13.2	1.7	0.2	31.0	2.4	0.0	51.5	URBAN	100.0	2.5	0.4	0.3	21.5	29.8	0.0	38.5
RAJASTHAN																	
TOTAL	100.0	10.9	4.2	0.6	26.5	0.8	0.0	57.0	TOTAL	100.0	2.2	1.1	0.4	28.5	27.8	0.0	40.0
RURAL	100.0	6.5	3.5	0.2	23.8	0.6	0.0	65.4	RURAL	100.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	21.1	35.0	0.1	40.4
URBAN	100.0	14.5	4.8	0.9	28.7	1.0	0.1	50.1	URBAN	100.0	2.3	1.3	0.4	34.2	22.0	0.0	39.8
DELHI																	
TOTAL	100.0	16.7	2.0	0.4	32.1	0.5	0.0	48.2	TOTAL	100.0	1.7	0.5	0.3	53.6	8.9	0.0	35.1
RURAL	100.0	46.9	5.2	1.4	25.5	1.7	0.0	19.3	RURAL	100.0	5.6	1.3	0.4	55.3	18.2	0.0	19.2
URBAN	100.0	16.3	2.0	0.4	32.2	0.5	0.0	48.7	URBAN	100.0	1.6	0.5	0.3	53.6	8.8	0.0	35.3

Note:-

1. Derived from Table D-3 on reasons for Migration, from Migration Tables, of each State series, 1991.
2. The categories of reasons are

1- EMPLOYMENT	2- BUSINESS	3- EDUCATION
4- FAMILY MOVED	5- MARRIAGE	6- NATURAL CALAMITIES
7- OTHER CAUSES		

From the above discussion on Immigrant reasons for migration, it becomes clear that Other Causes predominate, especially in rural areas. This does show a decrease between 1981 and 1991, but it continues to be the dominant reason for immigration to the Region. Other important reasons for immigration are Family Moved, Marriage, especially for females in Rural areas is an important reason for immigration. Male immigration to Urban and rural areas shows increased Employment immigration. Rural male immigration is primarily due to family moved.

b) Patterns of Migration:States

Total Lifetime Migrants:

The variation among the component state/union territory units in the Region is brought out by an analysis of reasons for each State/Union Territory. Here, only the Male and Female and Rural and Urban reasons are examined.

Among the states, in Haryana, 53.4% migrated for Marriage, 20.3% for Family Moved, 12.6% for Employment; 12.2% for Other Reasons and 1.5% for Education in 1981 Table 3.1. In 1991, it increased to 62% for Marriage, 17% for Family Moved, 8.4% for Employment, 8% for Other Causes; Business reported 3% and Education 1.1%. Table 3.2

Himachal Pradesh reported 53% of the migration for Marriage, 19% for Family Moved, 14% for Other Causes, 13% for Employment and 1.6% for Education. In 1991, 57% of the migration was for Marriage, 17% was for Family Moved, 10% for Employment, 7% for Other Causes, 3% for Business and 2.3% was for Education in Himachal Pradesh.

Punjab had 47% migration due to Marriage, 23% due to Other Causes, 18% as a result of Family Moved, 11% for Employment and 1.3% moved for Education in 1981. In 1991, the share of Marriage migration increased to 57%, followed by Family Moved 17%, Other Causes 15%, Employment 10% and Business and Education less than 1% each.

In Rajasthan, in 1981, Marriage migration was 62%, followed by 14% for Family Moved, 11% each for Other Causes and Employment and 2% for Education. In 1991, it was 68% for Marriage, 11% for Family Moved, 10% for Other Causes, 7% for Employment, 2% of the migration was for Business and 1.4% was for Education. Delhi reported the highest proportion of migrants who moved for reasons of Family Moved (41%). Employment migration was 28%, 14% each moved for Marriage and Other Causes, and 2% moved for Education, in 1981. The 1991 figures showed a decrease for reasons of Family Moved, other reasons were 29% for Employment, 19% for Marriage, 8% for Other Causes, 4% for Business and 1.4% for Education. Male migrants (rural) reported 3.33% migration for Marriage in 1981 and 1991 it increased to 3.85%. 0.82% of urban migrants in 1981 moved for Marriage and it increased to 1.41% in 1991. All other categories of reasons for male and female migration decreased, except marriage.

Thus, among all the component units of the Region, Employment migration was highest in Delhi, which is largely urban and also enjoys a special status since it is the capital of the country. Family Moved and Education were also highest in Delhi at both census points. Rajasthan reported the least migration with Family Moved and Other Causes. Punjab reported the least migration for Employment and Education. Delhi was least for Marriage. Rajasthan had the highest migration for Marriage and Punjab for Other Causes. This is probably a spill over from partition, when those

who came after partition and the two who came with Pakistan, settled in Punjab. This reasoning is strengthened since in 1991, this category shows a decrease of 8.2% probably because of death of survivors of those who came at the time of partition.

Marriage is the most important reason for migration among migrants in all states, except in Delhi, where it is Family Moved. Employment migration was least important in case of Punjab in 1981 and it decreased for all states between 1981 and 1991. Delhi showed an increase in Employment migration between 1981 and 1991. This was despite the fact that some of the migrants who were included in the category of Employment in 1981 may have been categorised as Business migrants in 1991.

(i) Reasons for Male -Female Migration:

Male Migration:

Among Male migrants to the States/U.T. (Table 3.3 and 3.4) Employment as a reason of migration was most important in Delhi (47%). This was followed by Rajasthan (40%). It was least important in Punjab (28%). Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan had high proportions of Employment migration in 1981. In 1991, the importance of Employment migration increased in Delhi alone. All other states showed a decrease for reasons stated earlier. The decrease was maximum for Rajasthan and least for Punjab.

Family Moved was also an important reason for migration among migrant males in Delhi in 1981, followed by Haryana. It was least in Rajasthan. In 1991, Delhi showed a decrease in migration with the Family by 8% points while in Punjab it

increased to 32%, and it increased by 35% in Haryana. All other States showed a marginal decrease in Family Moved as a reason for migration.

Other Causes reported 41% in 1981 in Punjab, 27% in Himachal Pradesh, 23% in Rajasthan and 22% in Haryana. Delhi was the least with 15% migration for Other Causes. In 1991, all States showed a decrease in this except Rajasthan (26%), which showed an increase of 3% between 1981 and 1991. What these causes could be is not very clear and would need further probing. It would also vary, depending on the level of development in the States.

Education migration among males was 6% in Rajasthan, 4% in Himachal Pradesh, 3% each, in Haryana and Delhi and 2% in Punjab in 1981. It decreased in 1991 in all States, except in Himachal Pradesh, where it increased to 5.1%.

Marriage migration was the least important reason for male migration, and reported 3% migration in Rajasthan and only 0.4% in Delhi in 1981. The other States varied in between, 2% each in Haryana and Punjab and 1% in Himachal Pradesh. In 1991, its importance decreased in Haryana, while all other States/U.T., except Punjab, showed a marginal decrease in Marriage migration. In Punjab, Marriage migration among males increased by twice what it was in 1981.

Female Migrants:

Among female migrants, Marriage was by far the most important reason, reporting more than 79% of female migration in each state in 1981, which increased further in 1991. The order of importance for Marriage migration was Rajasthan (80.5%),

Himachal Pradesh (75%), Haryana (74%) and Punjab (70%) in 1981. Delhi reported the least (31%). The maximum increase in Marriage migration was reported in Punjab (more than 5%). In Himachal Pradesh it increased marginally in 1991. The ranking also changed, with Haryana replacing Himachal Pradesh in 1991. .

Family Moved was reported as the next most important reason reporting - 49.4% in Delhi, 15% in Haryana, 14% in Punjab, 13% Himachal Pradesh and 10% in Rajasthan in 1981. A marginal decrease in Family moved as a reason for migration was noticed in Delhi and Haryana, while there was hardly any change in the other States between 1981 and 1991.

Other Causes reported 14% in Punjab, 13% in Delhi, 9% in Himachal Pradesh, 8% in Haryana and 7% in Rajasthan in 1981. In all the five component units, there is a decrease in this reason between 1981 and 1991. The decrease is sharp in the case of Punjab, probably due to the component of deaths among survivors of immigrants from the time of partition in 1947.

Employment and Education report a very miniscule share of female migration in the States/U.T. in 1981. The highest migration for Employment is in Delhi (5%), followed by the others which account for about 2% each. It is almost the same in 1991. Education reports 2% in Delhi in both years and the order of importance decreases for Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan, where it is only 0.5%.

Thus, while Employment is the major reason for male migration, Marriage is most

important for females. They account for between 47% and 28% of male migration in Delhi and Punjab, and between 81% in Rajasthan, to 31% in Delhi among female migrants.

(ii) Reasons for Rural-Urban Migration :

Rural Migration:

Between rural and urban destinations, variation occurs in the reasons across the states. While Marriage migration was important in rural destinations, Family Moved was the important reason for urban destinations.

Among migration to rural destinations, Marriage migration accounted for 70% of the migration in Rajasthan, 66% in Haryana, 57% in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and 44% in rural Delhi. In 1991, the importance of Marriage migration increased in Haryana and Punjab by 10% points and by 6% points in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan in rural areas. It decreased by 18% points in rural destinations of Delhi.

Family Moved as a reason for migration reported the highest proportion to rural areas in Delhi (24%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (17%), Punjab (14%), Haryana (13%) and Rajasthan (11%). In 1991, an 18% point increase is noticed in moves with family as associational migration to rural areas of Delhi, followed by Himachal Pradesh (14%), Punjab (13%), Haryana (10%) and Rajasthan (6%).

Other Causes report 21% in Punjab, 14% in Himachal Pradesh, 12% in Haryana, 11% in Rajasthan and 10% in Delhi. There is a substantial decrease in this value in all the states, in some cases by half. The maximum decrease is seen in Rajasthan but

the reason for this is not clear.

Employment reports 21% of the migration in Delhi, 10% in Himachal Pradesh, 8% in Haryana, 7% in Rajasthan and 6% in Punjab. A marginal increase is noticed in Delhi, while all other states reported a decrease. This is probably because of separation of Business into a separate category from Employment. Education reported the least share of migrants in rural areas in 1981. The maximum was in Delhi (2%) and it gradually petered out to 1% for Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan.

Urban Migrants:

Among urban migrants, Family Moved and Marriage reported the highest share varying among the states, depending upon the extent of female migration. Family Moved as a reason for migration was 42% in Delhi, 36% in Haryana, 32% in Himachal Pradesh, 26% in Rajasthan and 25% in Punjab. In 1991, all report a decline in this reason. The maximum decrease is in Delhi and Haryana between 1981 and 1991. Marriage migrants reported 35% in Rajasthan, 27% in Punjab, 25% in Haryana, 17% in Himachal Pradesh and 13% in Delhi in 1981. In 1991, all the States experienced an increase in Marriage migration. Punjab had a 10% point increase, followed by Haryana (9%), Rajasthan (6%), Delhi (6%) and Himachal Pradesh (3%). Employment migration was highest in Delhi (28%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (32%), Haryana (24%), Rajasthan (23%) and Punjab (19%). Migration for Other Causes reported the maximum in Delhi and Himachal Pradesh (14% each), followed by Haryana and Punjab (13% each) and Rajasthan (11%) in 1991. Education, the least important reason of all, varies between 5.3% in Himachal Pradesh and 2.1% in Punjab with 4.9% in Rajasthan and 2.5% in Haryana. In 1991,

it decreased for all, except for a 2% rise in Himachal Pradesh between 1981 and 1991.

Thus, States show variation between rural and urban areas in terms of the 21% reason reported. The variation across categories for states is more similar in rural areas than in urban. 'Family Moved' is maximum for Delhi and it decreased in 1991. Employment and Other Causes too, show a similar trend. Marriage is highest in Rajasthan and Education, surprisingly is maximum in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

c) Reasons For Immigration:

Other Causes reported the highest reason for immigration in Rajasthan among males (57%) and least in Himachal Pradesh (25%). Family Moved reported 38% in Haryana and 12% in Himachal Pradesh. Employment immigration was 46% in Himachal Pradesh and 8% in Haryana. Among females, Family Moved was 53.5% in Delhi and 27% in Punjab. Marriage immigration was 36% in Punjab and 9% in Delhi.

Table 3.8 and Table 3.9. A comparison of the reasons for migration among the internal migrants and the immigrants showed that they varied tremendously.

SUMMARY :

In the Region under study, Marriage was found to be the most important reason for migration of people. It resulted in half the movement in 1981 and about three-fifth of it in 1991. This was followed by Family Moved which accounted for one-fifth of the migration in 1981 and it decreased to less than that in 1991. Other Causes reported less than one-fifth of the migration in 1981 and it decreased to about one-tenth in 1991. Employment migration in the Region resulted in the migration of

13% of the people in 1981 and this decreased to 11% in 1991. The Category of Business accounted for another 2% in 1991. Education was the least important reason for migration because of which 2% of people moved in 1981 and only 1% in 1991.

Among males, Employment is the most important reason, accounting for two-fifth of the moves in both censuses. This is followed by Family Moved. However, female migration in the Region is largely Marriage migration. Three-fourths of the female migration in 1981 and four-fifths of it in 1991 was due to this reason. In Punjab, an increase is noticed in Marriage as a reason for male migration, in all streams of residence. Family Moved accounted for a little more than one-tenth of the female migration in North-West India. While, among male migrants, Employment is more important among urban male migrants, Marriage is more important among rural female migrants.

It was found that with an increase in distance, the importance of Employment migration increased, while that of Marriage decreased, among males and females. Employment was an important reason for migration in the urbanward streams of migration, both, rural-urban and urban-urban, especially among males. Marriage was dominant largely in the rural-rural and the urban-rural streams among females.

The reasons for immigration were quite different. More than half the male immigration was a result of movement for Other Causes, while three-fifth of it was as Associational moves and one-tenth was for Employment. Among females, Other Causes accounted for half the immigration in 1981 and it decreased to two-fifth of it

in 1991. The importance of marriage, as well as Employment, among female immigrants almost doubled to 25% and 23% in 1991. Among males, Other Causes and Family Moved were important in rural and urban destinations and Employment only among urban immigrant males. Marriage was more important among rural immigrants while Family Moved among urban female immigrants.

Among the States, Employment migration was most important in Delhi, especially among urban male migrants. It was least important in Punjab among rural migrants in 1981 and 1991. Marriage was important in Rajasthan among rural and urban migrant females. It was least important in Delhi, in urban areas in both censuses. Family Moved was important for all States, accounting for between one-tenth and two-fifths of the male and female migration in each state in 1981 and 1991.

Among rural male immigrants, Employment reported a high share in Himachal Pradesh and in Delhi (53% and 47% respectively) in 1991. Among female immigrants to rural areas also, Employment reported 20% in Himachal Pradesh and 6% in Delhi in 1991. The reasons for migration among rural and urban migrants differ in the degree of importance. While Employment was found to be more important among urban migrants, marriage was more important among rural migrants. Among the immigrants, however, Family Moved and Other Causes, were equally important in all states in the Region.

NOTES

1. 'Other Causes' includes those migrants who arrived at their destination to meet relations, go on pilgrimage, to settle after retirement, to settle after the two

wars with Pakistan; and in the case of a number of married women, to deliver the child at their parents home. It may also include those who are in a state of flux at their new destination and are unable to indicate the exact reason for migration.

2. The new category of Business, in 1991, draws migrants from the 1981 categories of Employment and Other Causes. Hence in 1991, the share of both is seen to decrease. Note: since those reporting Natural Calamities as a reason for migration is not more than 0.5%, hence negligible, it is ignored in the analysis for 1991.
 3. Derived from Table D-III on Reasons for Migration, Census of India, 1991, from the Migration Tables of each respective state and the union territory of Delhi. The figures for each state were added up to give the total for the Region.
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CHAPTER 4

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

Introduction:

This chapter is a study of the magnitude and extent of migration in North-West India to identify areas within the Region which are more prone to migration than others. It would also examine the pattern of migrant distribution for the Region and for each state and union territory therein in terms of lifetime migrants, internal migrants by streams and for immigrants by sex and by residence. The district level analysis would throw light on the spatial variation in the concentration of lifetime migrants for the period under study.

PATTERNS OF MIGRATION: REGION

a) Total Lifetime Migrants:

In the census of 1971, 166.8 million people (constituting 30.4 % of the total population of the country), were enumerated at places other than their place of birth¹, hence, were termed as lifetime migrants². The number of migrants in the country increased to 204.3 million people at the 1981 census, constituting 30.5 % of the population of the country. According to the census of 1991, about 232.11 million people, constituting 27.68 % of the total population of the country, were reported as migrants by the above criteria (Table 4.1). Thus the proportion of lifetime migrants in the total population of the country remained more or less the same between 1971 and 1981 and decreased between 1981 and 1991.

Table-4.1

**Life time Migrants in the Total Population, by Sex and Residence
India and North-West India 1971-91
(Place of Birth and Place of Enumeration)**

Type of Residence	% Lifetime Migrants INDIA			% Lifetime Migrants N W India			
	Year	P	M	F	P	M	F
TOTAL	1971	30.4	18.9	42.5	33.5	20.1	48.6
	1981	30.7	18.0	44.2	33.2	19.4	48.6
	1991	27.4	14.6	41.0	31.5	16.4	48.4
RURAL	1971	28.2	14.1	43.1	30.2	13.4	48.9
	1981	28.4	12.6	44.9	30.0	12.2	49.5
	1991	25.7	10.0	42.4	29.0	9.6	50.5
URBAN	1971	39.3	37.5	41.3	43.8	41.4	46.7
	1981	38.3	35.0	42.0	41.4	37.3	46.2
	1991	32.2	27.6	37.3	37.1	31.5	43.6

Note:-

1- T/R/U Migrants includes 'unclassifiable'.

2- The term 'migrants' refers only to immigrants, unless mentioned otherwise, since the census gives data only on immigrants.

3- The table is derived from Migration Table, of each state series. Table D-1 of 1971, 1981 and 1991 have been used.

Table-4.2

**Life time Migrants in the Total Population, by Sex and Residence
India and North-West India 1971-91
(Place of Last residence & Place of Enumeration)**

Type of Residence	% Lifetime Migrants INDIA			% Lifetime Migrants N W India			
	Year	P	M	F	P	M	F
TOTAL	1971	30.6	19.0	35.1	34.1	20.6	49.4
	1981	31.2	18.2	45.2	33.9	19.8	49.6
	1991	27.7	14.8	41.6	31.8	16.6	49.0
RURAL	1971	28.3	14.0	43.4	30.8	13.4	49.8
	1981	28.9	12.6	45.9	30.8	12.7	50.7
	1991	26.1	10.2	43.0	29.5	9.9	51.3
URBAN	1971	40.0	38.1	42.1	44.9	42.1	48.2
	1981	38.8	35.3	42.8	41.8	37.7	48.8
	1991	32.3	27.7	37.5	37.1	31.5	43.7

Note:-

1- T/R/U Migrants includes 'unclassifiable'.

2- The term 'migrants' refers only to immigrants, unless mentioned otherwise, since the census gives data only on immigrants.

3- The table is derived from Migration Table, of each state series. Table D-1 of 1971, 1981 and 1991 have been used.

In the Region under study, following the above criteria, the total lifetime migrants numbered about 19 million people in the census of 1971. They accounted for 33.5 % of the population in the Region and 11.42 % of the migrant population of the country (an increase of 18%³). In 1981, the corresponding figure was 24.69 million migrants, constituting 33.15 % of the population of the Region and 12.13 % of the migrants in the country. This represents an increase of 29.9 % in the lifetime migrant population of the Region between 1971 and 1981. In 1991, the migrants further increased to 30 million persons accounting for 31.5 % of the region's total population and 13.1 % of the migrants in the country. In the last decade, there has been an increase of 21.5% in the lifetime migrants in the Region. Thus, in the Region, the proportion of lifetime migrants remained almost the same between 1971 and 1981. It decreased somewhat between 1981 and 1991.

However, the proportion of lifetime migrants in the total population has always been more for the Region than for the country. This is especially true for urban male migrants and urban and rural female migrants. The decrease in the proportion of the lifetime migrants for the country has been more sharp than it has been in the Region. The Region experienced an absolute increase in the lifetime migrants by more than 6 million people in the last decade alone. As one would expect, the proportion of female migrants in the Region is more than the male migrants. The difference between the two is about three times (48% and 16% respectively). While migrants to rural areas (29%) is less than those to urban areas (37%) in 1991. Between 1971 and 1991, the increase in the absolute lifetime migrants in the Region was 58 %, while for the country it was 38%. This was more among female migrants in the Region and among urban migrants (68% and 82% respectively).

Table 4.2 indicates the lifetime migrants in the country as well as in the Region, as a percentage of the total population, where the migrants have been tabulated on the basis of place of last residence and place of enumeration⁴. A comparison of Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 shows a similar pattern. The proportion of migrants by this criteria is only marginally more than that by place of Birth concept. This would indicate that in the country, and in the Region, there is not very significant return to birth place, for which Table D-2 was tabulated. Their share in the total population of the Region and in the total migrant population of the country is also similar to that by the place of birth concept⁵. The Table indicates a decrease in the movement of return migrants, which is almost similar in extent and magnitude to that by place of birth concept.

The increase in the lifetime migrants in the Region (also for the country) has been at a decreasing rate⁶. The increase has been more among migrants to urban areas and among female migrants. In fact, the maximum increase is noticed among females migrating to urban areas, while males migrating to rural areas show the least increase. In 1981-91, the Region experienced a decrease in the male migrants to rural areas (-2.8% in Table 4.1 and -3.5% in Table 4.2 in the Appendix).

Table 4.3 shows the broad streamwise breakup of migrants in the Region by place of birth, between 1971 to 1991. An increase is noted among internal migrants in the Region, while immigrants show a halving at each census. Among internal migrants, a decrease is noticed among the intra-district migrants, while the inter-state migrants show some increase, as does inter-district migration. The increase in inter-district migrants and inter-state migrants was more in 1971 as compared to 1981. It can probably be attributed to an increase in the number of districts in the states in the

Table-4.3

**Distribution of Lifetime Migratnts in the total population, by broad streams North West India
1971-91**

(Place of birth and Place osenumeration)

TYPE OF RESIDENCE	YEAR	TOTAL MIGRANTS	INTERNAL MIGRANTS	INTRA STATE		INTER STATE	IMMIGRANTS
				INTRA DISTRICT	INTER DISTRICT		
TOTAL	1971	33.5	29.1	16.3	6.0	6.8	4.2
	1981	33.2	30.3	16.5	7.0	7.8	2.8
	1991	31.5	29.7	14.6	7.1	8.0	1.5
RURAL	1971	30.2	27.8	18.6	5.4	3.7	2.3
	1981	30.0	28.4	18.0	6.5	3.8	1.5
	1991	29.0	28.0	17.8	6.6	3.9	0.8
URBAN	1971	43.8	33.3	8.8	7.8	16.8	0.4
	1981	41.4	35.1	9.0	8.3	17.9	6.1
	1991	37.1	33.6	8.0	8.1	17.5	3.2

Note:-

- 1-Unclassifiable migrants are included in Total Migrants,
- 2-The term 'Migrant' refers to immigrants only, unless specified otherwise, since the census gives data for immigrants only.
- 3-Derived from census series for each state/U.T.. Data used has been taken from the Migration Tables, Table D-1 of 1971, 1981 and 1991.
- 4-Streams of migration refer to migration distance, and have been explained in chapter 1, pp.10-11.

Table-4.4

Distribution of Lifetime Migratnts in the total population, by broad streams North West India 1971-91

(Place of Last Residence and Place of Enumeration)

TYPE OF RESIDENCE	YEAR	TOTAL MIGRANTS	INTERNAL MIGRANTS	INTRA STATE		INTER STATE	IMMIGRANTS
				INTRA DISTRICT	INTER DISTRICT		
TOTAL	1971	34.1	30.8	17.3	6.4	7.2	2.9
	1981	33.9	31.7	16.6	7.3	7.8	2.1
	1991	31.8	30.4	15.2	7.2	8.0	1.3

Note:-

- 1-Unclassifiable migrants are included in Total Migrants,
- 2-The term 'Migrant' refers to immigrants only, unless specified otherwise, since the census gives data for immigrants only.
- 3-Derived from census series for each state/U.T.. Data used has been taken from the Migration Tables, Table D-2 of 1971, 1981 and 1991.
- 4-Streams of migration refer to migration distance, and have been explained in chapter 1, pp.10-11.

Region. As a result, a decrease is noted in the intra-district migrants and a corresponding increase in the inter district stream⁷. Intra-state movement in the Region accounts for a much larger share than the inter-state movement.

Among migrants to rural areas of the Region, immigrants show a sharp decrease, while internal migrants have increased. Among internal migrants, Intra-district migrants have decreased, and an increase is noticed among inter district and inter state migrants.

Immigrants show a much sharper decrease among urban migrants than among the rural migrants. Internal migrants account for a much larger share of the lifetime migrants and this has remained almost the same over the period of study. It increased slightly over 1981. The reason for this, however, is not very clear. Here too, the inter district and inter state migrants have increased at the cost of the intra district migrants.

While among rural migrants, the proportion of migrants decreases with an increase in the distance from the intra-district to the inter-state stream, the opposite is true for migrants to urban destinations. Urban migration is largely a result of inter state movement, while rural migration results from intra-state movement. Intra-state movement shows a decrease.

Table 4.4 shows the streamwise distribution of lifetime migrants defined by place of last residence, for total lifetime migrants in the Region. Here too, internal migrants account for a larger share of migrants as compared to the immigrants. The share of

internal migrants has remained almost the same upto 1991. A decrease in the internal migrants is noticed as distance increases from the intra-district to the inter-state streams. Immigrants also show a decrease, though it is not as sharp as was observed in the Table 4.3.

A comparison of the Tables 4.3 and 4.4 reveals clearly that though the streamwise breakup of internal migrants reports a larger value by the Place of Last Residence concept, the difference is not as sharp as compared to that in Table 4.3. Thus, the proportion of return migrants among internal migrants in the Region is not significant. However, immigrants to the Region show a larger share in Table 4.3 than in Table 4.4, which would seem to indicate the extent of migration due to partition of the country. As a result, immigrants by place of birth show twice the share than immigrants by place of last residence. However, both have decreased and almost levelled out during 1991. This could be as a result of a gradual decline of survivors among immigrants by place of birth, who came largely due to the partition of India⁸. The least migration is observed in the inter-district stream in the Region.

b) Internal Migrants:

Table 4.5 shows the stream wise breakup of the internal migrants in the Region, by place of birth concept. About one half the migrants changed their residence within the district of enumeration, a little over one-fifth changed their residence within the state of enumeration, but outside the district of enumeration. The rest moved across the state boundaries. Between 1971 and 1991, there was a decrease in the intra-district movement among both, males and females. This decrease was distributed by an increase in the inter district and inter state streams, and more in the latter case.

Table 4.5

**Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Residence Streams,
North - West India 1971-91**

TYPE OF RESIDENCE	1971				1981				1991			
	P	M	F	SEX RATIO	P	M	F	SEX RATIO	P	M	F	SEX RATIO
ALL STREAMS:												
R-R	67.6	46.3	76.0	242	62.0	40.0	70.8	225	60.1	35.1	68.9	180
R-U	155	28.6	10.3	1105	18.4	32.8	12.6	1036	19.6	35.1	13.7	928
U-R	5.4	6.1	51	477	5.6	5.7	5.6	403	5.4	5.3	5.5	343
U-U	116	19.0	806	873	14.0	21.6	110	782	14.9	23.4	11.9	693
Sub-total (in millions)	165	4.7	118	397	22.5	6.4	161	399	28.3	7.4	21.0	352
INTRADISTRICT												
R-R	83.1	68.8	86.9	215	79.1	62.2	83.6	197	78.8	59.0	83.3	160
R-U	9.6	20.1	6.8	806	11.3	23.2	8.1	755	12.1	26.9	8.7	697
U-R	4.3	5.8	3.9	404	4.8	5.7	4.5	332	4.6	5.3	4.4	277
U-U	3.0	5.3	2.4	603	4.8	9.0	3.7	635	4.6	8.7	3.6	545
Sub-total	56.1	42.2	61.6	272	51.2	37.6	56.6	265	49.2	34.9	54.3	226
INTERDISTRICT												
R-R	62.2	42.1	69.9	233	59.9	40.7	66.8	218	58.2	34.7	64.9	153
R-U	15.6	26.9	11.2	927	16.9	28.7	12.7	805	18.0	32.0	13.7	688
U-R	7.1	8.0	6.8	453	7.2	7.5	7.1	374	6.8	6.7	6.8	283
U-U	15.1	23.0	12.1	736	15.9	23.1	13.4	616	7.0	25.6	14.6	595
Sub-total	20.6	20.2	20.8	386	23.2	21.4	23.9	357	23.7	20.3	24.9	287
INTERSTATE												
R-R	35.0	23.1	44.9	435	29.7	19.2	38.5	417	27.7	16.8	36.1	355
R-U	29.5	39.1	21.3	1547	33.9	43.8	25.5	1430	34.5	44.7	26.7	1274
U-R	6.6	5.6	7.4	637	5.8	4.7	6.8	591	5.9	4.7	6.8	525
U-U	29.0	32.2	26.3	1033	30.6	32.4	29.2	930	31.9	33.8	30.4	847
Sub-total	23.3	37.5	17.6	845	25.6	41.0	19.5	838	27.0	44.8	20.7	762

Note:

- 1-Unclassifiable migrants are excluded.
- 2-'Migrant' refers to immigrants, since census gives data only on in migrants.
- 3-Derived from Migration tables, of each State series for component units, from table D-1 of 1971, 1981 and 1991. The figures for each State were added to give the Total for the region.
- 4-Streams of migration have been discussed in Chapter 1, pp.10-11.
- 5-All Streams subtotal is in millions. It is the denominator for the subtotals for all other streams.
- 6-Residence streams are: R-R= rural-rural; R-U= rural-urban; U-R= urban-rural and U-U= urban-urban.
- 7-Sex Ratio = male migrants per 1000 female migrants.

(i) Male and Female Migrants:

Male -Female Migrants:

In all the three distance categories, the majority of the male migrants were found in the rural-rural or the rural-urban streams. With the increase in the distance from the intra-district to the inter-state stream, more males were to be found in the rural - urban stream. The proportion of male migrants in the urban to urban stream also increased with distance. Between 1971 and 1991, the rural-urban and urban-rural movement shows a decrease in all distance categories. A decrease is also noticed among the rural-rural male migrants. Thus urban-urban stream shows increase in male migrants in all three distance categories.

Female Migrants:

Among female migrants in the Region, in all three distance categories, the majority of the female migrants are to be found in the rural-rural stream, which could probably be a result of their marriage due to the system of village exogamy that prevails in North India. While rural to rural migration is more prominent in the short, intra district movements, urban-urban movement gains in importance with an increase in distance.

Thus, while males dominate the urbanward movement, females predominate in the movement to the rural areas. This finding is supported by the reasons for migration which showed increased male migration to the urban areas for Employment, while female migration to the rural areas is for Marriage.

In the intra-district stream, the value of sex ratio for the lifetime migrant persons for the Region is between 200-250 males per 1000 female migrants. In the inter-state

Table-4.6(a)

Sex Ratio among Lifetime Migrants in North-West India 1971-91
(Place of birth and Place of emigration)

TYPE OF RESIDENCE	YEAR	TOTAL MIGRANTS	INTERNAL MIGRANTS	INTRA STATE		INTER STATE	IMMIGRANTS STATE
				INTRA DISTRICT	INTER DISTRICT		
TOTAL	1971	505	398	272	386	858	1226
	1981	454	399	265	357	838	1242
	1991	379	352	226	287	762	1183
RURAL	1971	303	256	223	252	464	1317
	1981	270	238	204	233	442	1366
	1991	209	192	166	165	382	1316
URBAN	1971	1049	1014	753	828	1305	1165
	1981	951	918	717	708	1166	1167
	1991	841	819	652	593	1047	1115

Note:-

- 1-Unclassifiable migrants are included in Total Migrants,
- 2-The term 'Migrant' refers to immigrants only, unless specified otherwise, since the census gives data for immigrants only.
- 3-Derived from census series for each State/U.T... Data used has been taken from the Migration Tables, Table D-2 of 1971, 1981 and 1991.
- 4-Sex Ratio in Male migrants per 1000 female migrants.
- 5-Streams of migration have been discussed in chapter 1 pp. 12.

Table-4.6(b)

Sex ratio among Life time Migrants in North West India 1971-91
(Place of last residence and Place of enumeration)

TYPE OF RESIDENCE	YEAR	TOTAL MIGRANTS	INTERNAL MIGRANTS	INTRA STATE		INTER STATE	IMMIGRANTS STATE
				INTRA DISTRICT	INTER DISTRICT		
TOTAL	1971	471	418	292	409	870	1278
	1981	447	411	288	369	838	1317
	1991	379	357	236	294	762	1230

Note:-

- 1-Unclassifiable migrants are included in Total Migrants,
- 2-The term 'Migrant' refers to immigrants only, unless specified otherwise, since the census prints data for immigrants only.
- 3-Derived from Migration Tables, of each State series, from table D-2, for 1971, 1981 and 1991. The figures for each State were added to give Region total, Then Sex ratio was computed.
- 4-Same as in table 4.6 (a)
- 5-Same as in table 4.6 (a).

stream, the sex ratio⁹ is about 869 males per 1000 female migrants. Thus, as the distance of migration increases from the intra-district to the inter-state stream, there are more male migrants as compared to the female migrants. Between 1971 and 1981, there has been a decrease in the sex ratio, indicating an increased female migration or family migration, instead of male selective migration Table 4.6. In all residence categories, the highest sex ratio is in the rural-urban stream. Although it is positive and favours males in the inter-state streams, it is less than 1000 in the others. The sex ratio is also high in the urban-urban stream, and it is least in the rural-rural stream. Between 1971 and 1991, there has been a decrease in the sex ratio in all residence streams, indicating increased family migration as opposed to selective male migration. The rural-urban stream among migrants moving across state boundaries continues to be positive and favourable to males, though it shows a decrease in the value of the sex ratio between 1971 and 1991.

PATTERNS OF MIGRATION : STATE

Compared to the average for the Region, the migration rates are found to be higher in Delhi (50%) and in Punjab (36%) in 1971. Rajasthan had just 30% migrants in its population, while Haryana and Himachal Pradesh had rates close to the Regional average of 33.5%. Between 1971 and 1991, there was not much variation in the migration rates among the states in the Region. Himachal Pradesh did report an increase in the proportion of its lifetime migrants, as a result of an increase in the female migrants to urban areas¹⁰. See Table 4.8.

(i) Male and Female Migrants:

Among male migrants also, Delhi (50%), Punjab (24%) and Himachal Pradesh account for a higher share of migrants, even more than the Regional average.

Table-4.7

**Lifetime Migrants in the Total Population, by Sex and residence.
North West India 1971-91**

TYPE OF RESIDENCE	STATE /UT.	1971				1981				1991			
		P	M	F	SEX RATIO	P	M	F	SEX RATIO	P	M	F	SEX RATIO
TOTAL	Haryana	32.6	185	48.9	438	32.0	173	49.0	405	31.0	138	51.0	313
	Himachal P.	33.2	195	47.4	430	35.5	20.6	50.9	416	34.5	185	50.9	373
	Punjab	36.3	24.3	50.3	559	34.9	21.7	49.9	498	34.2	185	52.1	402
	Rajasthan	29.8	13.6	47.5	315	29.8	135	47.6	308	28.1	10.9	47.1	254
	Delhi	49.9	49.7	50.1	1240	47.6	47.3	48.3	1211	40.2	39.6	40.9	1167
RURAL	Haryana	29.2	13.0	47.8	312	28.0	107	47.7	255	27.0	7.1	50.2	163
	Himachal P.	31.1	15.9	48.6	350	33.7	17.3	152	349	32.3	14.8	50.0	299
	Punjab	32.8	17.8	50.0	411	32.1	15.9	50.3	358	31.8	12.9	53.2	273
	Rajasthan	29.1	10.7	49.2	236	29.1	10.1	49.6	219	27.7	7.8	49.6	166
	Delhi	37.6	24.4	53.6	552	36.2	23.3	52.1	551	43.1	36.5	51.3	882
URBAN	Haryana	48.6	44.2	53.9	961	46.4	40.4	53.5	890	43.3	34.6	53.3	746
	Himachal P.	61.2	62.2	69.8	1389	57.4	55.8	59.4	1183	57.5	54.4	61.2	1069
	Punjab	47.9	45.0	51.2	1027	42.3	36.8	48.7	874	40.0	31.7	49.8	736
	Rajasthan	32.9	27.1	39.5	783	32.3	25.7	39.8	735	29.7	21.9	38.4	649
	Delhi	51.3	52.3	49.6	1327	48.7	49.2	48.0	1268	39.9	39.9	39.8	1208

Note:-

- 1- 'Unclassifiable' migrants included in the T/M/F and P/M/F.
- 2- The term 'migrant' refers to in-migrants only, unless specified otherwise, since the Census gives data for in-migrants.
- 3- The table has been computed using data from census series for each state/U.T. Data used has been taken from Migration Tables, Table D-1 of 1971, 1981 and 1991.
- 4- Sex Ratio has been computed as male migrants per 1000 female migrants.
- 5- Total Population has been taken from the PCA for the respective year.

Female Migrants:

Among the female migrants all the states report higher proportion of migrants than the regional average in all the three time points. The highest share is for Punjab in 1971, followed by Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. In 1981, however, the order changed to Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan. In 1991, the order of the states reporting the highest proportion of migrants was Punjab (52%), Himachal Pradesh and Haryana (51% each), Rajasthan (47%) and Delhi (41%). Between 1971 and 1991, Delhi alone experienced a decrease in the proportion of female lifetime migrants. Thus, while there is not much change in the proportion of lifetime migrants among male migrants, female migrants vary among states between 1971 and 1991.

(ii) Rural-Urban Migrants:

Rural Migrants:

Among migrants to rural destinations, Delhi (38%), Punjab (33%) and Himachal Pradesh are found to have higher migration rates than the Regional average, at all the three census points. Haryana and Rajasthan have rates below 30%. Between 1971 and 1991, rural migration rates have increased for Delhi, from 38% to 43%, while the other states do not show much of a variation.

Urban Migrants:

Among urban migrants, the order of the states with migration rates above the Regional average is Himachal Pradesh (58%), Haryana (43%), Punjab (40%) and Delhi (40%). Rajasthan alone has urban migration rates less than the average for the Region. Between 1971 and 1991, Delhi experienced a decrease in the proportion of lifetime

migrants, from 51% in 1971 to 39% in 1991. All the states experienced a decrease between 1971 and 1991, The maximum being in Delhi by 11.0% points. Table 4.4 in Appendix 3 shows that while there has been an increase in the absolute number of migrants in all the states, this increase has been at a decreasing rate. There was a 50% increase in urban migrants to Delhi in 1971-1981, which decreased to 20% in 1981-1991.

Thus, the pattern of migration to the rural destinations is unchanged among the states, between the period of study, except in Delhi. Urban lifetime migrants have decreased in all the states. The reason for this is, however, not very clear.

The sex ratio (Table 4.7) among the migrants is positive for Delhi, where it has always been above 1000, especially in urban destinations. While it has been quite high in the other states, Rajasthan had a low sex ratio of 315 male migrants per 1000 female migrants in 1971, which decreased to 254 in 1991. All states experienced a decline in the sex ratio, indicating an increase in female migration to the states, which may be because of Marriage in rural areas and Family Moved in urban areas.

Rural areas in each of the states had a low sex ratio, between 552 in Delhi and 236 in Rajasthan. These reduced further to 299 in Himachal Pradesh and 163 in Haryana between 1971-1991. Delhi experienced an increase in the value of the sex ratio because of increased male and female migration to rural Delhi.

Urban areas of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh showed male selective migration with very high sex ratios. Punjab, which had a positive ratio of 1027 in 1971 had a ratio of

736 in 1991. This would indicate an increase in Family Moves and female migration. However, the reasons for this need to be further probed in detail.

c) Distance Streams of Migration:

Table 4.8 shows the break up of lifetime migrants into internal migrants and immigrants, and also the broad streamwise break up of internal migrants for each state between 1971 and 1991.

As expected, internal migrants account for a higher proportion of lifetime migrants in each state as compared to the immigrants. Delhi (36%), Himachal Pradesh (34%) and Punjab (31%), account for a higher share of migrants as compared to the Region. Between 1971 and 1991 Punjab experienced a gradual increase in internal migration, while it remained almost unchanged in all other states.

Immigrants were found to be high in the migrant population in Delhi, Punjab and Haryana. However, between 1971 and 1991, all the three states show a sharp reduction in migrant population.

d) Residence Streams of Migration:

Among the states, variation in migration rates existed largely in the short intra-district stream and in the inter-state stream. Three fourths of the migrants in Himachal Pradesh, two fifths of them in Rajasthan and one half of the migrants in Punjab moved within the district of enumeration, largely from one rural area to another.

In the inter-state stream, Delhi had almost 98% migration and Haryana had 32% migration. The other states accounted for a little more than one tenth of the migration.

Table-4.8

Lifetime Migrants in the Total Population, by Streams.
Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan & Delhi 1971-91

STATE	YEAR	TOTAL MIGRANTS	INTERNAL MIGRANTS	INTRA STATE		INTER	IMMIGRANTS
				INTRA INSTRICIT	INTER DISTRICT		
HARYANA	1971	32.6	27.0	13.2	5.4	8.5	5.4
	1981	32.0	28.5	10.8	8.6	9.1	3.5
	1991	31.0	28.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	2.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1971	33.2	31.8	23.7	4.2	3.8	1.3
	1981	35.5	34.2	24.9	5.2	4.1	1.3
	1991	34.5	33.6	23.9	5.4	4.3	0.9
PUNJAB	1971	36.3	28.3	15.8	8.2	4.3	7.9
	1981	34.9	29.6	15.5	9.0	5.1	5.2
	1991	34.2	31.4	16.3	9.6	5.5	2.7
RAJASTHAN	1971	29.8	28.7	19.1	6.2	3.3	1.0
	1981	29.8	29.0	18.5	7.0	3.6	0.7
	1991	28.1	27.5	17.6	6.6	3.3	0.4
DELHI	1971	49.9	36.8	1.6	-	35.2	12.5
	1981	47.6	40.0	2.4	-	37.6	7.5
	1991	40.2	36.1	0.8	-	35.3	4.0

Note:-

- 1- 'Unclassifiable' migrants are included in the T/M/F and P/M/F.
- 2- The term 'migrant' refers to immigrants only, unless specified otherwise, since the Census gives data for immigrants only.
- 3- The table has been computed using data from census series for each State/U.T. Data used has been taken from Migration Tables, Table D-1 of 1971, 1981, 1991.
4. Streams of migration refer to migration distance and have been explained in Chapter 2, Pp.12..

Most of the migration in Delhi was rural to urban (51%), followed by urban to urban movement.

In 1971 and 1991, all the states experienced an increase in the inter-district migration and a decrease in intra-district movements. Table 4.9. Inter-state movements did not vary much. There was no change in inter-district migration in Rajasthan alone. While intra-state movement was dominated by rural to rural migration, the intensity of this decreased between 1971 and 1991. Rural to urban migration, however, registered an increase. In Delhi, the increase was in urban to rural migration, especially among males. Movement across state boundaries to Delhi was largely a result of an increase in rural to urban migration. In the other four states, inter-state migration showed an increase in the urban to urban component. Detailed sexwise break up for 1971 and 1981 is given in Appendix Table 4.6 and Table 4.7

There was a sharp increase in the sex ratio with an increase in distance from the intra-district to the inter-state stream. Table 4.10. However, the sex ratio decreased between 1971 and 1991. Delhi has the highest sex ratio (1168) while in Rajasthan it was just 254 in 1991. Between 1971 and 1991, there has been a reduction in the sex ratio which is most sharp in the case of Punjab and Haryana. Immigrant sex ratios are high. Himachal Pradesh has an immigrant sex ratio of 2023 in 1991, which would seem to indicate heavy male selective immigration to the state in 1991.

PATTERN OF MIGRANT CONCENTRATION

In this section, an attempt is made to measure the magnitude of spatial concentration of the lifetime migrant population, both at the state level and at the district level. The index of concentration computed shows the share of a district in the total lifetime

Table-4.9

**Distribution of Internal Migrants by Distance and Residence Streams
HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN AND DELHI -1991**

TYPE OF STRM.	HARYANA			HIMACHAL PRADESH			PUNJAB			RAJASTHAN			DELHI		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
ALL STREAMS															
R-R	62.2	33.3	70.4	79.4	61.1	85.8	60.0	41.6	66.6	70.9	47.7	76.7	8.9	7.6	10.3
R-U	18.4	38.0	12.9	8.7	17.6	5.5	17.6	29.5	13.3	14.0	29.2	10.2	50.3	54.6	45.2
U-R	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.6	11.3	4.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.5	5.3	2.9	2.6	3.3
U-U	13.9	23.5	11.2	5.4	10.0	3.7	15.8	22.5	13.4	9.8	17.6	7.8	37.9	35.2	41.1
SUB-TOTAL	4.8	10	3.7	17	0.5	13	6.4	17	4.7	121	2.4	9.7	3.4	18	16
(In Millions)															
INTRA DISTRICT															
R-R	74.8	42.2	91.7	90.3	77.6	93.4	73.2	56.5	78.0	80.6	61.4	84.4	33.6	19.4	41.0
R-U	16.8	43.6	11.1	5.6	13.8	3.6	14.3	26.0	10.9	11.3	26.6	8.2	7.9	6.4	8.7
U-R	4.0	4.6	3.8	3.0	5.8	2.3	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.2	47.1	60.3	40.4
U-U	4.5	9.6	3.4	1.1	2.8	0.7	7.4	12.6	6.0	3.8	7.3	3.1	11.3	13.9	9.9
SUB TOTAL	33.9	27.0	35.8	71.1	53.0	77.5	51.9	44.0	54.8	63.9	54.2	66.3	2.2	14	3.2
INTER DISTRICT															
R-R	67.9	34.0	73.4	60.7	45.9	70.6	52.4	35.7	57.9	56.7	32.3	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
R-U	15.7	38.0	11.7	18.6	27.9	12.4	18.8	29.9	15.1	18.8	34.2	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
U-R	5.2	5.0	5.2	10.1	11.9	8.9	7.4	6.8	7.6	6.9	6.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
U-U	11.7	23.0	9.7	10.6	14.3	8.2	21.4	27.6	19.4	17.6	27.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUB TOTAL	33.7	23.2	36.6	16.0	24.5	13.0	30.5	28.6	31.2	24.0	27.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTER STATE															
R-R	43.8	28.1	51.8	42.0	38.6	44.9	34.1	23.6	41.4	48.1	30.1	55.6	8.3	7.5	9.3
R-U	23.0	34.9	16.9	13.5	15.3	11.9	25.1	34.7	18.5	18.7	29.2	14.3	51.3	55.3	46.4
U-R	27.3	5.8	8.0	22.2	23.8	20.8	10.2	8.8	11.1	7.8	6.9	8.2	1.9	1.7	2.1
U-U	26.0	31.2	23.3	22.3	22.4	22.3	30.6	32.9	29.0	25.4	33.8	22.0	38.5	35.5	42.2
SUB TOTAL	32.4	49.7	27.5	12.9	22.5	9.5	17.6	27.3	14.1	12.0	17.9	10.6	97.8	98.6	96.8

Note:-

- 1-The term 'Migrant' refers to in migrants only.
- 2-Unclassifiable Migrants are excluded.
- 3-Distance and Residence Streams are as discussed in Chapter 1.
- 4-Denominator for Subtotal is the total of all Streams.

Table-4.10

Sex Ratio among the lifetime migrants North West India 1971-91
(Place of birth and Place of enumeration)

STATE	YEAR	TOTAL MIGRANTS	INTERNAL MIGRANTS	INTRA STATE		INTER STATE	IMMIGRANTS
				INTRA DISTRICT	INTER DISTRICT		
HARYANA	1971	542	356	264	245	645	116
	1981	405	348	267	247	593	1132
	1991	313	282	2130	179	509	1008
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1971	439	397	274	893	1013	2189
	1981	416	384	272	746	905	2414
	1991	373	353	242	663	834	2023
PUNJAB	1971	677	430	331	466	853	1294
	1981	496	409	315	393	843	1299
	1991	402	356	286	327	691	1272
RAJASTHAN	1971	332	296	246	353	531	1197
	1981	308	294	236	362	519	1234
	1991	254	246	201	297	416	1162
DELHI	1971	1377	1265	565	-	1308	1167
	1981	1211	1219	802	-	1253	1166
	1991	1167	1168	516	-	1190	1163

Note:-

- 1- 'Unclassifiable' migrants are included in the T/M/F and P/M/F.
- 2- The term 'migrant' refers to immigrants only, unless specified otherwise, since the Census collects data for immigrants only.
- 3- The table has been computed using data from census series for each State/U.T. Data used has been taken from Migration Tables, ; Table D-1 of 1971, 1981, 1991.
4. Sex Ratio is defined as Male Migrants per 1000 Female Migrants.

migrant population of the Region.

a) State Level Patterns:

The state level patterns are presented separately for the three census years.

Temporal Profile :

In 1971, the state of Rajasthan had more than 40% of the total lifetime migrant population of the Region. The states of Punjab and Haryana and the union territory of Delhi had 27%, 17% and 11% concentration of total lifetime migrant population respectively. Himachal Pradesh had the lowest concentration of 6%.

During 1981, Rajasthan had a high concentration of 41% of the lifetime migrant population. Punjab, Haryana and Delhi, each, had a concentration of 24%, 17% and 12% of the lifetime migrant population respectively. Himachal Pradesh, once again, showed the lowest concentration of 6%.

In 1991, Rajasthan had 41.3% of the total lifetime migrant population concentration in the Region. Punjab, Haryana and the union territory of Delhi had a medium to high concentration of 23%, 17% and 13% respectively. Himachal Pradesh, once again, had the lowest lifetime migrant concentration of 6%.

Thus, between 1971 and 1991, the order of the states, from high to low concentration, has not changed. However, there is some variation in the magnitude of concentration, especially in Punjab and Delhi. While it has gradually increased in Delhi, a decline is observed in the case of Punjab. Rajasthan shows the highest migrant concentration but it has the lowest share of migrants in its total population. Between 1971 and 1991 this has further decreased.

Table-4.11

Lifetime Migrants in the Total Lifetime Migrants in the Region, by Sex and Residence

HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN AND DELHI 1971-91

STATE /UT	1971			1981			1991		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
HARYANA									
TOTAL	172	164	176	168	157	172	170	148	179
RURAL	184	188	182	175	168	178	175	141	181
URBAN	14.6	14.0	152	153	14.8	158	16.3	152	172
HIMACHAL PRADESH									
TOTAL	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.0
RURAL	7.6	8.5	7.4	8.3	10.1	7.8	7.9	10.6	7.4
URBAN	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.1
PUNJAB									
TOTAL	25.9	29.1	24.4	23.7	25.5	22.9	23.1	24.1	22.8
RURAL	25.8	32.3	23.8	24.2	30.0	22.6	23.6	29.3	22.5
URBAN	26.0	25.9	26.2	22.9	21.9	23.8	22.3	20.7	23.6
RAJASTHAN									
TOTAL	40.3	30.3	45.0	41.3	31.6	45.7	41.3	30.5	45.4
RURAL	47.0	38.6	49.6	49.0	41.4	51.0	48.9	40.2	50.7
URBAN	25.3	21.8	28.8	27.1	23.5	30.4	27.7	23.0	30.9
DELHI									
TOTAL	107	185	7.0	120	21.4	7.9	12.6	24.7	8.0
RURAL	12	1.8	10	10	17	0.8	2.1	5.8	14
URBAN	31.6	35.4	27.7	32.6	37.4	28.1	31.4	37.5	26.1

NOTE:-

- 1- 'Unclassifiable' Migrants are included in T/R/U and U/M/F
- 2- The table has been computed using data from each State Series Migration Table, table D-1 of 1971 and D-1 of 1981 and 1991
- 3- The denominator is Lifetime Migrants in the Region.

(i) Male- Female Concentration:

Among males, in 1991, the highest concentration was to be found in Rajasthan (30.5%), followed by Delhi (24.7%), Punjab (24.1%), Haryana (14.8%) and Himachal Pradesh (6.0%). Between 1971 and 1991, Punjab and Haryana showed a reduction in the male migrant concentration. Among the females too, the maximum concentration was found in Rajasthan (45.4%), followed by Punjab (22.8%), Haryana (17.9%), Delhi (8.0%) and Himachal Pradesh (6.0%). Thus, while Delhi shows a male concentration that is three times that of females, Rajasthan has one third more female migrant concentration. Himachal Pradesh alone, has a balanced concentration of males and females.

(ii) Rural-Urban Concentration:

The order of states showing the concentration among rural migrants is Rajasthan (48.9%), followed by Punjab (23.6%), Haryana (27.5%) Himachal Pradesh (7.9%) and Delhi (2.1%) in 1991. Between 1971 and 1991, there has not been much change in this pattern, except to show a reduction in it in Punjab, especially among males, and also in Haryana.

Among migrants to urban destinations, Delhi (31.4%) shows the highest concentration, followed by Rajasthan (27.7%), Punjab (22.3%), Haryana (16.3%) and Himachal Pradesh (2.4%) in 1991. Between 1971 and 1991, the migrant concentration has shown a decrease only in Punjab.

Thus, Rajasthan shows the maximum concentration of migrants and a subsequent increase in it. The union territory of Delhi also shows an increase in the concentration of urban migrants between 1971 and 1991. Punjab, however, shows a decrease in

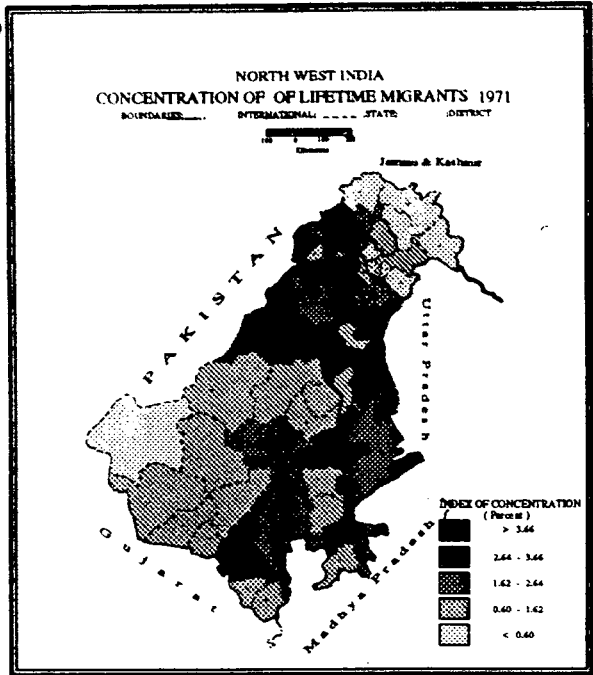
this concentration.

b) District Level Patterns:

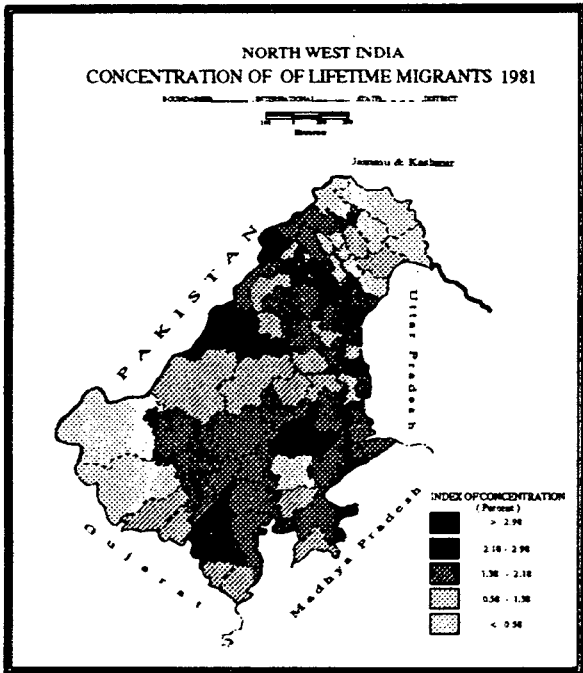
In 1971, Map 1(a) the lifetime migrants were concentrated in 44 districts of the Region, with the index values ranging between 0.8 to 3.87%. The lifetime migrants in the remaining 12 districts of the Region constitute a very small proportion of the Region's migrant population. About 50% of the migrants were concentrated in 14 districts and three fifths of them were concentrated in 21 districts of the Region, primarily in Delhi, in Punjab and in Haryana, each with a concentration more than 2%. They form an almost contiguous belt in the mid-section of the Region, and form a corridor upto the border of Punjab with Pakistan. The districts of Delhi, Hisar, Ferozpur, Jaipur, Karnal, Ganganagar, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar had a high concentration of migrants (over 3% of the migrants in the Region in 1971). The districts in Himachal Pradesh and the arid and semi-arid areas of Rajasthan had medium to low concentration of migrants in 1971. Delhi had the maximum concentration.

In 1981, Map 1(b) the migrants were found to be more evenly concentrated. 50 districts in the Region showed index values ranging between 0.8 to 3.97%. The remaining 14 districts constitute an extremely small share of the Region's migrants. 51% of the migrants were found concentrated in 18 districts alone. Once again, 41 districts account for more than three-fifths of the lifetime migrants in the Region. These lie mostly in and around Delhi, in Punjab and Haryana and Rajasthan. 16 districts accounted for another 25% of the migrants in the Region in 1981. The districts in Punjab and in Haryana which had medium to high concentration in 1971 show a decrease in the same in 1981. The districts of Jodhpur, Sikar, Pali in Rajasthan show higher value of concentration in 1981 as compared to 1971.

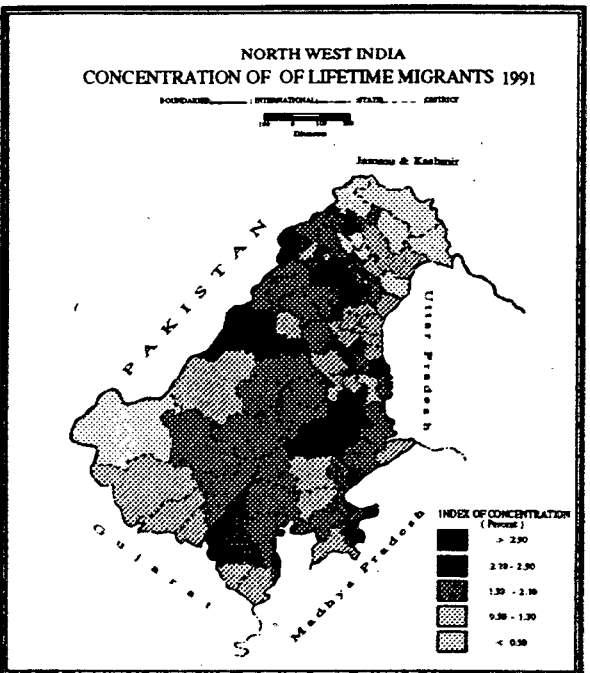
1(a)



1(b)



1(c)



Note: Index of Concentration = Lifetime Migrants in the district to Lifetime Migrants in the Region x100

In 1991, Map 1(c), 48 districts had migrant concentration ranging between 0.8 to 4.33%. While the remaining districts (20) had a very small share of the migrant concentration. Once again, Delhi showed the maximum concentration. Most of the districts with high were around Delhi, in Haryana and also in Punjab. Districts in Rajasthan around Jaipur also show an increase in concentration between 1971 to 1991. About 50% of the migrants were found concentrated in 18 districts of the Region, including Delhi, and districts in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. 18 other districts, mostly in Rajasthan, had 25% of the concentration of the Region's lifetime migrants. Pali in Rajasthan and Faridkot in Punjab show increase in migrant concentration in 1991. Districts in Haryana show a consistent decrease in migrant concentration, which could be a result of the increase in the number of district boundaries.

Thus, from the above it becomes clear that while in 1971, more districts (21 in all) had higher concentration of more than 2% of the migrants, in 1991, only 10 districts had an index value more than 2% concentration. Thus, the migrants seem to be more concentrated in fewer districts of the Region in 1991. There is not much change in the concentration pattern between 1981 and 1991. From the three maps, it becomes clear that Delhi emerged as the largest migrant core in the Region, attracting the largest number of migrants. This was followed by Jaipur and Ganganagar, both in Rajasthan. Ludhiana and Udaipur also attracted a fair share of migrants.

Delhi enjoys a special status, being the national capital. It is highly urbanised and attracts a lot of inter-state migrants from rural areas and from neighbouring urban areas¹¹. While most of the migrants from rural areas are males, females dominate

the urban to urban movement. Ganganagar was originally an arid district, experiencing out migration, to neighbouring districts of Punjab. Since 1921, since the development of the Gang Canal,¹² the population has increased tremendously. Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan and a world famous tourist centre. Hence, it has a large concentration of migrants. Ludhiana was at the heart of the Green Revolution in the mid-sixties and as such experienced large scale migrations, mainly from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. These districts, along with Amritsar, Firozpur and Gurdaspur also sheltered immigrants from partition, most of whom settled into agriculture or moved to other occupations in the urban areas.¹³ Udaipur, in Rajasthan, is an almost isolated district of migrant concentration. The most probable reason for this is its museum of minerals as well as the agriculturally developed base in a semi-arid zone.¹⁴ Most of the districts in Himachal Pradesh and the arid and semi-arid zone of Rajasthan do not attract migrants, for obvious reasons.

SUMMARY :

The North-western part of India experienced a slight decrease in the proportion of migrants between 1981 and 1991, while there was not much change in the proportion of migrants between 1971 and 1981. The Region always had a higher share of migration than the country, by both place of birth and place of last residence concept. There was an increase in the absolute number of migrants (6 million), which has been at a decreasing rate, more among females and among urban migrants. While females outnumber the male migrants, urban migrants are more than migrants to rural destinations (ratio is 3:1 and 2:1 respectively).

There is not very significant return migration to the Region. Internal migrants account

for a much larger share of population than immigrants. The former has increased at each census, while immigrants show a sharp decrease, almost halving each decade. Inter-state migration in the Region is increasing, while intra-district movement shows a decrease. This can be attributed to change in district boundaries and increase in the number of districts at each successive census. Thus, inter-district migrants show some increase in their proportions in the period of study.

The increase in distance results in a decrease in migration to rural destinations, while the opposite is true among urban migrants. The majority of the male migrants are found in the rural to rural stream or in the rural to urban stream. An increase among male migrants is observed in the urban to urban stream as also among female migrants. Males dominate the urbanward movement, and females predominate the ruralward movement.

The sex ratio points to an increase in family migration and female migration and a decrease of heavily male selective migration. Rural to urban movement is still dominated by males.

Among the states, Delhi and Punjab had higher migration rates than the average for the Region, while Haryana and Himachal Pradesh had migration rates close to it. A change is noticed in the migration of females in the different states, as it is among migrants to urban destinations. Delhi alone shows a positive sex ratio and Rajasthan has always had an extremely low sex ratio. All the states show a decrease in the sex ratio between 1971 and 1991.

Between 1971 and 1991, Punjab experienced a gradual increase in internal migration,

mainly of Delhi, Punjab and Haryana accounted for a larger share of immigrants as these were the areas where they initially came and settled.

All component units experienced an increase in the urban to urban movement and Delhi accounted for a high share of inter-state rural-urban movement also. All other states had high rural-rural movement followed by urban-urban movement. Delhi experienced an increase in the urban-rural movement between 1971-1991, especially among males. Intra-state movement increased in the urban-rural stream and decreased in the urban-urban stream, while in the inter-state migration, an increase is observed in the rural-urban stream in Delhi.

Rajasthan had the highest concentration of migrants in the Region at all three census points and Himachal Pradesh, had the least. In fact, this order has not changed between 1971 and 1991. At the district level, Delhi stands out as the major centre of concentration of migrants in the Region since 1971. This is in keeping with its importance as the national capital and a highly urbanised area of the country. Jaipur and Ganganagar in Rajasthan, and Ludhiana in Punjab also show very high concentration or clustering of migrants. The districts in Himachal Pradesh and the arid and semi-arid belt of Rajasthan have low to very low concentration of migrants. There is an area around Jaipur in Rajasthan which shows increase in migrant concentration between a 1971 and 1991. This includes the districts of Jodhpur, Sikar, Churu, Pali, Ajmer, Chittaurgarh, Bundi etc. The reasons for the increase in concentration in this area needs to be examined.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Discussed in Chapter 1, pp. 9.
2. Discussed in Chapter 1, pp. 10.
3. See Appendix 4, table 1 for Decadal change in lifetime migrants by place of birth and place of enumeration.
4. Discussed in Chapter 1, pp. 9-10. This gives the extent of return migration and was tabulated to enumerate those who spent a major part of their life away from their birthplace and returned to it after retirement.
5. Result derived from Table D-1 and D-2 for 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Migration tables, of each State series. The figure of lifetime migrants of each state was added to get the total for the Region.
6. Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 in the Appendix.
7. Census of India, Census monograph No. 2, Internal Migration in India 1961-81: An analysis, S.K. Sinha, pg. 15.
8. Census of India, 1951, Vol VIII op. cit. pg 85.
9. Sex ratio is defined as male migrants per 1000 females migrants.
10. See Appendix 4.4 for the Himachal Pradesh.
11. Table 4.9 in the text.
12. Rajasthan District Gazetteer for Ganganagar, 1972, pp. 61-62.
13. Punjab District Gazetteers for Ludhiana, Jalandhar, pp. 19 and pp. 26.
14. Rajasthan District Gazetteer for Udaipur, 1979, pp. 163.

CHAPTER FIVE

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRANTS

In India female migration has been largely a result of Marriage, while male migration is the true indicator of migration for economic reasons. The data analysed in chapter three of the present study bears out this fact when we consider North-West India. However, it may be that a number of female migrants engage themselves in some economic activity or the other at the place of destination.

The present chapter examines the activity pattern of the lifetime migrants, internal migrants and immigrants, at destination, in order to find out how many of them work and what kind of work they do. At the district level the analysis is restricted to 1991 only. An attempt has been made to find out migrant worker concentration as well as migrant work participation in Agricultural and Non- Agricultural activities. Household industry is small scale industry, akin to rural based industry. A large number of districts of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan had this as a well developed sector. Hence, this is dealt with separately. ¹ The analysis is restricted to total lifetime migrant workers ² at the district level. In 1991, the Census classifies migrant Workers into Cultivators Agricultural Workers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers. For this Study the first two Categories have been clubbed as Agricultural Workers.

I. MIGRANT WORK PARTICIPATION

(a) REGION:

In 1991, out of a total of 33.4 million workers in North-West India, only 8.5 million were migrants (25.6 % of the total workers). This proportion was 22% among male

workers and 37% among females. Among rural workers it was 19% and 44% among the urban workers.³ Thus, a larger share of the female migrants, especially in the urban destinations, were enumerated as workers.

TABLE 5.1 shows a comparison of the work participation rates for the total population and the migrant population in 1991. It reveals that migrant work population is less than that of the total population (if the migrants are excluded, it is 38.3%). Male migrant population is higher than that of the total population of males in the total

Table 5.1

**Work participation rates of the Total population and of the Migrant Population,
North-West India-1991.**

Type of Residence	Total Population			Migrants		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total	35.0	49.7	18.6	28.1	65.7	13.9
Rural	37.4	49.8	23.6	24.0	61.3	16.1
Urban	29.8	49.4	7.0	35.6	68.8	7.7

Note: 1. Work participation rate has been computed as total workers (migrant workers) per 100 total population (lifetime migrants).

2. Source: derived from data from Paper 3 of 1991 on workers and their distribution. Migrant workers are from table D-11 of the Migration Tables of 1991, from each state series. Region totals have been computed by adding the totals for each state.

population. However, more females, in the total population, are engaged in economic activity as compared to migrant females. Between rural and urban areas, migrants to rural destinations show a lower participation as compared to the rural population. Migrants to urban destinations show a higher participation in economic activities than the urban population.

Thus, while the economic participation of the total population in the Region is more than that of the migrant population, males migrating to rural and urban areas contribute

much more to the economic activity than the males in the total population of the Region.

A. TOTAL MIGRANTS

In 1971, according to the census, 5.5 million migrant workers were enumerated in the Region. They accounted for 28.2% of the lifetime migrants⁴ in North-West India in 1971. See Table 5.2. In 1991,

Table-5.2

Life time Migrants work Participation Rate by Sex and by Residence North-West India, 1971 and 1991

TYPE of Population	Type of Residence	1971				1991			
		P	M	F	Sex Ratio	P	M	F	Sex Ratio
a) Total	TOTAL	28.2	69.5	8.7	3767	28.1	65.7	13.9	1796
	RURAL	23.4	68.2	9.6	2194	24.0	61.3	16.1	808
	URBAN	38.8	70.9	5.6	13123	35.6	68.8	7.7	7513
b) Internal Migrants	TOTAL	25.9	66.2	8.9	3119	27.5	65.0	14.1	1655
	RURAL	21.8	65.3	9.8	1823	23.5	60.1	16.2	737
	URBAN	36.3	67.3	5.4	12483	35.0	68.5	7.7	7295
c) Immigrants	TOTAL	50.7	86.6	5.1	12843	43.8	74.3	7.0	12242
	RURAL	50.6	86.5	3.0	18436	46.8	77.9	5.6	1844
	URBAN	50.7	86.7	6.7	10766	42.1	72.2	7.7	11795

Note:-

1- In 1971, data for migrant workers is derived from table D-V, Migration Tables, Part II- D (ii) of each State series.

2- In 1991, data for Migrant Workers is derived from table D-11 of Migration Tables, of each State Series.

3- Migrant work participation migrant workers per 100 migrant population.

4- Sex Ratio = male migrant worker per 1000 female migrant worker.

the number of migrant workers in the Region increased to 8.5 million migrant workers.

This was an increase of more than 50% in two decades (54.5%) in the population of working migrants. Table 5.1 in the Appendix shows that most of these migrant workers (55%) are engaged as Other Workers in category III, IV, V(b), VI, VII, VIII and IX of the Industrial Classification of workers in 1991. About 43% were engaged as Agricultural workers in the Region in 1991. Household Industry workers accounted

for just 1.5% of the working migrants in 1991, and their share decreased from 2.9% in 1971.

(i) Male - Female Migrant Workers:

Male workers:

Among male migrants in the Region, in 1971, 4.3 million were enumerated as workers, constituting 69.5% of the male migrant population in the Region. In 1991, their number rose to 5.5 million, resulting in an increase of 28% in two decades. Male migrant workers accounted for 65.7% of the male migrants in 1991. Table 5.1 in the Appendix shows that most of these males were engaged as other workers, and that their share increased between 1971 and 1991 in the Region by almost 12%. Males in household industry fell by one-half and a 10% decrease was noted in the proportion of Agricultural workers.

Female migrants:

In 1971, only 1.1 million female migrant workers were enumerated, constituting 3.7% of the migrant females in the Region. In 1991, their number rose to 3.1 million. Thus female migrant workers almost doubled in two decades. They accounted for 14% of the migrants in the Region.

Thus, male migrant workers outnumbered the females by about two times. While they both experienced an absolute increase, the proportion of male migrant workers fell while that of females almost doubled. As is to be expected, most of the female migrants were engaged as Agricultural Workers (80%), in 1991, and just 20% worked in the secondary and tertiary sectors, which have been clubbed together as Other Workers.

(ii) Rural-Urban Migrant Workers:

Rural Workers:

The 1971 census reported 3.1 million working migrants in rural destinations, constituting 23% of the rural working population. In 1991, there was an increase in this value to 4.7 million migrants in the rural areas, constituting 24% of the rural migrant population.

This resulted in an absolute increase of 51.6% over the two decades and by 1% only, in the proportion of the rural migrant workers. Most of the increase among the working migrants in the rural destinations was in Agricultural workers (71% in 1971 and 74.7% in 1991). Those engaged as other workers was just 24% in 1991 and had decreased from 1971.

Urban Workers :

Among urban migrants, the 1971 census reported 2.3 million as workers, their share in the urban migrant population coming to 39% in 1971. The number of urban migrant workers increased to 3.8 million in the 1991 census, an absolute increase of 65% in the migrant workers to urban areas. This constituted 35.6% of the urban migrant population. Migrant workers engaged as Other Workers, largely in the tertiary sector and in manufacturing, accounted for 94% of the migrants in urban areas of the Region. Thus, while the proportion of rural migrant workers experienced a slight increase of 1% over two decades, the migrant workers in urban areas showed a reduction in this. This was due to a reduction in the proportion of urban male migrant workers. While most of the urban male and female workers were engaged as Other Workers, Those in rural areas, especially female workers, worked largely as Agricultural workers. Males in rural areas reported a shift from Agriculture to Other Workers between 1971 and 1991.

Table-5.3
Lifetime Migrants Work Participation Rate
Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi 1971 and 1991

STATE	1971			1991		
TYPE OF RESIDENCE	P	M	F	P	M	F
HARYANA						
TOTAL	23.2	68.6	3.5	22.6	65.3	9.3
RURAL	18.7	68.3	3.3	17.7	63.6	10.3
URBAN	36.0	69.0	4.4	32.0	66.3	6.4
HIMACHAL P.						
TOTAL	42.3	70.6	29.5	37.5	63.6	27.2
RURAL	42.2	71.5	31.2	37.2	63.7	28.7
URBAN	43.0	67.8	8.7	39.6	63.5	13.7
PUNJAB						
TOTAL	26.5	70.4	17	20.8	63.3	3.7
RURAL	21.2	69.4	11	15.1	59.9	2.9
URBAN	38.1	71.6	3.8	31.5	66.7	5.6
RAJASTHAN						
TOTAL	24.8	65.1	11.8	28.1	60.9	19.7
RURAL	23.3	66.2	12.8	27.8	59.8	22.4
URBAN	30.9	63.0	5.6	29.1	62.1	7.5
DELHI						
TOTAL	45.2	75.7	7.6	45.0	75.3	9.8
RURAL	26.6	63.1	6.8	36.6	70.9	7.4
URBAN	46.8	76.3	7.7	46.0	75.9	10.1

Note:-

- 1- In 1971, data for migrant workers is derived from table D-V, Migration Tables, Part II- D (ii) of each State series.
- 2- In 1991, data for Migrant Workers is derived from table D-11 of Migration Tables, of each State Series.
- 3- Migrant work participation = migrant workers per 100 migrant population.

I b) Internal Migrant Workers :

Among internal migrants in the Region, in 1971, work participation was 30.1%. There were in all 4.7 million migrant workers in the Region. More than one half the number were engaged as Other workers and about two-fifths as Agricultural Workers. The census enumerated 8.0 million migrants as workers in 1991. They accounted for 28% of the internal migrants. This resulted in an absolute increase of 70% over two decades. Between 1971 and 1991, there was little variation in the distribution pattern of migrant workers in broad industrial categories.

[c) Migrant Workers in Distance Streams:

Table 5.3, shows the proportion of internal migrants and immigrant workers. As the distance increases from the intra-district to the inter-state stream, there is an improvement in the work participation among migrants. The improvement is much more sharp between inter-district and inter -state streams in 1971. In 1991 too, this holds true, though the inter-district stream shows the least participation in economic activity in the Region.

Table 5.2 (b) shows the distribution of internal migrant workers in 1971 and 1991, by sex and by residence streams. In 1971, out of 17.6 million internal migrants in the Region (constituting 91% of the lifetime migrants in the Region), only 4.6 million were enumerated as workers. They constituted one-fourth of the internal migrants of the Region and 83% of the economically active migrants found here. In 1991, they experienced an increase of 3.4 million in the internal migrant workers. They, thus, constituted 94% of the economically active migrants and 27.5% of the internal migrant population in the region.

Between 1971 and 1991, North-West India experienced an absolute increase of 3.4

million migrant workers. It represented an increase of only 1.6% in the proportion of the working population among the internal migrants.

(i) Male- Female Workers:

Male Workers:

In 1991, the census reported about 5.0 million male internal migrants as workers. they constituted more than three-fifths of the male internal migrants in the Region and were engaged largely as Other Workers. This was more in urban than rural areas.

Between 1971 and 1991 , although the absolute male migrant working population increased by 44%, their proportion in the internal migrant population decreased by about 1.2%. Again a shift was noted from Agriculture to Other Workers, mainly in the rural areas.

Female Workers:

Among female internal migrants, the 1991 census 3.1 million as being economically active. They constituted 14% of the female migrant population and 99% of the working female migrants in the Region. Most of the female internal migrants were engaged as Agricultural Workers both, in 1971 and 1991, and there has been little variation in it in this period. Only 18% worked as Other Workers in 1971 and 1991.

Between 1971 and 1991, the female working migrant population has more than doubled from 1.1 million in 1971 to 3.1 million in 1991 (an increase of 182%). Their proportion in the total female migrant population has also shown an increase of 5%. It would be interesting to find out whether this increase in the working female migrant population is a result of the 73% increase in the migrant females, or whether migrants

Table-5.4

**Internal Migrants Work Participation Rate,
HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN AND DELHI 1971 AND 1991**

STATE /U.T.	TYPE OF RESIDENCE	1971			1991		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
HARYANA							
	TOTAL	20.5	64.8	3.5	21.7	64.3	9.4
	RURAL	17.0	65.5	3.4	17.1	62.4	10.4
	URBAN	32.5	63.5	4.2	31.3	65.5	6.5
HIMACHAL P.							
	TOTAL	41.6	69.8	29.6	37.0	62.8	27.2
	rural	41.5	70.4	31.2	36.6	62.6	28.6
	urban	42.8	67.6	8.4	39.3	63.4	13.6
PUNJAB							
	TOTAL	21.5	63.7	1.6	19.0	61.3	3.7
RURAL	16.4	61.9	1.1	13.3	56.7	2.9	
	URBAN	34.1	66.1	3.7	30.3	65.6	5.7
RAJASTHAN							
	TOTAL	24.1	64.5	11.9	27.9	60.4	19.7
	RURAL	22.8	66.3	12.9	27.7	59.3	22.4
	URBAN	30.0	61.4	5.6	28.7	61.7	7.6
DELHI							
	TOTAL	43.7	73.2	7.1	45.1	75.8	9.6
	RURAL	26.3	62.9	6.8	36.5	69.8	7.4
	URBAN	45.6	73.9	7.2	46.3	76.4	10.0

Note:-

- 1- In 1971, data for migrant workers is derived from table D-V, Migration Tables, Part II-D (ii) of each State series.
- 2- In 1991, data for Migrant Workers is derived from table D-11 of Migration Tables, Part V(a) of each State Series.
- 3- Migrant work participation migrant workers per 100 migrant population.

who came here before have recently taken up some economic activity?⁴

Between male and female internal migrants, it becomes clear that there has been a sharper increase in the female internal migrant workers as compared to the males. The proportions in terms of absolute increase does not suggest a sudden influx of female migrant workers from other parts of the country. Both, male and female internal migrants, have increasingly been taking up some economic activity. While males, even in rural areas, are moving to secondary and tertiary activities, the female working migrants continue to predominate as Agricultural Workers.

(ii) Rural-Urban Migrant Workers:

Rural Migrant Workers:

In the rural internal migrant population, the 1991 census enumerates 4.5 million persons as being engaged in some economic activity. This showed an absolute increase of 1.8 million rural migrant workers moving to the Region from various parts of the country (in percentage terms, it is 66.7%). They accounted for 24% of the rural migrant population. Between 1971 and 1991, there has been a proportionate increase in the rural internal migrant workers, by 2%. The table shows clearly that this is a result of increase in the female migrant workers to rural areas. Most of them are engaged as Agricultural workers (89% in 1971 and 91.3% in 1991). Rural male migrants indicate a shift from Agricultural occupations to other work in rural areas, between 1971 and 1991.

Urban Migrant Workers:

The urban migrants from within the country reported 3.5 million person as being economically active, constituting 35% of the urban migrants. Though in absolute terms, there is an increase of 1.7 million urban working migrants, in terms of proportion

to total urban migrants, there is a decrease of 1.3%.

Thus, between 1971 and 1991, there is a proportionate fall in the work participation among those moving to urban areas of the Region. Most of those moving to urban areas are engaged as other workers, in construction, trade, transport and manufacturing etc.

The difference between rural and urban areas in terms of work participation of internal migrants is quite marked. Work participations are higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas of the Region. However, between 1971 and 1991, while rural working migrants increased, those in urban areas decreased. The increase resulted from a sharp increase among female internal migrant closely follows that of the total lifetime migrants. The increase among internal migrant female workers was noticed in Agricultural workers in Rural areas. While the proportion of male working migrants showed little variation between 1971 and 1991.

4. In this respect, working female migrants by duration of residence, would have yielded good results. Was the move to work a voluntary decision or was it forced upon them? Which area experienced the maximum increase in this among the States?

c) Immigrant Workers:

Immigrants account for a very small share of the migrants in the Region. However, it is important for the Region, to look at their work participation.⁵

(i) Male-Female Workers:

Male Workers:

Male immigrant's economically engaged, show a very high proportion of 74% of the immigrant population (0.5million persons) in 1991. However, they accounted for just 22% of the male working migrants in the Region in 1991.

Between 1971 and 1991, data indicates a decrease in the share of male immigrants

Table- 5.5

Immigrants Work Participation Rate, HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, RAJASTHAN, PUNJAB AND DELHI -1971 AND 1991							
STATE /UT.	TYPE OF RESIDENCE	1971			1991		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
HARYANA	TOTAL	50.2	88.7	4.1	39.4	73.3	4.8
	RURAL	51.3	90.3	2.1	40.3	74.3	3.5
	URBAN	49.4	87.5	5.3	38.9	72.7	5.5
HIMACHAL P.	TOTAL	67.9	85.8	23.4	64.6	80.7	31.2
	RURAL	77.6	90.3	32.6	72.4	85.8	39.3
	URBAN	47.0	72.5	13.3	46.5	66.5	17.9
PUNJAB	TOTAL	51.8	89.4	2.6	44.4	75.9	3.8
	RURAL	51.7	90.5	1.4	46.1	77.5	2.3
	URBAN	52.1	88.0	4.4	42.6	74.0	5.2
RAJASTHAN	TOTAL	44.7	76.0	5.9	45.0	76.6	8.7
	RURAL	43.8	72.3	6.3	49.5	80.9	12.9
	URBAN	46.2	82.8	5.2	41.4	73.1	5.4
DELHI	TOTAL	51.4	86.3	9.5	43.6	70.6	11.1
	RURAL	50.2	71.6	9.4	48.7	76.1	8.7
	URBAN	51.4	86.4	9.5	43.5	70.6	11.2

Note:- 1- In 1971, data for migrant workers is derived from table D-V, Migration Tables, Part II- D (ii) of each State series.
2- In 1991, data for Migrant Workers is derived from table D-11 of Migration Tables, Part V(a) of each State Series.
3- Migrant work participation = migrant workers per 100 migrant population.

reported as workers. The decrease in proportionate terms was about 12.3%, which is quite sharp. In absolute terms also male immigrants workers registered a fall by 0.4 million workers. Most of the male immigrants were engaged as other workers in urban areas (93% in 1971, which increased to 94.1% in 1991). While 66% of the working male immigrants were engaged as other workers in 1991. 36% worked as Agricultural labourers and Cultivators.

Female Workers :

Among female immigrants, a very small proportion is economically active (7% in 1991). However, in absolute numbers, there was a decrease in the female immigrant workers, while in proportionate terms, they increased by 2%.

Between 1971 and 1991, the proportion of working female immigrants to the Region has increased and is largely concentrated as other workers, and 20% is engaged as Agricultural workers.

Thus, between male and female immigrants, work participation rates among males is substantially higher than among female immigrants (male immigrant workers outnumber the females by 11:1). While male work participation shows a decrease; it has actually increased for female immigrants. Male work participation as other workers has increased while a larger share of the female immigrants are engaged as Agricultural Workers.

(ii) Rural-Urban Workers:

Rural Workers:

Immigrants to destinations reported 47% participation. Only 0.2 millions rural

immigrants were reported as workers. They constitute a mere 4% of the lifetime migrant workers in the Region. 77% were engaged as other workers, 94% for males and 97% of the females.

Between 1971 and 1991, the share of immigrant workers to rural destinations has decreased by 0.2 million migrants (decrease of 48%). This is largely a result of a decrease among male immigrant workers to rural areas. Their classification into broad industrial categories reveals, that migrants in rural areas are moving towards Agriculture as well as other jobs while those engaged in Household industries is decreasing.

Urban Workers :

In 1991, work participation among urban immigrants was 42%. These workers accounted for 3% of the urban migrant workers in the Region. Nine-tenths of the urban immigrants are engaged as other workers and their share has only increased between 1971 and 1991, among the sexes. Between 1971 and 1991, urban work participation showed a decrease of 9% while in absolute numbers it was 0.5 million. Thus, urban immigrants reported a lower work participation than rural immigrants in 1991. However, the decrease in immigrant workers between 1971 and 1991 was much more in urban than in rural destinations. Male immigrants in rural and urban destinations report much higher participation in economic activity than their female counterparts. Most of the immigrants to urban destinations are engaged as other workers, while those to rural destinations are engaged largely as Agricultural Workers. A decrease is noticed among male and female immigrants engaged as Household Industry Workers.

(b) STATE/U.T.

The state differentials in work participation is examined separately for lifetime migrants, internal migrants and immigrants.

A) Total Migrants :

Compared to the average for the Region, the work participation rates are found to be higher in case of Delhi (45%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (37.5%) in 1991. Rajasthan reported a value for work participation which is equal to the average for the Region in 1991. Punjab reported the least value of 20.8% participation in Economic activity of the migrants in the same years, while in Haryana it was 22.6% in 1991. More than 95% of the migrant workers in Delhi were engaged as other workers in the well developed Tertiary sector. This was the same for males and females in 1991.

In Himachal Pradesh, Agricultural Workers dominated in 1991, as they did in the case of Rajasthan. In Haryana and in Punjab, there has been a decrease in migrants engaged as Agricultural labourers and a consequent increase in the proportion of other workers between 1971 and 1991. The data would seem to indicate a gradual, but undeniable shift from Agriculture to other work in Secondary and Tertiary sectors between 1971 and 1991 in these two states.

Between 1971 and 1991, there has been a reduction in migrants work participation in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, in that order. Rajasthan alone shows an increase in migrants work participation in 1991, from 24.8% to 28.1%. In Delhi, work participation rates of the migrants have not varied over this period, and it continues to be quite high. This is to be expected, considering that the Union Territory of Delhi occupies a nodal position on the sub-continent and is the capital of the country, with a large urban population and a well developed Tertiary sector.⁶ Table

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5.3 shows work participation of Internal migrants, while Appendix 5.3 gives the distribution of internal migrants workers in broad Industrial categories in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi in 1971 and 1991.

(i) Male and Female Migrants Workers

Male Workers:

Among male migrants, Delhi alone reported a value of work participation much above the average for the Region in 1991. 75% of the male migrants in Delhi were found to be workers,⁷ in 1991. Work participation of male migrants in Haryana was close to the average for the Region in 1991. Rajasthan (61%), Punjab (63%), Himachal Pradesh (64%) report a lower value of migrants engaged in work. Most of the male migrants in Delhi, as expected, are engaged as Other Workers, (98% in 1991), and the same is true for all other units of the Region. Between 1971 and 1991, the increased migration to rural Delhi, noticed in Chapter 4 before, is largely due to increase in migrant workers engaged as Other Workers. This increase could be a result of a shift from urban areas of Delhi to its rural hinterland, as a consequence of increased cost of living in Delhi, congestion, problem of housing etc. (In spatial analysis, an increase was noted in the urban-rural stream in the intra-district movement in Delhi, which could indicate urban outmigration in Delhi.).

Between 1971 and 1991, once again, Delhi has the highest participation in economic activity. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in that order, show a reduction in male work participation among migrants. However, more than three-fifths of the male migrants are workers in the component units of the Region in 1991. Male workers in all states are seen to shift from Agriculture to other sectors.

Female Workers:

In 1991, work participation among the female migrants was lower than the Region

Himachal Pradesh (27%) and Rajasthan (20%) had a quite high values of female work participation among the migrants. Except for Delhi and Punjab, the three states reported higher work participation rates among rural migrant females, than urban. Most of the female migrant workers in 1991 in Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, Rajasthan were engaged as Agricultural Workers. In Punjab, and in Delhi in the same year, 95% and 63% of the female migrants were engaged as other workers. Between 1971 and 1991, Himachal Pradesh reported a decrease in female work participation among migrants by about 2%. The other states and Delhi all show an increase in work participation rates for female migrants, in both rural and urban areas in this period. In Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the female work participation in Agriculture (as Agricultural labourers and Cultivators) has increased between 1971 and 1991. In case of Punjab, in the same period a shift is noted among female migrant workers, from other workers to Agricultural workers. However, for Delhi, there is no variation in this period and more than 95% of the females are engaged as Other Workers.

Thus, in 1991, Delhi had the highest work participation among male migrants engaged as Other Workers, while for females, it is Himachal Pradesh, where they dominate as Agricultural Workers. Female work participation among migrants in Punjab is extremely low in 1991, though it almost double between 1971 and 1991, most of it as Other Workers in 1991.

(iii) Rural-Urban Workers:

Rural Workers

The work participation among rural migrants, in 1991, was highest in Himachal Pradesh (37%). This was followed by Delhi (36.6%), and Rajasthan (27.8%). Punjab

Pradesh (37%). This was followed by Delhi (36.6%), and Rajasthan (27.8%). Punjab (15%) preceded by Haryana (17.7%) had work participation rates for rural migrants which were less than the average of 24% for the Region.

In the period 1971 and 1991 there is some variation in work participation among rural migrants in the States. Rural work participation rates increased in Delhi between 1971 and 1991. The increase was from 26.6% in 1971 to 36.6% in 1991 by 10 points, which is substantial. It was a result of increase in male work participation among the migrants to Delhi, (an increase from 63% in 1971 to 71% in 1991) though a slight increase was noted among female migrants also. Male migrants showed increased work participation as Other Workers, between 1971 and 1991, as did the female migrant workers in Delhi. Rajasthan also reported a 4% increase in the participation in work among rural migrants. In this case, it resulted from an increase in female work participation in Agriculture. The other states all noted a decline. The maximum decline was in the case of Punjab (from 21% to fell to 15%). This was followed by Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, with 37% and 18% work participation among rural migrants. In these three states, in 1991, work participation increased among females, and reduced among the male migrants.

Urban Workers:

Delhi reported 46% work participation among urban migrants in 1991, much above the average of 36% for the Region. It was followed by Himachal Pradesh (40%), Haryana (32%), Punjab (31.5%) and Rajasthan (29.1%) reported lower than average participation in Economic activity in the same year.

The period 1971 to 1991 saw very little variation in the participation rate, in Delhi and in Rajasthan, among urban migrants. However, the work participation rates did decrease for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh respectively. More than one

third the urban migrants in all the states of the Region were workers and most of them (more than 90%) were engaged as Other Workers.

Thus, all the states in the Region reported a higher work participation among migrants as compared to rural in migrants in 1991. In the same year, Delhi had the highest work participation for urban migrants while Himachal Pradesh, followed by Delhi, had the highest work participation for rural migrants. Between 1971 and 1991, Delhi increased the proportion of working migrants to rural areas by 10%, while in Punjab, they decreased by 6%. The variation in rates for urban migrants was less than for rural migrants between 1971 and 1991.

B. Internal Migrants Workers:

Table 5.4 shows the work participation of internal migrants for 1971 and 1991, for the states of North-West India and the Union Territory of Delhi. Appendix 5.3 shows their distribution in broad industrial categories across the States/ Union Territory.

In 1991, the highest work participation among internal migrants was in Delhi (46%). This was followed by Himachal Pradesh (37%) and Rajasthan (28%), both of which also had participation rates above the average of 27.5% for the Region in 1991. In 1991, out of 8 million internal migrant workers enumerated in the Region, Delhi had 19% of them, while Rajasthan had the maximum (43.7%) and Himachal Pradesh had just 8.4% of them. While most of the internal migrants in 1991 in Delhi were engaged as Other Workers, in Himachal Pradesh, they predominated as Agricultural labourers in the same year as too in Rajasthan (98%, 61% and 66% respectively).

Between 1971 and 1991, migrant participation in economic activity increased in case of Delhi (from 43.7% in 1971 to 45.1% in 1991), Rajasthan (24.1% in 1971 to 27.9% in 1991) and for Haryana (20.5% in 1971 to 21.7% in 1991), the maximum increase

noticed in case of Rajasthan. Himachal Pradesh and Punjab alone indicate a decrease of migrant workers in the same period. In Haryana and in Punjab, between 1971 and 1991, there was a shift from Agriculture to Other Works. In Haryana the work participation in Agriculture decreased from 40.5% in 1971 to 38% in 1991 and a consequent increase was noted in Other Workers (57% in 1971 to 60% in 1991). In the case of Punjab also, a decrease was noted from 39% in 1971 to 32% in 1991 among Agricultural Workers. The consequent increase in Other Workers was from 58% in 1971 to 67% in 1991 (Table 5.2 in Appendix).

(i) Male-Female Migrant Workers:

Male Workers:

The 1991 census enumerates 8.0 million workers among the internal migrants in the Region. Of these, 5.0 million are male migrant workers. Among the states, the 1991 census reports the highest work participation in Delhi, for reasons already stated. This is followed by Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. While three fourth of the internal migrant males in Delhi work largely as Other Workers, the four states have three fifth of them as workers engaged in Agriculture in the case of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan and other workers in Punjab and Haryana. Delhi alone reported an increase in work participation for internal migrants males, between 1971 and 1991. In the same period Himachal Pradesh noted the maximum increase in working migrants followed by Rajasthan. In case of Delhi, the increase was due to an increase among rural male migrants engaged as other workers.

Female Workers:

Among female migrants moving within the country, in 1991 Himachal Pradesh has highest work participation, especially in rural areas and Punjab has the least. Haryana and Delhi each have extremely low participation in economic activities (9.4% and

9.6% respectively) in 1991.

Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan registered an increase in work participation among female internal migrants, while Himachal Pradesh reported a decrease in it between 1971 and 1991. This resulted from a decrease among female migrant workers in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh.

Thus, male and female work participation varies among the states. While male workers constitute more than three fifth of the male migrants in 1991, among females it ranges between 3.7% in Punjab and 27.2% in Himachal Pradesh. Delhi registered an increase in both male and female work participation between 1971 and 1991, while Himachal showed a decrease. Work Participation among female internal migrants actually doubled in Punjab, in rural and urban areas. In the four states in the Region male migrant workers indicate a shift from Agriculture between 1971 to 1991.

(ii) Rural-Urban Migrant Workers:

Rural Workers:

Among rural internal migrants in 1991, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan had work participation rates above the average of 23% for the Region. These were 37%, 37% and 28% respectively. Punjab reported the lowest rural work participation rate in 1991.

Between 1971 and 1991, Punjab reported a decrease in work participation among internal migrants to rural destinations. This was due to a decrease in male work participation rates especially as Agricultural Workers. Delhi and Rajasthan show an increase in work participation in this period. In case of Delhi, it's largely concentrated among males, and in Rajasthan, it is due to females. Female work participation in rural area has increased substantially from 12.9% in 1971 to 22.4% in 1991. All the states and Delhi report an increase in Work Participation among female inter-

nal migrants to rural areas.

Urban Workers:

In 1991, work participation among urban migrants was above the Region average of 35%, for Delhi 46% and Himachal Pradesh 39%. Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan have 28.7% to 31% work participation respectively.

Between 1971 and 1991, Delhi alone experienced an increase, while all other states showed a decrease in work participation among urban migrants (internal). The decrease has been sharp for Punjab, Himachal followed by Haryana and Rajasthan.

Thus, rural and urban work participation rates for internal immigrants, show some variation among the states. In 1991 migrants from urban destination showed much higher work participation than those to rural destinations. The difference is from 10% in Delhi, to less than 1% in Rajasthan. Between 1971 and 1991, Delhi experienced an increase in both Urban and Rural migrants, because of heavy migration of male working migrants engaged as other workers into the Region. All other state registered a decrease in internal migrant work participation, except internal migrants in rural Rajasthan and also those in Haryana. Another point to be noted is that there is not much variation in the pattern of work participation between lifetime migrants and internal migrants.⁸, though the value of participation rates among internal migrants is found to be higher.

c) Immigrant Workers :

The work participation among immigrants workers in the Region is shown in table 5.5 for 1991 and 1971. Appendix 5.4 shows the distribution of immigrants in broad industrial categories.

The average work participation among the immigrants in the Region in 1991 is 43.8%. Table 5.5 shows that, in the same year, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab had

work participation rates among immigrants that were higher than the average of the Region. The rates reported in 1991 were 64.6%, 45% and 44.4% respectively for the above three states. Delhi (43.6%) and Haryana (39%) had lower rates of immigrants participation in economic activity. Himachal Pradesh had an immigrant population of 35,053 persons only, of which 65% were workers in 1991. All states and the Union Territory of Delhi report a decrease in work participation among immigrants between 1971 to 1991. The maximum decrease is for Haryana from 50.2% to 39.4% respectively, while Rajasthan shows a marginal increase by 0.3% in the same period. The highest proportion of immigrants work participation is to be found in Punjab, followed by Delhi and Haryana⁹. However, in terms of immigrants workers Delhi and Haryana report a value for work participation that is less than that for the Region in 1991. This would seem to indicate that while Himachal has made selective immigration, mainly for reason of employment, Delhi and Haryana also have a large proportion of immigrants moving as dependants.¹⁰ Data on reasons for migration shows a high proportion moving with the family and for other causes, and seems to support this. In 1991, more than three-fifth's of the immigrants are found to be engaged as Other Workers in the states.

(i) Male -Female Immigrant Workers:

Male Workers:

In 1991, Table 5.5 shows very high male immigration of workers, more than 70%. Himachal Pradesh (80.7%), Rajasthan (76.6%) and Punjab (75.9%) had work participation above the average for the Region (74%). Haryana (73%) and Delhi (70.6%) had work participation rates lower than that in the Region in 1991. Male immigrants amounted for a larger share of the immigrants in 1991, and most of them moved with the family or for other causes. Thus one may infer that while the reason for immigra-

tion may have been different, most of the immigrant males take up some economically productive work.¹¹ A comparison of work participation rates for immigrant males (table 5.5) and internal male migrants (table 5.4) reveals interesting results. Immigrant males in the four states had much higher work participation as compared to male internal migrants. In Delhi alone, the value is lower in case of immigrants than for internal migrants though it is quite high. Classification of migrants on the basis of the work they do would help clear the pattern further.¹²

Between 1971 and 1991, there is a decrease noticed across the states in terms of immigrant male work participation.

Female Workers:

As compared to male immigrants, female's show very low work participation rates, except in the case of Himachal Pradesh in 1991 which had 31% of its female immigrants working as Other Workers. This would suggest that a larger proportion of female immigrants are dependant though age classification would explain it better. It is supported by the findings on reasons. They show that while family moves continues to account for a large proportion of female immigration in 1991, the importance of marriage as a reason for immigration has increased tremendously.

Between 1971 and 1991, work participation among female immigrants increased in all States / U.T.. In Rajasthan and Delhi, the increase was among female Agricultural Workers.

Thus, male immigration too can be considered as an indicator for economic reason for migration for the Region. The ratio of male : female Immigrant Workers ranges between 20 : 1 and 3 : 1 for Punjab and Himachal Pradesh respectively in 1991.

(ii) Rural-Urban Immigrant Workers:

Rural Workers:

Immigrants to rural areas in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi reported work participation higher than the Region's average of 46.8%. (It was 72.4%, 49.5% and 48.5% respectively in 1991). Haryana and Punjab had work participation as 40.3% and 46.1% in 1991.

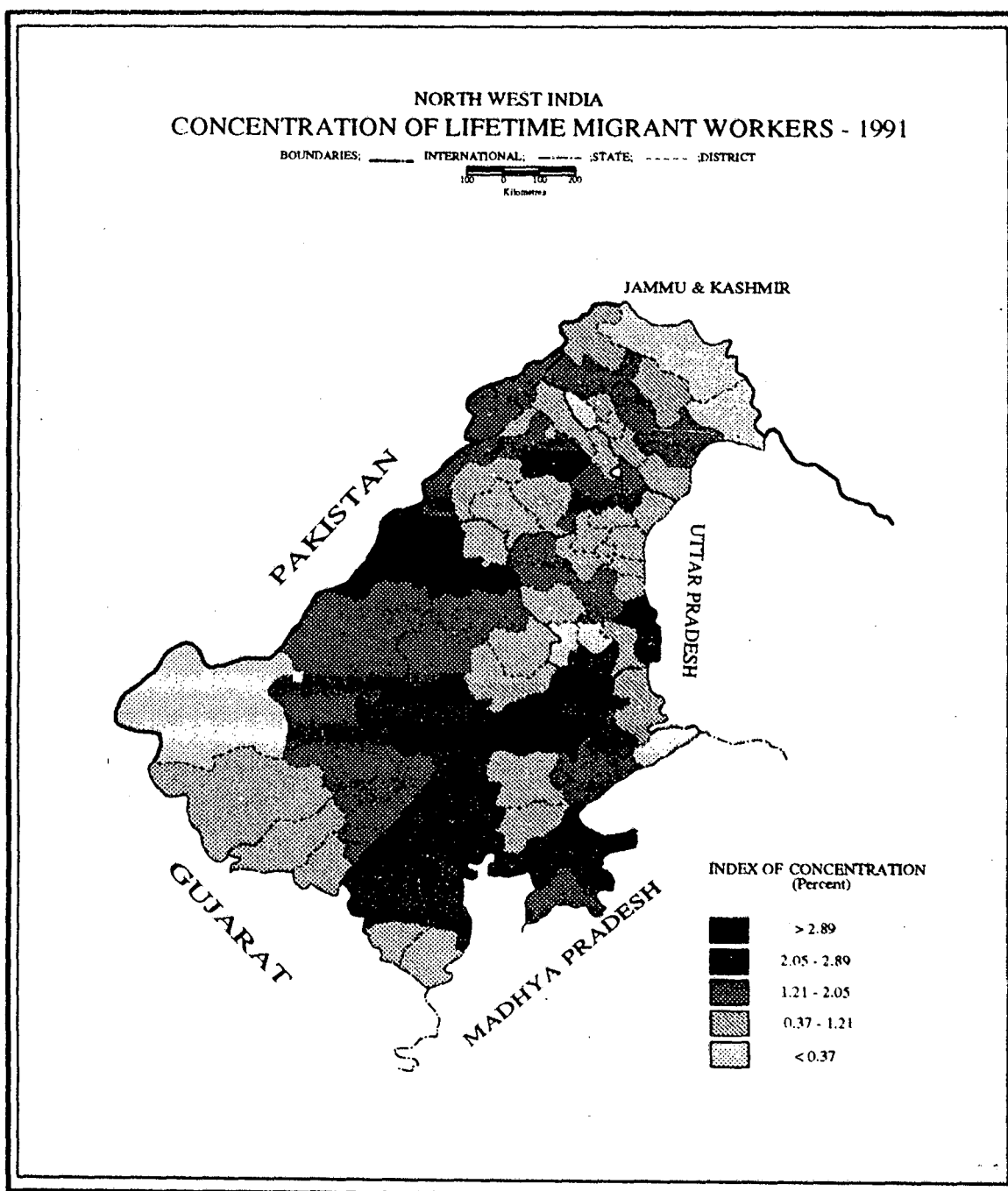
Between 1971 and 1991, immigrant work participation rates decreased in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, while in Rajasthan it registered an increase. Immigrants to rural Rajasthan and Haryana took up work as Agricultural Labourers while in the other units, the increase was among Other Workers.

Urban Workers:

Himachal Pradesh had the highest immigrant work participation in urban areas (47%) in 1991. This was followed by Delhi (44%), Punjab (43%), Rajasthan (41%) and Haryana (39%). However, between 1971 and 1991, there was a decrease in urban work participation among the immigrants, because of a decrease in male immigrant work participation in urban areas.

Between 1971 and 1991, once again, a decrease is noticed in immigrant work participation. A decrease is noted in the proportion of immigrants in Punjab, Delhi and Haryana in 1991, which was sharp. Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan also registered a similar decrease in 1991.

A comparison of work participation rates between rural and urban immigrants reveals a higher rate among rural immigrants than urban, in 1991. The difference is quite sharp in case of Himachal Pradesh in 1991. However, both show a decrease between 1971 and 1991. In this period, all states register a shift from Agriculture to other work in both rural and urban areas.



Note : 1. Index of concentration = Lifetime migrant workers in the district per 100 lifetime migrant worker population in the Region.
2. Chandigarh is excluded.

C) District Level Analysis:

In this section, an attempt is made to see the extent of spatial concentration of the lifetime migrant workers in the Region, at the district level. The index of concentration computed shows the share of life time migrant workers of a district in the total life time workers in the Region in 1991. Finally a comparison is made of work participation of migrants in broad industrial categories.

(a) Concentration of Lifetime Migrant Workers:

(i) 31 districts of the region had a high concentration of migrant workers in 1991, with index values ranging between 1.21% and 19.6% of the migrant workers in the Region Map 2. Of these, Delhi has the highest concentration (19.6%) followed by Jaipur, Ganganagar and Ludhiana and Udaipur also reported rather low workers concentration in 1991, between 2.05% and 2.89% Una, Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti reported followed next in Himachal Pradesh, with the index values below 0.37%. Rewari and Mahendragarh in Harayana and Jaisalmer and Dhaulpur in Rajasthan showed least concentration of migrant workers.

A comparison of Map 1(c) and Map 2 reveals a broadly similar pattern of migrant clustering, especially for the highest and the lowest index values. Delhi has the highest migration rate, as well as the highest economic activity rates in 1991 (12.6% and 19.6% respectively). Jaipur, Ganganagar, Ludhiana and Udaipur follow in order of high to low . Concentration of migrant and migrant workers in 1991 . These are thus the five districts which are dynamic in terms of migration in the region.

The reasons for Delhi attracting the highest share of migrants is primarily due to its nodal position in the Region ,its importance as the national capital, its being highly urbanised, with a well developed tertiary sector. Japiur is capital of Rajasthan with a well developed tourist industry. Ganganagar changed with the development of the

Ganga Canal and its surroundings . The district attracts considerable migration each year. Ludhiana and Jullundur were the centers of the Green Revolution in the mid 60's and as such experienced large scale migration of workers. Udaipur in Rajasthan is a museum of minerals. Being in an arid area it stands out as a centre for migration because of its diversified and well developed mining interest, mainly of asbestos, emerald, mica, rock phosphate, silica, kyanite as well as copper, iron, lead, zinc and silver.

In contrast to this , Una, Kinnaur and Lahaul and Sipti in Himachal Pradesh and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan had low migration as well as economic activity rates. Jaisalmer is a border district, largely arid and with a very small population base and industrially and agriculturally backward. In Himachal Pradesh migration becomes restricted because of restriction on rights of ownership of property. These districts lie in the Himalayan belt.

Apart from this , Jullundhar, Patiala, Amritsar.¹³ in Punjab have a high concentration of migrants but medium to high concentration of migrant workers in 1991. Similarly Hamirpur, Sirmaur, Chamba, Bilaspur and Kulu in Himachal had low migrant population in 1991. Migrant worker concentration in these district was however not so low.

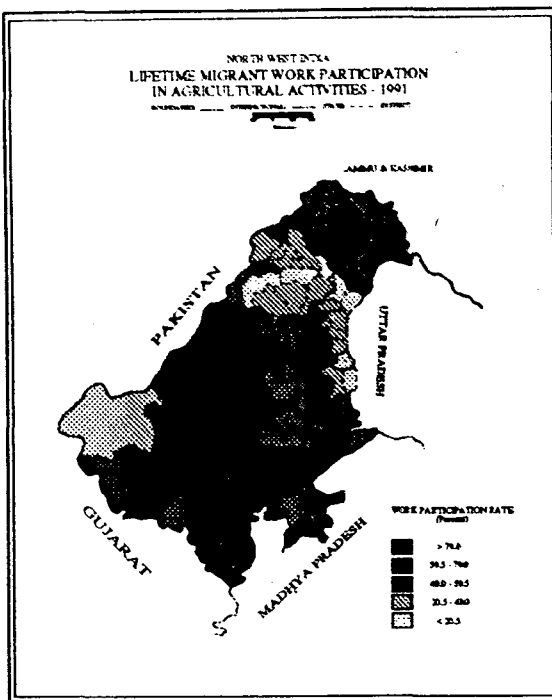
(b) Migrant Work Participation in Broad Industrial Categories:

Finally, an attempt is made to identify districts with high and low work participation in the broad industrial categories discussed before.

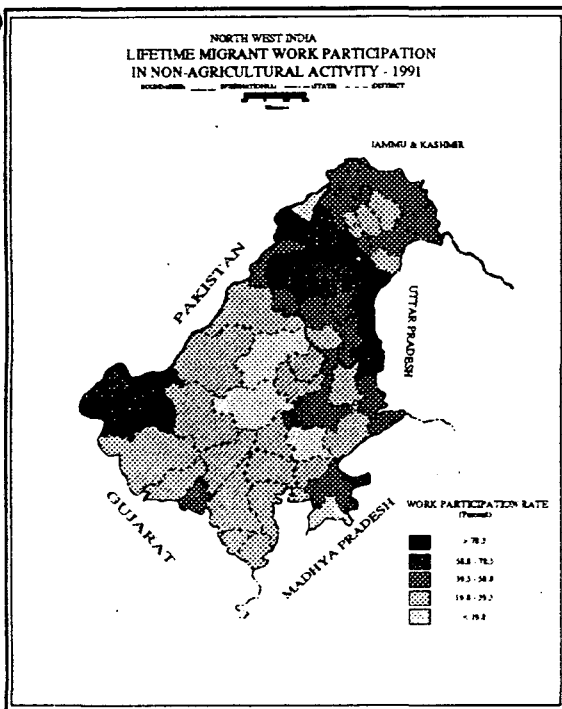
(i) Work Participation in Agriculture:

This includes the categories of agriculture labourers and cultivators from the Census Industrial classification. See Map 3(a). In all 5 districts have extremely high work participation in agriculture in 1991. These are Gurdaspur in Punjab and Nagaur,

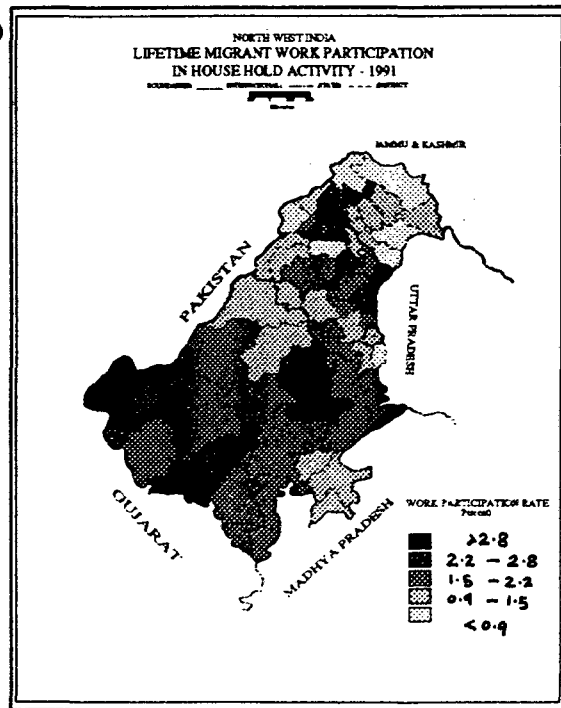
3(a)



3(b)



3(c)



Note: Work Participation rate = lifetime migrant workers in the district in Industrial category x per 100 lifetime migrant worker in the district

Churu , Tonk and Jhalawar in Rajasthan. Most of the districts in Rajasthan, Mandi, Kullu, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Srimaur in Himachal and Bhiwani in Haryana had work participation in Agriculture ranging between 59.5% and 79%. Delhi, Faridabad, Ambala, Ludhiana, Yamunanagar and Rupnagar had the least migrants work participation rates in 1991, ranging below 20.5%.

The districts with a high migrant concentration and migrant worker concentration, have low to medium work participation in Agriculture. Delhi had the maximum migrant concentration but low agriculture participation rates. The same is true for Ludhiana, Ganganagar and Udaipur which are agriculturally well developed and have medium and high work participation in agriculture. Jaipur has medium participation in agriculture. High agricultural participation is the main reason for migration to the marginal district in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) Work Participation as Other Workers:

The category of Other Workers clubs together those classifications under Census Industrial classification III to IX, excluding household industry workers. See Map 3 (b). 6 districts in the region had high participation as Other Workers, these include Delhi, with the highest migrant concentration and the most urbanised. Faridabad, Ambala and Yamunanagar in Haryana and Ludhiana and Rupnagar in Punjab had high work participation in agriculture, ranging above 78.3% (It being 97.8% for Delhi), Faridabad (86.3%), Ambala (84.8%). Thus the districts with the highest migrant concentration are those which have high to very high participation as Other Workers. The district with low concentration of migrants have medium work participation as Other Workers, for example Lahaul and Spiti, Kinnaur, Kangra, Chamba have medium work participation as Other Workers. There is a variation in those districts which have medium to high concentration. Churu Sikar, Jhalawar, Nagaur and Tonk

report low work participation as Other Workers.

(c) WORK PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

There is a well developed household industry sector in most of the districts of the region. However, recently there has been a shift from this, especially as seen in Ludhiana, Panipat, Jullundhar, Yamuna Nagar and Sikar attracting migrants to this developed sector there, though their participation is quite low when compared to that of the other two categories. About 28 districts have work participation rates ranging between 1.5% to 2.2%.

6 districts have very low participation in the Household Industry Map 3(c). Faridabad near Delhi is highly industrialised. Amritsar and Ludhiana also have a well developed industrial manufacturing and processing sector. Thus they have low participation in household industry. Lahaul and Spiti, Chamba and Shimla have low rates since they are dominated by participation in agriculture and as Other Workers in equal parts.

Thus from the maps, it becomes clear that agriculture does not attract migrants to all districts especially not those which show a high migrant concentration. Instead, these districts account for a very high share of participation as Other Workers. A large number of districts in Rajasthan account for high work participation in agriculture.

D) SUMMARY

To briefly summarise the analysis above. The Region has one fourth of its worker enumerated as migrant workers in 1991. Their proportion is maximum among female migrants to urban areas. Work Participation, in the Region, is higher in the total population rather than among the migrants. Male migrants to rural and urban destinations have a higher participation in economic activity as compared to male in the total population. While there was an absolute increase in the migrant workers be-

tween 1971 and 1991, there was no variation in their proportion. Migrant male participation in the Region decreased and that of female participation increased. Rural work participation was less than that in Urban areas. Most of the male migrants were engaged as Other Workers, while the female migrants were engaged largely in agriculture.

The work participation rates and pattern for life time migrants and internal migrants were similar. Lifetime migrants reported lower rates than internal migrants. Work Participation increased with increase in migration distance from intra-district and inter-state stream. A shift was noted from Agriculture to Other Workers, especially among male migrants in rural areas between 1971 and 1991

As compared to internal migrants immigrant workers account for a small share of the migrant workers in the Region. The disparity in male - female work participation is further enhanced among immigrants in Rural and Urban destinations. However, males indicate a decrease in work participation while females indicate an increase. Rural-Urban disparity in work participation is less, though the rates in urban areas are lower. A large proportion of the immigrant workers, both male and female, are engaged as Other Workers. Females, mostly in rural areas are engaged.

Among the States / U.T., Delhi has had the highest work participation followed by Himachal Pradesh. In Delhi migrants were engaged as Other Workers while in Himachal Pradesh it was in Agriculture, especially among females. In Punjab and Haryana migrant workers indicate a shift from Agriculture to Other Workers, especially among males in rural destinations. Male in all the states indicate a shift from Agriculture to Other Work, including in Delhi. All the states have had higher work participation rates for urban areas. Once again, internal migrants and lifetime migrants in all the states show a similar pattern, since more than 90% of lifetime mi-

grants are internal migrants in the states.

Immigrant work participation is highest in Himachal Pradesh, followed by Rajasthan and Punjab, however all states and the Union Territory of Delhi report a decrease in immigrant work participation. A large proportion of immigrants may be dependants, and all states have a highly male selective immigration.

At the district level the index of concentration shows a high concentration of migrant workers in districts of the Region, lying mostly in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana. The districts with extremely high concentration of migrant workers are the same as those with high migrant concentration. Index values for the low concentration districts, largely in Himachal Pradesh, are also same. In between the two, variations exist.

Work participation across Industrial categories at the district level reveal higher rates among Other Workers for Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur, Ganganagar and Ludhiana. Agricultural work participation in Delhi and Ludhiana is low. Udaipur, Ganganagar and Jaipur have high Agricultural work participation. Household Industry is not very significant here.

CONCLUSION

Migration is as old as man himself, and an important aspect of life in the twentieth century, with the average man, woman & child moving frequently & easily over greater distances than ever before. It's study has a special significance for North-West India. This Region has been dynamic in terms of both internal and international migration. As a geographer, the spatial and temporal dimensions of the migration process make for an interesting study, a stepping stone to a more indepth demographic analysis of migrant attributes and an analysis of its causes and consequences.

The migration in the Region has been quite high at 32% in 1991. The Region experienced a decrease in migration between 1981 and 1991, by place of birth and last residence statistics. It was found to be more among males migrating to rural areas/destinations in the Region. The migration rates are found to be higher than those in the Region. Compared to the Nation, return migration in the Region is not very significant, for internal migrants or for immigrants. Among the states, Delhi & Punjab had migration rates higher than the average for the Region, while in Rajasthan they were the least. Delhi had a positive sex ratio, while in Rajasthan it was extremely low. The sex ratio points to an increase in family migration & female migration. Urban-urban migration in the region increased over the period of study. In case of Delhi, urban-rural migration increased in the intra-district stream, indicating urban outmigration. This needs to be probed. Inter-state rural-urban migration increased over the period, while inter-state urban-urban migration in Delhi decreased for the same period.

The main reason for the migration of persons to the Region was Marriage, followed by Family Moved and associational moves, Other Causes and Employment. Males in the Region migrated mainly for Employment, while females did so for Marriage. An increase in migration distance, lead to increased male migration for Employment while the importance of Marriage migration decreased with an increase in distance from the intra-district to the inter district stream. Immigration resulted from Other Causes, mainly partition of the country. The influx of refugees settled in districts in Punjab & Haryana & also in Delhi. Female migrants show increased Marriage & Employment migration. Delhi had maximum Employment migration, in the inter-state rural-urban stream. Family Moved became important in urban-urban stream and urban-rural stream. In Haryana, increased male migration with the family, while in case of females it is for Marriage. Punjab showed an increase in inter-state migration with the family, while in the intra-district stream, it was from urban-rural areas. Immigrants moved to rural Himachal Pradesh for Employment.

Across space, there has not been much change in the migration rate among the states, except for a decrease in Delhi in 1991, due to a decrease in migration to urban Delhi, because of decrease in urban-urban movement, urban-rural migration has increased tremendously in the intra district stream, and slightly in urban-rural stream.

Migrant work participation is found to be lower in case of migrant persons in the Region as compared to the total population. Male Migrants, however have participation rates much higher than female migrants, and also males in the total population. As expected, work participation is higher among the rural migrants. Most of the migrants are engaged in Agricultural work. However, urban migrants have higher work participation as Other Workers, which includes the Categories that come mainly under the

Secondary and Tertiary Sector. In the case of Haryana and Punjab, A definite shift is noticed from Agriculture to the secondary and Tertiary Sectors, comprising the Other Workers, Bbetween 1971 and 1991, especially among the internal migrants.

the union territory of Delhi has the highest concentration of both, migrants and migrant workers, during the period of Study. A large proportion of the migrants are engaged as Other Workers in the well developed secondary and tertiary sectors in Delhi. Ganganagar, Jaipur, Udaipur and Ludhiana also have a high concentration of migrants. Ganganagar and Udaipur are both Agriculturally developed, while Jaipur also has a well developed household industry and also shows a high work participation in Other Work. Udaipur is a mineral rich district. Ludhiana and Jaipur attract a lot of migrants engaged in Other Work, including industrial manufacturing and priocessing, trade, etc.

Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur had the least concentration of migrants, and migration here resulted primarily for agricultural reasons. The other districts of Himachal Pradesh also do not show very high concentration of migrants.

Thus it becomes easy to identify a major migration core in the Region, in the union territory of Delhi. Ganganagar in Rajasthan attracts agricultural workers, while Jaipur is a centre of concentration of Other Workers in secondary and tertiary sectors. Ludhiana attracts migrants byu virtue of its being industrially developed. A point to be noted is tghat except for Gurdaspur, other districts of Punjab and Haryana report low participation in Agriculture and High participation as Other Workers. This would also indicate a shift in the migrants work pattern and needs further probe.

The data on migration, analysed from secondary sources, for North West India has

brought out some geographical differences in the pattern of migration in the Region. These differences need to be compared with those of the non-migrant population in the Region, and possibly, for the country. An indepth economic analysis of migration in the Region would also be needed. At a more micro level, it would be possible to understand the pattern of male and female migration in different cultural contexts and economic conditions. Since immigration in the Region is important and is on the decline, especially in Punjab and in Delhi, it would also be feasible to take up a study on inter-generational mobility among the migrant and the immigrant population of the Region. Since the migrants in the Region reported Marriage as a major reason for migration and its intensity increased over the period of study, it would also be feasible to examine the extent of the marriage field in the Region.

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D 08 Haryana

D09 Himachal Pradesh

D20 Punjab

D21 Rajasthan

D31 Delhi

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APPENDIX 1.1
Migration Questions in Indian Census, 1951-1991

1951

5. Birth place

1961

- 4 (a) Birth Place
 - (b) born R/U
 - (c) Duration of residence, if born elsewhere
- 5. Nationality

1971

7. BIRTH PLACE

- (a) Place of birth
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/country

8. LAST RESIDENCE-

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/country

9. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

1981 (Individual slip- Sample position)

1 BIRTH PLACE-

- (a) Place of birth
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State/country

2 LAST RESIDENCE-

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural (1)/ Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State/country

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)*

* Employment (1), Education (2), Family moved (3), Marriage (4), Others (5)

4. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

1991

18. Birth place

- (a) Place of birth
- (b) Rural (1)/ Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

19. Last residence

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

20. Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)*

* Employment (1) Business (2), Education (3), Family Moved (4), Marriage (5), Natural calamities like drought, floods etc. (6), Others (7).

21. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

Source: Srivastava (1983: 22-27); Census of India 1991 (1991: 262).

Appendix-3.1

Distribution of Internal Migrants by Reasons for Migration, by Sex and Residence REGION & EACH STATE /U.T. 1981

STATE /UT	TOTAL	MALE					STATE /UT	TOTAL	FEMALE				
		1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
REGION							REGION						
TOTAL	100.0	41.7	4.2	30.11	2.3	21.2	TOTAL	100.0	2.1	0.7	14.3	74.3	7.6
RURAL	100.0	31.9	3.3	30.5	3.7	30.6	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.4	7.9	83.2	7.0
URBAN	100.0	50.2	5.0	29.8	1.1	13.1	URBAN	100.0	4.2	1.7	34.7	50.1	9.3
HARYANA							HARYANA						
TOTAL	100.0	43.6	3.8	31.6	2.4	18.7	TOTAL	100.0	2.2	0.7	13.2	76.8	7.1
RURAL	100.0	34.7	3.5	31.8	3.8	26.3	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.4	7.4	83.43	7.2
URBAN	100.0	52.6	4.1	31.5	1.0	10.9	URBAN	100.0	4.8	1.8	34.9	52.0	6.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH							HIMACHAL PRADESH						
TOTAL	100.0	36.3	3.8	31.5	1.1	27.4	TOTAL	100.0	1.6	0.7	13.1	74.9	8.6
RURAL	100.0	31.1	2.9	33.7	1.3	31.1	RURAL	100.0	1.3	0.5	10.8	79.0	8.4
URBAN	100.0	55.0	7.1	23.8	0.2	13.8	URBAN	100.0	5.9	3.6	40.2	38.9	11.4
PUNJAB							PUNJAB						
TOTAL	100.0	34.7	2.6	31.5	2.6	26.8	TOTAL	100.0	1.9	0.9	13.8	74.7	8.8
RURAL	100.0	24.8	2.1	33.5	3.1	36.6	RURAL	100.0	1.3	0.7	9.1	80.9	7.9
URBAN	100.0	45.5	3.2	29.3	2.0	16.2	URBAN	100.0	3.4	1.7	27.6	55.9	11.3
RAJASTHAN							RAJASTHAN						
TOTAL	100.0	40.7	6.3	26.9	3.4	22.7	TOTAL	100.0	1.8	0.5	10.1	81.1	6.5
RURAL	100.0	34.4	4.0	27.5	4.6	29.4	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.3	7.0	85.0	6.4
URBAN	100.0	50.2	9.7	25.9	1.6	12.6	URBAN	100.0	3.7	1.6	25.7	61.8	7.2
DELHI							DELHI						
TOTAL	100.0	51.5	3.1	32.4	0.4	12.6	TOTAL	100.0	5.0	1.7	48.2	34.0	11.1
RURAL	100.0	51.8	3.5	30.6	0.8	14.0	RURAL	100.0	4.4	0.8	19.4	68.0	7.4
URBAN	100.0	51.5	3.1	32.5	0.4	12.6	URBAN	100.0	5.1	1.8	51.0	30.7	11.5

Note:-

1. Derived from table D-3 of Migration Tables, Part V (a) of each state series, for 1981.

2. Categories under reasons for migration:

(i) employment

(ii) Education

(iii) Family Move

(iv) Marriage

(v) Others.

3. Total Internal Migrants taken as 100.0

Appendix-3.2

**Distribution of Internal Migrants by Reasons for Migration, by Sex and Residence
REGION & EACH STATE /U.T. 1991**

STATE /UT	TOTAL	MALE							STATE /UT	TOTAL	FEMALE						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
REGION																	
TOTAL	100.0	37.0	7.4	3.5	29.8	2.5	0.5	19.4	TOTAL	100.0	1.51	0.4	0.6	11.8	80.0	0.1	5.5
RURAL	100.0	24.0	6.3	3.0	31.6	4.1	0.8	30.9	RURAL	100.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	5.8	87.2	0.1	5.2
URBAN	100.0	46.3	8.1	3.8	28.9	1.4	0.2	11.2	URBAN	100.0	3.2	0.7	1.2	28.2	59.3	0.1	6.3
HARYANA																	
TOTAL	100.0	33.6	11.7	3.2	35.1	1.3	0.4	14.7	TOTAL	100.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	10.6	83.3	0.1	3.5
RURAL	100.0	26.0	11.6	3.4	35.4	1.9	0.7	21.1	RURAL	100.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	4.8	90.2	0.1	3.2
URBAN	100.0	38.4	11.7	3.0	34.9	0.9	0.3	10.7	URBAN	100.0	2.9	1.0	1.1	28.4	61.8	0.2	4.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH																	
TOTAL	100.0	29.5	8.5	5.2	30.7	1.5	0.6	24.0	TOTAL	100.0	1.5	0.5	1.2	11.3	79.6	0.2	5.8
RURAL	100.0	24.5	7.5	3.8	32.7	2.0	0.7	28.8	RURAL	100.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	8.7	83.4	0.2	5.6
URBAN	100.0	43.2	11.2	9.2	25.1	0.4	0.3	10.6	URBAN	100.0	6.0	1.1	5.3	36.6	42.8	0.2	8.0
PUNJAB																	
TOTAL	100.0	31.8	2.4	1.9	31.3	4.3	0.6	27.8	TOTAL	100.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	10.5	79.7	0.1	6.9
RURAL	100.0	21.3	1.2	1.6	32.5	5.7	0.7	37.0	RURAL	100.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	6.5	85.4	0.1	6.1
URBAN	100.0	41.6	3.4	2.1	30.1	2.9	0.4	19.4	URBAN	100.0	3.7	0.5	1.1	21.4	64.2	0.2	8.8
RAJASTHAN																	
TOTAL	100.0	30.6	8.2	5.4	26.7	3.5	0.6	25.0	TOTAL	100.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	7.2	84.9	0.1	5.8
RURAL	100.0	22.0	7.3	3.6	27.4	4.7	0.9	34.1	RURAL	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	4.4	88.6	0.1	5.0
URBAN	100.0	41.0	9.2	7.6	26.0	2.0	0.2	14.3	URBAN	100.0	2.8	0.8	1.2	20.0	68.2	0.1	6.8
DELHI																	
TOTAL	100.0	54.8	8.2	2.0	29.2	0.6	0.1	5.3	TOTAL	100.0	3.0	0.6	0.8	42.1	43.4	0.1	4.0
RURAL	100.0	44.1	7.2	1.4	38.6	0.8	0.2	7.7	RURAL	100.0	2.7	0.8	0.6	45.2	47.7	0.1	3.0
URBAN	100.0	56.0	8.3	2.0	28.1	0.5	0.1	5.0	URBAN	100.0	3.0	0.6	0.8	48.6	42.7	0.1	4.1

Note:-

1- Derived from table D-3 of Migration Tables, Part V (a) of each state series, for 1981.

2- Categories under reasons for migration:
(i) employment (ii) Education

(iii) Family Move

(iv) Marriage

(v) Others.

3. Total Internal Migrants taken as 100.0

Appendix-3.3

Distribution of Internal Migrants by Reasons for Migration, by Sex and Residence Streams, MALE HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN AND DELHI 1981

MALE						FEMALE							
STATE	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	STATE	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5
/UT						/UT							
HARYANA						RAJASTHAN							
INTRA DISTT.						INTRA DISTT.							
R-R	100.0	26.0	3.9	32.7	4.8	32.6	R-R	100.0	30.2	4.4	27.8	5.8	31.8
R-U	100.0	45.2	6.3	36.2	1.0	11.3	R-U	100.0	48.8	15.5	22.0	1.7	12.0
U-R	100.0	37.3	3.0	35.4	1.7	22.7	U-R	100.0	38.7	4.0	30.2	2.4	24.7
U-U	100.0	36.9	3.8	35.5	1.6	22.2	U-U	100.0	42.6	6.0	29.7	2.3	9.4
S.T.	100.0	33.1	4.5	34.1	3.2	25.1	S.T.	100.0	35.8	6.9	26.8	4.4	25.1
INTER DISTT.						INTER DISTT.							
R-R	100.0	31.8	6.0	28.4	5.8	28.1	R-R	100.0	40.9	4.1	25.1	4.3	25.6
R-U	100.0	51.8	6.3	30.5	1.2	10.2	R-U	100.0	55.7	10.9	22.2	1.4	9.8
U-R	100.0	38.8	2.8	33.3	2.9	22.3	U-R	100.0	42.6	4.5	26.3	2.1	24.5
U-U	100.0	42.6	4.5	39.9	0.9	12.1	U-U	100.0	46.6	6.8	32.6	1.5	12.4
S.T.	100.0	40.1	5.4	32.2	3.2	19.1	S.T.	100.0	46.6	6.7	26.6	2.6	17.6
INTER STATE						INTER STATE							
R-R	100.0	44.6	1.9	32.2	2.1	19.1	R-R	100.0	42.0	2.2	30.1	2.7	23.0
R-U	100.0	71.5	2.4	19.3	0.7	6.0	R-U	100.0	62.4	5.4	22.3	0.9	8.8
U-R	100.0	42.1	1.9	32.0	1.2	22.8	U-R	100.0	34.4	1.9	23.2	1.3	39.1
U-U	100.0	48.8	3.0	35.5	0.9	11.8	U-U	100.0	49.2	4.7	29.9	1.5	14.6
S.T.	100.0	53.3	2.4	29.5	1.3	13.6	S.T.	100.0	47.3	3.6	27.6	1.8	19.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH						DELHI							
INTRA DISTT.						INTRA DISTT.							
R-R	100.0	22.5	2.8	15.7	1.8	32.5	R-R	100.0	21.0	4.0	29.4	1.5	24.0
R-U	100.0	53.0	11.1	19.8	0.3	15.8	R-U	100.0	23.6	3.9	45.9	0.9	25.7
U-R	100.0	35.5	3.2	24.5	0.6	36.2	U-R	100.0	26.6	3.3	49.7	0.6	19.7
U-U	100.0	50.6	4.8	28.3	0.2	15.1	U-U	100.0	9.6	1.3	70.7	0.3	18.1
S.T.	100.0	27.2	3.7	17.1	1.5	30.8	S.T.	100.0	11.1	1.5	69.1	0.4	18.9
INTER DISTT.						INTER DISTT.							
R-R	100.0	46.0	3.4	29.6	0.9	20.1	R-R	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
R-U	100.0	61.1	10.6	17.6	0-1	10.5	R-U	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U-R	100.0	46.2	3.5	22.6	0.5	27.2	U-R	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U-U	100.0	55.6	5.3	27.9	0.1	11.1	U-U	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
S.T.	100.0	50.3	5.0	25.8	0.6	18.3	S.T.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTER STATE						INTER STATE							
R-R	100.0	54.6	1.5	22.6	0.8	20.5	R-R	100.0	59.0	3.5	25.9	0.8	9.8
R-U	100.0	62.0	2.7	22.6	0.3	12.4	R-U	100.0	62.7	3.2	23.8	0.3	10.0
U-R	100.0	29.0	3.3	22.5	0.4	44.9	U-R	100.0	47.0	3.5	31.4	0.4	17.8
U-U	100.0	48.8	3.9	45.5	32.6	11.1	U-U	100.0	49.4	3.4	32.7	0.4	14.0
S.T.	100.0	44.3	2.8	27.3	7.2	27.1	S.T.	100.0	56.8	3.3	27.8	0.4	11.7
PUNJAB						REGION							
INTRA DISTT						INTRA DISTT.							
R-R	100.0	17.1	2.1	33.8	3.9	43.2	R-R	100.0	25.5	3.6	28.4	4.7	34.8
R-U	100.0	39.1	2.5	34.1	1.3	23.1	R-U	100.0	45.3	9.9	28.0	1.4	15.4
U-R	100.0	26.5	1.7	34.8	2.0	35.1	U-R	100.0	35.0	3.3	31.9	1.9	27.9
U-U	100.0	29.1	2.6	32.4	1.4	23.8	U-U	100.0	25.6	3.1	47.6	1.2	20.1
S.T.	100.0	24.3	2.2	33.8	2.9	35.6	S.T.	100.0	30.3	4.8	31.1	3.4	28.4
INTER DISTT.						INTER DISTT.							
R-R	100.0	20.7	2.3	38.2	3.2	35.7	R-R	100.0	33.3	3.8	30.2	3.9	28.7
R-U	100.0	45.0	4.2	30.3	1.0	19.5	R-U	100.0	52.1	8.1	25.8	1.2	12.8
U-R	100.0	27.0	2.7	36.8	1.7	31.8	U-R	100.0	38.6	3.6	27.4	1.9	26.6
U-U	100.0	37.8	4.8	33.8	0.9	22.6	U-U	100.0	43.5	5.7	24.0	1.2	15.6
S.T.	100.0	31.8	3.5	34.9	1.9	27.8	S.T.	100.0	41.2	5.4	30.1	2.3	21.1
INTER STATE						INTER STATE							
R-R	100.0	52.8	1.7	24.4	1.6	19.4	R-R	100.0	47.3	2.1	28.9	2.0	19.7
R-U	100.0	69.4	1.7	17.2	0.5	11.2	R-U	100.0	64.6	3.1	27.3	0.5	9.5
U-R	100.0	39.3	2.5	31.1	0.9	29.2	U-R	100.0	39.3	2.4	26.5	1.9	31.5
U-U	100.0	50.0	3.6	27.1	0.7	18.6	U-U	100.0	49.4	3.6	32.2	1.3	14.6
S.T.	100.0	55.6	2.4	23.8	0.9	17.3	S.T.	100.0	53.4	3.0	27.4	1.1	14.8

Note:-

- Derived from Table D-3 of Migration Tables, Part V (a) for 1981, from each State series.
- The categories of reasons are
(i) EMPLOYMENT (ii) EDUCATION (iii) FAMILY
(iv) MARRIAGE (v) OTHERS

Appendix-3.4

Distribution of Internal Migrants by Reasons for Migration, by Sex and Residence Streams, FEMALE HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN AND DELHI 1981

STATE /UT	TOTAL	MALE					STATE /UT	TOTAL	FEMALE				
		1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
HARYANA													
INTRA DISTT.						RAJASTHAN							
R-R	100.0	0.9	0.4	6.1	95.3	7.6	R-R	100.0	1.1	0.2	5.9	86.8	6.1
R-U	100.0	3.7	2.1	32.5	55.8	6.0	R-U	100.0	3.1	1.4	20.4	69.0	6.1
U-R	100.0	2.8	0.7	14.9	74.0	7.6	U-R	100.0	2.5	0.4	12.3	77.6	7.2
U-U	100.0	3.7	1.6	33.3	50.2	11.4	U-U	100.0	2.7	1.2	20.7	66.9	8.5
S.T.	100.0	1.4	0.6	10.1	88.8	7.6	S.T.	100.0	1.4	0.3	7.8	84.3	6.2
INTER DISTT.						INTER DISTT.							
R-R	100.0	0.9	0.4	4.8	87.3	6.5	R-R	100.0	1.8	0.3	6.7	85.2	6.0
R-U	100.0	3.7	1.6	27.4	61.7	5.6	R-U	100.0	3.9	1.4	26.2	62.2	6.3
U-R	100.0	2.9	0.6	13.1	76.0	7.5	U-R	100.0	3.2	1.3	14.3	73.5	7.7
U-U	100.0	4.1	1.8	35.9	52.2	5.9	U-U	100.0	3.8	1.8	30.2	56.8	7.4
S.T.	100.0	1.6	0.7	10.6	80.7	6.4	S.T.	100.0	2.4	0.7	13.2	77.3	6.4
INTER STATE						INTER STATE							
R-R	100.0	3.2	0.3	11.5	77.6	7.4	R-R	100.0	2.6	0.3	10.8	79.0	7.4
R-U	100.0	7.0	2.0	37.2	48.3	5.6	R-U	100.0	5.5	2.2	31.8	53.7	6.8
U-R	100.0	4.2	0.8	18.5	68.3	8.2	U-R	100.0	4.1	2.7	21.4	59.9	11.9
U-U	100.0	5.2	1.7	39.6	46.3	7.2	U-U	100.0	5.2	1.9	33.3	50.8	8.8
S.T.	100.0	4.2	0.9	21.4	66.3	7.2	S.T.	100.0	3.6	1.1	18.8	68.6	8.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH													
INTRA DISTT.						DELHI							
R-R	100.0	0.7	0.4	8.1	83.5	7.3	R-R	100.0	0.9	0.6	7.7	81.1	9.7
R-U	100.0	5.8	3.7	25.3	53.8	11.4	R-U	100.0	2.7	1.8	33.8	48.1	13.6
U-R	100.0	4.2	1.5	25.7	46.9	21.8	U-R	100.0	2.7	0.5	29.4	57.8	9.7
U-U	100.0	7.8	3.1	43.8	32.3	12.9	U-U	100.0	2.0	1.1	74.8	9.2	13.0
S.T.	100.0	1.0	0.5	9.3	811.5	7.8	S.T.	100.0	2.0	1.0	63.0	21.5	12.5
INTER DISTT.						INTER DISTT.							
R-R	100.0	2.7	0.6	16.3	72.3	7.9	R-R	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
R-U	100.0	6.1	5.4	42.6	34.2	11.7	R-U	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
U-R	100.0	7.5	1.8	37.4	34.8	18.5	U-R	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
U-U	100.0	8.8	4.2	55.1	22.5	9.3	U-U	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
S.T.	100.0	4.1	1.5	24.5	60.4	9.5	S.T.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
INTER STATE						INTER STATE							
R-R	100.0	3.6	0.5	10.4	89.0	9.9	R-R	100.0	5.3	0.9	18.3	65.2	6.2
R-U	100.0	4.7	1.3	42.6	39.6	11.8	R-U	100.0	5.8	1.7	49.6	32.8	19.0
U-R	100.0	4.1	2.3	43.1	23.4	27.1	U-R	100.0	4.6	1.5	32.9	51.0	10.0
U-U	100.0	4.3	3.1	47.2	33.9	11.5	U-U	100.0	5.2	2.0	46.9	33.7	12.2
S.T.	100.0	4.0	1.6	32.5	47.1	14.9	S.T.	100.0	5.5	1.8	46.0	35.9	10.8
PUNJAB													
INTRA DISTT.						REGION							
R-R	100.0	0.7	0.5	7.4	83.5	7.9	R-R	100.0	1.0	0.3	6.4	86.8	6.8
R-U	100.0	3.0	1.4	24.7	60.3	10.7	R-U	100.0	3.2	1.6	23.7	63.9	7.6
U-R	100.0	2.2	1.0	14.0	72.8	10.1	U-R	100.0	2.5	0.6	14.1	74.1	8.6
U-U	100.0	3.0	1.6	24.4	53.3	17.6	U-U	100.0	2.7	1.3	37.4	36.2	12.3
S.T.	100.0	1.2	0.7	10.6	78.7	8.8	S.T.	100.0	1.3	0.5	9.7	82.4	7.2
INTER DISTT.						INTER DISTT.							
R-R	100.0	1.1	0.8	9.0	81.9	7.3	R-R	100.0	1.4	0.4	7.1	84.5	6.5
R-U	100.0	3.0	2.1	25.7	60.1	9.1	R-U	100.0	3.6	1.8	26.7	60.7	7.2
U-R	100.0	2.2	0.7	15.4	71.3	10.4	U-R	100.0	3.1	1.0	15.6	71.4	9.0
U-U	100.0	3.0	1.9	26.5	58.1	10.4	U-U	100.0	3.7	1.9	30.4	55.8	8.2
S.T.	100.0	1.8	1.2	15.0	73.7	8.3	S.T.	100.0	2.1	0.9	13.4	76.5	7.0
INTER STATE						INTER STATE							
R-R	100.0	5.6	0.6	13.9	72.4	7.5	R-R	100.0	3.5	0.4	12.2	76.5	7.4
R-U	100.0	5.8	1.5	37.0	46.7	9.0	R-U	100.0	5.9	1.8	44.2	39.2	8.9
U-R	100.0	4.7	1.7	23.5	57.3	12.7	U-R	100.0	4.7	1.9	23.9	57.3	12.6
U-U	100.0	4.1	1.9	33.3	48.8	11.8	U-U	100.0	5.0	1.9	41.5	40.7	10.8
S.T.	100.0	5.1	1.2	24.5	59.6	9.6	S.T.	100.0	4.6	1.3	29.5	25.4	9.2

Note:-

- Derived from Table D-3 of Migration Tables, Part V (a) for 1981, from each State series.
- The categories of reasons are
(i) EMPLOYMENT (ii) EDUCATION (iii) FAMILY
(iv) MARRIAGE (v) OTHERS

Appendix-4.1

Decadal Change in Total Lifetime Migrants India and the Region 1961-91 Place of Birth and Place of Enumeration

TYPE OF Residence	YEAR	P	INDIA		P	REGION	
			MALES	FEMALES		MALES	FEMALES
TOTAL	1971-81	22.1	14.0	25.9	29.9	29.4	32.0
	1981-91	12.9	3.9	16.8	21.5	8.4	27.4
	1971-91	37.8	18.4	47.0	57.6	36.0	67.7
RURAL	1971-81	15.5	0.8	20.5	22.6	12.0	25.8
	1981-91	12.1	0.8	21.8	19.5	2.8	25.6
	1971-91	29.4	3.4	39.0	46.5	8.8	57.9
URBAN	1971-81	41.2	33.0	50.0	46.2	39.2	53.6
	1981-91	14.8	7.3	21.8	25.3	17.5	32.7
	1971-91	70.0	42.7	82.7	82.2	63.5	101.6

Note:-

1- The Table is derived from the Migration Tables, Part V (a) for the respective States/ U.T. from Table D-3 for 1971, 1981, 1991

Appendix-4.2

Decadal Change in Total Lifetime Migrants India and the Region 1961-91 Place of Birth and Place of Enumeration

TYPE OF	YEAR	P	INDIA		P	REGION	
			MALES	FEMALES		MALES	FEMALES
TOTAL	1971-81	23.8	15.9	27.5	29.9	25.2	32.1
	1981-91	11.8	2.9	15.6	20.3	7.2	26.2
	1971-91	38.4	19.4	47.3	56.3	34.2	66.7
RURAL	1971-81	18.0	4.5	22.6	23.4	12.0	26.8
	1981-91	10.9	0.2	14.1	18.4	-3.5	24.4
	1971-91	30.9	4.2	57.7	46.1	8.5	57.7
URBAN	1971-81	40.2	32.1	48.8	44.4	38.3	50.8
	1981-91	13.8	6.5	20.7	24.0	16.1	31.4
	1971-91	59.6	40.6	79.7	79.1	60.5	99.0

Note:-

1- The Table is derived from the Migration Tables, Part V (a) for the respective States/ U.T. from Table D-2 for 1971, 1981, 1991

Appendix-4.3

DECADAL CHANGE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION 1971-1991

	1971-81			1981-91		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
INDIA						
TOTAL	21.4	21.1	21.7	26.1	26.5	25.5
RURAL	15.6	15.4	15.8	22.7	23.5	21.8
URBAN	44.5	42.8	46.5	36.8	35.8	38.0
REGION						
TOTAL	30.9	30.4	31.6	28.0	28.3	27.8
RURAL	23.6	22.8	24.5	23.5	24.0	23.0
URBAN	54.8	54.3	55.4	39.7	39.0	40.6
HARAYANA						
TOTAL	28.8	28.5	29.0	27.4	27.8	27.0
RURAL	22.2	21.7	22.7	22.9	23.7	22.0
URBAN	59.5	59.8	59.1	43.4	41.9	45.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
TOTAL	23.7	22.8	24.7	20.8	20.6	21.0
RURAL	22.9	22.1	23.7	19.4	19.3	19.5
URBAN	34.8	31.3	39.4	37.8	35.1	41.3
PUNJAB						
TOTAL	23.9	23.0	24.9	20.8	20.6	21.0
RURAL	17.5	16.5	18.7	17.7	17.5	18.0
URBAN	44.5	43.8	45.3	29.0	28.7	29.2
RAJASTHAN						
TOTAL	33.0	32.4	33.0	28.4	29.1	27.8
RURAL	27.5	26.7	28.3	25.5	26.2	24.7
URBAN	58.7	58.5	58.9	39.6	39.5	39.8
DELHI						
TOTAL	53.0	52.4	53.8	51.5	49.9	53.4
RURAL	8.0	8.9	6.9	109.9	110.2	109.5
URBAN	58.2	57.3	59.2	47.9	45.1	49.0

Note:-

1- The Table is derived from the PCA for respective years.

Appendix-4.4

DECADAL CHANGE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION 1971-1991

	1971-81			1981-91		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
INDIA						
TOTAL	22.1	14.0	25.9	12.9	3.9	16.8
RURAL	15.5	0.8	20.5	12.1	0.8	15.4
URBAN	41.2	33.0	50.0	14.8	7.3	21.8
REGION						
TOTAL	29.7	25.5	31.6	21.5	8.4	27.4
RURAL	22.6	11.9	25.8	19.5	-2.8	25.6
URBAN	45.5	39.2	51.0	25.3	17.5	32.7
HARAYANA						
TOTAL	26.3	19.6	29.3	23.6	2.3	32.2
RURAL	17.1	0.0	22.4	18.9	-18.2	28.4
URBAN	52.2	46.3	57.9	33.7	21.3	44.8
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
TOTAL	32.4	29.3	33.8	17.5	8.7	21.1
RURAL	33.3	33.1	33.4	14.8	2.0	19.0
URBAN	26.5	17.9	38.4	38.0	31.0	45.6
PUNJAB						
TOTAL	19.0	10.0	24.0	18.5	2.4	26.5
RURAL	15.0	4.1	19.4	16.8	5.1	24.6
URBAN	27.8	17.5	38.2	21.9	10.8	31.5
RAJASTHAN						
TOTAL	33.1	30.9	33.8	21.3	4.6	28.5
RURAL	27.6	20.1	29.4	19.3	-5.8	24.7
URBAN	55.9	50.3	60.2	28.3	19.3	35.0
DELHI						
TOTAL	46.5	45.0	48.4	27.4	25.3	30.0
RURAL	3.9	3.8	3.9	149.9	229.6	106.0
URBAN	50.1	47.1	54.0	20.3	17.7	23.5

Note:-

1-The Table is derived from the Migration Tables, part V (a) for the respective States/U.T. from Tables D-2 for 1971, 1981 and 1991.

Appendix-4.5

DECADAL CHANGE IN THE NON MIGRANT POPULATION 1971-91 REGION AND EACH STATE

	1971-81			1981-91		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
INDIA						
TOTAL	21.1	22.7	18.5	31.9	31.5	32.5
RURAL	15.7	17.8	12.3	26.9	26.7	27.1
URBAN	46.6	48.8	44.0	50.6	51.2	49.9
REGION						
TOTAL	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.2	33.0	28.1
RURAL	24.0	24.4	23.2	25.2	27.7	20.4
URBAN	62.2	65.0	58.5	50.0	51.8	47.5
HARAYANA						
TOTAL	29.9	30.5	28.8	29.2	33.1	22.0
RURAL	24.3	25.0	22.9	24.5	28.8	16.2
URBAN	66.4	70.4	60.6	51.8	5.9	45.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
TOTAL	19.4	21.2	16.5	22.6	23.7	20.8
RURAL	18.2	20.0	15.3	21.8	22.9	20.0
URBAN	47.8	53.4	40.9	37.5	39.5	34.9
PUNJAB						
TOTAL	26.7	27.2	25.9	22.0	25.6	15.7
RURAL	18.7	19.2	17.9	18.1	21.7	11.2
URBAN	59.9	65.4	52.7	34.1	39.1	27.0
RAJASTHAN						
TOTAL	32.9	32.7	33.4	31.5	32.9	29.0
RURAL	27.4	27.5	27.3	28.0	29.8	24.6
URBAN	60.1	61.5	58.1	45.0	46.4	43.0
DELHI						
TOTAL	59.5	59.7	59.1	73.4	71.9	75.3
RURAL	10.5	10.5	10.4	87.2	74.0	113.3
URBAN	66.7	68.6	64.4	72.1	71.7	72.5

Note:-

- 1-The Table has been derived by subtracting the figure of total Migrants from that of the total Population.
- 2-The Migrants have been defined by the concept of Place of Birth and Place of Enumeration.

Table-4.6

**Distribution of Internal Migrants by Distance and Residence Streams
HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN AND DELHI -1971**

TYPE OF STRM.	HARYANA			HIMACHAL PRADESH			PUNJAB			RAJASTHAN			DELHI		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
ALL STREAMS															
R-R	73.4	44.8	79.9	82.5	67.2	88.6	66.0	47.7	73.9	76.1	58.4	81.3	8.0	4.9	11.9
R-U	11.9	23.0	8.1	7.7	16.8	4.1	17.0	28.9	11.9	10.5	20.5	7.5	48.1	53.6	41.0
U-R	5.9	7.3	5.4	5.6	8.5	4.5	5.7	6.5	5.4	5.7	7.3	5.2	2.1	1.4	3.1
U-U	8.8	14.9	6.6	4.1	7.6	2.8	11.2	16.9	8.8	7.8	13.9	6.0	41.8	40.0	44.1
SUB-TOTAL (In Millions)	2.7	0.7	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.8	3.3	1.2	2.7	7.4	1.7	5.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
INTRA DISTRICT															
R-R	82.2	65.0	66.7	92.7	84.0	95.1	78.5	63.1	83.8	71.6	87.4	31.6	16.2	40.7	83.1
R-U	10.1	22.7	6.7	3.7	9.7	2.1	13.5	25.9	9.4	8.7	18.2	6.4	13.2	15.2	12.0
U-R	4.4	5.9	4.0	2.9	4.8	2.4	4.3	5.2	4.0	4.3	5.9	3.9	19.5	20.5	19.0
U-U	3.4	6.4	2.6	0.6	1.5	0.4	3.5	5.8	2.8	2.7	4.4	2.2	35.7	48.1	28.3
SUB TOTAL	48.8	39.3	52.1	74.6	56.5	81.8	55.7	46.1	59.9	66.7	57.6	69.4	4.3	2.9	6.1
INTER DISTRICT															
R-R	74.6	49.7	80.6	63.6	52.1	73.9	56.5	41.0	64.2	61.7	39.6	69.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
R-U	11.4	25.0	8.1	21.0	30.5	12.5	19.3	28.8	14.9	13.9	25.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
U-R	5.4	7.6	4.8	8.0	8.5	7.5	6.4	6.8	6.3	8.1	9.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
U-U	8.7	17.7	6.5	7.4	8.9	6.1	17.4	23.4	14.7	16.3	26.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUB TOTAL	19.8	15.0	21.5	13.4	22.2	9.9	29.1	30.7	28.4	21.8	24.9	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTER STATE															
R-R	58.9	47.7	65.7	40.2	38.3	42.1	37.3	25.9	47.0	55.7	41.5	63.2	6.9	4.6	10.0
R-U	15.2	22.5	10.8	17.9	21.2	14.6	25.5	35.2	17.2	14.3	21.5	10.5	49.6	54.8	42.9
U-R	8.6	8.4	8.7	19.9	18.5	21.4	9.3	8.8	10.6	9.0	9.7	8.6	1.3	0.8	2.0
U-U	17.3	21.4	14.8	22.0	22.1	21.9	27.4	30.1	25.1	21.0	27.4	17.7	42.1	39.8	45.1
SUB TOTAL	31.4	45.6	26.4	12.1	21.4	8.4	15.2	23.2	11.7	11.5	17.5	9.8	95.7	97.1	93.9

Note:-

- 1- The term 'Migration' refers to in Migrants only.
- 2- Unclassifiable Migrants are excluded.
- 3- Distance and Residence Streams are as discussed in Chapter 1.
- 4- Denominator for Subtotal is The total of All Streams.

Table-4.7

**Distribution of Internal Migrants by Distance and Residence Streams
HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN AND DELHI -1981**

TYPE OF STRM.	HARYANA			HIMACHAL PRADESH			PUNJAB			RAJASTHAN			DELHI		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
ALL STREAMS															
R-R	66.7	45.3	74.2	81.6	66.0	87.7	61.6	44.5	68.6	71.7	52.3	77.4	5.3	3.4	7.7
R-U	16.6	31.7	11.4	7.6	15.4	4.6	17.7	28.8	13.1	12.8	25.0	9.3	50.8	55.8	44.7
U-R	5.2	5.1	5.2	6.5	11.1	4.8	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.2	7.1	5.9	1.1	0.7	1.6
U-U	11.4	17.9	9.2	4.2	7.6	2.9	13.9	19.6	11.5	9.3	15.6	7.4	42.8	40.1	46.0
SUB-TOTAL	3.7	1.0	2.7	1.5	0.4	1.1	5.0	1.4	3.5	9.9	2.3	7.7	2.5	1.4	1.1
(In Millions)															
INTRA DISTRICT															
R-R	78.2	57.9	83.6	91.7	81.9	94.4	74.4	59.0	79.2	80.7	64.4	84.5	10.3	3.6	15.6
R-U	13.7	30.1	9.3	4.6	10.9	2.9	14.5	25.8	10.9	10.7	23.3	7.7	7.7	6.4	8.7
U-R	3.9	4.0	3.8	2.9	5.6	2.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.0	6.3	4.8	9.2	5.5	12.1
U-U	4.3	7.9	3.3	0.7	1.5	0.4	5.9	9.7	4.7	3.6	6.1	3.0	72.9	84.5	63.6
SUB TOTAL	37.9	31.0	40.4	72.9	56.2	79.3	52.3	43.2	56.0	63.7	53.4	66.7	6.0	4.9	7.4
INTER DISTRICT															
R-R	70.2	45.9	76.2	65.1	52.8	74.2	54.4	39.2	60.3	58.1	38.1	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
R-U	14.7	31.0	10.7	16.0	24.1	9.9	18.8	28.2	15.0	16.9	28.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
U-R	5.0	5.2	4.9	10.3	11.9	9.1	7.5	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
U-U	10.1	17.5	8.2	8.7	11.2	6.7	19.4	25.4	17.1	17.1	25.1	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUB TOTAL	30.2	23.1	32.6	15.1	23.3	12.0	30.4	29.5	30.7	24.0	28.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTER STATE															
R-R	49.7	36.4	57.6	41.2	37.6	44.4	35.9	27.4	43.1	51.7	39.0	58.3	5.0	3.3	7.0
R-U	22.0	33.1	15.4	15.2	17.6	13.0	25.5	34.3	18.0	16.1	23.7	12.2	53.6	58.3	47.6
U-R	7.0	5.8	7.8	23.6	24.9	22.5	10.6	9.2	11.7	8.8	8.4	9.0	0.6	0.5	0.8
U-U	21.3	24.7	19.2	20.0	19.9	20.1	28.1	29.1	27.2	23.4	28.8	20.5	40.8	37.8	44.6
SUB TOTAL	31.9	45.9	27.0	12.0	20.5	8.7	17.3	27.3	13.3	12.4	18.6	10.5	94.0	95.1	92.6

Note:-

- 1- The term 'Migration' refers to in Migrants only.
- 2- Unclassifiable Migrants are excluded.
- 3- Distance and Residence Streams are as discussed in Chapter 1.
- 4- Denominator for Subtotal is The total of All Streams.

Appendix. 5.1

Distribution of Migrant Workers in Broad Industrial Categories North- West India -1971 and 1991

Type of Population and year	Type of Residence	Agriculture Workers			HouseHold Industry Workers			Other Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1971										
Total Mig.	Total	42.4	33.0	77.7	2.9	3.0	2.6	54.7	64.0	19.7
	Rural	71.0	62.7	89.2	3.3	3.8	2.2	25.6	33.4	8.6
	Urban	3.9	3.5	9.2	2.4	2.2	5.1	93.7	94.4	85.7
1991										
Total Mig.	Total	43.1	22.9	79.5	15	15	15	55.3	75.6	19.0
	Rural	74.7	54.3	91.2	15	18	12	23.8	44.0	7.6
	Urban	4.4	3.4	12.0	16	14	3.4	94.0	95.2	84.7
1971 Internal Mig.	Total	43.9	31.3	79.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	53.1	64.6	17.5
	Rural	70.4	60.0	89.4	3.4	4.0	2.2	26.2	36.0	8.4
	Urban	3.7	3.1	11.0	2.4	2.2	5.6	93.9	94.7	83.4
1991 Internal Mig.	Total	43.9	22.0	80.3	15	16	15	54.6	76.5	18.2
	Rural	74.6	51.9	91.3	15	19	12	24.0	46.3	7.5
	Urban	4.5	3.3	12.8	16	14	3.4	93.9	95.3	83.9
1971 Immigrants	Total	34.8	35.7	16.2	2.6	2.6	3.9	62.6	61.7	79.9
	Rural	75.1	75.5	63.1	3.1	3.0	5.7	21.8	21.5	31.2
	Urban	4.5	4.7	1.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	93.3	93.2	95.5
1991 Immigrants	Total	29.9	30.6	19.7	15	14	2.4	66.8	65.9	78.0
	Rural	76.9	77.3	69.4	11	11	2.7	22.0	21.7	27.9
	Urban	4.1	4.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.3	94.3	94.1	95.5

Note:-

- 1- In 1971, data for migrant workers is derived from table D-V, Migration Tables, part II-D(ii) of each State series.
- 2- In 1991, data for migrant workers is derived from table D11 of Migration Tables, Part V(a) of each State series.
- 3- Migrant work participation. Migrant workers per 100 migrant population.
- 4- Agricultural workers includes the following:
 - (i) CULTIVATORS
 - (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURER
- 5- Other Worker includes
 - (iii) LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY,
 - (iv) MINING AND QUARRYING
 - (v) a FISHING, HUNTING, PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS ALLIED ACTIVITIES
 - (v) b MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS OTHER THAN HOUSE HOLD INDUSTRY
 - (vi) CONSTRUCTION
 - (vii) TRADE AND COMMERCE
 - (viii) TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
 - (ix) OTHER SERVICES

Appendix. 5.2

Distribution of Lifetime Migrants Workers in Broad Industrial Categories HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, RAJASTHAN, PUNJAB AND DELHI -1971 AND 1991

State/U.T. and Year	Type of Residence	Agriculture Workers			HouseHold Industry Workers			Other Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
HARYANA										
1971	Total	38.5	36.2	58.0	2.9	2.8	4.0	58.6	61.0	38.0
	Rural	61.0	59.2	72.7	3.5	3.4	4.2	35.5	37.4	23.1
	Urban	5.2	4.8	10.8	2.0	1.9	3.3	92.8	93.3	85.9
1991	Total	37.6	21.9	72.4	16	18	12	60.7	76.3	26.3
	Rural	68.6	51.2	85.9	13	16	10	30.2	47.2	131
	Urban	4.8	4.2	9.3	19	19	2.3	93.3	93.9	88.5
HIMACHAL P.										
1971	Total	63.1	35.5	92.8	2.4	3.6	10	34.5	60.9	61
	Rural	71.9	45.3	94.6	2.4	4.2	10	25.6	50.7	4.3
	Urban	2.8	1.8	13.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	95.2	99.1	84.8
1991	TOTAL	60.0	29.4	88.3	12	17	0.8	38.7	68.9	110
	RURAL	70.1	38.9	92.2	13	2.0	0.7	28.7	59.1	7.0
	URBAN	4.2	2.8	10.9	10	0.9	1.3	94.9	96.3	87.9
PUNJAB										
1971	Total	41.5	42.6	15.8	3.2	3.1	6.4	55.3	54.3	77.8
	Rural	70.1	71.5	31.1	4.1	3.9	8.8	25.9	24.6	60.0
	Urban	6.5	6.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	4.2	91.3	91.2	93.7
1991	Total	34.0	34.0	33.5	15	13	3.1	64.6	64.7	63.4
	Rural	63.1	64.5	55.1	15	12	3.3	35.4	34.3	41.6
	Urban	7.5	7.8	4.6	15	13	2.9	91.1	90.9	92.5
RAJASTHAN										
1971	Total	58.9	43.1	87.1	3.5	3.8	2.9	37.6	53.1	10.0
	Rural	76.1	63.6	91.9	3.2	4.1	2.2	20.6	32.3	5.9
	Urban	6.4	4.5	23.6	4.2	3.4	11.5	39.4	92.1	64.9
1991	Total	65.2	34.2	90.0	18	2.0	16	33.1	63.9	8.4
	Rural	83.8	60.4	94.5	15	2.2	12	14.7	37.4	4.3
	Urban	8.5	4.6	30.0	2.4	1.7	6.5	89.0	93.8	63.6
DELHI										
1971	Total	0.8	0.7	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	97.4	97.6	95.8
	Rural	11.7	9.5	22.6	2.2	2.4	1.4	96.1	88.1	76.0
	Urban	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	98.0	98.0	98.1
1991	Total	11	0.9	2.8	12	1.2	1.5	97.8	98.0	95.7
	Rural	7.6	5.8	22.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	90.7	92.5	75.7
	Urban	0.3	0.3	0.7	11	1.1	1.5	98.5	98.5	97.8

Note:- 1- Derived from Migration Tables D-V 1971 and D-11 of Each State

2- Series Industrial Categories are:

4- Agricultural workers Includes the following:

(i) CULTIVATORS (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

5- Other Worker Includes

- (iii) LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, (iv) MINING AND QUARRYING
(v) a FISHING, HUNTING, PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS ALLIED ACTIVITIES
(v) b MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS OTHER THAN HOUSE HOLD INDUSTRY
(vi) CONSTRUCTION (vii) TRADE AND COMERCE
(viii) TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
(ix) OTHER SERVICES

Appendix. 5.3

Distribution of Internal Migrants Workers in Broad Industrial Categories HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, AND DELHI -1971 AND 1991

State/U.T. and Year	Type of Residence	Agriculture Workers			HouseHold Industry Workers			Other Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
HARYANA										
1971	Total	40.5	37.5	61.5	3.0	2.8	3.8	56.6	59.6	34.6
	Rural	60.2	57.8	73.4	3.6	3.5	4.1	36.2	38.7	22.5
	Urban	5.0	4.4	13.1	1.9	1.8	2.8	93.2	93.8	84.1
1991	Total	98.3	20.4	73.3	15	17	12	60.2	77.8	25.6
	Rural	68.0	47.8	86.1	13	16	10	30.7	50.6	13.0
	Urban	4.7	4.1	9.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	93.4	94.2	88.1
HIMACHAL P.										
1971	Total	64.2	35.6	93.2	2.4	3.7	1.0	33.4	60.7	57
	Rural	72.9	45.5	94.9	2.4	4.2	1.0	24.6	50.3	41
	Urban	2.8	1.8	13.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	95.2	96.2	94.0
1991	Total	60.8	28.8	88.7	12	17	0.8	38.1	69.5	10.9
	Rural	70.5	38.2	92.5	13	21	0.7	28.1	59.7	6.3
	Urban	4.1	2.8	11.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	94.9	96.4	87.6
PUNJAB										
1971	Total	38.8	39.8	165	3.4	3.2	8.4	58.0	57.0	77.2
	Rural	68.8	68.7	30.2	4.4	4.2	8.9	28.8	27.1	60.9
	Urban	5.4	5.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.8	92.4	92.3	94.1
1991	Total	31.5	31.1	34.1	15	12	3.1	67.0	67.7	62.8
	Rural	59.3	60.4	55.0	1.6	1.2	3.3	39.0	38.4	41.7
	Urban	7.2	7.5	4.8	1.4	1.2	2.8	91.4	91.2	92.4
RAJASTHAN										
1971	Total	59.3	42.2	87.4	3.5	3.9	2.8	37.2	53.9	9.8
	Rural	75.7	61.7	91.9	3.3	4.2	2.2	21.1	34.1	5.9
	Urban	6.9	4.8	24.7	4.2	3.4	11.6	88.8	91.8	63.7
1991	Total	65.6	33.9	90.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	32.6	64.1	8.4
	Rural	83.8	59.7	94.5	1.5	2.3	1.2	14.6	38.1	4.3
	Urban	8.8	4.6	30.4	2.4	1.7	6.4	88.8	93.7	3.2
DELHI										
1971	Total	1.0	0.8	3.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	97.3	97.5	94.8
	Rural	11.4	9.1	22.5	2.2	2.4	1.3	86.4	88.5	76.1
	Urban	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	98.0	98.0	97.7
1991	Total	1.2	1.0	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	97.7	97.9	95.3
	Rural	7.5	5.8	22.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	90.7	92.8	75.5
	Urban	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	98.4	98.5	97.7

- Notre:- 1- Derived from Migration Tables D-V 1971 and D-11 of Each State
 2- Series Industrial Categories are:
 4- Agricultural workers includes the following:
 (i) CULTIVATORS (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURER
 5- Other Worker includes
 (iii) LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, (iv) MINING AND QUARRYING
 (v) a FISHING, HUNTING, PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS ALLIED ACTIVITIES
 (v) b MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS OTHER THAN HOUSE HOLD INDUSTRY
 (vi) CONSTRUCTION (vii) TRADE AND COMERCE
 (viii) TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
 (ix) OTHER SERVICES

Appendix. 5.4

Distribution of Immigrants Workers in Broad Industrial Categories HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, RAJASTHAN, PUNJAB AND DELHI -1971 AND 1991

State/U.T. and Year	Type of Residence	Agriculture Workers			Household Industry Workers			Other Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
HARYANA										
1971	Total	30.5	31.3	9.5	2.6	2.5	6.1	66.9	66.3	84.4
	Rural	66.3	66.9	34.8	3.0	2.9	9.8	30.6	30.2	55.4
	Urban	5.8	5.9	3.1	2.3	2.2	5.2	91.9	91.9	91.7
1991	Total	22.6	16.0	51.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	75.8	82.4	47.3
	Rural	51.6	41.8	72.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	46.9	56.6	26.1
	Urban	2.9	2.6	4.9	1.6	1.6	2.2	95.5	95.8	93.0
HIMACHAL P.										
1971	Total	34.3	34.0	39.7	2.2	2.2	3.5	63.6	64.0	59.8
	Rural	43.1	42.7	48.0	2.3	2.0	4.5	5.4	55.3	47.6
	Urban	2.7	2.2	6.1	1.9	2.0	1.0	95.4	95.8	93.0
1991	Total	22.4	18.2	43.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	76.0	80.1	55.0
	Rural	31.3	25.4	60.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	66.9	72.8	37.1
	Urban	3.0	2.6	4.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	95.9	96.2	94.6
PUNJAB										
1971	Total	47.6	48.4	127	2.9	2.8	6.5	49.5	48.8	80.8
	Rural	76.6	77.0	38.8	3.3	3.3	8.3	20.1	19.7	52.9
	Urban	9.0	9.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	5.7	88.8	88.7	92.6
1991	Total	17.0	16.1	25.1	1.2	1.0	3.3	81.8	82.8	71.7
	Rural	41.6	40.1	50.1	1.5	1.2	3.2	56.9	58.6	46.6
	Urban	5.6	5.8	3.3	1.1	0.9	3.3	93.3	93.3	93.4
RAJASTHAN										
1971	Total	52.8	52.4	59.4	3.1	2.9	5.9	44.1	44.6	34.7
	Rural	85.1	84.0	90.0	2.5	2.4	3.3	12.4	12.8	6.6
	Urban	2.5	2.6	1.9	4.1	3.7	10.8	93.4	93.7	87.3
1991	Total	37.3	22.4	72.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	61.2	76.2	26.1
	Rural	69.1	52.0	89.7	1.5	1.7	1.2	29.4	46.3	9.1
	Urban	3.5	2.7	8.6	1.6	1.3	3.8	95.0	93.1	87.8
DELHI										
1971	Total	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.9	1.9	1.0	97.8	97.8	98.8
	Rural	25.0	25.0	25.8	2.8	2.1	12.9	72.2	72.9	61.3
	Urban	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.0	98.0	97.9	99.0
1991	Total	1.0	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	97.8	98.0	95.9
	Rural	7.9	6.2	22.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	90.6	92.3	75.7
	Urban	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	98.4	98.5	97.7

- Note:-
- 1- Derived from migration Tables D-V of 1971 and D-11 of 1991 for each State
 - 2- Series Industrial Categories are:
 - 4- Agricultural workers includes the following:
 - (i) CULTIVATORS
 - (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURER
 - 5- Other Worker includes
 - (iii) LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY,
 - (iv) MINING AND QUARRYING
 - (v) a FISHING, HUNTING, PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS ALLIED ACTIVITIES
 - (v) b MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS OTHER THAN HOUSE HOLD INDUSTRY
 - (vi) CONSTRUCTION
 - (vii) TRADE AND COMMERCE
 - (viii) TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
 - (ix) OTHER SERVICES

Appendix-3.1

Distribution of Internal Migrants by Reasons for Migration, by Sex and Residence REGION & EACH STATE /U.T. 1981

STATE /UT	TOTAL	MALE					STATE /UT	TOTAL	FEMALE				
		1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
REGION							REGION						
TOTAL	100.0	41.7	4.2	30.11	2.3	21.2	TOTAL	100.0	2.1	0.7	14.3	74.3	7.6
RURAL	100.0	31.9	3.3	30.5	3.7	30.6	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.4	7.9	83.2	7.0
URBAN	100.0	50.2	5.0	29.8	1.1	13.1	URBAN	100.0	4.2	1.7	34.7	50.1	9.3
HARYANA							HARYANA						
TOTAL	100.0	43.6	3.8	31.6	2.4	18.7	TOTAL	100.0	2.2	0.7	13.2	76.8	7.1
RURAL	100.0	34.7	3.5	31.8	3.8	26.3	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.4	7.4	83.43	7.2
URBAN	100.0	52.6	4.1	31.5	1.0	10.9	URBAN	100.0	4.8	1.8	34.9	52.0	6.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH							HIMACHAL PRADESH						
TOTAL	100.0	36.3	3.8	31.5	1.1	27.4	TOTAL	100.0	1.6	0.7	13.1	74.9	8.6
RURAL	100.0	31.1	2.9	33.7	1.3	31.1	RURAL	100.0	1.3	0.5	10.8	79.0	8.4
URBAN	100.0	55.0	7.1	23.8	0.2	13.8	URBAN	100.0	5.9	3.6	40.2	38.9	11.4
PUNJAB							PUNJAB						
TOTAL	100.0	34.7	2.6	31.5	2.6	26.8	TOTAL	100.0	1.9	0.9	13.8	74.7	8.8
RURAL	100.0	24.8	2.1	33.5	3.1	36.6	RURAL	100.0	1.3	0.7	9.1	80.9	7.9
URBAN	100.0	45.5	3.2	29.3	2.0	16.2	URBAN	100.0	3.4	1.7	27.6	55.9	11.3
RAJASTHAN							RAJASTHAN						
TOTAL	100.0	40.7	6.3	26.9	3.4	22.7	TOTAL	100.0	1.8	0.5	10.1	81.1	6.5
RURAL	100.0	34.4	4.0	27.5	4.5	29.4	RURAL	100.0	1.5	0.3	7.0	85.0	6.4
URBAN	100.0	50.2	9.7	25.9	1.6	12.6	URBAN	100.0	3.7	1.6	25.7	61.8	7.2
DELHI							DELHI						
TOTAL	100.0	51.5	3.1	32.4	0.4	12.6	TOTAL	100.0	5.0	1.7	48.2	34.0	11.1
RURAL	100.0	51.8	3.5	30.6	0.8	14.0	RURAL	100.0	4.4	0.8	19.4	68.0	7.4
URBAN	100.0	51.5	3.1	32.5	0.4	12.6	URBAN	100.0	5.1	1.8	51.0	30.7	11.5

Note:-

1. Derived from table D-3 of Migration Tables, Part V (a) of each state series, for 1981.

2. Categories under reasons for migration:

(i) employment (ii) Education (iii) Family Move (iv) Marriage (v) Others.

3. Total Internal Migrants taken as 100.0