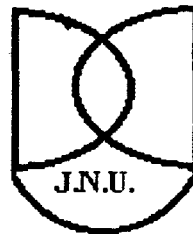


# **PATTERNS OF OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR AND IT'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC CORRELATES**

Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
award of the degree of

**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**

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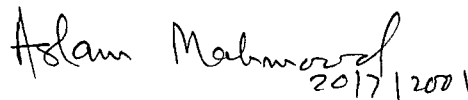
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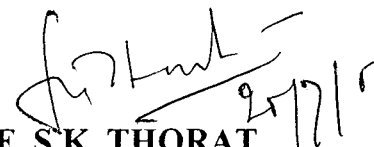
CERTIFICATE

I, Jeetendra Kumar, certify that the dissertation entitled “PATTERNS OF OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR AND IT’S SOCIO-ECONOMIC CORRELATES” submitted by me for the degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY is my bonafide work and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

  
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(Jeetendra Kumar)

*Dedicated to My  
Beloved Chachi*

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# CHAPTER I

## 1.1 Introduction

Bihar is counted among the most backward states in the country whose economy has grown at a snails pace during the recent past. Bihar's over dependence on agriculture and lacklustre performance in industry presents a bleak picture. The industrial growth rates of Bihar has decelerated in the recent decades and Bihar's share in national aggregate fall from 4.4% in 1980's to 3.4% in 1990's in terms of the number of factories. Bihar, being the ninth largest state (areawise) and second most popular state received just 1.2% of the total private sector investment in India.

Most of the people in India migrate due to push factors at the village level. Bihar inspite of having large fertile plains, forest covers, potential water resources, huge coal and mineral resources, is one of the poorest states of India. Thus, poverty in Bihar is not due to lack of resources rather due to poor governance under utilization and non-utilization of resources low opportunity for investment and unequal distribution of wealth. Bihar, having the highest population (49%) below poverty line, represents sea of poverty within which district of Bokaro representing an island of affluence appears as a paradox and presents a contrasting picture.

Regarding out-migration from the state, Subramanyam (1990), has stated that massive volume of migrants are migrating from rural and backward areas of Bihar to West Bengal where they are working as coolies, vendors,



hawkers domestic servants etc. since more than hundred years. Historical evidences also show that low wages in Bihar compels poor people to migrate even to Fiji, Mauritius, Maldives and Caribbean island as labourers, which is still prevailing now (Times of India, 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 1998).

This paper tries to explain the pattern of out-migration from Bihar and its socio-economic correlated. It tries to suggest development programmes at the district level of Bihar and also provide guidelines for formulating policy measures to overcome the problem of out-migration.

## **1.2 Characteristic of the Migration**

The factors influencing the decision to migrate are varied and complex. Since migration is a selective process, the relative influence of economic and non-economic factors may vary not only between nations and regions but also within defined geographical areas and population (Todaro, 1976)<sup>1</sup>.

Premi (1981)<sup>2</sup> noticed that, of the total migrants 41.4% were to the million cities in India during 1961-71. Further, the functional type of the city does not make any difference. Again the sex ratio of in-migrants to manufacturing, trade and transport cities is more favourable to male migrants than that in the service cities. All these point to greater difficulty in making any valid generalisation about the economic characteristics of the migrants. With the emergence of a stabilised, modern industrial sector in most urban areas of

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<sup>1</sup> Todaro, M.P. (1976), Rural and urban migration unemployment and job probabilities: Recent theoretical and empirical Research (ed.) Auslex-J Coale Economic factors in population growth. London, Macmillan Press, p. 368.

<sup>2</sup> Premi. M.K. (1981), Migration of cities: Its socio-economic correlates; Paper presented in CEGET October 1981 in urban problems in Tropical geography. pp. 223-8.

less developed countries, the financial assets of migrants from rural areas become important only to the extent that individuals with larger financial resources can survive longer while searching for the elusive urban job (Todaro, 1976)<sup>3</sup>

### **1.3 Theories of Migration**

Researchers have given important focus to both theoretical and empirical aspects of socio-economic characteristics, causes consequences and pattern of migration. The studies related to migration are mainly dealt with the selectivity of migration by age, sex marital status, education, occupation spatial patterns of flow and distance and migration models and behavioural aspects of the decision-making in migration.

Push and pull theory (U.N., 1973)<sup>4</sup> is one of the earliest generalisation of why do people migrate from one place to another. The pressure of rural surplus Labour and poverty due to the replacement of traditional 'labour intensive' mode of cultivation by new capital intensive scientific methods acts as the push factors in migration from rural settings to urban areas, whereas more employment opportunities, higher wages, better education entertainment etc. are the 'pull' factors in migration to the urban centres.

The first and foremost theory on migration is Revenstein's theory (U.N., 1973)<sup>5</sup> of migration. The three important aspects identified in this model are distance, stages and streams of migration. The rate of migration between two

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<sup>3</sup> Todaro, M.P. (1976), op. Cited. p. 320.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations. The (1973), The consequences and determinants of population trends Chapter VI, New York, United Nation Publication, p. 206.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 209.

points will be inversely related to the distance between two ends of migration, and majority of these migrations will be to the great centres of commerce and industry. Every strand of migration has its own current and stages, as migration occurs initially to the nearby places and then to the rapidly growing cities in the nearest and far off places. Generally migration streams will be from rural areas to urban areas and that there will be counter streams from urban areas to rural areas. The stimulants of migration according to him are the development of manufacture, commerce, climate, lack of employment opportunities and discrimination of social racial, political, ethnic and economic groups.

Raiman and Blanco (Srivastava, 1984)<sup>6</sup> observed that working people keep on migrating till the marginal wages get equalised over different regions. Raiman argued that inter-regional Labour migration is strongly related to per capita income differentials and with the availability of job opportunities. Blanco found that labourers will move from regions where unemployment is high, to regions where employment opportunities are more. Tifp and Stentart (Srivastava, 1994)<sup>7</sup> pointed about pull and push factors. In the gravitational pull theory, Tifp said that people will migrate even when they are not published out, if there is greater opportunities in the new places. Distance was an important obstacle, to settle and raise their families in big or intermediate cities. He said that migration is proportional to the product of population of place of origin and that of destination, and inversely proportional to the distance between the two places.

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<sup>6</sup> Cited in Srivastava, O.S. (1994), *Demographic and Population Studies*, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, p. 161.

<sup>7</sup> Srivastava, O.S.. (1994), op. cited. p. 162.

Stouffer (U.N., 1973)<sup>8</sup> regarded migration as a function of intervening opportunities. Positive gains will induce migration and the migrants will weigh pros and cons in terms of positive and negative factors, before they migrate. Stouffer finds out that distance and transportation costs may be obstacles for the lower income group persons. Everett Lee (U.N., 1973)<sup>9</sup> noticed that, whenever a migration takes place, the destination selection is based on certain considerations which may be the result of social economic, political and other factors the different combinations. According to him, the factors in the place of origin destination intervening obstacles and personal factors are associated with migration.

There are simultaneous presence of encouragement as well as discouragement factors in every area. Somermeiger modified Tiffs 'gravity model' by introducing some explanatory 'attractiveness factors' each of them with different values in the place of departure and travel. This model help in explaining both the net and gross migration between two places, and permits incorporation of all explanatory variables of the push and pull dichotomy.

Schultz (1971)<sup>10</sup> and Sjaasted (1962)<sup>11</sup> considered migration within a model of costs and returns on investment in human capital. The cost of investment must be compared with the returns. It means expected income at the place of destination would be greater than overall investments. 'Lewis' theory

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<sup>8</sup> United Nations, The 1973. op. Cited, chapter VI, p. 210.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., chapter VII, p. 237.

<sup>10</sup> Schultz, T.P., (1971), Rural urban migration in Columbia. Review of Economics and Statistics, vol. 53(1), p. 158.

<sup>11</sup> Sjaasted, L.A., (1962), Costs and returns of human migration. Journal of Political economy, vol. 70(2), p. 80.

(1955)<sup>12</sup> on interval migration is the by-product of his 'theory of development'. Rural unemployment and pressure on agricultural land are the main reasons for migration towards developed areas. In his model, migrants were not treated as an endogenously determined variable, but something, which should be promoted in the desired way.

In Todaro's (1976)<sup>13</sup> model named 'expectation' migration is treated as a problem for urban areas. According to him people migrate in order to get a break up from rural social structures, find opportunities in urban areas due to pressure on agricultural land, to break away from joint families and to live in the modern settings in the cities. He opened that any social and economic policy that affects rural and urban real incomes will directly and indirectly influences the migration process. The process of migration will affect the pattern of sectoral and geographic economic activity, income distribution and even population growth. He explained migration in terms of expected income in new places rather than the actual income earned.

Bogve, Blare and Demean (Srivastava 1999)<sup>14</sup> argued that migration to large cities in the developing countries are heterogeneous in their socio-economic backgrounds. To cope with the conditions of the city, migrants are selective in terms of age, sex, education, occupation, risk taking propensity etc. In the early phase of urbanisation, migrant selectivity will be higher and this selectivity in pattern and intensity will vary between different places and

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<sup>12</sup> Lewis Arthur. (1955). *Theory of Economic Growth*, Illinois R.D. Irwin Press, p. 10.

<sup>13</sup> Todaro. M.P., (1976), *op. cited*, p. 368.

<sup>14</sup> Cited from Srivastava, O.S., (1999). *Demography and Population Studies*, chapter 9, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing Company, p. 165.

different periods of time and that skilled and educated migrants are disproportionately single. The lower the rate of out-migration from rural and small towns to large cities, the greater will be the selectivity.

A different approach to rural-urban migration is provided by Mabogunje (1970)<sup>15</sup>, who tried to conceptualise the problem within the framework of 'general systems theory'. According to him, rural-urban migration is an independent, progressively complex and self-modifying system, in which the effects of changes in one part can be traced through the whole system. The system of rural-to-urban migration is influenced by an economic social political and technological environment (Kozinki and Mausell 1975)<sup>16</sup>.

Zelinsky (1971)<sup>17</sup> shows that there are definite patterned regularities in the growth of personal mobility through space and time and those regularities are associated with modernisation. Migrants move from low wage areas to high wage areas and from areas of surplus labour to those with Labour shortage. Kingsley Davis (1968)<sup>18</sup> is of the opinion that modern migrations are an ebb and flow that result from technological and economic inequalities. Poor economic opportunities may be cited as the reason for higher propensity to migrate to urban areas. Majority of the rural to urban migration is for employment and business opportunities rather than that of marriage and family movements.

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<sup>15</sup> Mabogunje, A.L. (1970), Systems approach to a theory of rural-urban migration; geographical Analysis vol. 2(1), p. 3.

<sup>16</sup> Kozinki, L.A. and Mausell Prothero R. 1975, op. cited, p. 5.

<sup>17</sup> Zelinsky, W. (1971), The hypothesis of Transition Mobility, Geographical Review, vol. 61(2), pp. 219-49.

<sup>18</sup> Davis, Kingsley, (1968), The population of India and Pakistan, New York, Russell, p. 108.

Charles Wood (1982)<sup>19</sup> made an attempt to integrate the individual and structural approaches to migration studies. According to him, migration is an individual choice that certain structural conditions that, make the choices possible. The main assumptions underlying behind the probabilistic model of migration are that, urban labour market is divided into two sectors such as a high waged formal sector and a low waged informal sector which is characterised by a high rate of turn over and thus freedom to entry. Migrants are attracted to urban centres by opportunities and associated wage structure in the formal sector. Participation in informal sector will not affect the search for opportunities in the formal sector is possible and does take place (Banerjee, 1983)<sup>20</sup>.

#### **1.4 Migration**

Migration as a common feature of population in all parts of the world is an essential component of modernisation. Apart from natural increase in population brought about by the change in births and deaths, migration is the main factor, which can change the demographic feature of a region. Migration as third component of population change is selective in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrants and that of the destination. Population mobility, as an important feature in developing as well as developed parts of the world, is an essential component of modernisation, which shapes people's lives and destiny of nations. Migration as a process of diffusion of

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<sup>19</sup> Wood, Charles S., (1982), *Equilibrium and historical structure: Perspectives in Migration*; *International Migration Review*. vol. 16(2), pp. 298-314.

<sup>20</sup> Banerjee, Biswajeet, (1983), *The role of informal sector in the migration process: A test of probabilistic migration models and labour segmentation in India*. *Oxford Economic paper*, vol. 35(3), p.400.

ideas, indicates the symptoms of social and economic change and it can be regarded as the human adjustment to economic environment and social problems.

Migration is defined as a change in residence from one administrative and/or geographical unit to another well-defined unit made during the same given interval (U.N., 1973)<sup>21</sup>. Migration is as old as time itself but the nature and pace of migration during current is mind-boggling. There is no single reason for migration nor are the reasons same for all people. Researches in migration seek answers to four basic questions as to: Who migrate? Why migrate? What are the patterns, flow and directions of migrations? and What are the consequences of migrations?

Migration takes place when an individual decides that it is preferable to move rather than to stay, and where the difficulties in moving seems to be more than offset by the expected rewards (Kozinki and Mausell, 1975)<sup>22</sup>. The reasons for the movement of an individual or family are the different combinations of social, economic, political and other factors.

Except in cases of forced migration due to political or ecological factors, all the evidences suggest that the migrants are not the poorest persons. There appears to be a level of poverty, below which migration is not possible. The move itself require some resources, not just the cost of passage, but to support

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<sup>21</sup> United Nations, The 1973: The consequences and determinants of population trends, chapter VI, New York, United Nations Publication, p. 160.

<sup>22</sup> Kozinki, L.A., and Mausell Prothero R., (1975), People on the move, London. Mathuer and Co. Ltd., p.4.



the migrant at the destination, until either friends or relatives or regular or part-time employment to meet those expenses (Ronald Skeldon<sup>23</sup> 1997 and Gale<sup>24</sup>).

The causes of international and internal migration in many developing countries can be attributed to unprecedented growth rate in population and vast inequalities in socio-economic opportunities between the place of origin and destination.

Migration decisions are derived from family security and long-term life chances rather than the maximisation of their present income and this is reflected in the characteristics of migrants.

### **1.5 Reason for Migration**

Information on reason for migration were not collected in the India census till 1971. From 1981 the census started collecting information on reasons for migration, from the persons. Who reported a different place of last residence other than the place of enumeration. In 1981, the reasons for migration were classified into five broad groups - employment, education, family movement, marriage and others. The scope of data was further increased in the 1991 census as additional categories of business and natural calamities such as flood, drought, and so on were made. Movement due to displacement and retirement, which was not covered by employment, business, education,

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<sup>23</sup> Skeldon, R., (1997), Rural-to-urban migration and its implication for poverty alleviation; Asia-Pacific population Journal, vol. 12(2), p. 5.

<sup>24</sup> Gale, F., (1981). op. cited, p. 284.

family movement, marriage, natural calamities was included in other's category.<sup>25</sup>

## **1.6 Migration Studies in India**

The focus of most of on migration in India was the level pattern of migration (Davis, 1951; Kadi and Shivamurthy, 1998; Malhotra, 1974; Narayan, 1993; Premi, 1984; Skeldon, 1986; Singh, 1990. 1998; Srivastava, 1979). Very few studies have focused on women's migration (Gulati, 1983; Jetley, 1987; Lingam, 1995; Premi, 1980; Singh 1978). The census of India has been the main source of information on migration. Until 1951, the census data on migration had limited scope, since it was based on place of birth and place of enumeration. From 1961, the scope of inquiry was expanded to include data on duration of residence and the place of birth - rural or urban. Form 1971 an additional question on place of last residence was introduced in addition to place of birth data. These two concepts provide information on migration level and emerging pattern of migration in India. The deficiencies in the concept are discussed in detail by a number of authors (Davis, Malhotra, 1974; Narain, 1987; Roy, 1991; Singh, 1990; Zachariah, 1977). Data from the 1991 census are used in Present analysis.<sup>26</sup>

## **1.7 Urbanization in India**

In ancient times, in India the city was designed to serve the economic, social, culture, and political interests of the society. In Pre industrial India, the

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<sup>25</sup> D.P. Singh. Female Migration in India, the Indian Journal of Social Work, Vol. 59. Issue 2, April 1998.

<sup>26</sup> D.P. Singh. Female Migration in India, the Journal of Social Work, Vol. 59. Issue 2. April 1998.

sky urbanising elements were administration, defence, trade, commerce, and religion. Independence brought changes in the country's economy, the abolition of Princely States, the emergence of linguistic constitution. These changes strengthened the urbanising tendencies in India.

After the industrial revolution and with the advances in technology, the process of urbanisation in India has been undergone a series of sequential changes, including concentration, metropolitanisation, Suburbanisation, the rise of new towns, and the revival of the central city. Indian urban Systems are characterised by large cities with population exceeding 100,000 (Kumari, 1989).<sup>27</sup> One startling revelation of 1991 census of India was the slowing down of the Indian Urbanisation during the 1980s. The annual growth of urban growth declined from 3.8% during 1971-81 to 3.1% during 1981-91 (Gopal Krishan, 1993).<sup>28</sup>

Urbanisation in India has been faster in the big cities compared with small towns and there has been over urbanisation in the largest cities (Aslam Mahmood, 1975).<sup>29</sup>

If the present pattern of urbanisation continues, the proportion of urban population living in large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants will be nearly double by the 2021 A.D. (Shafiqul, 1987).<sup>30</sup> This trend of over urbanisation

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<sup>27</sup> Kumari K.K. 1989: Some Issues of urbanisation in India; in urbanisation and geographical distribution of population, proceedings of the Project initiating meeting, Pusan Korea 29<sup>th</sup> Sep-3<sup>rd</sup> Oct 1989. edited by Bui Dang Ha Doan. Pusan Korea, Republic of, Pusan National University, Social Survey Research Centre, 1990, pp. 131-41.

<sup>28</sup> Gopal Krishan, 1993: The Slowing Down of Indian Urbanization Geography, vol. 78(1); p-80.

<sup>29</sup> Mahmood, Aslam, 1975: Pattern of Migration into Indian-A Motivatiat Analysis; The Manpower Journal, vol. II(2); p-65.

<sup>30</sup> Islam. S. M Shafiqul. 1987. op.cited. p-300.

has created a chronic housing problem. A large number of migrants living in slums that lack basic amenities such as electric light, water, sanitation, and adequate roads (Kumari, 1989<sup>31</sup> and Phadke V.S. and K.Sita, 1986<sup>32</sup>).

## 1.8 Scope of Study

Chapters I deals with introduction to the studies of migration in which general outline about Bihar is given followed by characteristics of the migration. Thereafter the one of migration are given in details to have clear conceptual background to studies. Nature of migration reasons for migration and migration studies in India are given in greatly details concluded by objectives of the studies.

Chapter II deals with areas data and methodology. This chapter gives an idea about areas of Bihar according to 1991 census, various sources of data and nature of data used for the study purpose are also given an a chronological order. Finally methodology of current studies is replaned is greater details

Chapter III deals with economy of Bihar. This chapter is arranged with introduction about Bihar economy in beginning followed by development of infrastructure in Bihar, agriculture scenario, energy and infrastructure scenario industrial scene, banking, health, education, works position and its migration.

Chapter IV deals with pattern of introggression from Bihar this chapter deals with reason of migration, classification of migrates, impact of migration

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<sup>31</sup> Kumari K.K. 1989, op.cited. p-131.

<sup>32</sup> Phadke V.S. and K. Sita, 1986: Spatial Pattern of Urban Impact in a Metropolitan Region: A Case Study of Bombay, in Mahadev P.D.(ed.), Urban Geography, Chapter. 4, New Delhi, Heritage Publication. p-147.

on the states growth of population, rural urban composition of immigration, impact of immigration on urbanization trend of out migration by flow chat and choropleth methods.

Chapter V deals with socio economic correlation showing with eight tables in urban areas and ten tables in rural areas.

### **1.9 Objectives of the Study**

This study has the following objectives:

- (a) To study the pattern of out-migration from Bihar to different states.
- (b) To correlate the out-migration from Bihar to different state and the socio-economic variables of the state.

## CHAPTER II

### AREA, DATA AND METHODOLOGY

In this study an attempt has been made to identify the patterns, of out migration from Bihar to other state of India. The analysis is based on the census data on the migration to these states and according to the special features of these states. The basic objective of the present study is to find out the underlying pattern of out migration from Bihar to other states and its relation to socio-economic characteristics of the migrants and the availability of certain facilities in these states.

In choosing one state of India, i.e. Bihar, I have been guided by both personal and academic consideration of Bihar, being my native state, provides ideal study area, since high out migration from Bihar poses serious problems and have grave implications for Bihar as well as other congested cities.

Furthermore, very few studies have been done on out migration from Bihar and thus I take up this challenge to put the scene of out migration from the right perspective and gone policy makers, the right options to check the side of out migration by implementing the right policy options.

#### **2.1 Area**

The state of Bihar is a land locked territory bounded on the north by Nepal and Darjeeling district of West Bengal, on the east by West Dinapur, Malda, Murshidabad, Burdwan Purlia, and Midnapur district of West Bengal; on the south by Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sudargarh districts of Madhya

Pradesh and Mirzapur, Varanasi, Gahazipur, Balaia and Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh. It extends between  $21^{\circ} 58' 10''$  and  $27^{\circ} 31' 15''$  N, latitudes and  $83^{\circ} 19' 50''$  and  $88^{\circ} 17' 40''$  east longitudes.

On the basis of physical features Bihar may be divided into three regions i.e. (i) Himalayan foothills (ii) Bihar plain and (iii) Bihar Plateau. Himalyan foothills is located in the northern part of Pashchim Champaran district. The Bihar plain area can further be divided into North Bihar Plain and South Bihar Plain. The North Bihar plain is a riverian plain which extends between tarai of Nepal in the north upto the northern bank of the Ganga in the South. This plain is generally very fertile and at the same time densely populated also. The third region, the Bihar plateau tract is more prominently known as Chotanagpur plateau. It consists of a series of plateaus of different elevations. The entire Chotanagpur plateau is very rich in mineral deposits and all important industries of the state are situated in this region including a number of coal mines. Forests in the state are also mainly confined to Chotanagpur plateau because of physiographic factors according to the Surveyor General of India the geographical area of Bihar state is 1.73.877.00 square kilometres.

As per the 1991 census there were 42 districts, 72 subdivisions, 591 C.D. Blocks and 271 towns in the state of Bihar.

## **2.2 Data**

This paragraph describes the data which form the basis of this study. Census reports are the chief sources of data. In the 1991 census, 18 tables have been prepared on migration. 15 tables are based on a 10% sample in states with

a population of 10 million and above, and on full count basis in the remaining states and union territories. This dissertation is based on only D-2 Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration, 1991 census. There were 18 migration tables in the 1991 census. They were, D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4, D-5, D-6, D-7, D-8, D-9, D-10, D-11s, D-13, D-15, D-16 Part A D-16 Part B, D-17. Second stage tables are based on 100% data of all states and union territories. They were D-11 (F). The D-2 tables gives data on migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration. This table is the basic table on migration which gives the data on migration by place of last residence showing *intra-district, inter district, intra-state* and *inter state* migration stream and also migration from abroad by sex and duration of residence at the place of enumeration at state level.

The D-4 table gives data on main workers, marginal workers, non workers, and those seeking/available for work and literacy. The migrants who reported 'employment' as reason for migration, now seeking/available for work by age, sex, levels of education and duration of residence.

### **2.3 List of Variables**

The list of variables used in this study for analysing the characteristics of the migrants as well as that of the total population is given below along with the abbreviation for each state.



## Characteristics of Out Migrants from Bihar

### Rural

1. Male out-migration from rural to rural as percentage to male rural population of the state of destination (M-RR)
2. Male out-migration from urban to rural as percentage to male rural population of the state of destination (M-UR)
3. Total male out-migration to rural as percentage male rural population of the state of destination (TOT-RURAL)
4. Female out-migration from rural to rural as percentage to female rural population of the state of destination (F-RR)
5. Female out-migration from urban to rural as percentage to female rural population of the state of destination (F-UR)
6. Total female out-migration to rural as percentage female rural population of the state of destination (TOT-RURAL)
7. Cultivator (CULTI)
8. Agricultural labourer (AGLAB)
9. Rural literacy (RLTT)
10. Crop Intensity (CI)
11. Total Irrigated Area (TIA)
12. Per Capita Income (PCI)
13. Worker in Primary Sector (WPS)

## Urban

14. Male out-migration from rural to urban as percentage to male urban population of the state of destination (M-RU)
15. Male out-migration from urban to urban as percentage to male urban population of the state of destination (M-UU)
16. Total male out-migration to urban as percentage to male urban population of the state of destination (TOT-URB)
17. Female out-migration from rural to urban as percentage to female urban population of the state of destination (F-RU)
18. Female out-migration from urban to urban as percentage to female urban population of the state of destination (F-UU)
19. Total female out-migration to urban as percentage to female urban population of the state of destination (TOT-URB)
20. Urban Literacy (U-LIT)
21. Urbanization (URBAN)
22. Main Worker in Secondary Sector (SFC)
23. Main Worker in Tertiary Sector (TER)

The main source of the data of the present study of secondary, data, taken from census of India 1991 and from CMIE (Centre for Monitoring India Economy, October, 2000) Report Profiles of district.

The decadal census is the major data source on out migration in India. The census data collected in India gives valuable information about the pattern of urbanisation and migration during the last few decades. The data on migration and the characteristics of migration were taken from the census of India, 1991 D-2 tables for migration. The study is based on migration data of census 1991, to find out the undulating patterns of migration into other states of India.

#### **2.4 Data (General Note on the Migration)**

Migration is an important aspect in the field of population studies. A community or a country can gain population either by birth or by in-migration and it can lose population by deaths among its residents or by out migration. In other words, migration is a major factor in changing the size and structure of the population. The migrants process affect the areas to which migrants have moved in and areas from which they moved out.

Till 1961, migration data were collected and presented with reference to the place of birth. If a person was born at a place other than the place of enumeration, he was treated as a migrant in census returns. In census upto 1951, a question on birth place was asked. The present related to the number of migrants by sex. In 1961 census, an effort was made to widen the scope of enquiry and collected information on: (i) Birth-Place statistics (ii) Birth place (rural and urban) (iii) Duration of residence, if born else where. But these statistics did not account of the more recent movement of a person. Thus a person who had migrated elsewhere for all practical purposes and happened to

be at the place of birth during the period of enumeration, was treated as a non-migrant at the census.

In 1971 census migration data were collected for the first time on the basis of place of last residence in addition to the question of birth place. The question were: 1. Birth place (a) place of birth (b) rural/urban (c) district (d) state/country; 2. last resident (i) (a) place of last residence (b) rural/urban, (c) district (d) state/country (ii) duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

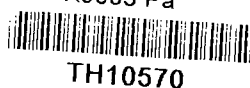
In 1981 census, the scope of enquiry on migration was further widened by collecting information on 'reasons for migration from place of last residence included in 1981 census were (a) Employment, (b) Education (c) Family Moved (d) Marriage and (e) others. In 1991 census, two more reasons namely 'business' and natural calamities like drought floods etc. were added.

The data on migration in 1991 census have been collected through the individual slip. The specimen of individual slip is given in Appendix I. The following questions relating to migration were put to respondents through the individual slip.

(18) Birth place (a) place of birth (b) rural/urban (c) district (d) state country

(19) Last residence (a) Place of last residence (b) rural/urban (c) district (d) state/country

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(20) Reasons for migration from place of last residence (a) employment (b) business (c) education (d) family moved (e) marriage (f) natural calamities like drought floods etc. and (g) others.

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

## **2.5 Methodology**

Table D-2 gives the place of enumeration and the place of birth with rural-urban break up for male and female this table can help in identifying inter state in migration as well as out migrants. It is important to note that where as immigration is possible to work out at district level, it is not possible to workout out-migration below the state level. A matrix has been prepared for state of enumeration cross classified by state of birth all those migrants whose place of birth is Bihar and are enumerated in there state of India are out migrants from Bihar using this method out migration from Bihar to different states have been identified both for male and female for four streams, R-R, U-R, R-U, U-U. The migration streams of R-R plus migration stream of U-R will give total migration to rural areas three types of out migration have been worked there are R-R, U-R and total to rural for males as well as for females. Similarly three urban out-migration have been worked as R-U, U-U and total to urban for both male and female. In order to standardise for the size effect of state of destination this figure have been divided by total population rural male and female in the case of rural toward out migration. The urban toward migration has been divided urban population of male and female of the respective state. Thus behave two sets data one for male and one for female

each of them is further divided by total rural male and female population. The urban out-migration has been divided by total urban male and female population of the respective state. Thus we have two sets of data one for male and one for female and each of them is further divided into three rates and these variable are listed below. In order to the rural out migration from Bihar these rates of different state have been correlated with following variable (1) cultivators (2) agricultural labourers, (3) rural literacy, urban literacy (4) per capita income (5) percentage of net source area divided by total crops area (6) percentage of total net area-irrigated divided by total crops area (7) Main workers in primary sectors, secondary sector, and tertiary sectors.

After working out these variable related to out-migration and socio-economic variables matrix of inter correlation has been prepared in fifth chapter.

## CHAPTER III

### ECONOMY OF BIHAR

#### 3.1 Introduction

Bihar is Predominantly an agricultural State. With about 87% of the population living in rural areas according to the 1991 Census, Agriculture is the single largest sector of the economy employing about 81% of the workforce, 43.6% as cultivators and 37.1% as agricultural labourers (Office of the Registrar General and census commissioner 1991a). Agriculture accounts for 40% of the State income (averaging over the period 1986-89 at current Prices). Bihar grows Kharif and Rabi Crops and the major agricultural products include Rice, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Sugar Cane, Tur, Potato, and Pulses. The main cash crops are sugar cane, Potato, Tobacco, oilseeds, onion, Jute and Mesta. Kharif and Rabi food grains constitute 64 and 36% of the total production of food grains in the state, respectively. They constitute 8.1% and 5.9% of the total productive of Kharif and Rabi food grains in India (centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, 1990).

Coal, bauxite, copper ore, Gold, Iron, Silver, Lime Stone, Mica, Manganese, Chromite, Sulphur, Pyrites, graphite, vanadium, apatite, asbestos and dolomite are the Principal minerals of the state. The state reserves 32.3% of the mineral resources of country (The highest) and contributes 35% to the All-India production.

The state's share of the national income from the mining sector was about 35% during 1960-61 and declined to about 25% during 1980-89. Although Bihar is rich in mineral resources, it is Industrially not well developed: The state has few Industries, Including manufacture of cement, Fertilizer, Caustic Soda, Alloy Steel and Steel rope. In the core sector, the state has Steel plants at Bokaro and Jamshedpur, a sponge iron project at Chaudil, a copper complex at Ghatsila, coalmining. Industries, heavy engineering and forging plants at Ranchi, a caustic soda plant at Garhwa Road, G fertilizer factory at Sindri an oil refinery at Barauni and an alloy Steel plant at Patratu and Adityapur.

### **3.2 Development of Infrastructure**

Infrastructure serves as the fundamental Prerequisite in the sphere of development of an economy. It can be grouped under two broad categories, namely economic and social. Economic infrastructure comprises roads, railways, and ports. Power irrigation and water supply, telecommunication, etc. Whereas the latter includes education. Public health and medical care and other facilities necessary for dignified human life. The development of infrastructure or the social overhead capital, as it is sometimes called, not only accelerates the pace of agricultural and industrial development, but also helps in reducing intraregional disparity in development. Most of the items of infrastructure have powerful 'forward and backward linkages', to use the Hirschman's terminology. The adequate investment in social overhead capital or infrastructure along with proper investment in directly productive activities is necessary for economic



development.<sup>1</sup> As a matter of fact for the proper development of the economy, SOC and DPA projects are interdependent. The theory of big push also emphasises the importance of infrastructure in initiating, sustaining and accelerating the growth process.<sup>2</sup> In an underdeveloped country, where agricultural sector extremely backward, the role of infrastructure in breaking the deadlock assumes much more importance. The role of infrastructure in the process of agricultural development is really very important.

### **3.3 Deficiency of Infrastructure**

Bihar, in spite of being a land of plenty in terms of vast natural resources like different type of minerals, ground water, extensive cultivated area and human resources, is the poorest State in India. The object poverty and low per capita income of the state is because of the fact that the performance of the State in both agricultural and industrial sectors have been very dismal over a period of time. Though there are a host of factors responsible for the backwardness of the state. The development of infrastructure, which is crucial for development, is one of the prime reason.

The development of infrastructural facilities in the state so far not been adequate to accelerate the pace of development in spite of some efforts made to develop these facilities.

The dismal picture of Bihar with regard to the development of infrastructure is clearly revealed by table.

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<sup>1</sup> Hirschman, Albert O. in Chapter V of his famous book. The strategy of Economic Development.

<sup>2</sup> The origin of theory of big push is an article by Paul N. Rosenstein - Rodan. "problems of Industrialisation of Eastern and South Eastern Europe.

**Table 3.1****Index of Development of Infrastructure Around**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Infrastructure Development Index</b>
1966-67	98
1972-73	106
1974-75	103
1976-77	104
1977-78	104
1978-79	101
1979-80	100
1980-81	97
1981-82	97
1982-83	97
1999-2000	91

*Source: Profile of District for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE, Oct 2000).*

This series cover the six indicators of infrastructure based on their different weights assigned. The broad groups of these six indicators are: Agriculture, Energy and Infrastructure, Industry, Banking, Health, Education.

### **3.4 Agriculture**

Agriculture, being the backbone of Indian economy, is particularly more important for the state of Bihar whose economy is heavily dependent on agriculture over more than 3/4 of working population is dependent on agriculture for their sources of livelihood. Since agriculture has great impact on

the resource constraints of the region from where huge migration takes place, it is pertinent to study the state of agriculture in Bihar.

The overcrowding and over dependence on agriculture is revealed by trends in following parameters.

The average size of holding (in ha in Bihar) has gone down from 1.00 ha in 1980 to 0.93 ha in 1990. The average size of holding in Bihar 0.93 ha (1990) is much less than all India average of 1.57 (1990) ha. The area under rice as % of gross cropped area (GCA) remained more or less stagnant with marginal increase from 49.26 in 1980 to 49.87 whereas the area under wheat showed slightly more increase from 15.97 in 1980 to 20.85 in 21.10 in 1990. This points toward the over dependence of Bihar agriculture on cereals with no tangible diversification towards cash crops.

The infrastructural facilities in terms of gross irrigated area as % of GCA increased very slowly from 32.57 in 1980 to 43.67 in 1985. To make up for the lost fertility of agricultural land due intensive nature of agriculture, its inputs in term of fertilizer consumption in Kg/ha has increased very rapidly from 17.72 in 1980 to 78.25 recently thereby resulting in huge increase in value of production in Rs./ha from 1211 in 1980 to 7864 in 1995. Therefore, inspite of rapid increase the population in Bihar, the value of agricultural production in Rs. per capita has increased from 194 in 1980 to 808 in 1995. Bihar, being the land of abundant mineral resources, has shown tremendous increase in value of mineral production in Rs. per capita from 212.97 in 1990 to 371.38 in 1995. Thus the scenario of agriculture in Bihar is not encouraging and needs urgent

reforms to improve the agricultural prospects of Bihar so as to avert the trends of out-migration from Bihar.

### **3.5 Energy and Infrastructure**

Energy and infrastructure are symbols and indicators of the state of development of any region. It gives the idea of resources prospects and constraints of region thereby going the idea of the trends and patterns of out-migration from Bihar. Thus it is very essential to have preliminary ideas of energy and infrastructure in order to know the trends of out-migration from Bihar.

### **3.6 Villages Electrified**

The village electrification in Bihar has proceeded rapidly and it increased in % of villages from 28.78 (as against all India 43.36) in 1980 to 70.85 (85.95 all India) recently.

### **3.7 Road Length**

The road construction in Bihar has increased at snails pace which does not point to good sigh in infrastructure development. It increased per 100 sq. km from 46.44 (all India 45.38) in 1980 to 50.81 (all India 75.01) recently. Thus the road length which was slightly above than national average in 1980 has fallen way behind recently.

### **3.8 Railway Route Length**

Though railway route length per 100 sq. km. in Bihar is more than national average yet the railway route length in Bihar has shown marginal

decrease from 3.06 in 1980 to 3.02 recently whereas national average has shown marginal increase from 1.85 in 1980 to 1.91 recently. Thus the development of railway infrastructure in Bihar has fallen rapidly in recent decades.

### **3.9 Post office**

The number of post office per lakh population in Bihar has declined from 15.28 (all India 20.75) in 1980 to 12.04 (all India 14.81) recently.

### **3.10 Telephone Connections**

The telephone connection per 100 persons in Bihar has increased rapidly from 0.30 (all India 0.09) in 1980 to 2.15 (all India 0.49) recently. Thus telephone connections has increased very rapidly in Bihar in comparison to national average.

Though the scenario in communications above national average yet it needs tremendous improvements.

### **3.11 Industry**

Industry play an important role in deciding the trend and nature of migration, thus it is very essential to study the recent trends in the industrial development of Bihar. The contribution of the industrial sector in the State Domestic Product (SDP) has been increasing over the years. In 1960-61 it was 9.64% which in 1984-85 rose to 13.20%. The SDP at current prices coming from the industrial sector was only Rs. 95.71 crore in 1960-61 which increased to Rs. 1403.22 crore in 1984-85.

Industrialisation in Bihar is well below the national average. This is reflected in the number of factories and number of industrial workers. The number of factories in Bihar increased from 31057 (against all India figure of 141378) in 1980 to 43015 (all India 214123) in 1995. The number of employment in Bihar is 372485 (all India 695079) in 1980 to 490993 (all India 8952488) in 1995.

Thus the slow progress in the growth of number of factories and number of employment presents a grim picture of industrialisation in Bihar. Therefore, the slow industrialisation fuels the trend of out-migration from Bihar.

### **3.12 Banking**

Bank is an important institution which the state of agriculture and industries and lead the economy to higher trajectory by heavy investment in agricultural and industrial sectors. Thus banking is an important function of economy to boost trade and commerce.

The spread of bank branches, the nature of deposits and credit determine the nature of banking and its contribution to overall development of agricultural and industrial sector of the economy.

The number of branches per lakh population increased rapidly from 2.61 (all India 4.80) in 1980 to 5.57 (all India 7.30) in 1990 thereafter it declined to 4.96 (all India 6.65) recently due to privatisation and globalisation of Indian economy.

The deposit per capita has increased tremendously from 189 (all India 466) in 1980 to 3027 (all India 6967) recently.

The credit per capita has increased rapidly from 95 (all India 671) in 1980 to 830 (all India 3816) recently.

The credit to agriculture per capita has increased rapidly from 37 (all India 118) in 1985 to 147 (all India 271) in 1995 and thereafter it declined marginally in Bihar from 147 in 1995 to 145 recently whereas national average continued to increase from 271 in 1995 to 408 recently.

The credit to industry in Rs. per capita increased from 60 (all India 277) in 1985 to 304 (all India 1876) recently.

Thus agriculture credit is in poor shape and thus infrastructure creation and agriculture inputs and consequently investment in agriculture is going down which points to grim picture of agriculture sector in Bihar.

### **3.13 Health: Population and Family Welfare Policies and Programmes**

Health and family services in Bihar, as in other states are provided through a network of sub-centres - Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Post Partum Centres, Voluntary organizations and other facilities according to the national family welfare policy and guidelines provided under the family welfare programmes of the country. The clinical approach of the programme was followed by the extension education approach which was introduced in 1963-64. Mass Vasectomy camps were organised during 1970-73. During the seventies a community-oriented service network was developed

in which family planning services were offered as part of the overall package of health services. This integrated and co-ordinated approach was implemented during the period 1974-77. The mother child care approach, which commenced in 1977-78, is still continuing. The Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) was introduced in 1978. With sole objective of reducing mortality and disabilities due to various diseases like Diphtheria, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Typhoid and Poliomyelitis by providing free vaccination services easily available to all eligible children and expectant mothers. In order to speed up the pace of immunisation the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) was introduced during 1985-86 and being implemented through the existing network of primary Health care system.

The area project in Bihar was carried out in 11 districts of Bihar during 1981-87 with the financial assistance of UNFPA. The objective of the project was to make available integrated services for health and family welfare to the people and reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity. The project also focused on increasing and satisfying the demand for contraceptive services, increasing the availability.

An Information Education and Communication (I.E.C) training programme was launched during 1987-88. The chief objectives of the programme was to restructure the working pattern of the health personnel with regular supportive training and supervision with a view to making the health infrastructure more responsive to peoples needs. Districts and PHC level training teams were formed in all districts and regular training programmes



were started. A series of need assessments and situational materials were developed. The scheme seeks to promote voluntary community participation in health and family welfare by persons in the village at the rate of one person for 20 households. Further, it enhances mobility of grassroots workers by providing team with bicycles, mopeds and motorcycles (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) 1990. This scheme in Bihar has continued under the IPP-7 programme since 1987. The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme was recently started in Bihar (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 1993). The chief objective of this programme is to ensure survival of children and safe motherhood through different measures adopted by the governments.

The health care facilities registered slight improvement in mid eighties before collapsing for the worst in 90s. This is corroborated by data released by CMIE, October 2000. The number of Primary Health Centres (PHC) increased rapidly from 1.85 (PHC) per lakh population 1985 to 2.37 (PHC) per lakh population in 1990 and thereafter it declined marginally to 2.35 (PHC) per lakh population in 1995. Similarly number of hospital and dispensary beds showed great improvement from 40.90 per lakh population in 1980 to 47.32 per lakh population in 1985 and thereafter it declined to 44.93 per lakh population.

This clearly showed that health facilities declined rapidly in recent years in Bihar due to mismanagement and less public investment.

### **3.14 Education**

Education acts as a very strong catalyst in the process of human movement, particularly in rural to urban migration. A number of Indian studies dealing with internal migration have shown that migrants are less educated than non-migrants with respect to the place of destination but are of higher educational attainment than non-migrants when compared to the place of origin (Connel et al., 1976; Kothari, 1980; Singh, 1985; Singh and Yadava, 1981; Tachariah, 1968 and others).

Taking into consideration the effect of education on migration it is very important to study the state of education in Bihar. The state of education in Bihar has shown a continuous and steady decline in recent decades. This is revealed by data recently released by CMIE. The number of primary schools per lakh population declined from 74.32 in 1980 to 62.73 in 1990 and further to 55.88 recently. Similarly the number of middle/higher schools per lakh population declined from 16.49 in 1980 to 15.72 in 1990 and further to 13.37 recently.

This shows that educational facilities in Bihar has shown a steady and rapid decline in recent decades.

### **3.15 Workforce**

The population of Bihar (86, 374, 465) is comprised of 25,679,038 main workers and 2,158,033 marginal workers according to the 1991 census. The percentages of main workers are 29.66 whereas the percentage population of

marginal workers is only 2.50. According to 1981 census the corresponding figures were 29.68 percent and 2.67 percent respectively. Table 3.2 gives the proportion of main workers and marginal workers by sex separately for rural and urban areas

**Table 3.2**  
**Proportion of main workers and marginal workers (by sex) in rural and urban areas of Bihar**

Bihar	Main Workers			Marginal workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	25619038 (29.66)	21516704 (47.59)	4105334 (9.97)	2158033 (2.50)	146,393 (0.32)	2011,640 (4.89)
Rural	22,825,03 2 (30.42)	18,943,33 3 (48.52)	3,881,699 (10.79)	2,105,859 (2.81)	136,187 (035)	1,969,672 (5.47)
Urban	2,794,006 (24.61)	2,570,371 (41.75)	223,635 (4.30)	52,174 (0.46)	10,206 (0.17)	41,968 (0.81)

*Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentages.*

*Source: Census of India, 1991, A Portrait of Bihar.*

From the table it transpires that there is considerable difference in work participation rate of males and females. While males account for 47.59 percent main workers in total population, the corresponding percentage for females is 9.97. In 1981 census the proportion was 49.19 percent for males as against 9.06 percent for females. Thus the work participation rate of males in 1991 census has been found slightly less where as there has been a nominal increase in the work participation rate of females. Main workers among females in the state

are still less than even 10 percent. As regards marginal workers, the proportion in 4.89 percent among females as against even less than 1 percent among males. In 1981 census the proportion of females marginal workers was 4.4 percent while male marginal work's was approximately 1 percent.

While going through the figures of work participation rates in rural and urban areas it transpires that the percentage of working population (both for males and females) is more in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The same position was observed during 1981 census. During the decade 1981-91, the percentage of female workers, both main and marginal has increased. This is true also for rural and urban areas. In contrast, the corresponding percentages for main and marginal male workers have declined. Quite naturally, the percentage of non-workers among males and females has also increased and decreased in the same proportion over the decade. In other words, the percentage of non-working male population has slightly increased whereas it has marginally declined in case of females.

### **3.16 Workers in Various Industrial Categories**

Data on the distribution of workers in the nine industrial categories for the state as a whole separately by sex given in Table 3.3

**Table 3.3**  
**Distribution of main workers by industrial categories**

	Industrial Category	Main Workers					
		Persons		Males		Females	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Cultivators	11,164,519	43.58	9,867,434	45.87	1,297,085	31.60
ii)	Agricultural labourers	9,512,892	37.132	7,078,713	32.90	2,434,176	59.29
iii)	Livestock, forestry, etc	99,444	0.39	91,604	0.43	7,840	0.19
iv)	Mining and Quarrying	322,741	1.26	300,485	1.40	22,256	0.54
v) a)	Household Industry	447,008	1.75	360,300	1.67	86,708	2.11
v) b)	Other than Household Industry	578,537	2.26	540,347	2.51	38,190	0.93
vi)	Construction	162,230	0.63	153,726	0.71	8,504	0.21
vii)	Trade and commerce	1,024,837	4.00	988,900	4.60	35,937	0.88
viii)	Transport, storage and communication	328,925	1.28	324,797	1.51	4,128	0.10
ix)	Other services	1,977,905	7.72	1,807,395	8.40	170,510	4.15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,619,038</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,513,704</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,105,334</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: 1991, Census of India, A Portrait of Bihar.*

One can see that a large majority of the main workers in Bihar are engaged in agricultural activities (nearly 81 percent of all main workers). Such workers cover, cultivators (43.58%) and agricultural labourers (37.13%). Among other categories, other services (category ix) is the next prominent category, absorbing 7.72 percent of the State's main workers followed by trade and commerce (category vii) with 4.00 percent and manufacturing other than

household industry (vb) with 2.26 percent. Other industrial categories account for less than 2 percent each of the state's main workers, the least being in case of Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, etc. (category III) with 0.39 percent. There are some differences in the participation rates under the nine industrial categories between males and females, while the pattern of participation rates of males is to the extent that the proportion of workers engaged as agricultural labourers (59.29 %) is almost double than proportion working as cultivators 931.60%.

The percentage distribution of main workers in nine industrial categories for different districts of the state can be glanced from Table 3.4.

As we have already discussed in earlier paragraphs that Bihar being an agricultural dominating states its most of the working population is engaged in agricultural related work and workers engaged in industrial category-I (cultivator) and category-II (Agricultural labourer) have the major share among main workers, their combined share being 80.71 percent in the state.

The same situation emerges when we go through the figures of the different districts of this state. In all the districts the combined contribution of industrial categories I & II i.e., cultivator and Agricultural labourer is maximum among main working population. Other workers (category-IX) occupy the third position although its contribution is very less as compared to cultivators and agricultural labourers. Contribution of other industrial

categories are bare minimum notwithstanding the fact that in some districts like Dhanbad and Purbi Singhbhum the percentage of workers engaged in non-household industries is very high as compared to relevant data of other districts. The share of the workers engaged in non-household industries category IV (Mining and Quarrying) account for 24.89 percentage among main workers. This may be due to the fact hat the district has the highs number of mining and quarrying industries. So far the contribution of industrial category IX (other workers) is concerned, it would be apparent from the table that in Patna and Ranchi districts such category of workers are in maximum respectively, one of the primary reasons for high percentage in this category may be perhaps that Patna town, which is the capital of the states and Rachi one being the summer capital, have large number of central and state Govt. office located in these towns. Moreover, higher educational institutions also find place in these districts where considerable numbers of such category of workers are engaged.

### **3.17 Rural-Urban Distribution of Main Workers**

The pattern of rural-urban distribution of workers have already been considered in earlier table. We shall discuss in succeeding paragraphs about the rural-urban proportions of workers by nine industrial categories. The table below gives the relevant details in respect of Bihar state as a whole:

**Table 3.4****Percentage distribution of main workers into nine industrial categories by  
Rural and Urban areas**

<b>Industrial Category</b>		<b>Proportion of workers (in percent)</b>	
		<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
<b>I</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
i)	Cultivators	47.77	9.30
ii)	Agricultural Labourers	40.23	11.83
iii)	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities	0.31	0.99
iv)	Mining and Quarrying	0.70	5.86
v)	a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in Household industry	1.57	3.21
	b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in Non-Household industry	1.17	11.16
vi)	Construction	0.41	2.49
vii)	Trade and commerce	2.13	19.27
viii)	Transport, storage and communications	0.72	5.87
ix)	Other services	4.99	30.02

*Source: 1991, Census of India, A Portrait of Bihar.*

In may be observed that workers in category-I (cultivators 0 and category-II (Agricultural labourers) have much higher proportion in rural areas than in urban areas. In the rural areas, one observes that nearly 88 percent of the main workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. In the urban sector, on the other hand, the corresponding figure is roughly 21 percent only, in all other categories the percentage of workers is higher in urban areas. Workers in category-ix (other works) has significantly much higher proportion in urban areas (30.02%) than in rural areas (4.99%).



## CHAPTER IV

### PATTERNS OF OUT-MIGRATION FROM BIHAR

#### 4.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this chapter is to offer an overview of pattern of out-migration from Bihar with special reference to Bihar. Since this work mainly relates to male, female out-migration from Bihar, I will try to offer analysis of volume of migration within and between states migration streams and rate of migration. Covering all four rural-urban and urban-urban. This will give an overview of pattern of out migration from Bihar.

#### 4.2 The Reasons of Migration

The decision to migrate, as seen from the point of view of the prospective migrants is a complex one. This complexity is shown in Figure 4.1.

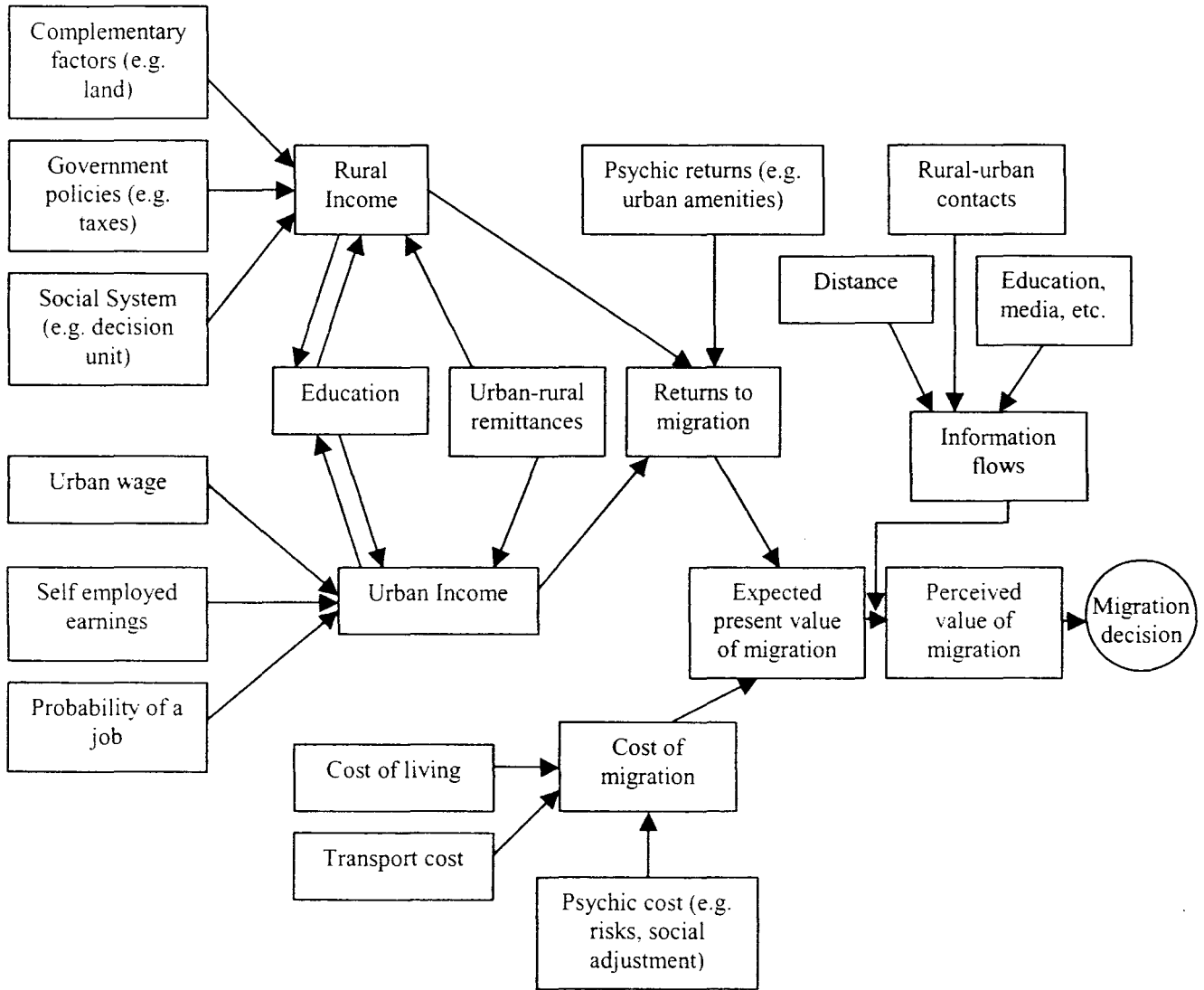
Out migration from Bihar can be explained fairly straightforwardly the view that holds migration to be beneficial has, however, not been unchallenged. Harris and Todaro derive necessary and sufficient conditions for a decline in the welfare of the rural sector as a result of migration<sup>1</sup>. Migration from rural to urban will take place until the equilibrium between urban rural earning is re-established.

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<sup>1</sup>Harris & Todaro (1970), PP 135-37.

Figure 4.1

The Migration Map



Source: Adapted from Byerlee (1974), p.553.

Weighting the urban wage with the proportion of the urban labour force that is actually employed arrives at the expected urban wage. Provided that those who cultivate that land do not only receive a remuneration for their labour but in addition capture the land rent component, the rural wage rate has to be interpreted in a wide sense as being synonymous with rural incomes.

In 1981 census five broad reasons, Viz. Employment, Education, Family moved, 'marriage' and 'other' far migration were gathered. However, in 1991 two more additional reasons viz. Business and Natural calamities like drought, flood, etc. have also been collected.

Thus 1991 census in all seven broad reasons, under which the migrants based on place of last residence were categorized, are employment, business, education, family moved, marriage, natural calamities like drought, flood, etc. and 'other' Table 4.1 gives the percentage of migrants in urban areas while Table 4.2 gives the percentage of migrants in rural areas by above reasons for three categories of migrants Viz. Inter-State, Inter State and from other countries.

**Table 4.1**  
**Reasons for Migration to Urban Areas of Bihar**

Place of Last Residence	Total Migrants		Reasons for Migration (in percent)													
			Employment		Business		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Natural Calamities like draught, flood, etc.		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Total Migrants</b>																
<b>Total</b>	1325193	2294046	43.12	2.36	7.71	0.58	9.51	2.08	21.78	14.50	4.35	75.85	0.53	0.18	13.00	4.72
<b>Elsewhere in India other than place of enumeration</b>																
<b>Total</b>	1307917	2270907	43.14	2.34	7.71	0.57	9.59	2.09	21.81	14.50	4.36	75.67	0.54	0.18	12.85	4.65
<b>Rural</b>	987018	1741916	44.62	2.21	7.84	0.53	10.08	1.96	20.50	13.45	4.42	77.49	0.63	0.19	11.91	4.17
<b>Urban</b>	314722	520711	38.83	2.78	7.40	0.71	8.13	2.54	26.07	18.04	4.22	69.81	0.28	0.16	15.07	5.96
<b>Within the state of enumeration</b>																
<b>Total</b>	1099738	2016534	40.75	2.07	7.57	0.54	10.47	2.08	22.21	13.71	4.77	76.75	0.60	0.17	13.63	4.68
<b>Rural</b>	853720	1599687	42.45	1.98	7.77	0.50	10.87	1.95	20.99	12.78	4.77	78.45	0.69	0.18	12.46	4.16
<b>Urban</b>	240941	409687	35.19	2.41	6.91	0.70	9.16	2.61	26.77	17.40	4.80	70.40	0.31	0.15	16.86	6.33
<b>States in India beyond the state of enumeration</b>																
<b>Total</b>	208179	254373	55.73	4.55	8.49	0.79	4.94	2.18	19.67	20.74	2.22	67.05	0.23	0.25	8.72	4.44
<b>Rural</b>	133298	142229	58.53	4.84	8.23	0.80	5.04	2.11	17.38	21.03	2.17	66.65	0.25	0.29	0.40	4.28
<b>Urban</b>	73781	111024	50.71	4.16	8.99	0.76	4.79	2.28	23.80	20.41	2.30	67.63	0.18	0.21	9.23	4.56
<b>Other Countries</b>	11793	16909	46.38	2.96	8.48	1.30	1.19	0.47	20.02	16.15	2.63	68.30	-	-	21.30	10.82

Source: Census of India, 1991, A Portrait of Bihar, p.221.

Table 4.2

Reasons for Migration to Rural Areas of Bihar

Place of Last Residence	Total Migrants		Reasons for Migration (in Percent)													
			Employment		Business		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Natural Calamities like draught, flood, etc.		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Total Migrants</b>																
<b>Total</b>	1050026	16860560	19.86	0.3	3.53	0.19	5.56	0.19	20.63	1.37	18.07	95.59	2.72	0.12	29.63	2.24
<b>Elsewhere in India other than place of enumeration</b>																
<b>Total</b>	1035419	16720452	19.91	0.29	3.53	0.19	5.59	0.19	20.61	1.36	18.2	95.63	2.75	0.12	29.41	2.22
<b>Rural</b>	954942	16279261	19.15	0.28	0.43	0.18	5.54	0.18	20.47	1.28	19.14	95.81	2.91	0.12	19.36	2.15
<b>Urban</b>	69270	385257	32.66	0.78	5.15	0.36	7	0.59	24.59	4.61	6.77	90.53	0.75	0.1	23.08	3.03
<b>Within the state of enumeration</b>																
<b>Total</b>	956592	16230265	18.41	0.27	3.38	0.18	5.67	0.18	20.54	1.3	19.1	95.74	2.72	0.12	30.18	2.21
<b>Rural</b>	893055	15840874	17.76	0.26	3.3	0.18	5.6	0.17	20.42	1.23	19.89	95.89	2.85	0.12	30.18	2.15
<b>Urban</b>	53440	336287	31.64	0.73	5.09	0.33	7.82	0.57	25.23	4.25	7.69	91.06	0.73	0.09	21.8	2.79
<b>States in India beyond the state of enumeration</b>																
<b>Total</b>	78827	490187	38.18	0.92	5.28	0.44	4.58	0.39	21.42	3.32	7.31	92.16	3.18	0.32	20.03	2.45
<b>Rural</b>	61887	438387	39.2	0.9	5.3	0.42	4.64	0.35	21.26	2.89	8.29	92.88	3.76	0.32	17.55	2.24
<b>Urban</b>	15830	48970	36.07	1.06	5.37	0.57	4.23	0.74	22.43	7.13	3.66	86.85	0.82	0.2	27.42	3.45
<b>Other Countries</b>	19280	142148	20.3	1.48	3.94	0.61	3.84	0.44	21.79	3.08	7.52	89.2	-	-	42.61	5.19

Source: Census of India, 1991, A Portrait of Bihar, p.222.

In urban areas 'marriage' is the main reason for migration accounting for 75.58% among females, while employment is the main reason for migration comprising 43.12% among males. Considering the intra state female migrants in urban areas 76.75% have moved from their place of last residence due to marriage while 13.71% female migrants have recorded 'family moved' as the reason for movement. In case of Intra state male migrants, 40.75% have moved from their place of last residence due to employment while 22.21% male migrants have registered 'family moves' as the main reason for migration. Similarly, in case of inter-state female migrants 67.05% have moved due to marriage and 20.74% have migrated due to 'family moved'. Among inter-state male migrants, 55.73% have moved from the place of last residence due to

employment and next highest ration of 19.67 comes due to movement of family. As regards migrants from other countries 68.30% of migrants among female have moved from their place of last residence due to marriage and 16.15% due to movement of family. Among male migrants, 43.38% have moved due to employment and 21.30% due to other reasons.

Table 4.2 indicates the reasons for migration in rural areas. It would appear from the table that more than 95% females among total female migrants have moved from their place of last residence due to marriage. The next highest 2.24% is due to other reason while only 1.37% have moved due to movement of family. The same position have been observed in case of intra state & inter state female migrants and female migrants from other countries. Only in case of inter- state female migrants, second highest ratio of 3.32% migrants comes under reasons of family movement while 2.45% due to other reasons.

Among rural male migrants, main reason for migration according 29.63% is due to reason specified under other and next highest ration of 20.63% due to movement of family while only 19.86% have changed their place of last residence due to employment from table it appears that same order of reasons or migration have been registered in case of intra state migrants and migrants from other countries. Only in case of inter state migrants the main reason of migration is employment (38.18%) and second highest ration of 21.44% migrants due to movement of family while 20.03% of migrants have changed their place of last residence due to other reasons.

Looking at the position both for urban and rural areas, it would be seen that main reasons for migration among males in urban areas is employment, movement of family and 'others' is the main reason for migration followed by 'family moved' and employment'. Among female migrants in both urban and rural areas, marriage is the main reason for migration and next important reason for migration is movement of family in rural areas while in urban areas due to 'other reasons' females have changed their place of last residence.

### **4.3 Classification of Migrants**

Migration is an important factor population study of place it reflects the movement of individuals or family from one village/ town to another with the object of residing in that new village/town. Migration reason a change in the size and structure of the population of the effected villages/towns in conjunction with the other two prominent factors of fertility and mortality. In the census, migrants are classified on the basis of place of birth or place of last residence.

A person is considered a 'migrant' by place of birth of the place which he is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his birth. Similarly, a person is considered a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence.

#### 4.4 Migration by Place of Birth

The distribution of total migrants based on location of the place of birth for Bihar state separately for persons, males and females is given Table 4.3. The 1981 figures are also gives in the table for comparison sake.

**Table 4.3**

**Migrants by Place of Birth (Proportion in %) Bihar**

Place of Birth	Percentage to total migrants					
	1981			1991		
1	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Born within the state of Enumeration	93.25	85.27	94.72	94.18	86.40	95.14
Born elsewhere in districts of enumeration	67.25	42.63	71.78	67.77	40.67	71.12
Born in other district of a state	26.00	42.64	22.94	26.41	45.73	24.02
Born in other states of India	5.62	12.86	4.29	4.93	12.24	4.02
Born in other countries	1.13	1.87	0.99	0.87	1.32	0.82

*Source: Census of India, 1991, A Portrait of Population, Bihar, Directorate of Census Operation, Bihar, Page No: 210.*

Migrants by place of birth are 213.12 lakh in Bihar comprising 23.44 lakh males and 189.68 lakh females. These migrants constitute 24.67% of the total population in the state. The proportion of male and female migrants is 5.18 and 46.09% respectively.

Of the total migrants 94.18% migrants are from within the state comprising 67.77% who were born else where in the district of enumeration and 26.41 percent who were born in other district of the state. Those born outside the state comprise 4.93% and those born in other countries out side

India comprise 0.87% female migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration have significantly higher while those female migrants born in other districts have lower proportion 924.02%) compared to male migrants of this group (45.73%). This probably indicates that migration of females from their birth place is generally attributed to the prevailing custom of the girls moving away on marriage from their place of birth and in majority of cases this movement is from within the same district i.e., the district of enumeration. Migrants born in other states of India as also those born outside India have lower proportions among females vis-à-vis males because of other reasons for their migratory movement.

A comparative study with 1981 data gives migratory trends of movement during the decade while viewing the data it is observed that the proportion of migrants born within the state of enumeration has slightly increased in 1991 on the other hand, the proportion of the migrants born in other states of India and those born in other countries has decreased in 1991. It is further seen that proportion of intra district migrants has increased in 1991 while inter districts migration has shown slight decline in 1991 census. Slight rise in inter-district migration may also possibly be due to splitting up of old districts and creation of new districts out of them at the time of 1991 census.

Among the total in-migrants of 21,311,740 there are 10.50 lakh persons who have migrated here from other states of the country (inter state migration) i.e., those who were born in other states but enumerated in this state in 1991. The corresponding figures of these migrants in 1981 was to the tune of 11.085



lakh. Thus, the contribution of inter-state migrants in Bihar has decreased in 1991 as compared to that in 1981.

Of the total inter state migrants in Bihar in 1991 the neighbouring state of West Bengal accounts for 39.88% as against 40.59% in 1981, Uttar Pradesh accounts for 30.69 percent as against 33.83% in 1981, Orissa accounts for 7.15% as against 7.715 in 1981 and Madhya Pradesh accounts for 5.34% in 1981. The movement of population from West Bengal, U.P, and Orissa has gone down while that from M.P has slightly gone up in 1991, vis-à-vis the position as existed in 1981.

#### **4.5 Impact of Migration on the States Growth Rate of Population**

As already observed above there has been a net decrease of 0.58 lakh inter-state migrants in Bihar from 1981 to 1991. The number having declined from 11.08 lakh in 1981 to 10.50 lakhs in 1991. During the same period migrants to Bihar from other countries has also shown a decrease of 0.37 lakh from 2.35 lakh in 1981 to 1.86 lakh in 1991. Thus, over all position indicate a down fall of 0.95 lakh immigrants to Bihar both from inter state and international migratory movement as registered during the 1981 and 1991 census.

The growth of population of any area (be it Bihar or any other state of the country) is influenced due to the effect of migration. However, for want to readymade data on out-migration from Bihar to other states of India and to

other countries it may not be possible to correctly assess the net impact of migration on growth rate of population.

#### 4.6 Migrants by Place of Last Residence

As stated earlier, in census we have also gathered information on migrants based on place of last residence, besides migrants by place of birth. The distribution of migrants by place of last residence in Bihar is given in table 4.4.

**Table 4.4**  
**Percentage of Migrants by Place of Last Residence, Bihar**

Place of last residence	Percentage to total migrants					
	1981			1991		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	93.45	85.43	94.92	94.30	86.57	95.26
(I) Else where in the district of enumeration	68.00	44.10	72.38	68.08	41.51	71.37
(II) In other districts of the state	24.45	41.33	22.54	26.22	45.06	23.89
B. In other states of India	5.52	13.02	4.15	4.79	12.08	3.89
In other countries	1.03	1.55	0.93	0.88	1.31	0.83

*Source: Census of India, 1991, A Portrait of Bihar.*

The migrants would include those who have moved from their place of last residence to the place of enumeration within the district itself and between districts of the states and would also include those who have moved from a place of last residence in other states and Union territories into Bihar. The Total migrants would also include those who have moved into Bihar from other countries.

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence there are 215.30 lakh migrants in Bihar in 1991 and they constitute 24.93 percent of the total population of the states of this, about 89 percent are females. Thus, we observe that females (who constitute 191.55 lakhs) outnumber male migrants (23.75 lakh). While male migrants constitute only 5.25 percent of the male population, the female migrants constitute a higher percentage of 46.52 percent among the female population.

Table 4.4 gives the distribution of migrants by place of last residence during 1981 and 1991. From the table it will appear that among total migrants by place of last residence, 94.30 percent are from within the state. Among rest 4.79 percent migrants are those who had their last residence in other states of India and 0.88 percent migrants had their last residence in other countries. Among male migrants 86.57 percent are from within the state, of which 41.51 percent form elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 45.06 percent from other districts of the State. Among rest male migrants 12.08 percent are from the other states of India and 1.31 percent are from other countries. In case of female migrants 95.26 percents are from within the state in which 71.37 percent from within the district and 23.89 percent from other districts of the state. Among rest female migrants 3.89 percent are from other states of India and 0.83 percent from other countries. It is obvious generally attributed to the custom of movement of females soon after marriage to their husband's house. Movement of female migrants within the district is very high while movement from one district to another district of the states is higher among males than

among the females. Similarly movement of male migrants from other states of India and from other countries to Bihar is higher than among females.

Table 4.4 also gives a comparative picture of migrants by last residence in 1981 and 1991. From table it would appear that there has been a slight proportional gain in the case of migrants from within the state while there is a marginal decline in the case of migrants from other states and from other countries. Of the state's total population in 1991, 10.32 lakh persons (comprising 1.19 percent) had places of their last residence in other states of India of the migrants from other states i.e., the inter states migrants to Bihar get a contribution of about 84 percent from the four neighboring states – West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The share of individual states in this respect is 40.62 percent from West Bengal, 30.68 percent from Uttar Pradesh, 7.24 percent from Orissa and 5.46 percent from Madhya Pradesh. Among the total inter-state male migrants West Bengal provides the maximum contribution of 35.43 percent followed by Uttar Pradesh with 29.31 percent, Orissa with 7.78 percent and Madhya Pradesh with 5.59 percent. Similarly among the total inter-state female migrants contribution of movement from West Bengal is the highest with 42.45 percent followed by Uttar Pradesh (31.00 percent), Orissa (7.08%) and Madhya Pradesh (5.45%).

#### **4.7 Rural-Urban Composition of Migration**

Movement of the people could be from one village to another, one town to another and from village to town or vice-versa. The flow of migration would

consists of four streams, such as rural to rural, urban to urban, rural to urban and urban to rural. Table 4.5 gives data in relation to internal migrants alone (i.e., within the country) and excludes figures on migrant by place of birth on the basis of these four streams for total internal migrants and males and females internal migrants separately.

**Table 4.5**

**Rural-Urban Composition of Internal Migrants by Place of Birth**

(Persons in lakh)

Place of Birth	Place of enumeration					
	1981			1991		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>						
A. Total Internal Migrants	183.98 (100.00)	156.69 (85.17)	27.29 (14.83)	200.71 (100.00)	170.03 (84.71)	30.68 (15.29)
1. Within the State						
<b>Rural</b>						
	171.90 (93.43)	151.79 (82.50)	20.11 (10.93)	190.10 (94.71)	165.71 (82.56)	24.39 (12.15)
<b>Urban</b>						
	11.02 (5.99)	4.85 (2.64)	6.17 (3.35)	9.91 (4.94)	3.75 (1.87)	6.16 (3.07)
<b>Total</b>						
2. In other states of India	11.08 (100.00)	5.69 (51.35)	5.39 (48.65)	10.50 (100.00)	5.75 (54.76)	4.75 (45.24)
<b>Rural</b>						
	7.91 (71.39)	4.89 (44.13)	3.02 (27.26)	8.01 (76.29)	5.13 (48.86)	2.88 (27.43)
<b>Urban</b>						
	3.15 (28.43)	0.79 (7.13)	2.36 (21.30)	2.43 (23.14)	0.60 (5.71)	1.83 (17.43)

### Rural-Urban Composition of Internal Migrants by Place of Birth (cont...)

(Persons in lakh)

Total						
B. Total Male Internal Migrants	26.14 (100.00)	14.12 (54.02)	12.02 (45.98)	20.25 (100.00)	9.38 (46.32)	10.87 (53.68)
1. Within the state						
Rural						
	21.81 (83.44)	13.24 (50.65)	8.57 (32.79)	17.42 (86.02)	8.82 (43.55)	8.60 (42.47)
Urban						
	3.32 (12.07)	0.88 (3.37)	2.44 (9.33)	2.69 (13.28)	0.48 (2.37)	2.21 (10.91)
2. In other states of India	3.94 (100.00)	1.22 (30.96)	2.72 (69.04)	2.87 (100.00)	0.75 (26.13)	2.12 (73.87)
Rural						
	2.63 (66.76)	0.97 (24.62)	1.66 (42.14)	2.02 (70.38)	0.63 (21.95)	1.39 (48.43)
Urban						
	1.30 (33.00)	0.25 (6.35)	1.05 (26.65)	0.83 (28.92)	0.12 (4.18)	0.71 (24.74)

### Rural-Urban Composition of Internal Migrants by Place of Birth (cont...)

(Persons in lakh)

Total						
c. Total Female Internal Migrats						
1. Within the state	157.84 (100.00)	142.57 (90.33)	15.27 (9.67)	180.46 (100.00)	160.65 (89.02)	19.81 (10.98)
Rural						
	150.09 (95.09)	138.55 (87.78)	11.54 (7.31)	172.68 (95.69)	156.89 (89.02)	15.79 (8.75)
Urban						
	7.70 (4.88)	3.97 (2.52)	3.73 (2.36)	7.22 (4.00)	3.27 (1.81)	3.95 (2.19)
2. In Other states of India	7.14 (100.00)	4.47 (62.61)	2.67 (37.39)	7.63 (100.00)	5.00 (65.53)	2.63 (34.47)
Rural						
	5.28 (73.95)	3.92 (54.90)	1.36 (19.05)	5.99 (78.51)	4.50 (58.98)	1.49 (19.53)
Urban						
	1.85 (25.91)	0.54 (7.56)	1.31 (18.35)	1.60 (20.97)	0.48 (6.29)	1.12 (14.68)

Note: The figures within brackets indicate percentages to all the total, rural and urban migrants in respective categories. The figures (and the percentage) within each category of 'Place of Birth' may not add up to total as unclassified migrants are omitted from Rural/Urban components and included in 'total' itself.

Source: Census of India, 1991, A Portrait of Bihar, page no. 215-217.

There were a total number of 200.71 lakh migrants based on by place of birth within Bihar as per 1991 Census. Of the total intra-state migrants 82.56 percent are from rural to rural, 3.07 percent from urban to urban, 12.15 percent from rural to urban state migrants 48.86% are from rural to rural, 17.43 percent from urban to urban, 27.43 percent from rural to urban and 5.71 percent from urban to rural.

Among male emigrants from within the states i.e, intra state migrants, 43.55 percent are from rural to rural and 10.91 percent from urban to urban, 42.47 percent from rural to urban and 2.37 Percent from urban to rural.

As regard inter-state male migrants, 21.95 percent are from rural to rural, 24.74 percent from urban to urban, 48.43 percent from rural to urban and 4.18 percent from urban to rural.

Of the total inter-state female migrants 86.94 percent are from rural to rural, 2.19 percent from urban to urban, 8.75 percent from rural to urban and 1.81 percent from urban to rural.

As regard inter state female migrants 58.98 percent are from rural to rural, 14.68 percent from urban to urban, 19.53 percent from rural to urban and 6.29 percent from urban to rural.

Compared to the position in 1981 census it will appear that in the case of intra state migrants based on place of birth the rural to rural components of migrants has come down both for males and females, urban to urban

components of migrants both for males and females an upward shift has been noticed. Urban to rural components of migrants has declined both for males and females.

As regards inter-state migrants, compared to last census of 1981, we see that there is a downward shift during the last decade in case of rural to rural and rural to urban components for males, while there is an upward shift in the ratio in case of female migrants. The ratio of migrants from Urban to Urban and Urban to rural components has come down quite considerably both for males and females.

#### **4.8 Pattern of Interstate Out-migration from Bihar (1991)**

Migration, like fertility and mortality, holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in any area.<sup>2</sup> Migration cannot be considered as a mere shift of people from one place of residence to another, as it is most fundamental too the understandings of continuously changing space-content and space relationship of an area.<sup>3</sup>

For geographers, it is not merely a relocation of human resources but is a process which has a three fold impact:

- I. On the area experiencing in-migration.
- II. On the area experiencing out-migration.
- III. On the migrants themselves.

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<sup>2</sup> Trewartha 1969. p-137.

<sup>3</sup> Cosal 1961. p-106.



Whenever takes place, in whatever form, it modifies the area of origin the area of destination as well as the way of life of migrants<sup>4</sup> suggested that since geography was a spatial science, the parameter of space was sacred to any geographic classification of migration. It was suggested that area must from the basis of differentiating between one type of migration and another. All those migration that take place within an area, thus, distinguished as internal migration. The internal migrations are of four types on the basis of area:

1. Rural to Urban.
2. Urban to Urban.
3. Rural to Rural.
4. Urban to Urban.

Under these migration stream, I am going to discuss the various streams under the Male-Female differential as well as the total population.

#### **4.8.1 Rural to Rural Migration (1991)**

Rural to Rural migration is mainly due to agrarian movement. Generally, such a migration originates from crowded areas of low productivity to the sparsely populated experiencing large scale developmental activities.

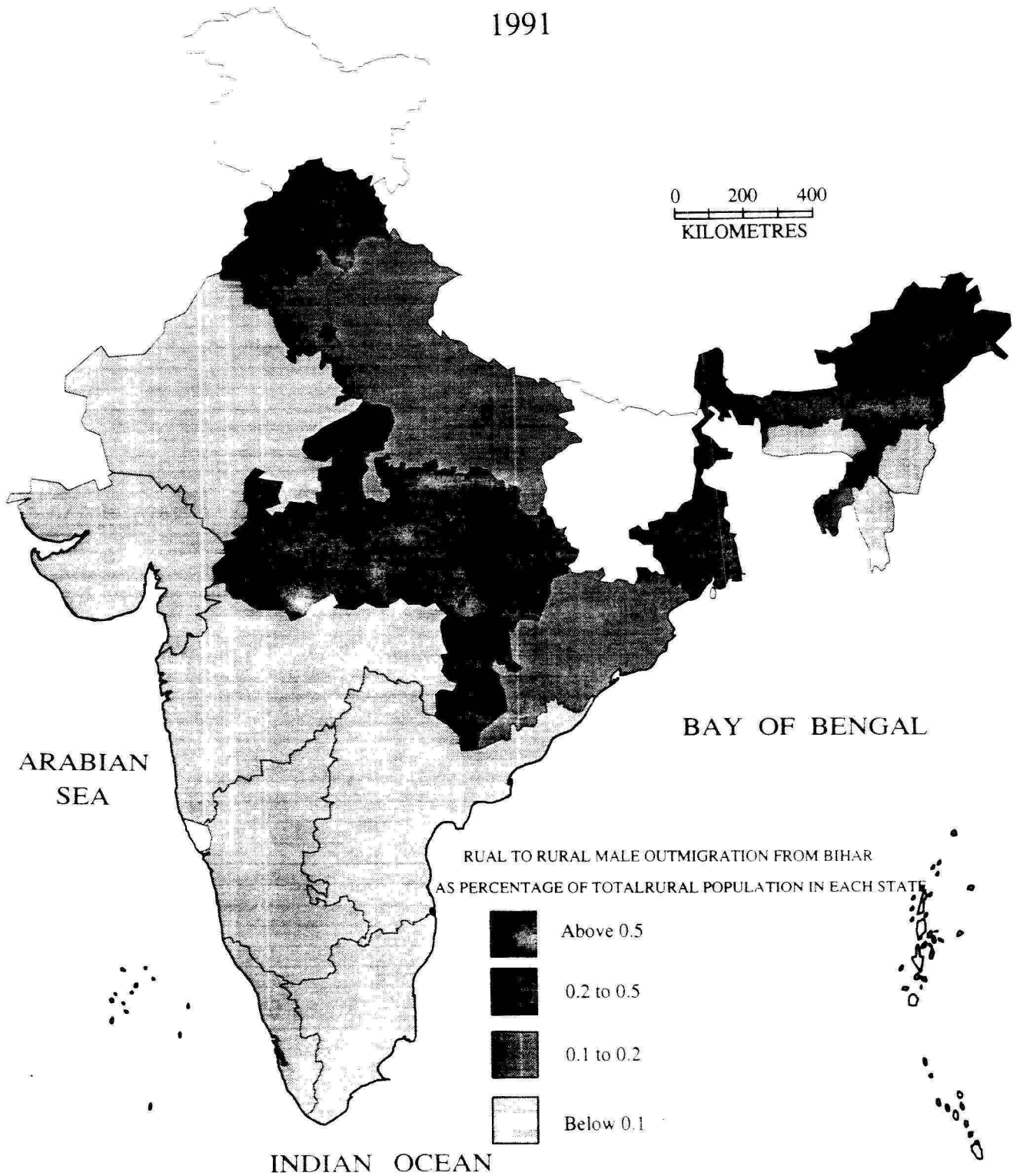
The map shows differential migration to the different states. The high rural to rural area male migration as percentage of total rural population of each is high in the states of UP, Arunachal, Sikkim the basic factor which influence the concentration is basically due to agriculture works availability, road and rail

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<sup>4</sup> Chandna and Sidhu, 1980, p-58.

# RURAL TO RURAL MALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

1991



construction etc. From the district of daltanganj, Rohtas, Ravlhi there is the large scale migration of lower income people. The concentration is medium in Punjab, H.P., West Bengal, Assam and Nagaland. Here, the factors are mainly economic. They migrate for menial jobs and works as labourers factory workers. The lower concentration of migration of people from Bihar is in the state of Haryana, UP, Orissa and Mizoram. Here, they migrate in season of agriculture here, they migrate because of wage differential and class differential. Rests of states have very less concentration or negligible concentration.

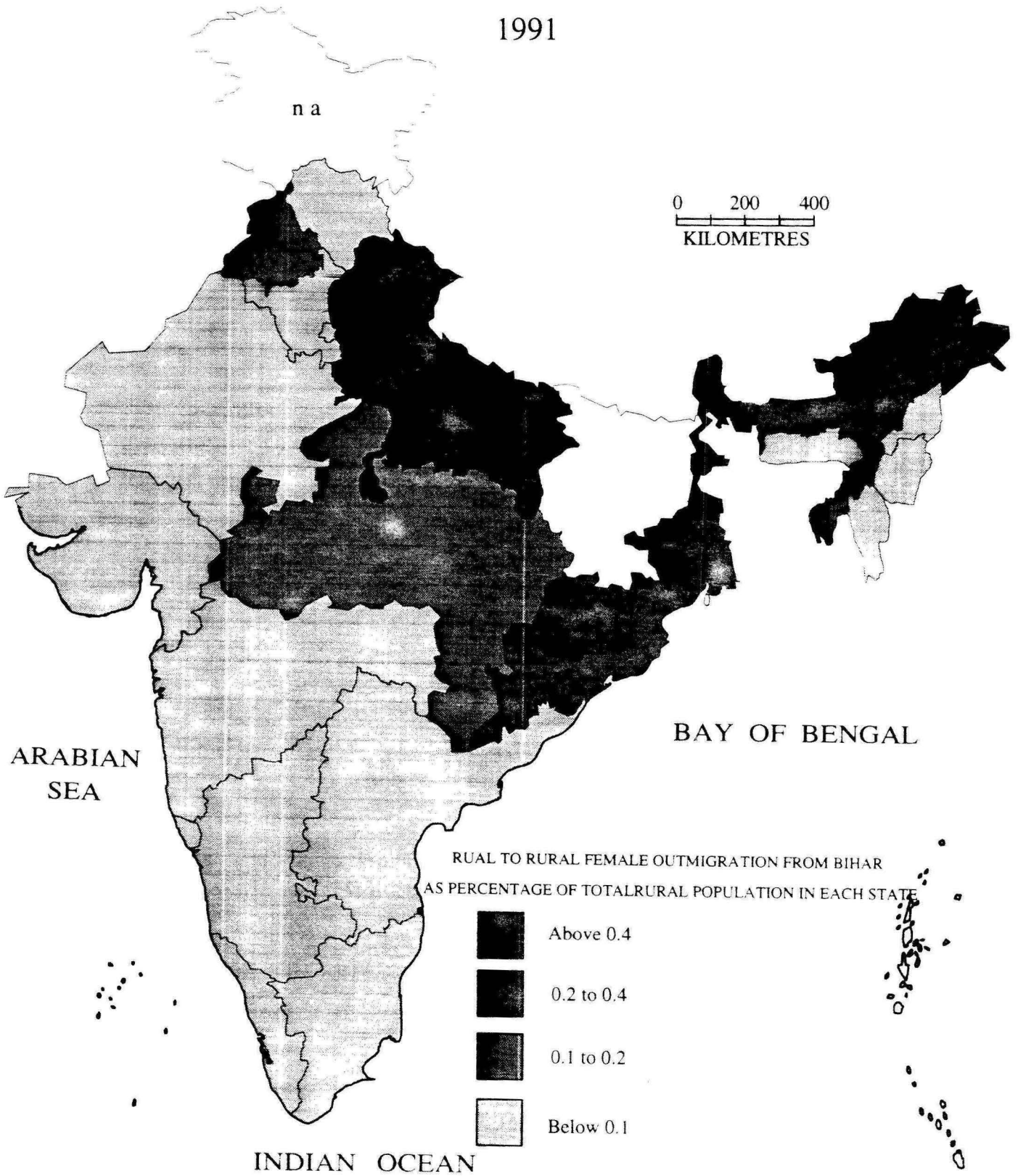
#### **4.8.2 Rural to Rural Female Migration-1991**

Rural to Rural female migration is largely manifested due to labourers, menial jobs and largely marriages, the higher migration as percentage of total rural population is high in UP, West Bengal, and Arunachal Pradesh. Here, the factors for higher percentage are the marriage alliances, agricultural sowing, weaving and harvesting. But in Arunachal Pradesh, the factor is labour jobs because of construction and as educationist. Medium migration occurs in the state of Punjab, Orissa, Sikkim and Assam because of cultivation of agricultural crops. In Assam women are deployed for plucking of tea-leaves. But in other states the agricultural production is the major factor. Low migration is generally occurs in Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram. Majority of them migrates because of very less jobs in their area. In Madhya Pradesh and

# RURAL TO RURAL FEMALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

## FROM BIHAR

1991



Mizoram they work as household workers, brick work etc. Rest of area has less migration percentage.

#### **4.8.3 Urban to Rural Male Migration (1991)**

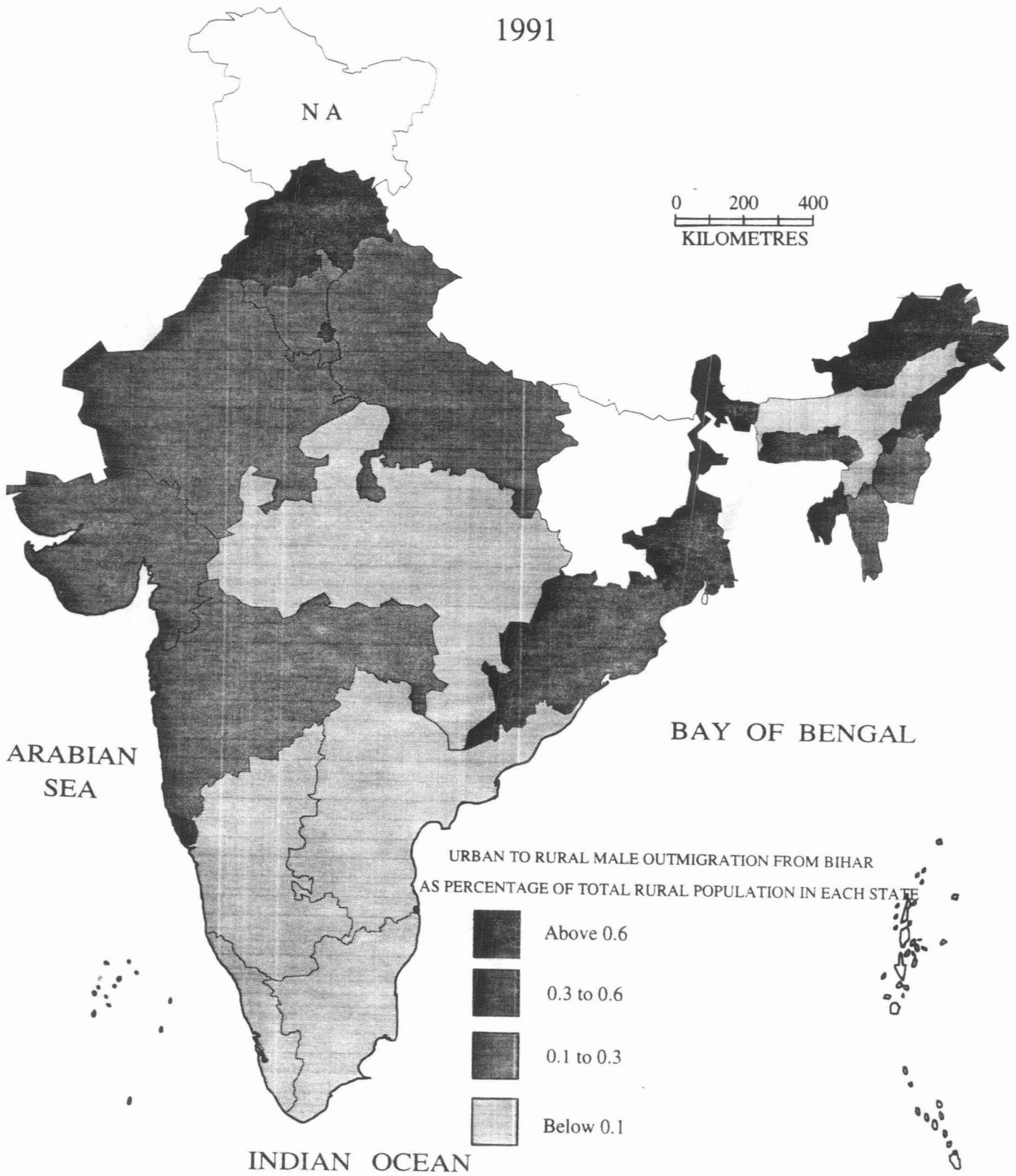
Urban to Rural migration is very high percentage is in West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh the basic factor is because tea gardens, education programme and construction workers. The medium concentration is in the states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Delhi. Here it occurs because of demand for labour in the agricultural production and people get diverted high development of cottage and small-scale industries. Rest of India is low and very low because of less avenues in the employment sector.

#### **4.8.4 Urban to Rural Female Out-Migration (1991)**

Female largely migrates due to family reasons. Large migration occurs in West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh because they move with their family in these areas and male migration is high. They also work in tea estates and construction work in road, school and others. Medium concentration occurs in the agricultural state of UP and Punjab, also in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa. Here, preponderance of high wages in western UP and Punjab. But in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh the seasonal work attracts them for jobs basically the lower income people migrate. Low migration in Rajasthan and Haryana and rest of India had less migration.

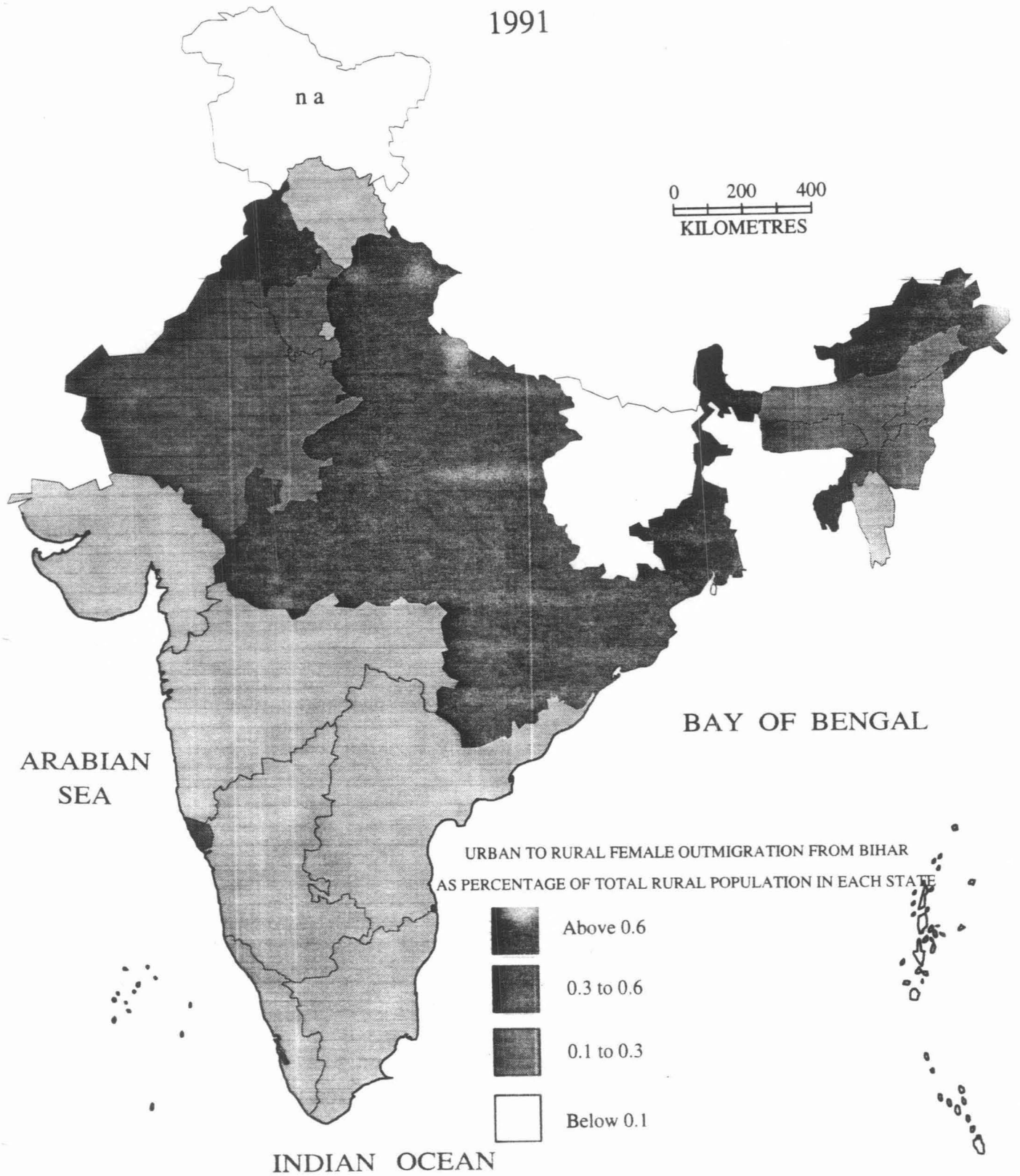
# URBAN TO RURAL MALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

1991



# URBAN TO RURAL FEMALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

1991



#### **4.8.5 Urban to Urban Male Out-Migration (1991)**

Urban to Urban male migration largely occur due to employment opportunities, better living standard and good working condition led to the redistribution. The states are West Bengal, Delhi, Assam and Nagaland. Medium concentration occurs in the area of Punjab, Haryana, Orissa Meghalaya and Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The major factors for the distribution is large scale industrial and manufactural development. But due to small scale industry and construction led to development of migration. But due to good industrialisation prospects and less skill led to low migration in the UP, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, Manipur and Tripura. Rest of India has very low migration as total percentage of total urban population.

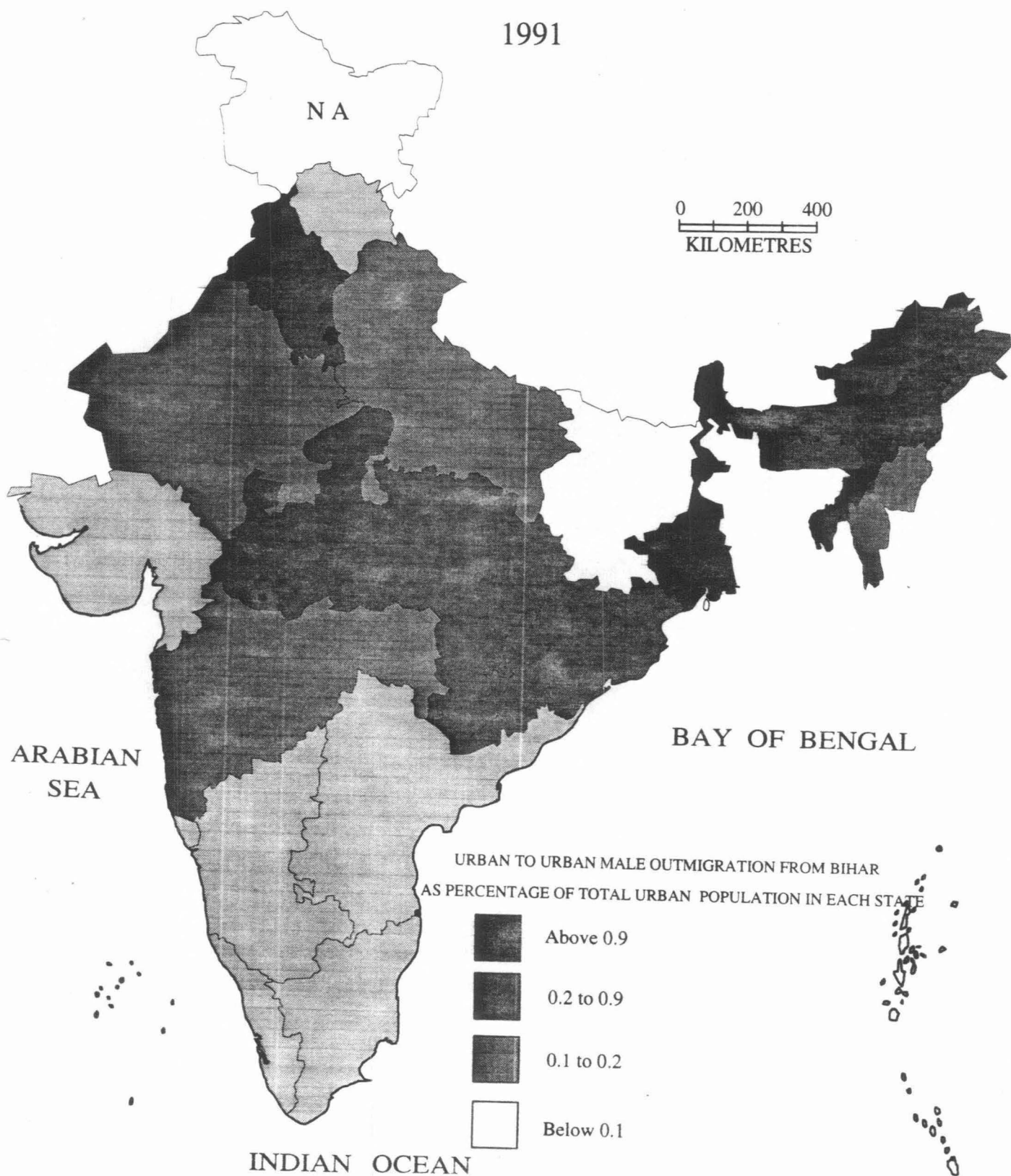
#### **4.8.6 Urban to Urban Female Out-Migration (1991)**

Females migrate largely with the family. Urban to urban female out-migration is very high in Delhi, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Orissa because of migration of family here due to good prospects and having the jobs for female as household and menial job they get. In the area, which are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram have low concentration due to industrial and manufacturing sector but due to their unskilled they get the ordinary jobs. Only the state of Meghalaya have medium concentration due good small sector industry. Rest of India has lower concentration of migration from Bihar.



# URBAN TO URBAN MALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

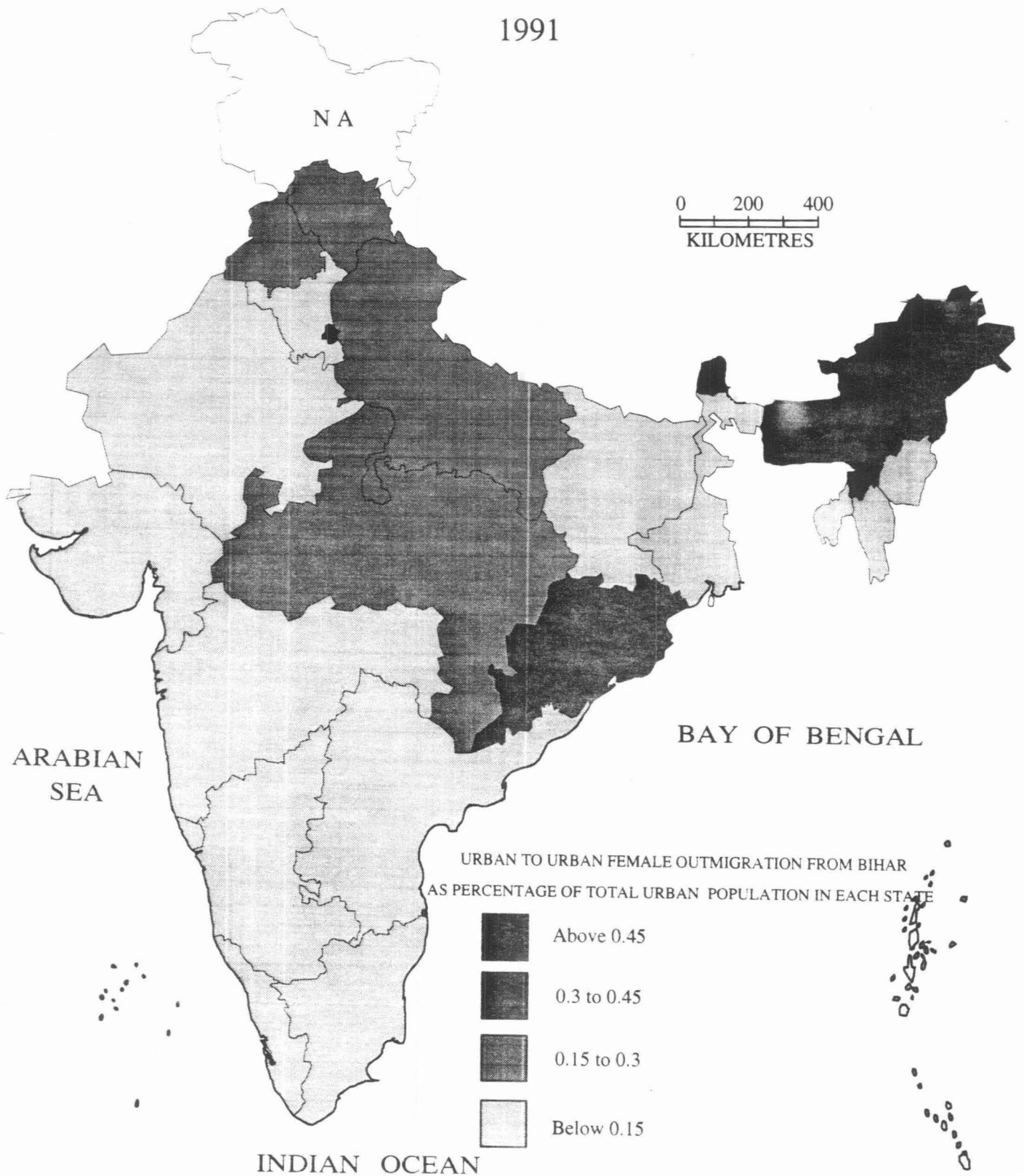
1991



# URBAN TO URBAN FEMALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

## FROM BIHAR

1991



#### **4.8.7 Rural to Urban Male Out-Migration (1991)**

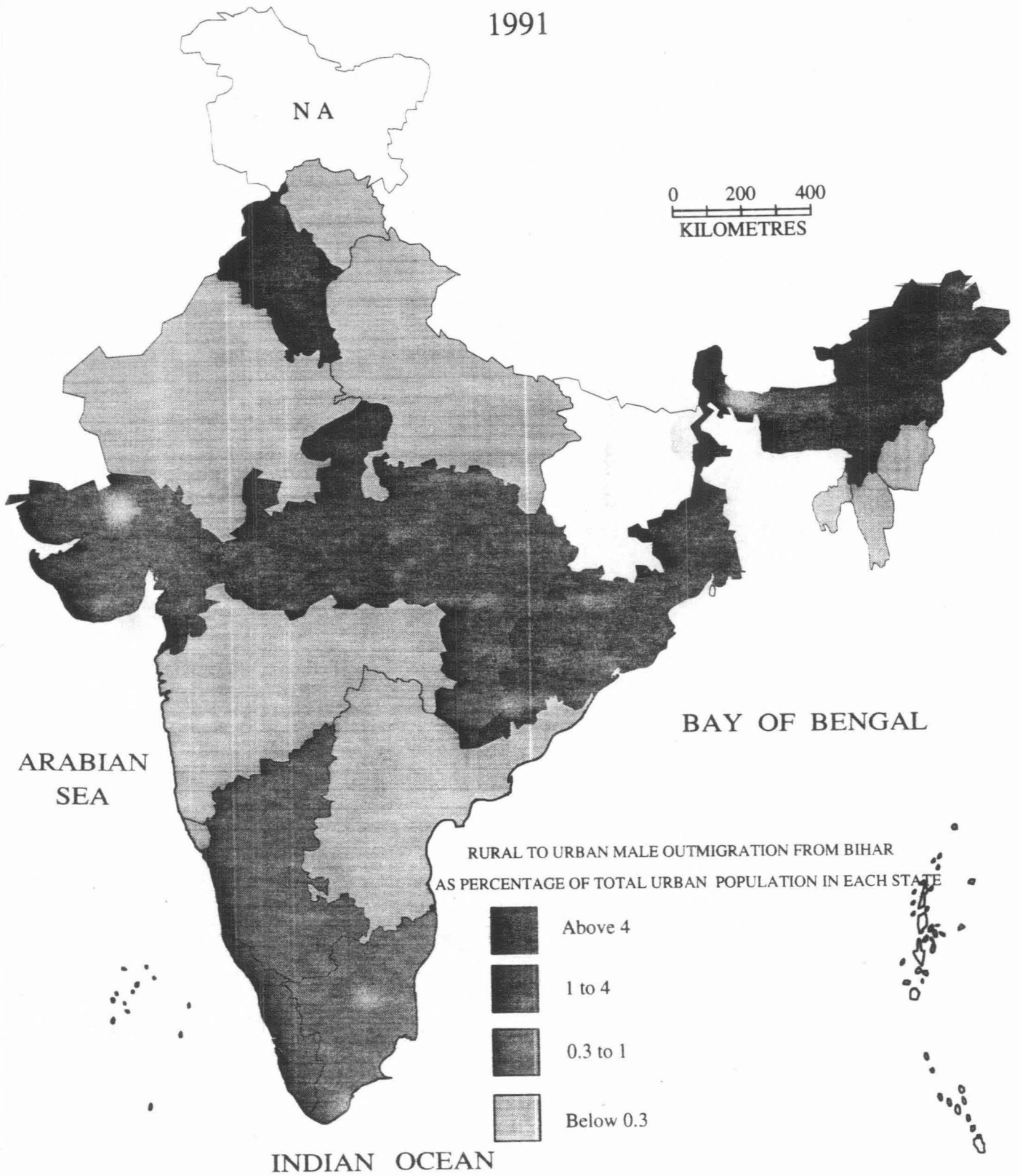
The percentage of rural to urban male out-migration is very high in the total migratory population (1991). Very high rural to urban population male migration is in the state of Haryana, Delhi, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The factors for this concentration is because very unequal agricultural holding and very less employment opportunities. So, they migrate to area of the good industrial as well as the small towns in these areas. Tea cultivation, road organisation and education programme provided base for the migration. Medium concentration occurs in state of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The factor for this pattern is because of development of textile, mining and labour works. Another major factor is the education in the field of science, arts, commerce and management studies. Rests of states have low and very low migration as population of total urban population occurs in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and they work as petty workers. Labours and menial jobs but this holds very less percentage. Rest of India has very low percentage of migrated people.

#### **4.8.8 Rural to Urban Female Out-Migration (1991)**

Very high percentage area occur near the nucleus of Delhi and Calcutta area. Here due to industrial development of small scale sector and manufacturing industries the growth is phenomenal. The areas include Haryana, Delhi, West Bengal; Orissa, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh. Due to patriarchal society female move with their family here the male migration is

# RURAL TO URBAN MALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR FROM BIHAR

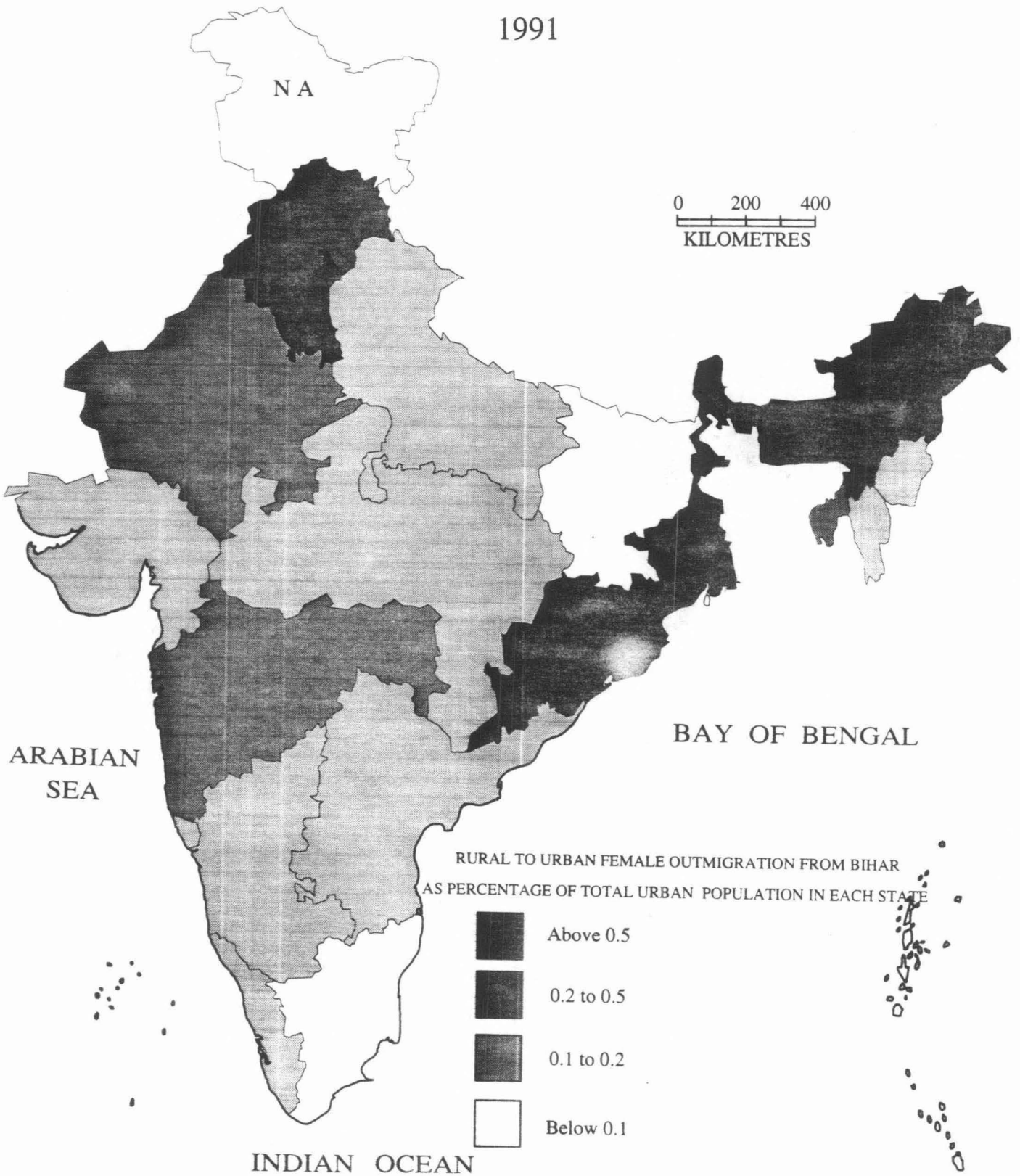
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# RURAL TO URBAN FEMALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

## FROM BIHAR

1991



also high. Due to development of household industry, small scale sector the area of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh led to medium concentration of migratory population to total population. Development of trade and commerce is also one reason. Rajasthan, Mizoram and Maharashtra have low population percentage because they are not skilled and get only menial and labour jobs. Rest of India has very low concentration.

#### **4.8.9 Total Urban Male Out-Migration (1991)**

Total urban male migration is selective and highly concentrated in eastern and north-eastern states namely West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh. Here, they work as labours, service providers as cobblers rickshaw puller etc. medium concentration occur in the state of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Orissa and Meghalaya. Here the Purpose is Employment, Economic Progress and Education Ex-Delhi.

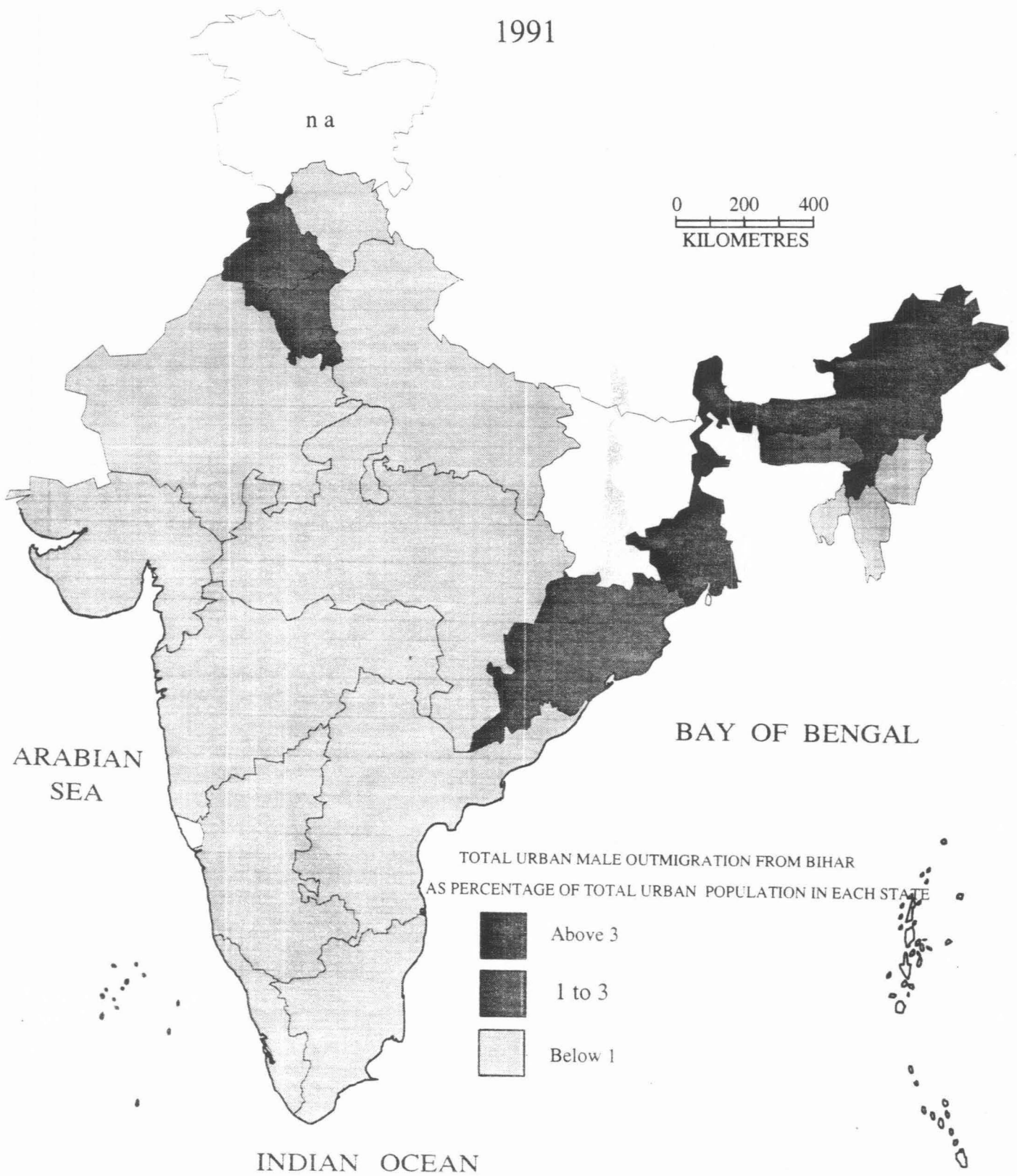
Rest of India has very less urban population because of less diversification and demand skilfulness in the industry and manufacturing sector so, less concentration.

#### **4.8.10 Total Urban Female Out-Migration (1991)**

Large migration occur in the area of West Bengal, Delhi and Arunachal Pradesh here they more with families with low in come and line shanty areas they act as the labourers and household workers. Medium concentration occurs in Meghalaya and Nagal and because of growth of the small scale and

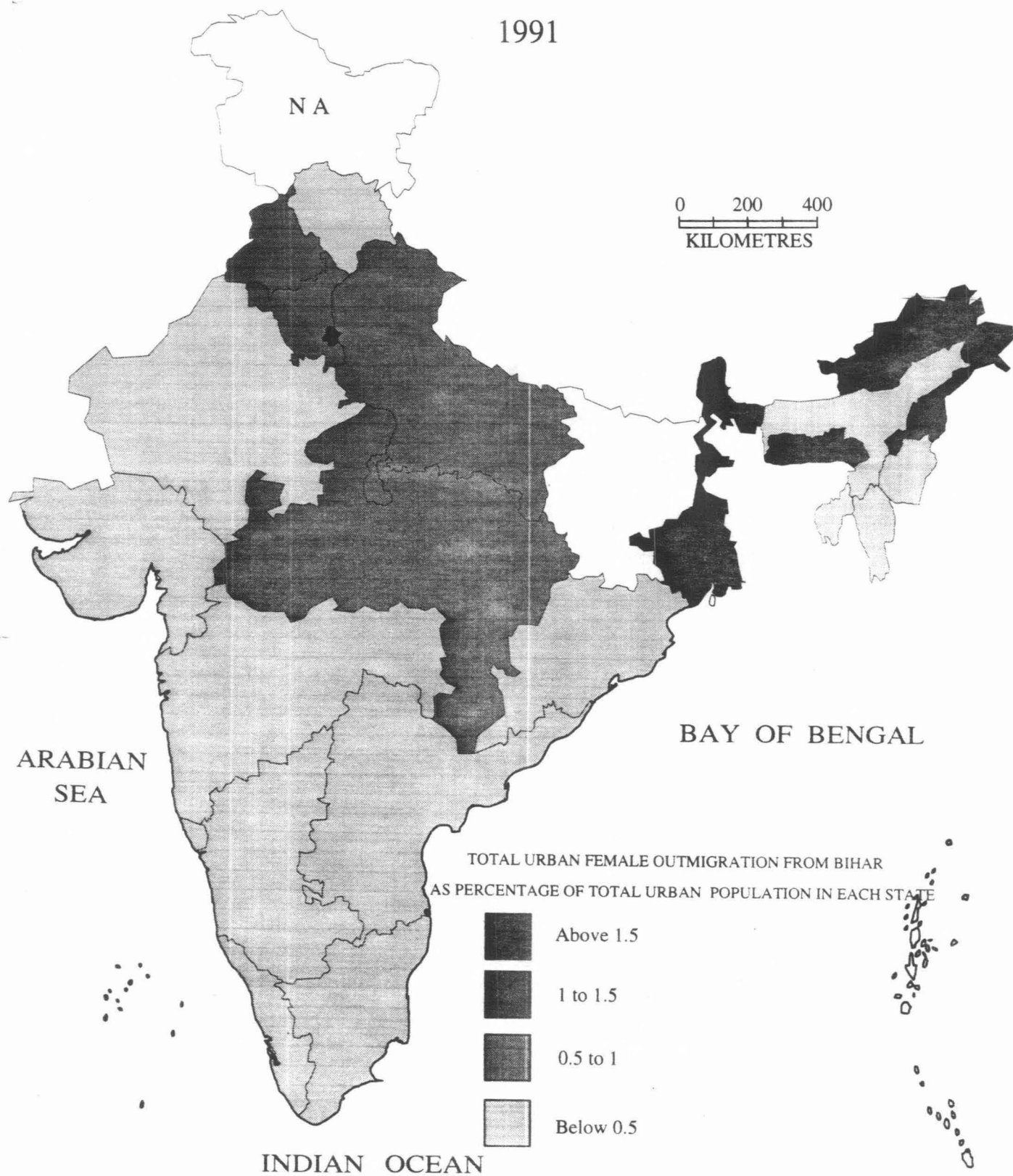
# TOTAL URBAN MALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

1991



# TOTAL URBAN FEMALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

1991





household section and cottage industry. The peripheral areas of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh have low concentration because of development of food processing, Industries and Manufacturing sector led to female migration they came with their family and Rest of India have very low concentration.

#### **4.8.11 Total Rural Male Out-Migration (1991)**

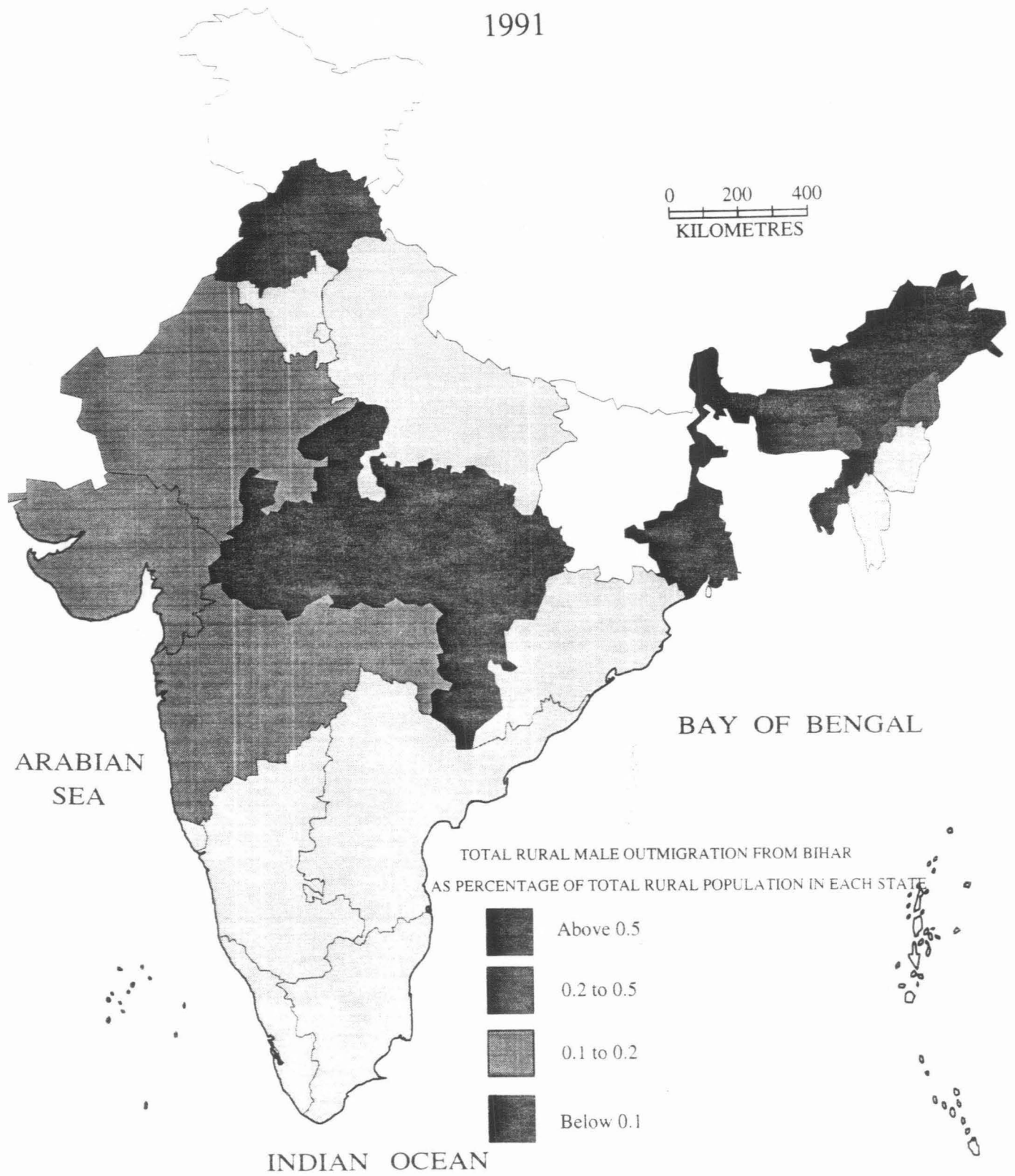
Total rural male migration is highly concentrated in the rice growing and the commercial crop areas. They migrate in the slack season at the time when they do not have any employment. Concentrated areas are West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh. Medium concentration occurs in the area of Punjab, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Himachal because of high wages in agricultural and horticulture produce. Low concentration occurs in the area of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Here, they work in rural household and small cottage industry. Rest of India has very low concentration of male migration to total population.

#### **4.8.12 Total Rural Female Out-Migration (1991)**

Total rural female out migration is highly concentrated in the state of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Aruachal Pradesh because of marriages and the movement of their family as workers to these areas. They also move with them and have the household and labour jobs. Medium concentration occur in the state of Orissa, Assam because of less availability of agricultural works in their valise places and female get included in harvesting sowing and tea

# TOTAL RURAL MALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

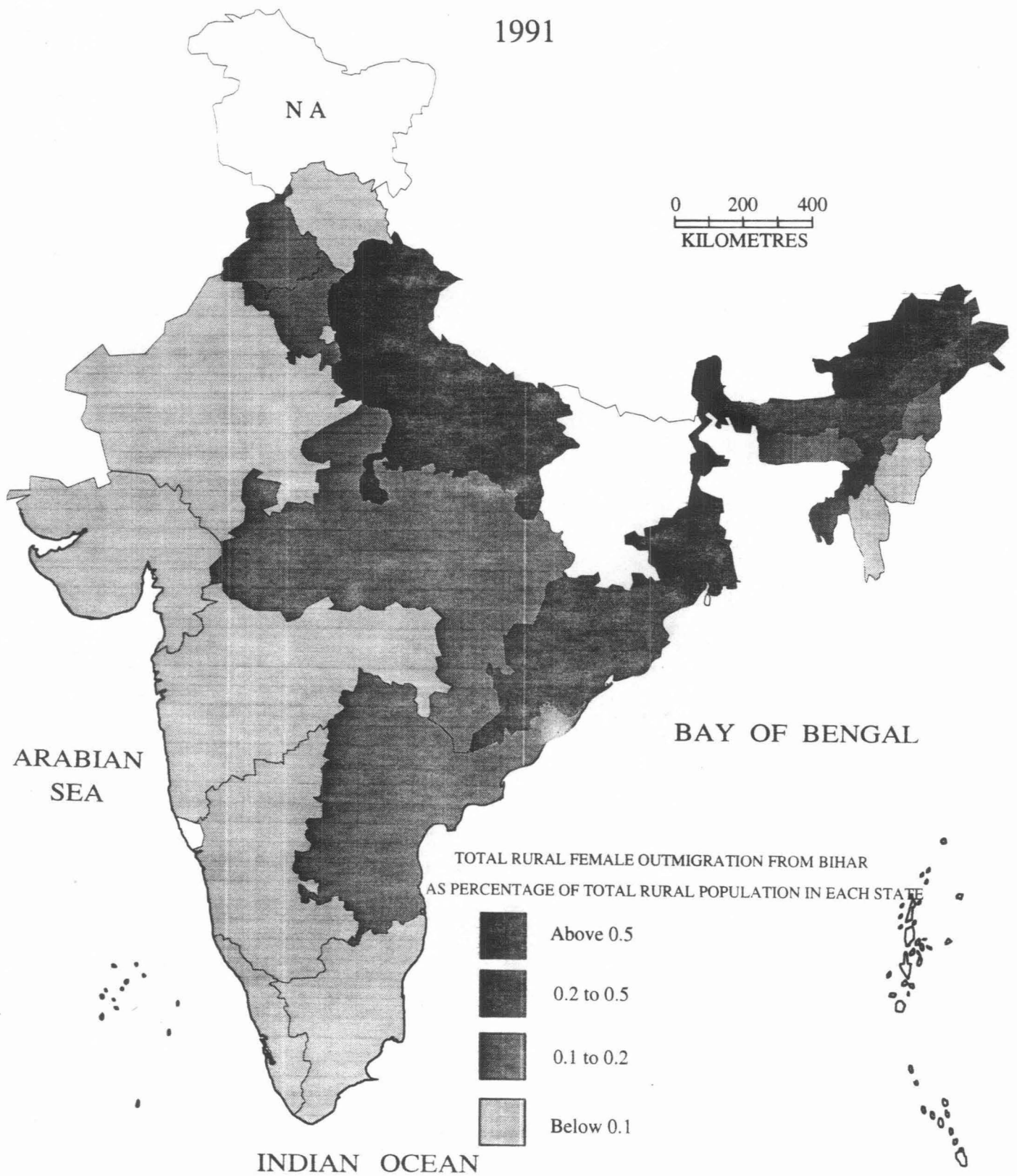
1991



# TOTAL RURAL FEMALE OUTMIGRATION FROM BIHAR

## FROM BIHAR

1991



plucking in these area. Low concentration occurs in the state of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Here, due to distance and not good accommodation for female they do not migrate. Those who migrate work as labours. Rest of India has very low migration population due to the factor of distance high standard of living and they migrate periodically so, female do not migrate.

## CHAPTER V

### OUT-MIGRATION FROM BIHAR TO DIFFERENT STATES AND ITS CORRELATION WITH SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES

We have already examined the patterns of out-migration from Bihar in Chapter III. In this chapter attempt has been made to correlate the patterns of out-migration with the socio-economic variables.

#### 5.1 Rural Male

**Table 5.1**  
**Correlation Between Out-Migration from Bihar and Socio-Economic Variables of the States**

Out-Migration	Socio-Economic Variables				
	CULTI	AGLAB	RLIT	PCI	WPS
M-RR	-.3872	-.3957	.1275	-.4743*	.3255
M-UR	-.3707	-.4664	.1615	-.4529	.4207
TOT-RUR	-.3874	-.4040	.1318	-.4746*	.3361

\* Significant at 5% level.

Table 5.1 shows the relationship between out-migration of Rural males from Bihar to different states and percent of cultivators, percent of agricultural labour, rural literacy, cropping intensity, level of irrigation, per capita income and number of main workers engaged in Primary Sector in those states as a whole. The inter correlation matrix between these variables is generated and is given in Table 5.1.

Strong negative correlation is found between Rural-to-Rural out-migration and per capita income (PCI) which is difficult to explain. No other variable is found to be significantly correlated with out-migration.

## 5.2 Urban Males

**Table 5.2**  
**Correlation Between Out-Migration of Male from Bihar to Urban Areas of Different States and Socio-Economic Variables of the States**

Out-Migration	Socio-Economic Variables				
	ULIT	URBANI	PCI	SEC	TER
M-RU	-.1645	-.2188	-.1522	-0.938	-.0118
M-UU	-.1445	-.1613	-.1691	-.1272	-.0191
TOT-URB	-.1717	-.2097	-.1685	-.1033	-.0116

Table 5.2 shows relationship of out-migration of urban males from Bihar with several variables selected in the study. No variable is found to be significantly related with out-migration of male to urban areas of different states.

## 5.3 Rural Females

**Table 5.3**  
**Correlation Between Out-Migration from Bihar and Socio-Economic Variables of the States**

Out-Migration	Socio-Economic Variables				
	CULTI	AGLAB	RLIT	PCI	WPS
M-RR	-.4506	-.3031	.1475	-.0482	-.5518*
M-UR	-.5054*	-.3665	.1393	.0286	-.6408**
TOT-RUR	-.4619	-.3125	.1491	-.0404	-.5661*

\*\* Significant at 1% level.

Table 5.3 shows out-migration of Rural females from Bihar, related to several factors (variables) used in the study.

Rural to Rural out-migration is negatively related to female sector participation in Primary Sector (-.5518). It means that out migration of Rural females to areas where females are engaged in Primary sector in higher proportion, is less. Again, urban to rural out-migration is also negatively correlated with female sector participation in Primary sector: which indicates that women tend to move out less for to areas which are predominantly agricultural.

In the case of correlation of female rural to rural and urban to rural migration with agricultural labourer is moderately negative. Thus it can be concluded that in the areas when the number of agricultural labourer is more female rural and urban out-migration to rural areas is less likely to occur. Female rural and urban out-migration to rural areas from Bihar is also negatively correlated with the net sown area, it means where the net sown area is larger the female out-migration is relatively lesser. With one important variables irrigation level, it has been found that it is slightly positively correlated with the female rural to rural and urban to rural areas from Bihar, it may be because of irrigation facility creates greater job opportunities. Other variables like per capita income has meagre negative correlation with the urban to rural migration. One other interesting variable female rural literacy shows moderate positive correlation with both the rural to rural and urban to rural

female migration from Bihar, it may be because literacy promotes the development of mobile personality.

#### 5.4 Urban Females

**Table 5.4**  
**Correlation Between Out-Migration of Male from Bihar to Urban Areas of Different States and Socio-Economic Variables of the States**

Out-Migration	Socio-Economic Variables				
	ULIT	URBANI	PCI	SEC	TER
M-RU	-.2278	-.2517	.1320	-0.330	-.0320
M-UU	-.2628	-.1384	.1161	-0.387	-.0041
TOT-URB	-.2432	-.2269	.1305	-.0354	-.0256

The Table 5.4 exhibits moderate negative correlation between the variables like rural to urban migration and urban female literacy. The urban literacy also has moderately negative correlation with urban to urban female out-migration from Bihar and total urbanization level. This result suggest that the urban female literacy does not have any impact on the female out-migration and the urbanization level. This may be also concluded from this Table that because of female literacy in Bihar is very low. The female out-migration is almost unaffected by the female literacy.

Female out-migration from rural areas or urban areas from Bihar also less likely to be affected by the urbanization level, as it can be observed from the given Table. Table 5.4 predisposes that rural and urban female out-migration from Bihar is negatively correlated with the urbanization level. The migration



in general not affected only by the level of urbanization but by the other push and pull factors working at the irrigation and originating areas respectively.

Table 5.4 also shows correlation between an important socio-economic variable, per capita income of the people and the female rural and urban out-migration. The Table reveals that per capita income has very smaller amount of affect on the female rural and urban out-migration. It is an universally accepted fact that with higher per capita income the socio-economic status of a person increases and hence his/her personal development also. This ultimately makes the person more mobile.

The secondary and tertiary sector workers have slightly negative correlation with the female rural of urban out-migration from Bihar as Table 5.4 exhibits. It might be so because females are less particularly in secondary and tertiary sectors of economy.

Thus the study shows that out-migration from Bihar does not show any significant systematic pattern of relationship with socio-economic variables. The out-migration from Bihar is a forced migration under difficult conditions it does not follow the given laws of migration.

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Regarding migration pattern in Bihar study reveals following results:

Areas with mining and quarrying, urban centres and administrative headquarters attract the migrants from backward areas where employment opportunities are very less. This was seen in earlier studies also.

Development activities are concentrated only in few areas of Bihar, leaving many other areas backward and hence there exists regional disparity in the level of development. So, migrants are forced to be moving from less developed areas to more developed areas. These patterns remained same as in earlier studies.

One notable findings is that, the rate of out-migration is very low from agriculturally backward districts with high proportion of landless labourers like Kisananj, Araria, Sahebganj, Godda, Purnia, Paschim, Champaran, etc. For explanation, further extensive study is needed on out-migration to adjoining states of West Bengal, Assam and even to the distant states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, etc. are also occurring.

The objectives of most of the developed and developing nations is to seek better standards of living to its population. Norms for those standards may vary from nations to nations. This would of course involve several issues such as alleviating poverty, meeting needs of food, shelter, education and health, producing employment opportunities raising national income and other factors

affecting the distribution of population. The problem of achieving developing is not an easy task.

In this study an attempt has been made to analyse the patterns of out-migration from Bihar to other states. The socio-economic and demographic and demographic characteristics of male and female outmigrants from Bihar have been studied in great details to establish correlation between pattern of out-migration from Bihar and its socio-economic correlates.

The migration scenario in Bihar is undergoing dramatic change due to fast changes in socio-economic landscape of Bihar. Based on migration by place of birth there are 213.12 lakh migrants in Bihar comprising 23.44 lakh males and 189.68 lakh females. These migrants constitute 24.67% of the states total population. Among male migrants the proportion is 55.18% and among female migrants it is 46.09%. While comparing with 1971 figure it is observed that the proportion of intra-state migrants has slightly increased while there has been decline in the proportion of inter-state and international migrants.

Out of total inter-state migrants, which is 10.50 lakh persons in number at the time, of 1991 census, 29.88% who reported to have been born in Bengal, 30.69% in UP, 7.15% in Orissa while 5.34% in MP. Thus these four neighbouring states constitute more than 83% of the total inter-state migrants in Bihar. Employment in the main reason for male migration to urban areas. Female migration to urban areas is mainly due to movement consequent upon marriage. Family movements 'and' or 'others' for male and 'marriage' for females are the main reasons of migration to rural areas.

The pattern of out-migration to different states have been correlated with different socio-economic variables. Several sources of data have been used in this study to back any conclusion. There are twenty three variables which have been used to find correlation between pattern of out-migration from Bihar and its socio-economic correlation. Twelve variables are related with patterns of out-migration from Bihar and eleven variables are related to socio-economic indicators of the states.

For methodology all those migrants whose place, both in Bihar and are enumerated in other state of India are out-migrants from Bihar. Using this method out-migration from Bihar to different states have been identified both for male and female for four stream  $R \rightarrow R$ ,  $U \rightarrow R$ ,  $U \rightarrow U$ ,  $R \rightarrow U$ .

The study gives an account of classification of migrants and S/E indicators of the states to study the impact of socio-economic indicators on the out-migration from Bihar to these states. It also gives the idea about rural-urban composition of migration. The study also gives an clue about trend of out-migration by flowcharts and Choropleth methods.

Chapter V deals with socio-economic correlates and pattern of out-migration from Bihar. Four tables show these correlations. It shows the relationship between out-migration of rural males from Bihar and cropping intensity, level of migration per capita income and number of main workers engaged in primary sector in other states as whole. Also the relationship of out-migration of urban males from Bihar with several variables selected in the study is studied. Out-migration of rural females from Bihar has also been related to several variables used in the study. Similarly table 4 shows out-

migration of urban females from Bihar is also related to several variables used in the study.

The study finds no correlation of out-migration from Bihar to different states and the socio-economic condition of these states. Thus, we can say that out-migration from Bihar is a migration under distress. Such migration is a worst kind of out-migration and should be stapled.

Bihar, although self sufficient in minerals, land forest and water resources, is considered as the least developed and poorest state, even after fifty years of independence and completion of 8 five year plans. To reduce massive migration (within and outside Bihar), central government as well as state government should be revise their policies for generating overall development and for minimising the gulf between the most and least developed areas. On the basis of above findings following policies can be suggested to alleviate regional disparities and reduce migration:

First step should be taken is identification of backward districts in Bihar and implementation of effective policies and programmes. The basic approach should be integrated rural development to generate employment opportunities.

- More bank credit should be given in rural areas to set up agro-based industries like sugar industry, Jute industries, rice-milling, etc., to create employment for local workers.
- Most of the migrants are landless labourers. An average calculation of actual required consumption as per the recommendation of 15<sup>th</sup> session of Indian Laobur Conference yield a figure of Rs. 125 per day as

minimum wage based on needs (EPW, March 7-15, 1998). In Bihar, minimum wage rate for agricultural labourer, fixed in 1966 is only Rs. 27 per day, which is below poverty line. Practically, most of the labourers get less than Rs. 27 per day as it varies with sex, age and region. Government should be strict in implementing wages rate law.

- Multiple cropping and cash cropping should be promoted to increase the income of the farmers.
- Most of the raw materials and minerals of the state are drained out to the developed states of the country. Central government should change its policy and localise industries according to the need of the locality.
- Northern region is agriculturally backward due to regular flood. Government should take strong initiative to overcome this problem and to fully utilise the potential land productivity.
- There is good scope for promotion of tourism industry and handicrafts in many areas like Gaya, Rajgir, Rohtas, Vaishali, Nalanda, Madhuvani, Ranchi, etc. Government should take initiative to strengthen these activities.
- Population is also important factor for massive out-migration. Family welfare programmes should be implemented effectively to control population growth and to reduce pressure which may help to creep rate of out-migration.

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**Appendix I**  
**D-2 Migrants Classified by Place of Last Residence and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration**  
**(1991, Census of India)**

ANDHRA PRADESH													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	24520	12540	11980	880	480	400	7870	4430	3440	5170	2630	2540
	Rural	7630	3320	4310	160	110	50	2310	1370	940	1540	740	800
	Urban	16890	9220	7670	720	370	350	5560	3060	2500	3630	1890	1740
RURAL	Total	12550	6250	6300	540	280	260	3950	2270	1680	2620	1320	1300
	Rural	5720	2310	3410	110	80	30	1670	1010	660	1090	460	630
	Urban	6830	3940	2890	430	200	230	2280	1260	1020	1530	860	670
URBAN	Total	11810	6220	5590	340	200	140	3910	2160	1750	2540	1310	1230
	Rural	1830	980	850	50	30	20	630	360	270	450	280	170
	Urban	9980	5240	4740	290	170	120	3280	1800	1480	2090	1030	1060

ARUNACHAL PRADESH													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	13106	9420	3686	1096	805	291	5067	3683	1384	3108	2255	853
	Rural	5699	5480	219	817	618	199	3303	2403	900	1714	1248	466
	Urban	5433	3940	1493	279	187	92	1764	1280	484	1394	1007	387
RURAL	Total	11479	8299	3180	984	731	253	3356	3238	118	2764	2017	747
	Rural	6856	4915	1941	749	571	178	2933	2149	784	1556	1139	417
	Urban	4623	3384	1239	235	160	75	1488	1089	399	1178	878	300
URBAN	Total	1547	1073	474	105	68	37	617	427	190	332	229	103
	Rural	763	530	233	64	43	21	349	242	107	149	101	48
	Urban	784	543	241	41	25	16	268	185	83	183	128	55

ASSAM													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	170213	115527	54686	9060	7350	1710	25036	17764	7272	23966	16276	7690
	Rural	84626	53776	30850	6080	5180	900	11760	8300	3460	9810	6390	3420
	Urban	85587	61751	23836	2980	2170	810	13176	9464	3712	14136	9866	4270
RURAL	Total	140850	95704	45146	7745	6385	1360	20282	14480	5802	19686	13416	6270
	Rural	76266	48446	27820	5560	4760	800	10440	7270	3170	8790	5650	3140
	Urban	64584	47258	17326	2185	1625	560	9842	7210	2632	10896	7766	3130
URBAN	Total	26893	18263	8630	1175	845	330	4344	3024	1320	3940	2640	1300
	Rural	6410	4160	2250	390	310	80	1100	830	270	750	580	170
	Urban	20483	14103	6380	785	535	250	3244	2194	1050	3190	2060	1130

GOA													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	1051	574	477	159	105	54	420	233	187	203	103	100
	Rural	370	215	155	53	39	14	144	86	58	58	33	25
	Urban	681	359	322	106	66	40	276	147	129	145	70	75
RURAL	Total	549	310	239	87	55	32	222	129	93	102	58	44
	Rural	203	124	79	22	15	7	82	57	25	32	21	11
	Urban	346	186	160	67	40	27	140	72	68	70	37	33
URBAN	Total	471	239	232	66	46	20	183	89	94	98	43	55
	Rural	163	87	76	28	21	7	62	29	33	26	12	14
	Urban	308	152	156	38	25	13	121	60	61	72	31	41

GUJARAT													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	40703	25610	15093	2610	1830	780	13690	9410	4280	9360	5940	3420
	Rural	12540	8430	4110	1320	1060	260	5300	4050	1250	2400	1680	720
	Urban	28163	17180	10983	1290	770	520	8390	5360	3030	6890	4260	2630
RURAL	Total	26490	17560	8930	1770	1250	520	9610	7070	2540	6080	4120	1960
	Rural	9870	6740	3130	1010	820	190	4290	3360	930	1920	1350	570
	Urban	16620	10820	5800	760	430	330	5320	3710	1610	4160	2770	1390
URBAN	Total	13973	7890	6083	830	570	260	4000	2290	1710	3250	1810	1440
	Rural	2620	1670	950	310	240	70	1000	680	320	550	330	220
	Urban	11353	6220	5133	520	330	190	3000	1610	1390	2700	1480	1220

HARYANA													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	63287	42680	20607	6124	4580	1544	20440	14720	5720	14084	9550	4534
	Rural	16780	11090	5690	3430	2690	740	5600	4070	1530	2674	1660	1014
	Urban	46503	31590	14913	2694	1890	804	14840	10650	4190	11410	7890	3520
RURAL	Total	48463	33510	14953	5194	3950	1244	15660	11570	4090	10950	7550	3400
	Rural	14080	9440	4640	3040	2420	620	4720	3540	1180	2370	1480	890
	Urban	34380	24070	10310	2154	1530	624	10940	8030	2910	8580	6070	2510
URBAN	Total	13664	8400	5264	820	580	240	4360	2850	1510	2864	1830	1034
	Rural	2434	1480	954	350	240	110	770	470	300	274	170	104
	Urban	11230	6920	4310	470	340	130	3590	2380	1210	2590	1660	930

HIMACHAL PARDESH													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	10212	7878	2334	836	656	180	4738	3770	968	1530	1146	384
	Rural	7950	6369	1581	516	438	78	3750	3114	636	1141	864	277
	Urban	2262	1509	753	320	218	102	988	656	332	389	282	107
RURAL	Total	7636	6046	1590	671	533	138	3573	2936	637	1091	838	253
	Rural	6214	5063	1151	404	352	52	2996	2516	480	858	659	199
	Urban	1422	983	439	267	181	86	613	420	193	233	179	54
URBAN	Total	2479	1755	724	157	115	42	1094	804	290	415	288	127
	Rural	1691	1275	416	111	85	26	732	580	152	279	202	77
	Urban	788	480	308	46	30	16	362	224	138	136	86	50

KARNATAKA													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	10770	7420	3350	1050	800	250	5000	4020	980	1710	900	810
	Rural	2010	1580	430	350	350	0	780	680	100	320	180	140
	Urban	8760	5840	2920	700	450	250	4220	3340	880	1390	720	670
RURAL	Total	3590	2430	1160	470	360	110	1560	1240	320	610	310	300
	Rural	1030	790	240	220	220	0	320	290	30	150	80	70
	Urban	2560	1640	920	250	140	110	1240	950	290	440	230	210
URBAN	Total	6800	4700	2100	570	430	140	3350	2690	660	1050	560	490
	Rural	910	720	190	130	130	0	450	380	70	140	90	50
	Urban	5890	3980	1910	440	300	140	2900	2310	590	910	470	440



KERALA													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	2870	1550	1320	350	230	120	1020	620	400	510	210	300
	Rural	1390	740	650	170	120	50	500	270	230	220	80	140
	Urban	980	310	670	180	110	70	200	30	170	290	130	160
RURAL	Total	990	550	440	140	60	80	380	250	130	160	80	80
	Rural	460	240	220	60	30	30	170	80	90	60	30	30
	Urban	530	310	220	80	30	50	210	170	40	100	50	50
URBAN	Total	1820	970	850	210	170	40	630	360	270	330	120	210
	Rural	4910	490	4420	110	90	20	350	210	140	150	40	110
	Urban	910	480	430	100	80	20	280	150	130	180	80	100

MADHYA PRADESH													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	201806	105722	96084	10508	6678	3830	228252	24252	204000	21030	19210	1820
	Rural	75957	36078	39879	5338	3618	1720	16939	8960	7979	13990	6630	7360
	Urban	125849	69644	56205	5170	3060	2110	27713	15292	12421	24040	12580	11460
RURAL	Total	144855	76341	68514	7558	4898	2660	31572	17612	13960	27150	13830	13320
	Rural	61557	28438	33119	4108	2818	1290	13359	7080	6279	11100	5110	5990
	Urban	83298	47903	35395	3450	2080	1370	18213	10532	7681	16050	8720	7330
URBAN	Total	55841	28791	27050	2930	1760	1170	69510	6510	63000	10700	5280	5420
	Rural	13940	7470	6470	1230	800	430	18240	1840	16400	2810	1460	1350
	Urban	41901	21321	20580	1500	760	740	9330	4670	4660	7890	3820	4070

MAHARASHTRA													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	98200	67630	30570	4660	3190	1470	30880	22580	8300	21270	14760	6510
	Rural	10210	7570	2640	1030	830	200	4520	3460	1060	1750	1280	470
	Urban	87490	60060	27430	3630	2360	1270	26360	19120	7240	19720	13680	6040
RURAL	Total	68930	49230	19700	3330	2360	970	21480	16160	5320	15960	11420	4540
	Rural	7400	5460	1940	750	580	170	3210	2420	790	1380	1020	360
	Urban	61530	43770	17760	2580	1780	800	18270	13740	4530	108180	104000	4180
URBAN	Total	29050	18230	10820	1310	810	500	9320	6340	2980	5480	3530	1950
	Rural	2760	2060	700	270	240	30	1280	1010	270	370	260	110
	Urban	26290	16170	10120	1040	570	470	8040	5330	2710	5110	3270	1840

MANIPUR													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	1915	1580	335	28	23	5	510	421	89	448	367	81
	Rural	634	444	190	5	0	5	186	129	57	142	103	39
	Urban	1281	1136	145	23	23	0	315	283	32	306	264	42
RURAL	Total	1255	1055	200	18	13	5	317	263	54	318	264	54
	Rural	458	334	124	5	0	5	138	103	35	107	78	29
	Urban	797	721	76	13	13	0	179	160	19	211	186	25
URBAN	Total	626	509	117	10	10	0	142	114	28	126	102	24
	Rural	150	99	51	0	0	0	37	21	16	32	24	8
	Urban	476	410	66	10	10	0	135	123	12	94	78	16

MEGHALAYA													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	6683	6348	335	28	23	5	501	412	89	398	367	31
	Rural	1946	1756	190	5	0	5	186	129	57	142	103	39
	Urban	4737	4592	145	23	23	0	315	283	32	306	264	42
RURAL	Total	1255	1055	200	18	13	5	317	263	54	318	264	54
	Rural	458	334	124	5	0	5	138	103	35	107	78	29
	Urban	797	721	76	13	13	0	179	160	19	211	186	25
URBAN	Total	626	509	117	10	10	0	172	144	28	126	102	24
	Rural	150	99	51	0	0	0	37	21	16	32	24	8
	Urban	476	410	66	10	10	0	135	123	12	94	78	16

MIZORAM													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	1083	984	99	72	67	5	399	365	34	278	260	18
	Rural	185	171	14	22	21	1	47	43	4	42	42	0
	Urban	898	813	85	50	46	4	352	322	30	236	218	18
RURAL	Total	716	662	54	62	57	5	261	242	19	195	185	10
	Rural	146	135	11	20	19	1	32	29	3	37	37	0
	Urban	570	527	43	42	38	4	229	213	16	158	148	10
URBAN	Total	314	273	41	9	9	0	125	110	15	71	63	8
	Rural	28	27	1	1	1	0	10	9	1	5	5	0
	Urban	286	246	40	8	8	0	115	101	14	66	58	8

NAGALAND													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	7249	5689	1560	291	222	69	1996	1599	397	1784	1417	367
	Rural	2318	1792	526	91	74	17	719	610	109	581	447	134
	Urban	4931	3897	1034	200	148	52	1257	989	268	1203	970	233
RURAL	Total	4996	3992	1004	203	156	47	1497	1218	279	1192	961	231
	Rural	1757	1350	407	55	44	11	587	486	101	363	252	111
	Urban	27017	26420	597	148	112	36	910	732	178	729	609	120
URBAN	Total	2188	1648	540	86	64	22	483	367	116	579	444	135
	Rural	528	414	114	35	29	6	138	111	27	103	90	13
	Urban	1660	1234	426	51	35	16	345	256	89	466	354	112

ORISSA													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	167318	70242	97076	3190	1780	1410	15440	12450	15440	26118	10534	15584
	Rural	82805	25045	57760	1340	750	590	20680	5020	8230	11930	3410	8520
	Urban	84513	45197	39316	1850	1030	820	12230	7430	7210	14184	7120	7064
RURAL	Total	128022	50942	77080	2060	1120	940	11420	8050	11420	19380	7410	11970
	Rural	73265	21125	52140	1020	530	490	15125	3890	7075	10310	2820	7490
	Urban	54757	29817	24940	1040	590	450	8260	4160	4370	5038	4590	448
URBAN	Total	38506	18980	19526	1120	650	470	3960	4350	3960	6590	3036	3554
	Rural	9190	3800	5390	320	220	100	5490	1120	1140	1570	560	1010
	Urban	29316	15180	14136	800	430	370	3960	3230	2840	5044	2500	2544

PUNJAB													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	88388	63138	25250	7578	5918	1660	239080	232000	7080	20880	15160	5720
	Rural	31175	21945	9230	4180	3440	740	11405	9075	2330	5900	4170	1730
	Urban	57213	41193	16020	3398	2478	920	18875	14125	4750	14980	10990	3990
RURAL	Total	59153	43743	15410	5948	4728	1220	20910	16400	4510	13470	10190	3280
	Rural	23705	17265	6440	3480	2910	570	8905	7145	1760	4410	3270	1140
	Urban	35453	26483	8970	2468	1818	650	12005	9255	2750	9060	6920	2140
URBAN	Total	27580	18180	9400	1580	1140	440	8890	6390	2500	7020	4690	2330
	Rural	6710	4110	2600	660	490	170	2290	1740	550	1320	770	550
	Urban	20870	14070	6800	920	650	270	6600	4650	1950	5700	3920	1780

RAJASTHAN													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	41680	25550	16130	3239	2279	960	14000	9100	4900	8210	5050	3160
	Rural	9780	5580	4200	1214	904	310	3460	2070	1390	1470	880	590
	Urban	31900	19970	11930	1989	1339	650	10540	7030	3510	6740	4170	2570
RURAL	Total	26230	16700	9530	2039	1439	600	8540	5760	2780	5050	3280	1770
	Rural	7020	4160	2860	870	650	220	73/45230.K216	1500	920	990	660	330
	Urban	19210	12540	6670	1169	789	380	6120	4260	1860	4060	2620	1440
URBAN	Total	14860	8410	6450	1170	820	350	5270	3210	2060	3020	1680	1340
	Rural	2710	1390	1320	380	290	90	1030	560	470	470	220	250
	Urban	12150	7020	5130	790	530	260	4150	2560	1590	2550	1460	1090

SIKKIM													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	5492	4016	1476	304	212	92	1333	967	366	969	675	294
	Rural	3015	2113	902	199	141	58	793	555	238	490	324	166
	Urban	2477	1903	574	105	71	34	540	412	128	479	351	128
RURAL	Total	3988	2903	1085	237	166	71	973	706	267	683	470	213
	Rural	2163	1507	656	156	108	48	555	388	167	350	227	123
	Urban	1798	1396	402	81	58	23	416	318	98	333	243	90
URBAN	Total	1256	922	334	49	33	16	248	216	32	238	175	63
	Rural	666	479	187	33	25	8	191	136	55	108	78	30
	Urban	590	443	147		8	8	107	80	27	130	97	33

TAMILNADU													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	6110	3630	2480	210	130	80	2450	1690	760	920	540	380
	Rural	1470	930	540	50	20	30	840	630	210	150	80	70
	Urban	4640	2700	1940	160	110	50	1610	1060	550	770	460	310
RURAL	Total	1650	960	690	50	20	30	550	390	160	270	170	100
	Rural	510	290	220	10	0	10	260	180	80	80	50	30
	Urban	1140	670	470	40	20	20	290	210	80	190	120	70
URBAN	Total	4180	2520	1660	150	110	40	1800	1250	550	640	360	280
	Rural	840	540	300	40	20	20	540	410	130	70	30	40
	Urban	3340	1980	1360	110	90	20	1260	840	420	570	330	240

TRIPURA													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	6378	4047	2331	1667	1002	665	1745	1130	615	577	403	174
	Rural	4380	2683	1697	1439	867	572	1254	773	481	268	193	75
	Urban	1998	1364	634	128	35	93	491	357	134	309	210	99
RURAL	Total	4293	2680	1613	1430	862	568	1032	670	362	366	256	110
	Rural	3187	1947	1240	1249	752	497	809	502	307	194	141	53
	Urban	1106	733	373	181	110	71	223	168	55	172	115	57
URBAN	Total	1550	1002	548	186	112	74	533	339	194	149	99	50
	Rural	857	538	319	144	92	52	345	220	125	49	34	15
	Urban	693	464	229	41	19	22	188	119	69	100	65	35

UTTAR PRADESH													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	523086	147531	375555	23945	14205	9740	96031	41645	54386	82046	25834	56212
	Rural	358526	66515	292011	18170	10260	7910	54961	17515	37446	52525	11320	41205
	Urban	164560	81016	83544	5775	3945	1830	41070	24130	16940	29521	14514	15007
RURAL	Total	430854	112329	318525	20595	12005	8590	74870	30864	44006	66006	19494	46512
	Rural	328346	58665	269681	16590	9250	7340	48891	15025	33866	47465	9830	37635
	Urban	102508	53664	48844	4005	2755	1250	25979	15839	10140	18541	9664	8877
URBAN	Total	88462	33672	54790	3250	2140	1110	20491	10541	9950	15530	6070	9460
	Rural	28760	7270	21490	1540	990	550	5870	2440	3430	4830	1350	3480
	Urban	59702	26402	33300	1710	1150	560	14621	8101	6520	10700	4720	5980

WEST BENGAL													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	1251850	673929	577921	39280	22185	17095	157858	77620	80238	167633	82459	85174
	Rural	396126	137271	258855	24045	13120	10925	57650	20810	36840	53020	16100	36920
	Urban	855724	536658	319066	15235	9065	6170	100208	56810	43398	114613	66359	48254
RURAL	Total	964753	518771	445982	32515	18500	14015	118108	57440	60668	126613	62079	64534
	Rural	348346	118001	230345	21305	11730	9575	49530	17400	32130	46170	13600	32570
	Urban	616407	400770	215637	11210	6770	4440	68578	40040	28538	80425	48479	31946
URBAN	Total	261547	140048	121499	6245	3365	2880	36840	18680	18160	37860	18670	19190
	Rural	41510	16040	25470	2470	1270	1200	7320	3030	4290	6140	2210	3930
	Urban	220037	124008	96029	3775	2095	1680	29520	15650	13870	31720	16460	15260

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	10217	6049	4168	767	648	119	1769	975	794	1720	895	825
	Rural	8052	4736	3316	687	590	97	1403	775	628	1331	680	651
	Urban	2165	1313	852	80	58	22	366	200	166	389	215	174
RURAL	Total	9118	5385	3733	697	599	98	1512	841	671	1504	779	725
	Rural	7364	4320	3044	639	559	80	1245	690	555	1195	613	582
	Urban	1754	1065	689	58	40	18	267	151	116	309	166	143
URBAN	Total	1074	648	426	70	49	21	251	130	121	210	113	97
	Rural	663	400	263	48	31	17	152	81	71	130	64	66
	Urban	411	248	163	22	18	4	99	49	50	80	49	31



CHANDIGARH													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	12106	8980	3126	217	6	211	4387	3231	1156	3328	2448	880
	Rural	3854	3051	803	490	401	89	1631	1285	346	1069	839	230
	Urban	8252	5929	2323	747	625	122	2256	1946	310	2259	1609	650
RURAL	Total	8935	6980	1955	985	829	156	3158	2437	721	2559	1990	569
	Rural	3463	2769	694	427	349	78	1459	1156	303	990	787	203
	Urban	5472	4211	1261	558	480	78	1699	1281	418	1569	1203	366
URBAN	Total	3153	1989	1164	252	197	55	1222	789	433	764	455	309
	Rural	380	274	106	63	52	11	168	126	42	76	49	27
	Urban	2773	1715	1058	189	145	44	1054	663	391	688	406	282

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	524	422	102	45	40	5	327	262	65	101	79	22
	Rural	411	338	73	39	35	4	249	203	46	78	63	15
	Urban	111	84	27	6	5	1	78	59	19	23	16	7
RURAL	Total	426	345	81	39	34	5	262	212	50	83	64	19
	Rural	340	277	63	34	30	4	201	163	38	66	52	14
	Urban	86	68	18	5	4	1	61	49	12	17	12	5
URBAN	Total	97	77	20	6	6	0	65	50	15	18	15	3
	Rural	72	61	11	5	5	0	48	40	8	12	11	1
	Urban	25	16	9	1	1	0	17	10	7	6	4	2

DAMAN AND DIU													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	325	274	51	45	39	6	200	168	32	51	47	4
	Rural	220	192	28	19	15	4	149	129	20	41	39	2
	Urban	105	82	23	26	24	2	51	39	12	10	8	2
RURAL	Total	241	208	33	36	32	4	149	126	23	41	38	3
	Rural	198	175	23	18	14	4	132	116	16	39	37	2
	Urban	43	33	10	20	18	2	17	10	7	2	1	1
URBAN	Total	84	66	18	9	7	2	51	42	9	10	9	1
	Rural	22	17	5	1	1	0	17	13	4	2	2	0
	Urban	62	49	13	8	6	2	34	29	5	8	7	1

DELHI													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	255386	178151	77235	14066	10666	3400	84483	61490	22993	71060	49242	21818
	Rural	23144	16219	6925	2631	2101	530	9444	6764	2680	43437	41448	1989
	Urban	232242	161932	70310	11435	8565	2870	75039	54726	20313	64923	45094	19829
RURAL	Total	180297	129234	51063	10597	8255	2342	59769	44278	15491	52589	37267	15322
	Rural	19622	13953	5669	2360	1919	441	7985	5765	2220	5270	3609	1661
	Urban	160675	115281	45394	8237	6336	1901	52286	38515	13771	47319	33658	13661
URBAN	Total	74839	48749	26090	3458	2404	1054	24622	17144	7478	18410	11935	6475
	Rural	3511	2259	1252	271	182	89	1451	991	460	863	537	326
	Urban	71331	46493	24838	3187	2222	965	23171	16153	7018	17547	11398	6149

LAKSHADWEEP													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	4
	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	4
RURAL	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
URBAN	Total	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	4
	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Urban	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	4

PONDICHERRY													
Last Residence		Total Migrants			Less Than 1-Year			1-4 year			5-9 year		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	Total	253	169	84	22	18	4	113	81	32	32	21	11
	Rural	54	54	0	9	9	0	28	25	3	2	2	0
	Urban	190	115	75	13	9	4	85	56	29	30	19	11
RURAL	Total	78	63	15	14	13	1	26	21	5	6	5	1
	Rural	44	39	5	9	9	0	12	11	1	2	2	0
	Urban	34	24	10	5	4	1	14	10	4	4	3	1
URBAN	Total	175	106	69	8	5	3	87	60	27	26	16	10
	Rural	19	15	4	0	0	0	16	14	2	0	0	0
	Urban	156	91	65	8	5	3	71	46	25	26	16	10

**Appendix II  
Table 1**

**Rural Male Out-Migration from Bihar to Different States and Selected Socio-Economic Variables of the States (1991)**

States	M_RR	M_UR	TOT_RUR	CULTI	AGLAB	RLIT	CI	TIA	PCI	WPS
A.pradesh	0.01	0	0.01	33.42	47.38	35.74	83.69	32.89	4728	64.6
Arunachal	1.23	0.13	1.36	67.46	5.31	37.02	2.02	12.29	5397	54.6
Assam	0.47	0.04	0.51	56.86	14.18	46.32	0.90	14.8	4281	71
Goa	0.04	0.03	0.06	22.38	13.22	72.31	0.27	15.55	8797	28.2
Gujarat	0.05	0.01	0.06	46.1	30.68	53.09	0.13	22.58	5913	54.5
Haryana	0.14	0.02	0.16	50.63	24.16	49.85	0.32	47.86	7508	57.4
H.prahash	0.21	0.05	0.27	70.76	3.72	61.86	0.38	10.16	4910	61.5
Karnataka	0.01	0	0.01	43.99	35.71	47.69	0.02	18.6	4598	62.7
Kerala	0	0	0.01	15.29	30.77	88.92	0.07	11.02	4200	47.8
M.P	1.09	0.03	1.12	61.2	27	35.87	1.83	20.04	4049	72.7
Maharashtra	0.02	0.01	0.03	46.33	36.8	55.52	0.06	13.54	7444	50.9
Manipur	0.05	0.01	0.06	64.78	9.19	55.79	0.09		3976	65.4
Meghalaya	0.2	0.04	0.23	64.64	14.99	41.05	0.36	18.73	4375	69.5
Mizoram	0.07	0.01	0.08	80.95	2.27	72.47	0.10	8.41	4474	58.2
Nagaland	0.26	0.08	0.34	77.18	5.22	57.23	0.44	27.42	5498	63.3
Orissa	0.15	0.03	0.18	49.3	31.64	45.46	0.37	19.71	3077	74.3
Punjab	0.23	0.05	0.28	45.1	30.53	52.77	0.62	52.41	8318	57.1
Rajasthan	0.02	0.01	0.03	71.47	11.67	30.37	0.04	24.01	4191	67.3
Sikkim	0.77	0.25	1.02	63.45	8.67	54.38	1.61	12.33	5302	62.3
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	33.06	44.52	54.59	0.00	37.34	4978	55.3
Tripura	0.16	0.04	0.21	44.09	26.65	56.08	0.48	11.13	3370	62.3
U.P	0.1	0.01	0.11	62.63	21.85	36.66	0.18	43.70	3590	71.5
W.bengal	0.46	0.06	0.53	37.95	32.17	50.5	1.40	22.05	4673	55.9
A&Nisland	3.86	0.36	4.21	22.52	7.5	69.73	18.69	0.00	0	5590
Chandigar	6.83	0.68	7.5	5.68	2.9	59.12	132.04	36.84	0	0
D&N.Have	0.43	0.09	0.52	63.09	11.21	37	0.82	7.97	0	0
D&Diu	0.62	0.06	0.68	17.63	5.93	61.55	3.86	11.36	0	0
Delhi	2.66	0.43	3.09	0	0	66.9	0.00	58.02	0	10931
L.dweep	0	0	0	0	0	78.89	0.00	0.00	0	0
Pondichery	0.03	0.01	0.04	11.81	56.2	65.36	0.34	51.10	0	7275

**Table 2**  
**Urban Male Out-Migration from Bihar to Different States and Selected Socio-Economic Variables of the States (1991)**

States	M_RU	M_UU	TOT_URB	U_LIT	URBAN	PCI	SEC	TER
A.pradesh	0.04	0.06	0.1	75.87	26.89	4728	12	23.4
Arunachal	5.28	0.85	6.13	77.99	12.8	5397	12.3	33.1
Assam	3.49	1.04	4.53	84.37	11.1	4281	6.1	22.9
Goa	0.07	0.06	0.14	86.33	41.01	8797	25.1	46.7
Gujarat	0.14	0.08	0.23	84.56	34.49	5913	20.28	24.8
Haryana	1.11	0.32	1.43	81.96	24.63	7508	13.9	28.7
H.prahash	0.4	0.2	0.6	88.97	8.69	4910	12.9	25.7
karnataka	0.02	0.06	0.08	82.04	30.92	4598	14.2	23.2
Kerala	0.01	0.01	0.02	95.58	26.39	4200	17.1	35
M.P	0.59	0.26	0.85	81.32	23.18	4049	9.7	17.6
Maharashtra *	0.27	0.1	0.37	86.41	38.69	7444	20.5	28.6
Manipur	0.28	0.16	0.44	82.11	27.52	3976	6.5	28.1
Meghalaya	1.77	0.81	2.58	85.72	18.6	4375	5	25.4
Mizoram	0.32	0.15	0.47	95.15	46.1	4474	7.2	34.6
Nagaland	2.22	1.04	3.26	85.94	17.21	5498	5.1	31.6
Orissa	1.31	0.67	1.98	81.21	13.38	3077	7.6	18.1
Punjab	0.38	0.44	1.26	77.26	29.55	8318	15	27.9
Rajasthan	0.23	0.13	0.37	78.5	22.88	4191	11.3	21.4
Sikkim	6.6	2.09	8.7	85.19	9.1	5302	13.8	23.1
Tamil Nadu	0.01	0.02	0.03	86.06	34.15	4978	18.1	26.6
Tripura	0.34	0.22	0.56	89	15.3	3370	6.7	31
U.P	0.36	0.18	0.54	69.98	19.84	3590	9.3	19.2
W.bengal	3.98	1.23	5.21	81.91	27.48	4673	17.5	26.5
A&Nisland	2.51	0.59	3.1	86.59	26.71	5590	25.7	39.1
Chandigar	1.32	0.54	1.86	84.09	89.69	0	30.1	65.3
D&N.Have	0.11	0.02	0.13	86.35	8.47	0	22.6	15.5
D&Diu	0.14	0.21	0.35	91.14	46.8	0	26.5	36.2
Delhi	2.49	1	3.49	82.39	89.93	10931	34.1	63
L.dweep	0	0.01	0.01	91.31	56.31	0	24.5	48.9
Pondichery	0.01	0.03	0.04	87.7	64	7275	22.8	42.1

**Table 3**  
**Rural Female Out-Migration from Bihar to Different States and Selected Socio-Economic Variables of the States (1991)**

	R_R	U_R	TOT_RUR	CULTI	AGLAB	CI	TIA	PCI	FEM_PSEC	FR_LIT
A.pradesh	0.01	0	0.02	33.42	47.38	83.69	32.89	4728	83.8	23.92
Arunachal	0.55	0.07	0.62	67.46	5.31	16.35	12.29	5397	89.9	25.31
Assam	0.29	0.02	0.31	56.86	14.18	26.79	14.8	4281	86.5	39.19
Goa	0.02	0.02	0.05	22.38	13.22	50.00	15.55	8797	44.5	62.87
Gujarat	0.02	0.01	0.03	46.1	30.68	50.00	22.58	5913	81.7	38.65
Haryana	0.08	0.02	0.1	50.63	24.16	29.49	47.86	7508	72.2	32.51
H.prahesh	0.05	0.02	0.07	70.76	3.72	40.54	10.16	4910	89.6	49.79
Karnataka	0	0	0	43.99	35.71	75.00	18.6	4598	78.9	34.76
Kerala	0	0	0.01	15.29	30.77	50.00	11.02	4200	48.6	85.12
M.P	0.13	0.03	0.16	61.2	27	36.36	20.04	4049	89.3	19.73
Maharastra *	0.01	0	0.01	46.33	36.8	35.00	13.54	7444	83.6	40.96
Manipur	0.02	0.01	0.03	64.78	9.19	50.00	33.99	3976	76.5	43.26
Meghalaya	0.08	0.02	0.1	64.64	14.99	34.82	18.73	4375	83.7	37.12
Mizoram	0.01	0	0.01	80.95	2.27	60.00	8.41	4474	78.4	67.03
Nagaland	0.08	0.02	0.11	77.18	5.22	41.74	27.42	5498	92.1	50.36
Orissa	0.38	0.04	0.42	49.3	31.64	36.18	19.71	3077	82.7	30.79
Punjab	0.1	0.04	0.13	45.1	30.53	42.11	52.41	8318	34.2	43.85
Rajasthan	0.02	0.01	0.03	71.47	11.67	44.00	24.01	4191	89.5	11.59
Sikkim	0.38	0.11	0.48	63.45	8.67	26.88	12.33	5302	80.7	43.98
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	33.06	44.52	50.00	37.34	4978	76.8	41.84
Tripura	0.11	0.03	0.14	44.09	26.65	37.93	11.13	3370	72.6	44.33
U.P	0.52	0.04	0.56	62.63	21.85	40.63	43.70	3590	84.6	19.02
W.bengal	0.96	0.11	1.07	37.95	32.17	30.75	22.05	4673	60.3	38.12
A&Nisland	3.25	0.28	3.53	22.52	7.5	19.77	0.00	5590	29.2	61.99
Chandigar	2.71	0.41	3.12	5.68	2.9	45.56	36.84	0	2.9	47.83
D&N.Have	0.1	0.02	0.12	63.09	11.21	33.33	7.97	0	90.4	23.3
D&Diu	0.09	0.02	0.11	17.63	5.93	50.00	11.36	0	37.1	46.7
Delhi	1.34	0.3	1.63	5.68	2.9	0.00	58.02	10931	2.7	52.15
L.dweep	0	0	0	63.09	11.21	0.00	0.00	0	13.1	68.72
Pondichery	0	0	0.01	17.63	5.93	100.00	51.10	7275	54	53.96

**Table 4**  
**Urban Female Out-Migration from Bihar to Different States and Selected Socio-Economic Variables of the States (1991)**

	R_U	U_U	TOT_URB	U_LIT	URBAN	PCI	SEC	TER
A.praadesh	0.03	0.05	0.09	75.87	26.89	4728	12	23.4
Arunachal	2.66	0.52	3.18	77.99	12.8	5397	12.3	33.1
Assam	1.53	0.56	2.09	84.37	11.1	4281	6.1	22.9
Goa	0.07	0.07	0.14	86.33	41.01	8797	25.1	46.7
Gujarat	0.09	0.08	0.16	84.56	34.49	5913	20.28	24.8
Haryana	0.55	0.23	0.78	81.96	24.63	7508	13.9	28.7
H.prahes	0.22	0.15	0.37	88.97	8.69	4910	12.9	25.7
Karnataka	0.01	0.03	0.04	82.04	30.92	4598	14.2	23.2
Kerala	0.01	0.01	0.02	95.58	26.39	4200	17.1	35
M.P	0.49	0.28	0.77	81.32	23.18	4049	9.7	17.6
Maharastra	0.12	0.07	0.2	86.41	38.69	7444	20.5	28.6
Manipur	0.03	0.03	0.06	82.11	27.52	3976	6.5	28.1
Meghalaya	0.72	0.39	1.12	85.72	18.6	4375	5	25.4
Mizoram	0.03	0.03	0.05	95.15	46.1	4474	7.2	34.6
Nagaland	0.67	0.48	1.15	85.94	17.21	5498	5.1	31.6
Orissa	1.27	0.72	1.99	81.21	13.38	3077	7.6	18.1
Punjab	0.32	0.24	0.57	77.26	29.55	8318	15	27.9
Rajasthan	0.14	0.11	0.25	78.5	22.88	4191	11.3	21.4
Sikkim	2.54	0.93	3.46	85.19	9.1	5302	13.8	23.1
Tamil Nadu	0.01	0.01	0.02	86.06	34.15	4978	18.1	26.6
Tripura	0.18	0.11	0.29	89	15.3	3370	6.7	31
U.P	0.38	0.26	0.64	69.98	19.84	3590	9.3	19.2
W.bengal	2.5	1.11	3.61	81.91	27.48	4673	17.5	26.5
A&Nisland	2.12	0.52	2.63	86.59	26.71	5590	25.7	39.1
Chandigar	0.49	0.41	0.9	84.09	89.69	0	30.1	65.3
D&N.Have	0.34	0.17	0.51	86.35	8.47	0	22.6	15.5
D&Diu	0.04	0.05	0.1	91.14	46.8	0	26.5	36.2
Delhi	1.18	0.65	1.83	82.39	89.93	10931	34.1	63
L.dweep	0	0.03	0.03	91.31	56.31	0	24.5	48.9
Pondichery	0	0.03	0.03	87.7	64	7275	22.8	42.1

**Appendix III**  
**Percentage of Out-Migration – Male and Female (1991)**

States	Male			Male			Females			Females		
	% R-R	% U-R	Total	% R-U	% U-U	Total	% R-R	% U-R	Total	% R-U	% U-U	Total
A. Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.09
Arunacha	1.23	0.13	1.36	5.28	0.85	6.13	0.55	0.07	0.62	2.66	0.52	3.18
Assam	0.47	0.04	0.51	3.49	1.04	4.53	0.29	0.02	0.31	1.53	0.56	2.09
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
Goa	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.14
Gujarat	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.23	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.16
Haryana	0.14	0.02	0.16	1.11	0.32	1.43	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.55	0.23	0.78
H.Pradesh	0.21	0.05	0.27	0.40	0.20	0.60	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.22	0.15	0.37
Karnatak	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
M.P.	1.09	0.03	1.12	0.59	0.26	0.85	0.13	0.03	0.16	0.49	0.28	0.77
Maharashtra	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.27	0.10	0.37	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.07	0.20
Manipur	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.28	0.16	0.44	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06
Meghalaya	0.20	0.04	0.23	1.77	0.81	2.58	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.72	0.39	1.12
Mizoram	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.32	0.15	0.47	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05
Nagaland	0.25	0.08	0.34	2.22	1.04	3.26	0.08	0.02	0.11	0.67	0.48	1.15
Orissa	0.15	0.03	0.18	1.31	0.67	1.98	0.38	0.04	0.42	1.27	0.72	1.99
Punjab	0.23	0.05	0.28	0.83	0.44	1.26	0.10	0.04	0.13	0.32	0.24	0.57
Rajasthan	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.23	0.13	0.37	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.11	0.25
Sikkim	0.77	0.25	1.02	6.60	2.09	8.70	0.38	0.11	0.48	2.54	0.93	3.46
Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
Tripura	0.16	0.04	0.21	0.34	0.22	0.56	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.18	0.11	0.29
U.P.	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.36	0.18	0.54	0.52	0.04	0.56	0.38	0.26	0.64
W. Bengal	0.46	0.06	0.53	3.98	1.23	5.21	0.96	0.11	1.07	2.50	1.11	3.01
U.T.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A&Nislan	3.86	0.36	4.21	2.51	0.59	3.10	3.25	0.28	3.53	2.12	0.52	2.63
Chandiga	6.83	0.68	7.50	1.32	0.54	1.86	2.71	0.41	3.12	0.49	0.41	0.90
D&N. Have	0.43	0.09	0.52	0.11	0.02	0.13	0.10	0.02	0.12	0.34	0.17	0.51
D&Diu	0.62	0.06	0.68	0.14	0.21	0.35	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.10
Delhi	2.66	0.43	3.09	2.49	1.00	3.49	1.34	0.30	1.63	1.18	0.65	1.83
L.Dweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Pondiche	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
TOTAL	17.16	2.57	19.73	32.27	12.58	44.85	9.31	1.64	10.95	16.73	8.33	25.05