

**INTERNAL MIGRATION AND CENTRAL
ALLOCATIONS TO STATES IN INDIA : 1961-81**

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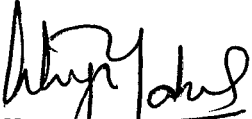


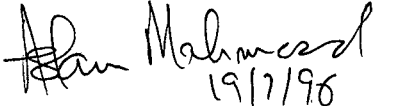
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled
Internal Migration and Central Allocations to State in India
: 1961-81. Submitted by **Poonam Dhawan** in the partial
fulfillment of six credits out of total requirement for the
award of degree of **Master of Philosophy** is a bonafide work
to the best of my knowledge and be placed before the
examiner for evaluation.


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POONAM

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There has been close relationship between internal migration and economic development of an area. Development is a multi-dimensional and complex phenomenon. A great deal of it is affected by the political considerations and priorities. These priorities are further reflected in the budgetary allocation of a state and central governments. The present study therefore makes an attempts to establish relationships in these three poles, namely:

- (i) Budgetary allocations;
- (ii) Internal migration in the Indian context and
- (iii) Level of development.

The economic scenario of any area has intricate dynamics behind it depending on the natural resources and their utilisation by the population of the region. Share of federal fiscal transfers in the modern times play an important role in the resource utilisation and development of any area. This growth and level of development is spatially inequal and this inequality most of the times is enhanced by the unequal distribution of budgetary allocations, over states, from the central government.

Central allocations although are supposed to even out the economic inequality among the states but political priorities weigh the final decisions rather than the requirement of a particular state.

The social and economic indicators of development are mutually inter-dependent. The spatial mobility of population, evident in migration patterns, can help understand the differences in socio-economic scenario of the sending and receiving areas. This is due to the fact that behind the act of migration there is one big decision to move, and in general people do not move, if benefits are not included.

Migration is a complex phenomenon dealing with the redistribution of population. This phenomenon depends upon the natural resource endowments, human resource development, historical coincidences, transport and communication, economic development etc. Since time immemorial India has been attracting migrants from the neighbouring as well as the far off areas, as far as Central Asia, Mongolia and Europe. It was the land of bounties for these in migrants.

During the British period economic development of the country was to serve the purpose as a colony. Railways was a major development in the second half of the nineteenth century, but it was aimed towards exploitation. The village industry died out due to the political economy of the period and the people who lost their livelihood shifted to urban areas to seek jobs.

After independence the indigenous government embarked upon systematic planning. Through this apparatus the states tried to mobilise their resources which attracted considerable migration and a new socio-economic and demographic regional pattern emerged.

Yet another force to mobilise migration is the developmental activities supported by central assistance through the budgetary allocations.

Planned development was the means for securing with the utmost speed possible, a high rate of growth, reconstructing the institutions of economic and social life and harnessing the energies of the people for the

task of national development.¹

Review of Literature

According to the subject matter of study about budgetary allocations, levels of development and migration, the study deals with the patterns of migration, association between budgetary allocations and levels of development and finally the association between the levels of development and migration.

The available literature have been reviewed under the following criteria :

- a) Migration studies;
- b) Regional development in India; &
- c) Regional development and migration.

a) Migration Studies

Migration leads to the redistribution of population having consequences upon both the sending and receiving areas which can bring adjustments between the supply and demand for regional labour.

1. Srivastava, S.L., (1988), Five Year Plans and Economic Growth, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, pp.41.

According to Chattopadhyaya, Harprasada,² internal migration has not only demographic but also socio-economic and cultural implications. Generally the migration of the younger and the better-educated persons from rural areas leads to the devitalization of the countryside and the impoverishment of the rural life. He focusses on the socio-economic and cultural reasons and consequences of migration.

Sinha and Ataullah³ agree that human migration is an important aspect of social science. They have tried to analyse migration as a process which cannot be treated as a domain of one single stream. It has to be studied under geography, economics, political science, sociology, country and regional planning, history, demography, anthropology, medicine etc. because this social discipline has spread its relationship with above disciplines.

In a study of the relocation of the population in

2. Chattopadhyaya, Harprasada, (1987), Internal Migration in India : A case study of Bengal, K.P. Baghchi & Co., Calcutta, 538-45.
3. Sinha, V.P. & Md. Ataullah, (1987), Migration : An interdisciplinary approach, Seema Publications, Delhi, 10-15.

the third world, Parnwell,⁴ has stressed heavily on South and East Asian countries for his research. He delves into the economic reasons for migrating and the patterns of the same. According to him, the ability to move from one place to another, be it to escape the effects of environmental disasters or to exploit opportunities which may be available elsewhere, represents an essential means for dealing with the problems which beset many who live in the world's poorer countries.

Todaro, Michael P.⁵ has tried to bring together the methodological approaches and the mathematical formulations in the study of migration patterns, trends and economic viewpoints underlying these patterns. He writes that migration exacerbates rural-urban structural imbalances in two major ways, one on the supply side and other on the demand side i.e. there is sufficient surplus rural labour and enough urban jobs for the skilled and semi-skilled for the labour who would accept a little less

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4. Parnwell, Mike, (1993), Population Movements and The Third World, Routledge, London, 2-7.
 5. Todaro, Michael P., (1976), Internal Migration in Developing Countries, International Labour Organisation, Switzerland, 2-5.

than the urban labour. So it is important to understand this two way relationship between migration and population distribution on one hand and the economic variables on the other.

(b) Regional Development in India

The Central objective of planning in India is to initiate a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. The problem of development of an underdeveloped economy is one of utilising more effectively the potential resources available to the community.⁶

The problem is not merely of adopting and applying the process and techniques developed elsewhere, but of developing new techniques specially suited to local conditions.

The literature has emphasised various types of linkages between three groups of factors determining

6. First Five Year Plan, (1952), Planning Commission of India, 1-6.

social development, demographic factors (crude birth and death rates, child and maternal mortality rates, and family regulation achievements); literacy and educational attainments; and income and other economic indicators. It is interesting that the records of various Indian States in these aspects do not provide any clear cut linkages. Broadly, the inter-state comparison suggests that any stand-alone performances in respect to any one of the above three aspects does not appear sustainable.⁷

Sundaram, K.V.,⁸ states that development in recent times is multipolar and besides growth rates, it involves objectives like welfare, employment, equilibrium etc. in the society. In the chapter he has taken up poverty, unemployment and inequality as the three major issues for studying development at regional and local levels. He states that at all levels of research - macro, micro,

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7. Social Indicators of development for India-II : Inter-State Disparities, Economic and Political Weekly, 29(21), 21 May 1994, 1300-08.
 8. Sundram, K.V., (1983), "Measurement and Analysis of development at the regional and local levels : some issues and problems", Regional Dimensions of India's Economic Development, Planning Commission of India and State Planning Institute, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, 603-10.

local etc. - development figures reflect a different picture.

Mathur, K.B.L.⁹ seeks to analyse the pattern of growth of Indian states in the decades of fifties, sixties and seventies. He further measures the extent of inequality in inter state per-capita incomes over the period. According to it, Punjab and Haryana recorded very high per capita income throughout the period of study.

(c) Development and Migration

The main reasons for both rural to urban international migration are economic, except in the case of refugees, most migrants move because they expect to find better jobs and higher wages in the new location.¹⁰

The problem of Regional disparity of development has often been a key issue in policy formulations for

9. Mathur, K.B.L., (1983), "Statewise Growth Pattern and inter-state Inequality in India", Regional Dimensions of India's Economic Development, Planning Commission of India and State Planning Institute, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, 199-205.

10. Migration, Population Growth and Development, Population Reports, Series M, No.7, John Hopkins University, Sept-Oct 1983.

substantial development planning. This is particularly true when polarisation of development in the developed region(s) continues to such an extent that growth of per capita income in the other sub national regions lags far behind that of the developed region(s). This disparity sometimes is further compounded by the depopulation of lagging regions and in-migration into the developed region, aggravating serious urban problems such as transportation, congestion, housing, and high cost of public services.¹¹

Narayana, M.R.¹² has tried to assert that while assessing migration, the non-working population among it is never considered for the research work. So it becomes impossible for the planning to be done likewise. This non-working migrant population is generally equal to or even more than the total migrants and depends fully on the working migrant population for money requirements.

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11. The Growth Pole Approach to Regional Development : A case study of Mizushima Industrial Complex, Japan, United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Nagoya, Japan, 1975.
 12. Narayana, M.R., (1993), "Fiscally Induced Inter-Regional Migration in India : Some new Empirical Evidence", Indian Journal of Regional Science, 25(2), 1-12.

In and out migration do not always effect the economy. It depends on the dynamics of an economy whether it loses or gains from the situation. For e.g. if labour supply is more than the employment generated, out migration would help especially if there are remittances. Ramagiri¹³ writes International migration will effect the economy of the sending and receiving countries. The nature, and dimensions of this impact would, however, depend upon the nature pattern and extent of migration.

Increased remittance can become a major source of financial capital in economies which are otherwise short of investible funds.¹⁴

But the visible impacts like crowding, pollution of air and water, squatter settlements, congestion traffic, etc. have raised doubts about the migration as an outlet for rural unemployed population to an urban area for

13. Ramagiri, Ashokan A., "International Migration and Economic Development : The Indian Experience", Monthly Commentary on Indian Economy, 33(8), March 22, 40-51.
14. Todaro, Michael P., (1985), Economic Development in the Third World, Orient Longman.

employment.

In this study an attempt has been made to evaluate relationship between internal migration, economic development and the central assistance through the Five Year Plan budgets' allocations from 1951. Keeping the above in mind the present study sets the following objectives.

Objectives

- I. To identify the pattern of central government's allocations in the Five Year Plans, over states, under different developmental heads, between 1951-81 and observe the changes in them.
- II. To identify the level of socio-economic development among states and observe the pattern of change between 1961-81.
- III. To identify the decadal pattern in the state wise migration between 1951-81 and observe the intercensal changes in them.
- IV. To correlate the budgetary allocations with the pattern of internal migration and the level of economic development from 1961-81.

Chapterization of the Study

In this study we try to analyse the change in pattern of the state wise central assistance sectorally, levels of development, and the pattern of migration, and the Interrelationship between the three above written in India during 1961-81.

The First Chapter : gives an introduction to the study and a review of literature. It deals with the characteristics of migration, the development and Five Year Plan's. It also sets out the objectives of the study and the chapterisation. The Review of the literature includes the different views and opinion given by different authors on Internal Migration, Economic development and the role of planning on development.

The Second Chapter : deals with physical, economic and population characteristics of the study area. It also provides the sources of data, then describes in detail the methodology used for analysis in chapters 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The Third Chapter : deals with the sectoral distribution of central assistance made in the Five Year Plan Budgets. It also deals with Central Allocations given to the states

under the Five Year Plan Budgets over sectors.

The Fourth Chapter : is concerned with the state wise levels of development for the 1961, 1971 and 1981. The indicators are for the sectors of Agriculture and Allied, Industry and Mining, Human Resource and Infrastructure Sectors.

The Fifth Chapter : deals with state wise temporal pattern of Male Migration in 1961, 1971 and 1981. This is discussed for the different direction and destination levels.

The Sixth Chapter : discusses the Interrelationships between the state wise sectoral Per Capita Allocations, the Levels of Development and the Migration variables between 1961-81.

The Seventh Chapter : provides a summary of the entire study. Some conclusions are also drawn in the end.

CHAPTER II

STUDY AREA, DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

STUDY AREA

India has been chosen as the study area. Some of its states are highly developed and industrialised e.g., Punjab - the state where Green revolution became a reality and Maharashtra having Bombay, which is the financial capital of India. On the other hand, it consists of the underdeveloped states like Bihar and Orissa, faced with drought and other basic problems. Due to differences in the levels of development over the states, migration is an opening for the people of the underdeveloped areas, in a trial, to better their lots. This makes the area interesting for the study.

ANTIQUITY

In the imagination of Europe India had always been the fabulous land of untold wealth and mystical happenings, with more than just a normal share of wise men. Yet a contrary attitude merged from amongst a small section of European scholars who had discovered India

largely through its ancient philosophy and its literature in Sanskrit.¹

The historians generally used to start the study of Indian history with Aryans. But in 1952, Mr. R.B. Banerjee found a number of important remains of a highly developed civilization in Sind. The ruins of Harappa and Mohanjodaro have proved that about 5,000 years ago there flourished a highly developed civilization in the valley of Indus.

In the country's history, another landmark is the rise of the Mauryas in the 4th century B.C. Under them India for the first time attained political unity and enjoyed prestige and prosperity.

Later on the country was united under the Guptas. After their empire disintegrated in the Sixth century A.D. many small kingdoms emerged in the country till the arrival of Mughals in the North in the sixteenth century. In the middle of nineteenth century, the Mughal's were removed from the throne of Delhi and the majority of the country passed into the hands of the British.

1. Thapar, Romila (1990), A History of India, Vol. I, Penguin Books, New Delhi, pp.15-16.

INDIA AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

The administrative evolution of state of India came after Jinnah succeeded in presenting the congress with the choice of Pakistan or chaos. Mountbatten produced a plan according to which two states - India and Pakistan were to be set up to whom the British government would hand its assets and they would draw up their own constitutions.² At the midnight of August 14-15, 1947 the British authority in India came to an end. The British provinces and the princely states that came to constitute the states in independent India were differently administered and even followed different legal systems.

A period of strain and adjustment followed, the first being the migrations following the Punjab massacre. After the Radcliff Boundary award on 17 August, long convoys were marching east and west seeking shelter in the other dominion. Besides there were 362 states, from Hyderabad with its 17 million people to states of only a few sq. miles in extent.

2. Spear, Percival, (1950), The History of India, Vol. II, Penguin Books, New Delhi, pp.236.

INDIA ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1981

100 0 200 400
KMS



MAP: 1

The British had renounced their treaty rights and recommended all to join one or the other of the new states. Within few months all the states had been incorporated in the new Federal Union. The final achievement of the transition period was the new constitution. This was drawn up by the existing Constituent Assembly with remarkable smoothness and implemented from 1950. The 1953 Act was used as a working model describing a Federal state with a Parliamentary type of Democratic Government.

Over ages the people who came to India, and then settled down, mingled with the original population of the country and from this intermingling evolved a country with variety in its languages, religions, sects, dress codes, and food habits, etc.

India : A Geographical Unit

India is the world's seventh largest country with 8.44 crores of population in 1991. The country extends between $8^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6'$ north latitudes and $68^{\circ}7'$ and $97^{\circ}25'$ east longitudes. It measures 3214 Km. from north to south and about 2933 Km. from west to east. The Tropic of Cancer

passes through its middle part. Situated at the northern fringe of the Indian Ocean it has a coastline of about 6,100 Km. Her land frontier is 15,200 Km. long.

Physiography : India has four major physiographic divisions:

1. The Himalayas : Running in an east-west, arcuate curve for about 2,400 Km, convex, to the south, between the gorges of the Indus and the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas form India's northern frontier from Jammu & Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. It is estimated that they cover an area of 5 lakhs Km². The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel fold ranges interspersed with deep valleys and extensive plateaus.

(a) The Siwaliks : This range has low parallel ridges made up mainly of boulder and clay forming foot-hills of the Himalayas.

(b) The Lesser Himalaya : Rises north of the Siwalik Range. Being deeply cut by rivers, this belt of mountains is highly rugged and ill-defined.

The Pir Punjab of Kashmir is the longest and most important Himachal range. It continues further

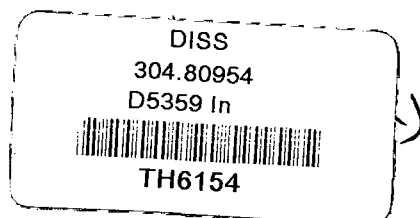
towards south-east as the Daula dhar range.

Farther east, the trends of the Himachal ranges become more confusing. Amongst these are Mussourie and Nag-Tibba Ranges. It is composed mainly of highly compressed and altered rocks varying from pre-cambrian to eocene in age.

(c) The Himadri (Great Himalayas) : It is the asymmetrical and the northern most range of the Himalayas, owing its scenic beauty to glaciers and lofty snowy peaks. The Himadri Range is snowbound throughout the year and is so formidable that even the passes through it are snowbound for most of the year as most of these lie at a height of over 4570 meter above sea level.

2. The Great North Indian Plains : This aggradational plain covers about 700,000 Km. of surface area with the Ganga and the Brahamaputra forming the main drainage axes in the major portion.

These plains stretch in the east-west direction between the Himalayas in the North and the Plateau of Peninsular India in the South. They form a continuous belt



of alluvium varying in width from 240 (east Bihar plain) to 500 Km (Punjab and Northern Rajasthan). These are uniformly level plains without any interruption except for a few outliers of the Aravalli range.

The rivers being heavily charged with boulders, sand and silt, suddenly slacken in speed when they debouch on these plains and deposit their load in the form of gravel fans along the foot of the Himalayas. These merge to form a piedmont plain called Bhabar in U.P.

3. The Indian Plateau : This morphologically polygenetic and complex, relatively stable landmass extends from the southern margin of the Great Plains upto the costal margins of the country and covers an area of 1.6 million Km². It presents a natural landscape of detached hills, summit plains, aggradational wide valleys, series of plateaus, peneplains and residual blocks. It forms a large triangle with its apex in the south of Cape Comorin.

The height of the most of the Plateau is higher than 400 mtrs., and the maximum elevation being reached in Anai Mudi Peak (2,695 m above sea level) in the extreme south west.

4. Coastal Lowlands : The Plateau of Peninsular India is fringed with narrow coastal lowlands, raised beaches and wave cut platforms, above the high watermark signifying that these lowlands are essentially the emerged floors of the seas adjacent to the land.

(a) West Coastal Lowlands : In the north, the topography is varied. There are marshes, lagoons, mud flats, creeks, gulfs and islands. The Runn of Kutch, the Peninsular of Kutch and Kathiawar and the Gujarat plain stand out as a major physiographic region.

(b) East Coastal Lowlands : This coastal lowland is based in Tamil Nadu where its width is 100-200 Km. North of the Godavari delta. Where the eastern ghats close on the sea, the coastal lowland is narrow. At some places it is less than 32 Km in width. Sea waves are less furious on the eastern coast, thus the rivers have built deltas which being fertile and irrigated are densely populated. Spits, lagoons and off shore bars also develop along the coast. Mangrove forests also grow along the seaward front of the deltas.

Climate

The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle part of India. As a result southern half of the country has a tropical climate. During winter, the northern half of India is warmer than areas of similar latitudinal location by 3° to 8°C. This is due to the fact that the Himalayas check the penetration of cold polar air into India effectively.

Owing to the large expanse of the country, its interior parts become very hot during summer. Lowlands of North West India, in particular, record very high temperatures in this season. Thus, in this season the thermal low draws in winds from the Indian Ocean but during winter the winds move out of the country, towards the Ocean. This reversal of winds is called the 'Monsoon'.

Summer : Due to the anticyclonic weather accompanied by clear sky and strong sun, first half of the summer is hot and dry, which is followed by the hot and wet season or the Monsoon season.

Winter : After September, temperature falls gradually all

over the country. In the North Western India, the impact of winter is felt earlier than the other parts of the country.

North India at times suddenly comes under the influence of the cold waves during this times when the night temperatures are equal to or less than 6°C. Tamil Nadu receives winter rains from the North East Monsoons.

Summer Monsoon Rains : Of the total annual rainfall of India, almost four-fifths is received in this season.

Natural Resources

Forests : Forests constitute one of the most important basic natural resources in the country. Timber, fuel, bamboos and canes, lac, resins and herbs are obtained from forests. Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have more forest area than the remaining states and union territories, accounting for over two-thirds of India's total forest area. About 777,000 Km² or 23 percent of the total area of India is under forest over, one-fifth of which is inaccessible.

Forests of commercial timber trees, occupy a small area. Of the total area under forest, coniferous forests cover about 3.2 percent, Sal forests 14.5 percent and teak forests 7.0 percent. Industries like paper, match, plywood and dye-making depend on forests for raw materials.

Besides being a resource in itself, the forest also slows down the run-off and thus checks the soil erosion and reduces the intensity of floods.

Minerals : India's mineral resources are sufficiently rich and varied to provide the country with the necessary base for an industrial development. The position is fairly good with regards to metallic minerals of the ferrous groups including iron, manganese, chromite and titanium along with the high grade refractories including magnesite, kyanite and sillimanite. The reserves of mica and bauxite are also large. The situation in coal, feldspars fluorides, limestone, dolomite, gypsum and precious and semi-precious stones is satisfactory.

India's reserves and production in petroleum is inadequate. The ferrous metallic minerals including the ores of copper, lead and zinc, tin, graphite reserves and

production of the minerals required by the chemical and fertilizer industry is less than the requirement of the country.

Mineral resources have an extremely uneven distribution in India. Over 97 percent of the country's total reserves of coal are located in Bihar, West Bengal, Orrisa, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Most of the deposits of iron are located in Bihar, Orrisa, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Chromite is mined in Orrisa and Karnatka, Bauxite in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, Manganese in Madhya Pradesh, Orrisa and Maharashtra and Copper, lead and Zinc ores in Bihar and Rajasthan. The beach sands of Kerala contains the reserves of the nuclear energy minerals.

Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the Peninsular formations in Gujarat and Assam have most of the reserves of petroleum. Outside this area, the states including Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Gangetic West Bengal are very poor in mineral resources.

Economy

Industry : Progress of industrialisation over the last 45 years has been a striking feature of Indian economic development process and industrialisation which was launched as a conscious and a deliberate policy in the early fifties. In pursuance to this policy, large investment has been made in building up capacity over a wide spectrum of industries. Self reliance has been achieved in basic and capital goods. Indigenous capabilities have now been established to the point of virtual self-sufficiency so that further expansion in various sectors such as mining, irrigation, power, chemicals, transport and communication can be based primarily on indigenous equipment. A significant aspect of industrial development during the above period has been the predominant role assigned to public sector in establishment of basic industries.

Textile industry in India is the largest single industry accounting for around 20-25 percent of total industrial output employing around 150 lakh people, and contributing for about 25 percent of our total exports. Manufacture of cement was started in Madras in 1904. At

present there are about 92 cement plants in large sector and 184 in mini sector with a total capacity of approximately 647 lakh tonnes as on 1st April 1991. Paper industry is a vital and core industry for any country and per capita paper consumption can be taken as measure of growth and progress in areas related to industrial, cultural and educational activities.

The first effort at large scale production of Iron and Steel industry got underway when Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) was set up on at Jamshedpur in 1907. This was followed by the establishment of Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) at Burnpur in 1919. The total installed ingot steel capacity of integrated steel plants which stood at 8.9 lakh tonnes as on March 1974 had increased to 14.7 lakh tonnes by march 1990. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is a wholly government owned undertaking. It is responsible for the management of steel plant at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela, Bokaro and Burnpur and also the alloy steel plant at Durgapur and the Salem Steel Plant.

Three decades of planning and development of fertilizer industry has brought India to the frontline of

fertilizer producing countries. India is today the fourth largest producer of nitrogenous fertilizers in the world. Engineering industries in the country have registered a phenomenal growth to generate a strong base in a wide-range of heavy and light engineering industries. Bulk of capital goods required for power projects, fertiliser plants, cement plants, steel plants, mining equipment and petrochemical plants are being met from indigenous production.

Agriculture : Economic regeneration attempted in successive Five Year Plans has made agriculture a pride of national economy. This sector, today provides livelihood to about 70 percent of the labour force, contributes nearly 32 percent of the Net National Product and accounts for a sizable share of total value of the country's as exports. It supplies a bulk of wage goods required by non-agricultural sector and raw material for a large section of industry. Per capita net availability of foodgrains went upto a level of 495 grams per day in 1989 as compared to that of 395 grams in early fifties.

The existing patterns of land utilisation in India are the result of a continued interplay of physical

elements like topography, climate and soils and human efforts guided by a host of socio-economic conditions. One very clearly noticeable trend in the country's land utilisation pattern has been a constant increase in the net sown area at the expense of almost all other categories. Cropping pattern is more diversified and cultivation of commercial crops has received new impetus in line with domestic demands and export requirements. During post-Green revolution period i.e. 1967-68 to 1990-91, growth rate in agricultural production was assessed at around 2.81 percent per annum. In order to utilise scarce resources optimally, a short duration third crop is also being raised in some areas utilising residual moisture available from post-kharif and post-rabi cultivation.

There are three main crop seasons, namely; Kharif, rabi and summer. Major kharif crops are rice, Jowar, bajara, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum, soyabean and groundnut. Major rabi crops are wheat, jowar, barley, gram, linseed, rapeseed and mustard. Rice, maize and groundnut are grown in summer season also.

Seed is the basic agricultural input for increasing

agricultural production, the central government established the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) in 1963 and the State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) in 1969. Fertiliser is very essential for increasing productivity in agriculture. Total consumption of fertilisers went up from 69,000 tonnes of nutrients in 1950-51 to estimated level of 115.68 lakh tonnes during 1989-90.

Irrigation : The importance of irrigation in the Indian agriculture cannot be over-estimated in a view of the peculiar nature of the rainfall in the country. On an average, India receives about 117 cm. of rainfall annually, about 80 percent of it during the south-West monsoon season from June to October. Irrigation, therefore, is indispensable for raising a second crop during the dry weather all over the country and it is desirable even during the rainy season to counter the effect of short dry spells which are not uncommon. Irrigation, therefore, has been the principal pre-occupation with the Indians since time immemorial. In Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, irrigation is the key to successful agricultural operations throughout the year.

Population

India's population, as on 1st March, 1991 stood at 844.32 million (437.80 million males and 406.52 million females). This includes the projected population of 7.72 million of Jammu and Kashmir. The second largest populous country, India is the home of 16 percent of the world's population. The country, however, accounts for only 2.42 percent of the total world area. The population of India as recorded at each decennial census from 1901 has grown steadily except for a decrease during the decade 1911-21.

Some of the typical characteristics of India's population and its distribution that carry wide range of political, social and economic implications, both at national and international levels include : huge population base, ethnic multiplicity, rural bias and unevenness in its distribution. The Indian population has an overwhelmingly huge rural bias. Over three-fourths (76.6 percent) of its population lives in the countryside largely in agglomerated settlements. A density of more than 350 persons per square Km. was observed in over one-fourth of the districts of the traditional Hindi speaking belt covering large parts of Uttar Pradesh and

Bihar along with the adjacent districts of Haryana in the west and that of West Bengal in the east, constituting the largest compact belt of high density of population. On the other hand, there were about 135 districts where the density of population was less than 150 persons per Km². The Frontiers of the country having their borders with Pakistan, China and Burma display the lowest density of population of less than 50 persons per Km² invariably.

Urbanisation : According to 1991 census, about 217 million people in India lived in 3609 urban centres of varying sizes. Although, only about 25.72 percent of the country's total population lived in urban centres, yet India has developed a formidable urban base. It may be pointed out that at the beginning of present century only 25 million people in India had urban residence implying that the urban population of the country had increased more than eight-fold. But the year 1931 marks a significant demographic divide in the history of urban growth in the country. Assuming an average rate of natural increase around 25 percent, the actual rate of urban growth started exceeding a natural rate only after 1931.

The Indian urbanisation is of subsistence nature. It

implies that migrants from rural areas are attracted to the urban centres not for urban environment but for employment. The Indian urbanisation has poly-metropolitan apex in which the million cities dominate the entire urban scheme accounting for one-third of India's total urban population.

DATA BASE

The present study is entirely based on secondary sources. In the view of the objectives of this study. The data for different indicators were drawn from the following sources. For the data of the sectorwise and statewise allocations the following sources of data are

- i) First Five Year Plan, 1951 : Planning Commission, Government of India;
- ii) Second Five Year Plan, 1956: Planning Commission, Government of India;
- iii) Third Five Year Plan, 1961 : Planning Commission, Government of India;
- iv) Fourth Five Year Plan : A Draft Outline, 1969 : Planning Commission, Government of India;
- v) Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974 : Planning Commission, Government of India;
- vi) Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980 : Planning Commission, Government of India;
- vii) Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985 : Planning Commission, Government of India;

viii) Eighth Five Year Plan, 1991 : Planning Commission, Government of India.

Due to many changes in the state boundaries between 1951-61, the comparability between population and allocations could not be drawn for the Second plan period 1956-61. Thus the Second plan's Sectoral Allocations to the states is not included in the data.

For the indicators of development the sources of data used are : i) Statistical Abstract of India, 1961; ii) Statistical Abstract of India, 1971, iii) Statistical Abstract of India, 1981; iv) Census of India, 1961, 1971 and 1981, B3 Tables: for the Economic classification of the working population; v) India : Pocket Book of Economic Information : 1972. Government of India, Ministry of Finance. vi) India : Pocket Book of Economic Information; 1982, Government of India, Ministry of Finance; vii) India : Data Base - Vol.I & II, 1990.

For the data of Intercensal Male Migration in India the sources of data used are :

i) Census of India, 1961 : D2 Tables; ii) Census of India, 1971 : D2 Tables; iii) Census of India, 1981 : D2 Tables.

Methodology

For the analysis of the set objectives quantitative methods have been used. In the following paragraphs these methods are explained in detail.

Ranking

For the purpose of construction of the composite index to study the statewise levels of development a simple ranking method suggested by the noted statistician M.G. Kendall.³ has been used.

The development indicators of all the states have to be ranked separately. Thus every state will have a rank for each indicator. The sum of all these ranks for a state will give the composite scores reflecting development in a particular sector for every state.

The states with the lowest figures have been assigned the 1 rank and the next highest has been assigned the 2 rank and so on.

3. Kendall, M.G., (1968), A course in Multivariate Analysis, Charles Griffin Co., London.

In the case of ties - when more than one state show same figures - a rank value equal to the average of the successive ranks is given to them. After ranking the states for each indicator these ranks are added row-wise, the sum of these ranks is the composite index giving the total scores, which are again ranked to get the Final Rank for the indicators.

The composite indices are made for the sectors of -

- i) Agriculture and Allied Sector for 1961, 1971 and 1981;
- ii) Industry and Mining sector for 1961, 1971 and 1981;
- iii) Human Resource Sector for 1961, 1971 & 1981; iv)

Infrastructure sector for 1971 and 1981.

Coorelation Analysis

The degree of relationship between the variables under consideration are measured through the correlation analysis. In the study, the correlation analysis is used to find out the interrelationship between the Per Capita Allocations under the Five Year Plans, Statewise Levels of Development and the Intercensal Male Migration variables.

In order to compute this interrelationship the following formula has been used;

$$r = \frac{\Sigma XY - \frac{\Sigma X \Sigma Y}{N}}{\sqrt{\Sigma X^2 - \frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{N}} \sqrt{\Sigma Y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma Y)^2}{N}}}$$

Where X and Y are the two sets of variables between whom the correlation is calculated and N is the number of observations.

Graph method has been used on the maps to depict the calculated data to observe the patterns of sectorwise levels of development. Choroplething technique has been used to depict the calculated data and to observe the respective pattern in the share of intercensal male migrants in the rural and urban population.

CHAPTER III

TRANSFER OF RESOURCES BY THE FIVE YEAR PLANS

After independence India decided to go for a planned development and the planning process was initiated in April 1951 with the launching of the First Five Year Plan. Since then we are having successive Five Year Plans with some plan holidays. The time period for different Five Year Plans is given below :

First Five Year Plan	:	1951-52 to 1955-56
Second Five Year Plan	:	1955-56 to 1960-61
Third Five Year Plan	:	1960-61 to 1965-66
Fourth Five Year Plan	:	1969-70 to 1973-74
Fifth Five Year Plan	:	1974-75 to 1977-78
Sixth Five Year Plan	:	1980-81 to 1985-86
Seventh Five Year Plan	:	1985-86 to 1990-91
Eight Five Year Plan	:	1991-92 to 1995-96

The 1965 Indo-Pak conflict forced a 'Plan holiday'. Moreover, the drought in 1966-67 also delayed the Fourth Plan. Similarly the year of 1979-80 also experienced a bad drought and delayed the start of the Sixth Plan.

Planning has a long term perspective which comprises of all the objectives that a nation sets for itself. Each Five Year Plan should represent an advance towards those objectives.¹ It is necessary to ensure that a steady advance is made towards the realisation of wider objectives such as full employment and the removal of economic inequalities, maximum production, full employment, the attainment of economic equality and social justice which constitute the accepted objectives of planning under present-day conditions are not really so many different ideas but a series of related aims which the country must work for.²

These objectives are as crucial today as they were at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan.

The transfer of resources from the Centre to the States is inherent in the relationship envisaged in the constitution between the Centre and the States. For the promotion of the country's unity and its continued

1. Jha, J.K., (1973), Economic Development : Ends and Means, Vora and Company Publishers, pp.14.
2. First Five Year Plan, (1951), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.28.

existence as a vast unified market which is essential for rapid economic development of the country as a whole, the levy and administration of taxes with wide economic base, such as, income tax, corporation tax, union excise duties as customs, etc., have been assigned to the Centre. States are assigned functional responsibilities in the fields of agriculture, education, medical care, public health, irrigation, law and order, etc, requiring resources far in excess of the financial powers assigned to them. This had resulted in divergence between financial powers and functional responsibilities.

To correct this imbalance, the constitution embodies both mandatory and enabling provisions for facilitating a wide ranging transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. Briefly stated the constitution provides for transfer of resources from the Centre to the states in the forms of -

- i) assignment in whole of the proceeds of certain taxes (Article 269);
- ii) mandatory sharing of the proceeds of income tax (Article 270);
- iii) permissive participation (Article 272);

- iv) statutory grants - in - aid (Article 275);
- v) grant for any public purpose (Article 282);
- v) grant of loan for any public purpose
(Article 293);

Besides, the constitution also provides for a machinery for regulating the flow of resources in the form of the Finance Commission (Article 280), and the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States through the Planning Commission, a body created by an executive order through the Central Ministries (under Articles 282 & 293).³

Through earlier the share of transfer of resources by the Planning Commission was more but over years it has become more or less equal to the transfer of resources by the Finance Commission.

As in this study we are going to study the impact of the Five Year Plan allocations to the States on their patterns of migration, it is important to make an

3. Sastry, M.L. & G.R. Reddy, (1988), Centre-State Financial Relations, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, pp.11-15.

assessment of the budget allocations from the Centre to the States over the plan period till 1980.

Allocations to the States from the Centre are given for definite purposes keeping in view the overall planning objectives for the economy as a whole. For this purpose the States are allocated funds under certain developmental heads and they are divided into sub-heads. These are as follows -

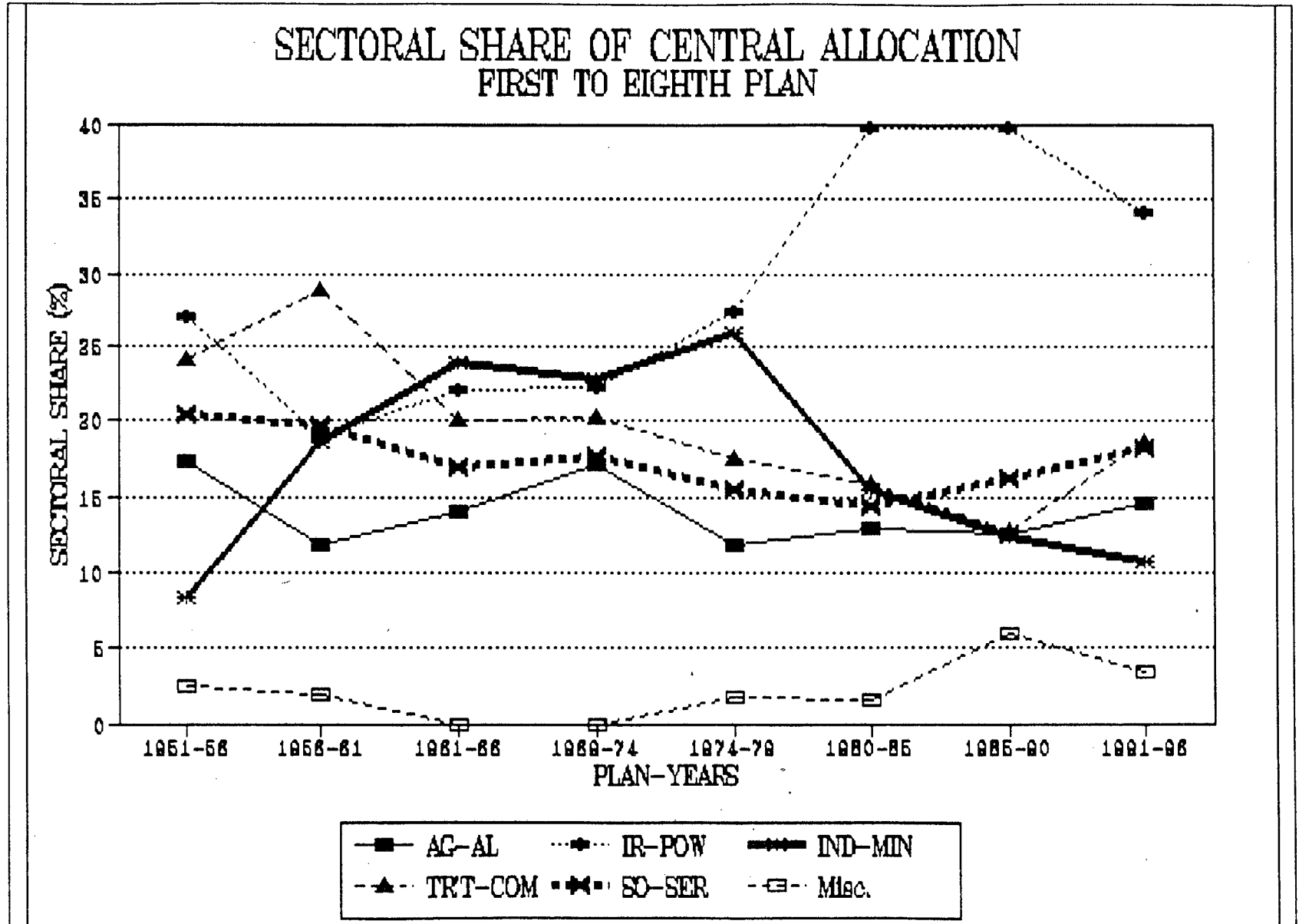
1. Agriculture and allied sector which includes community development, forests, cooperation, rural development, dairying and veterinary, soil conservation, etc. besides agriculture.
2. Irrigation and power sector in the First Plan this sector included only projects for power and irrigation. Later on flood control, research and public cooperation were also included.
3. Industry and mining sector includes development of small, medium and large industries alongwith mineral development.
4. Transport and communications sector is an essentially infrastructure sector including roads, railways, aviation, ports and harbours, posts and telegraph, broadcasting, etc.

TABLE III.1

PLANWISE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF SECTORS IN THE CENTRAL ALLOCATIONS

	Agriculture & Allied Sector	Irrigation and Power Sector	Industry and Mining Sector	Transport and Communication Sector	Social Services Sector	Miscellaneous	Total Outlay in Rs. Crores
FIRST Five Year Plan	17.42	27.14	8.36	24.03	20.52	2.5	2069.00
SECOND Five Year Plan	11.82	19.02	18.54	20.85	19.68	2.09	4800.00
THIRD Five Year Plan	14.0	22.0	24.0	20.0	17.0	0.0	7500.00
FOURTH Five Year Plan	17.1	22.2	22.8	20.3	17.6	0.0	15902.00
FIFTH Five Year Plan	11.81	27.33	25.96	17.52	15.40	1.94	39287.49
SIXTH Five Year Plan	12.06	39.68	15.40	15.94	14.39	1.71	97500.00
SEVENTH Five Year Plan	12.66	39.88	12.48	16.36	16.31	2.31	180000.00
EIGHTH Five Year Plan	14.66	34.11	10.81	18.67	18.20	3.55	434100.24

FIG.1



5. Social-Services sector gets allocation for the development of infrastructure for the welfare of the society as a whole.
6. Miscellaneous includes other programmes which do not broadly fall into the above written sectors and are included and excluded as required.

Proportional share of these sectors in the total outlay of each plan have been worked out and are given in Table 3.1. A close look of the table will reveal the shift in the planning priorities over planning periods.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1951-56

The First Five Year Plan involved an outlay on development by public authorities of Rs.2069 crores over the period of 1951-56. In determining the target of expenditure, one of the foremost consideration was - the need for initiating a process of development that will form the basis of the much larger effort needed in the future.⁴

4. First Five Year Plan (1951), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.70-71.

The distribution of expenditure in the development programme of the public sector (Table III.1) shows that agricultural development receives the highest precedence, which includes irrigation and power too as inputs in this sector. Basic services like power and transportation limits inevitably the investment which the public sector can itself undertake in industries.

Due to the high priority given to agriculture, progress in industry was dependent mainly on private sector.

In this plan, rehabilitation of the displaced persons absorbed a considerable proportion (85 crores/4.1 percent) of the additional resources available for expansion of social services.

One of the responsibilities of the state was the key industries like iron and steel, heavy engineering, manufacturing of electrical equipment and the like.⁵

In the sphere of social services the needs were very

5. First Five Year Plan, (1951), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.44.

large and community effort was expected to supplement the lump-sum provision in the plan for the community development programme and for local works was designed to evoke such community effort.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1956-61

The total development out lay of the Central and State Governments over the period of the plan worked out at Rs.4,800 crores. This plan seeked to rebuild rural India, to lay the foundations of industrial progress, and to secure to the greatest extent feasible opportunities for weaker and under privileged sections of the people and the balanced development of all parts of the country.⁶

The allocation under major heads of development shown in Table III.1 indicate the relative shift in priorities as between the first and second plan. Industries and mining claim about 19 per cent of the total public sector outlay in the second plan as compared to the total public sector outlay of 8 per cent in first plan. There is a slight increase in the transport and

6. Second Five Year Plan, (1956), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.xiii.

communication sector. It has grown from 24.03 per cent in First Plan from 28.85 per cent for the Second Plan.

About 19 per cent of the total outlay was devoted to irrigation and power and another 12 per cent to Agriculture and Community Development. Though the percentage decreased from 17.4 to 11.82 per cent in Agriculture and Community Development, the total outlay increased from Rs.361 crores to Rs.568 crores from the first to the second plan.⁷

In the Social Service sector though the percentage has decreased from 20.52 in First Plan to 19.68 in the Second Plan, it has to be noted that this did not include any allocation for the rehabilitation as in the First Plan.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1961-1966

This plan had the total financial outlay of Rs.7500 crores when it started. The distribution of the financial outlay under different sectors for the plan shown in Table

7. Second Five Year Plan, (1956), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.51.

III.1 indicate a shift of priorities. Major cutback was for the Transport and Communication sector from 28.85 percent in Second Plan to 20 per cent in the Third Plan. There was a slight increase in the Agriculture and Community Development sector from 11.82 in Second Plan to 14 percent in the Third Plan.

The share of social-services also decreased. Major increase in percentage was for industry and mining sector which saw an increase from 18.54 per cent in the Second Plan to 24 percent in the Third Plan. Special emphasis was on machine building and development of managerial skill, technical know-how and designing capacity.⁸ The emphasis throughout the Third Plan was on the development of those industries which would help to make the economy self-sustaining.

Irrigation and power was another sector which saw an increase from 19.02 per cent in Second Plan to 24 per cent in the Third Plan. Out of this 24 per cent, 9 per cent was for major and medium irrigation projects, which can be added up with Agriculture sector.

8. Third Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, pp.63-64.

The Third Plan set large objectives and targets for the five year period. But it was pointed out that the objectives were not large in relation to needs or to the nation's capacity to achieve.⁹

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1969-74

The Fourth plan aimed at acceleration of the tempo of development in condition of stability and reduced uncertainties. It was proposed to introduce safeguard against the fluctuations of agricultural production as well as the uncertainties of foreign aid.

One major consideration was increased agricultural production along with the building of sizeable buffer stocks to even out the supplies of foodgrains and other measures to stabilise food grain prices.¹⁰ For this purpose we see an increase from 14 percent in third plan to 17.1 per cent in the Fourth plan for the Agricultural and Community development sector. But there was a decrease

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9. Third Five Year Plan, (1961), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.xiv.
10. Fourth Five Year Plan, (1969), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.13-14.

from 9 percent in the Third plan to 6.8 per cent in the Fourth plan for the Irrigation sector.

Out of the total outlay of Rs.15,902 crores on development by public authorities Rs.3631 crores was the outlay for Industry and Mining sector which amounted to 22.8 percent. Though there was a slight decrease of 1.2 percent from the Third plan, there was an actual increase of Rs.1847 crores.

Social-Services and Transport and Communication sectors did not show any considerable difference in their percentages.

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1974-79

The Fifth Plan outlay was estimated at Rs.39,303 crores at the start. The objectives in view were the removal of poverty and achievement of self reliance. The strategies related to growth in the three leading sectors viz., agriculture, energy and the creation of additional employment opportunities.¹¹

11. Fifth Five Year Plan, (1974), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.5.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 39287.49 crores on development by public authorities Rs.10200.60 crores was the outlay of Industry & Mining sector which equals to 25.96 percent from the Fourth Plan. But the percentages of outlays in Agriculture Sector, Transport and Communication sector and Social-Services decreased. On the other hand there was an increase in the Irrigation and Power sector from 22.2 percent in the Fourth plan to 27.33 percent in the Fifth Plan.

In the Agricultural sector one of the objectives was to intensify the problem-oriented research and the strengthening of agricultural and administration plus marketing and storage infrastructure.

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1980-85

The Sixth Five Year Plan started in extremely difficult circumstances and had to contend with a number of unfavourable factors. The year 1979-80 witnessed a bad drought which affected agricultural production considerably. There was an absolute decline in GDP, nearly 5 percent. As a consequence saving and investment went down significantly, thereby reducing the resources

for the Sixth Five Year plan.¹²

From the Table III.1 we observe that out of the total outlay of Rs.97500 crores, Irrigation and power sector got the major share (39.68 per cent). The share of Energy sector in this whole was 27.21 percent of the total investment.

It is important because energy is a major infrastructure facility for all the sectors. Though Agriculture and allied sector got a little share there was an increase of 1 per cent from the previous plan.

Share of investment for the Industry and mining sector was drastically reduced from 25.95 per cent in the Fifth Plan to 15.40 per cent in the Sixth Plan.

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1985-90

Because of the critical importance in sustaining the growth process, particular attention was given to raising the capability of the infrastructure and human resource development with substantial increases in the proportions

12. Sixth Five Year Plan, (1980), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.1.

of outlays for these two sectors as compared to the Sixth plan.

The proposed pattern of resource allocation was designed to ensure that the country would remain self-sufficient in food.¹³

Looking at the Table III.1, we observe that Agriculture and Allied sector got 12.66 per cent of the total investment of Rs.1,80,000 crores by the central government. Irrigation and power sector got 39.88 per cent of the total investment, but 40.45 per cent was for the Power sector. This was done so that the shortage in power does not hinder the progress of the other sectors.

Another major thrust area in the Seventh five year plan was Human Resource Development. Public sector outlays for social services show a significant increase as compared to the sixth plan.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN : 1991-96

A look at the allocations made to the priority

13. Seventh Five Year Plan, (1985), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.x-xii.

sectors in the Eighth plan shows that nearly 81.7 per cent of the total budgetary support of the Central Ministries has gone to the social, infrastructure and agricultural sectors. This compares with 70 per cent in the Seventh plan.

The plan proposed a growth rate of 5.6 per cent per annum on an average during the plan period. Out of the total public investment of Rs.434100.24 crores 34.11 per cent was the share of the Irrigation and power sector which was a decline of more than 5 per cent from the Seventh plan.

Agriculture saw an increase of 2 per cent in its share compared to the Seventh plan. The investment in the Agriculture and allied sector had been declining. It needs to grow under the constraint of limited land availability for which non-agricultural demands are also increasing. The burden of growing population lies on this sector. We should also not lose sight of the fact that about two thirds of employment is provided by agriculture. The private investment in this area can flourish only in the back drop of a good infrastructure created by the efforts

TABLE III.2**SECTORWISE PER CAPITA ALLOCATIONS TO STATES
FIRST PLAN (1951-56)**

STATES	Agri.& Allied	Irri.& Power	Ind.& Mining	tran.& Commu.	Social Services	Misc.
ASSAM	399.5	283	25	244.9	796.8	0
BIHAR	1677.6	1682	119.2	800	1450.3	0
BOMBAY	2871.9	3312	353.7	1388.6	6717.3	0
MADHYA PRADESH	1382.5	908	235.4	200	1582.3	0
MADRAS	2182.5	8432	202	500	2767.6	0
ORISSA	352.9	691	92.9	221	422.9	3.5
PUNJAB	262.5	364.4	63.6	75.1	255.1	100
UTTAR PRADESH	2552.5	3323	582.2	642.4	2682.6	0
WEST BENGAL	1049.1	1613.6	116.7	1575.6	2554.7	0
HYDERABAD	463	2799.6	294.4	128.6	469.4	0
MADHYA BHARAT	945	556	55	189	497	0
MYSORE	595	1984	170.2	320.1	590.4	0
RAJASTHAN	167.3	544.4	38.5	401	530.2	0
SAURASHTRA	526.6	687.1	14.8	386	354.5	72
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN	630.6	1513	104.8	222	261.5	0
JAMMU & KASHMIR	47.1	441.6	81.8	494.4	186.2	48.9
HIMACHAL PRADESH	125.4	93.5	23	120	92.8	0
PEPSU	435.9	64.6	31.7	95.1	186.9	0
VINDHYA PRADESH	245.8	50.5	6	125.9	211	0

Fig. 2

PER CAPITA ALLOCATION FIRST PLAN 1951-55

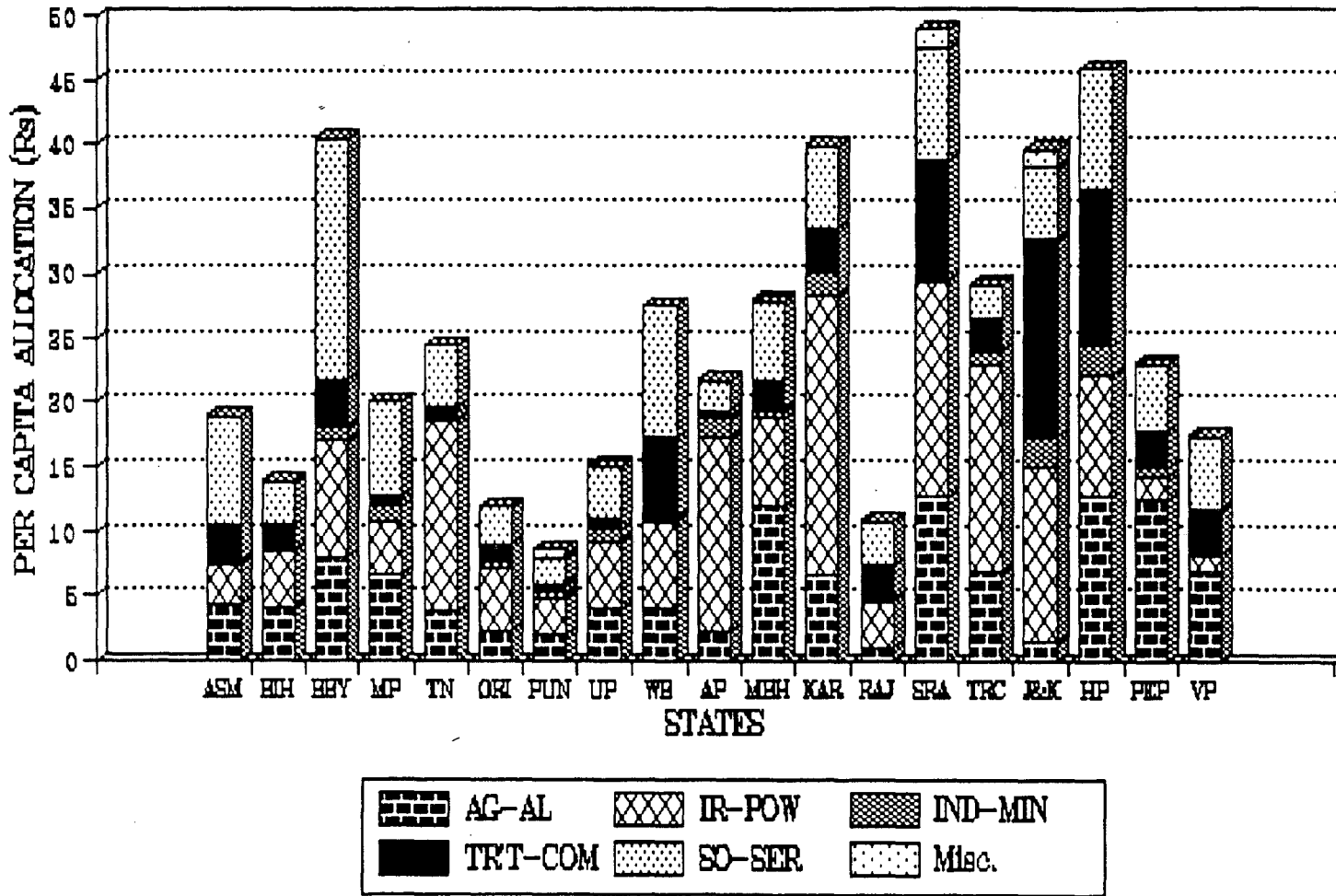


TABLE III.3

**SECTORWISE PER CAPITA ALLOCATION TO STATES
THIRD PLAN (1961-66)**

STATES	Agri.& Allied	Irri.& Power	Ind.& Mining	Tran.& Commu.	Social Servs.	Misc.
ANDHRA PRADESH	21.32	39.23	5.22	3.21	15.63	0.14
ASSAM	22.49	32.09	9.00	9.37	36.58	1.21
BIHAR	17.76	30.40	3.02	4.61	16.52	0.25
GUJRAT	28.78	47.60	3.59	10.57	23.01	0.34
KERALA	25.40	35.02	10.18	6.44	23.34	0.20
MAHARASHTRA	25.51	37.31	4.02	9.59	22.00	0.17
MADHYA PRADESH	23.62	36.39	3.24	5.50	21.21	2.72
TAMILNADU	18.45	37.88	6.98	3.34	19.52	0.18
KARNATKA	26.22	46.78	6.66	5.64	20.47	0.22
ORISSA	21.71	39.05	3.98	4.85	19.39	2.20
PUNJAB	41.69	94.02	12.93	11.52	42.12	5.52
RAJASTHAN	22.23	60.03	4.44	6.55	22.80	1.04
UTTAR PRADESH	20.26	22.48	2.91	4.18	16.93	0.62
WEST BENGAL	17.83	17.59	6.57	5.58	20.82	3.19
JAMMU & KASHMIR	36.90	70.12	25.44	26.17	37.85	14.13

FIG. 3

PER CAPITA ALLOCATION THIRD PLAN 1961-66

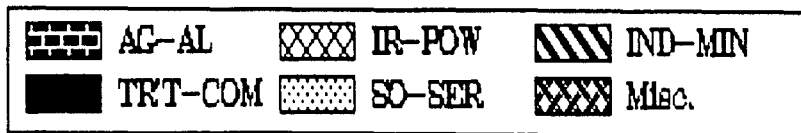
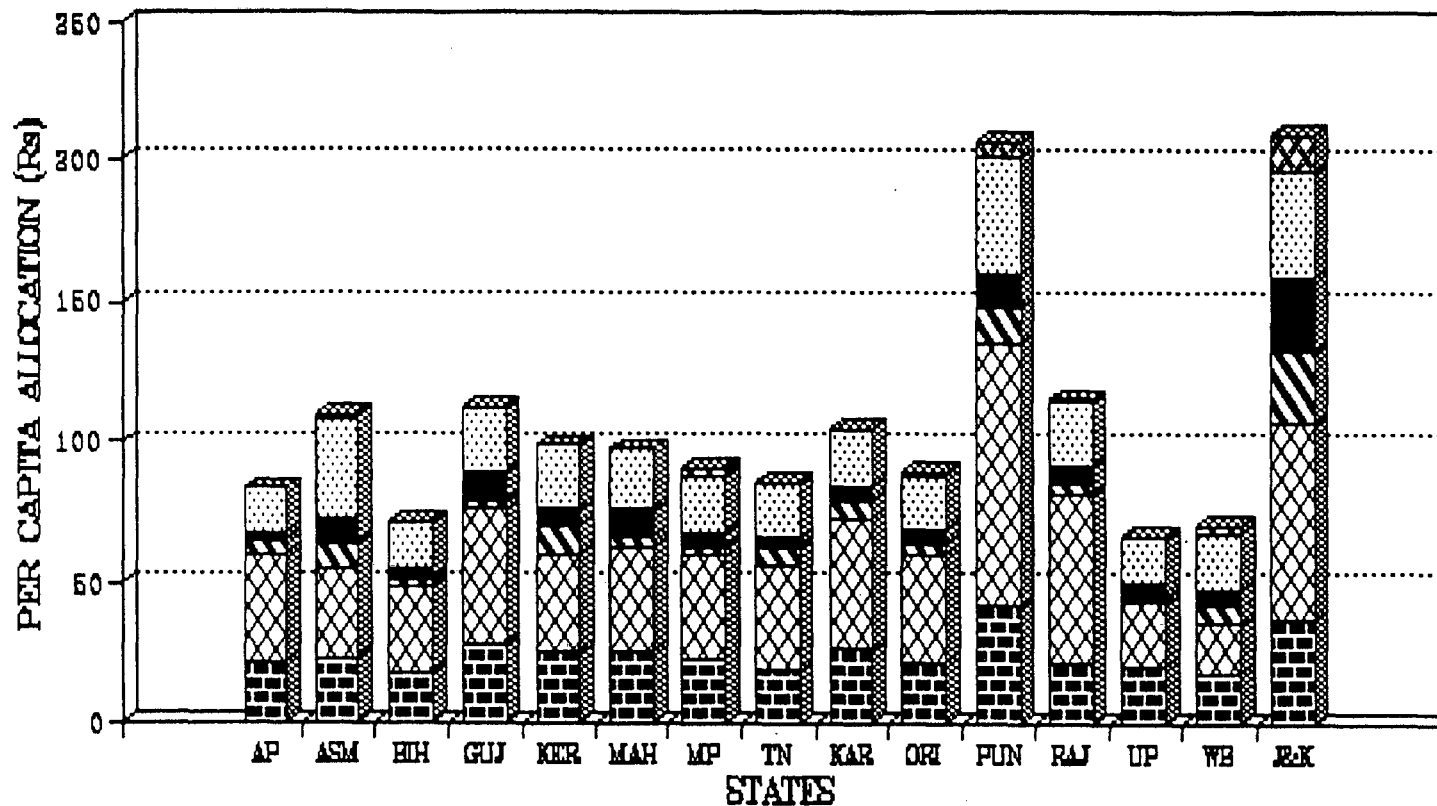


TABLE III.4

**SECTORISE PER CAPITA ALLOCATION TO STATES
FOURTH PLAN (1969-74)**

STATES	Agri.& Allied	Irri.& Power	Ind.& Mining	Trans.& Commu	Social Servs.	Misc.
ANDHRA PRADESH	16.40	41.09	4.30	5.42	27.34	0.21
ASSAM	37.66	42.08	14.40	28.70	18.41	3.76
BIHAR	18.01	41.87	2.82	4.37	26.58	0.10
GUJARAT	32.46	85.62	6.51	13.61	22.87	13.10
HARYANA	36.25	103.68	9.72	16.53	11.20	0.89
JAMMU & KASHMIR	69.50	114.13	21.18	57.31	7.51	16.41
KERALA	28.38	53.78	10.83	9.65	16.31	0.17
MADHYA PRADESH	25.58	30.81	3.73	7.12	29.02	1.15
MAHARASHTRA	40.07	72.22	4.27	13.96	59.44	0.23
KARNATKA	31.38	56.16	6.42	4.46	14.81	0.39
ORISSA	21.67	31.25	8.25	7.15	12.17	1.06
PUNJAB	41.84	110.01	12.40	11.94	15.01	0.73
RAJASTHAN	9.83	63.24	2.20	3.96	13.89	0.41
TAMILNADU	28.44	46.26	9.81	6.13	46.69	0.85
UTTAR PRADESH	25.85	55.55	5.26	6.52	47.34	2.65
WEST BENGAL	19.67	22.04	4.66	4.62	33.67	0.14
HIMACHAL PRADESH	101.70	37.94	87.45	19.92	5.43	0.69

FIG. 4

PER CAPITA ALLOCATION FOURTH PLAN 1969-74

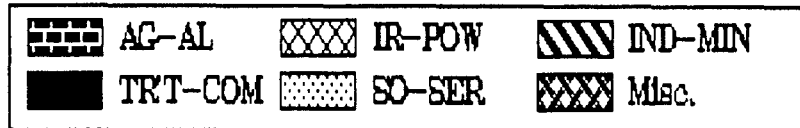
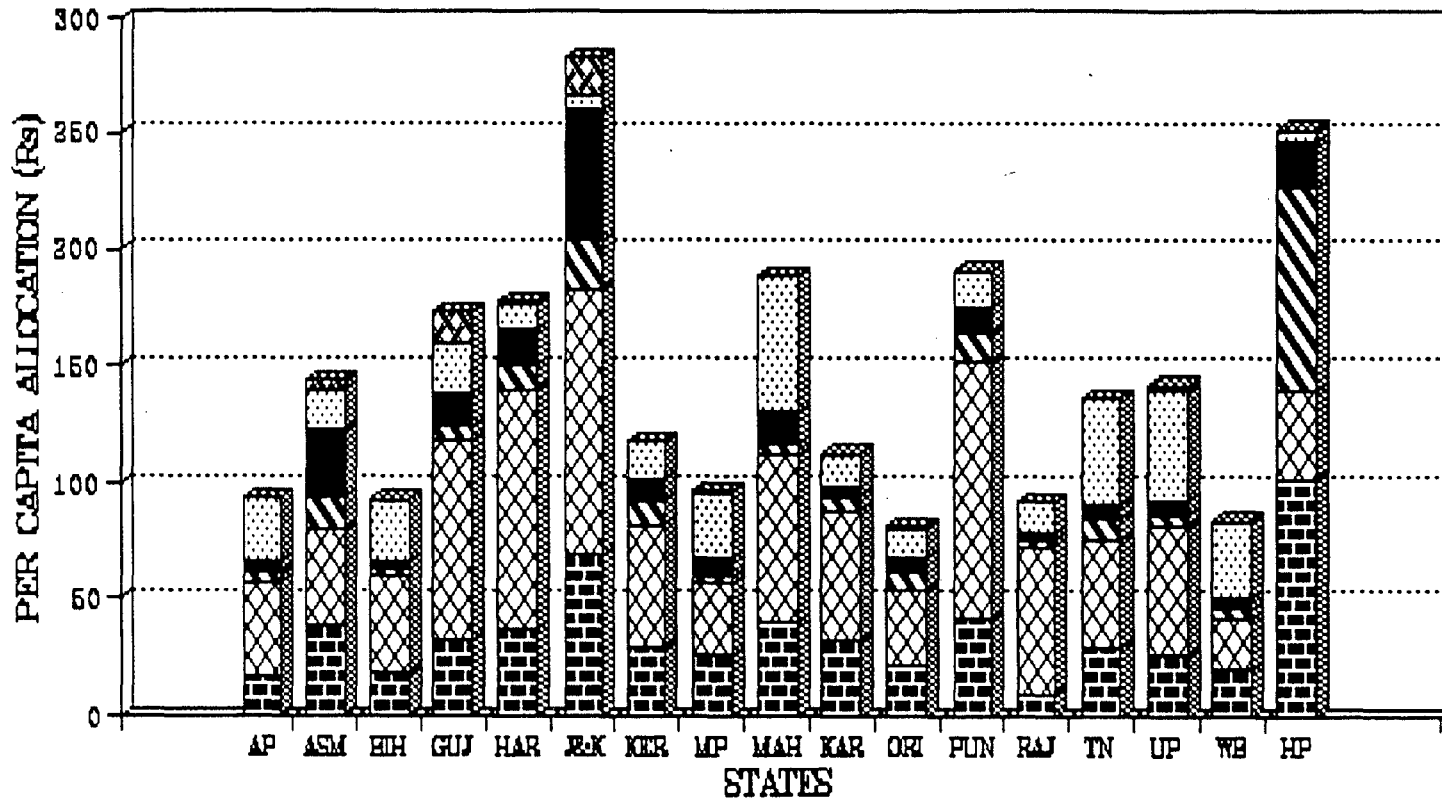
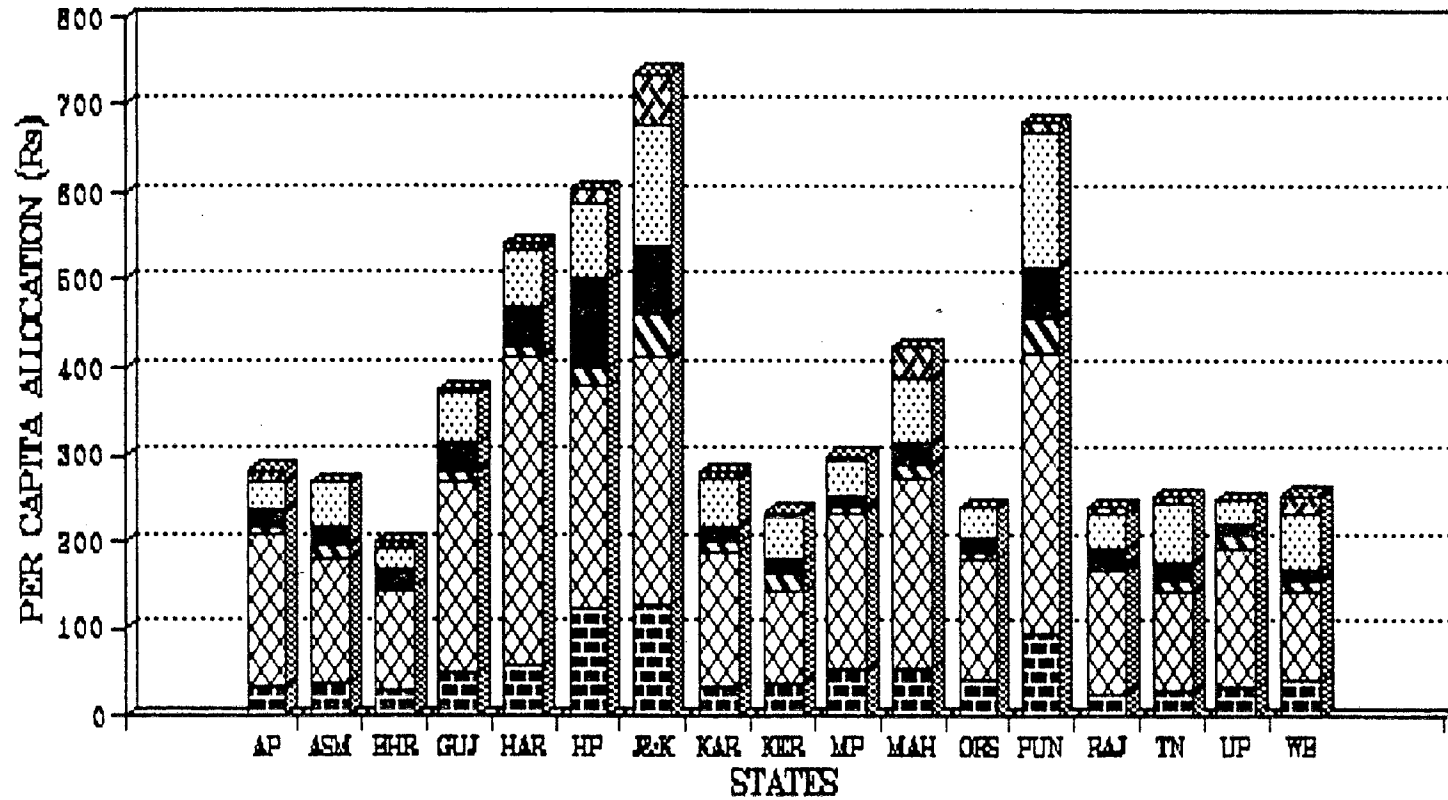


TABLE III-5**STATEWISE PER CAPITA ALLOCATION TO STATES
FIFTH PLAN (1974-79)**

STATES	Agri.& Allied	Irri.& Power	Ind.& Mining	Tran.& Commu	Social Servs.	Misc.
ANDHRA PRADESH	30.37	177.77	8.70	21.66	33.06	16.43
ASSAM	38.96	141.48	17.62	21.34	52.74	2.20
BIHAR	26.92	115.25	8.39	18.53	26.50	7.66
GUJARAT	47.55	220.40	16.67	30.88	58.40	5.95
HARYANA	56.09	358.89	11.45	44.64	68.44	6.76
HIMACHAL PRADESH	123.02	256.40	19.40	103.62	89.27	15.41
JAMMU & KASHMIR	127.84	283.83	50.04	77.80	140.16	59.62
KARNATAKA	33.13	154.25	13.24	19.89	58.43	6.40
KERALA	38.32	103.00	22.90	15.43	52.83	5.42
MADHYA PRADESH	51.33	182.21	5.84	13.60	41.31	8.74
MAHARASHTRA	53.12	222.27	16.77	25.61	72.76	36.51
ORISSA	41.58	140.23	9.30	15.33	38.15	0.38
PUNJAB	96.22	320.53	44.62	58.18	153.25	14.44
RAJASTHAN	26.22	140.18	8.84	18.24	42.66	9.81
TAMILNADU	29.40	112.80	13.98	20.93	70.19	8.31
UTTAR PRADESH	32.36	162.37	15.79	11.92	29.17	1.51
WEST BENGAL	41.29	104.46	13.20	10.20	68.57	21.40

FIG. 5

PER CAPITA ALLOCATION FIFTH PLAN 1974-79



of the public sector.¹⁴

The share of industry and mining sector is very low (10.81 per cent). The decrease in the share of this sector has been for the Third plan period consecutively. The HRD is again one of the thrust areas. The Social-Service sector got 18.2 per cent of the total investment.

Statewise Investment Under the Plans

The Per Capita Sectoral Allocations are given in the Tables III.2, III.3, III.4 and III.5. The same are graphically represented in the Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

From Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 we infer that under each Plan period certain states and sectors are favoured. From Fig. 2 we observe that under the First plan 1951-61 in the states of Saurashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka were favoured over and above all other states, in their total Per Capita share, from the Central assistance.

From Fig. 3. We observe that under the Third Plan

14. Eighth Five Year Plan, (1991), Planning Commission, Government of India, pp.iv-v.

period 1961-66, Jammu & Kashmir, and Punjab got the highest Per Capita Allocations from the centre.

Fig. 4 shows that under the Fourth Plan Period of 1969-74 Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh were the most favoured states followed by Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab. Similar picture is observed from Fig. 5 also.

Looking at Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 we notice that a major share of the allocations over states was given for Irrigation and Power Sector during all the Plan periods mentioned above.

Agriculture and Allied sector got a considerable share in the central allocation to states under the First, Third and Fourth Plan Periods. As we know that the economy of the country was badly hit by a severe drought in 1966-67, so in the following Five Year Plan i.e. Fourth Plan 1969-74, Agriculture and Allied sector along with Irrigation and Power sector got the major share of the allocations to the states with a view to rehabilitate the Agricultural sector in the country.

Another notable fact is the extension of the social services by allocating generously to the Social Service

Sector with a view to bring about improvement in the living standards and welfare of the people. Out of the four Plans discussed here only during the Fourth Plan Period of 1969-74, the sector was relegated to a backward position. It can be explained by the fact that in the Plan the Agriculture sector got priority alongwith Irrigation and Power, over the others.

Sectoral Distribution of Investment During the Various Five Year Plans

It is important to study the sectoral distribution of investment to assess properly the trend of growth in the states. The sectoral strategies, targets and outlays closely reflect the main strategy and the basic objectives of planning.

According to the objectives of planning the highest priority should be given to the sectors which generate the maximum employment and which have a significant impact on the standard of living of the poorest, like agriculture and allied activities, village and small industries, and inputs into these like irrigation, power, transport, communications etc. which are required to sustain them.

Agriculture and Allied Sector :

As discussed earlier this sector got a considerable share of the Per Capita Allocations under the First, Third and Fourth Plan period.

From Table III.2 we observe that under the First Plan period 1951-56 the state of Himachal Pradesh (Rs.12.76), Saurashtra (Rs.12.73), PEPSU (Rs. 12.48) and Madhya Bharat (Rs. 11.88) were the favoured states. However, the states of Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.1.44), Punjab (Rs. 2.08), Orissa and Hyderabad got very little Per capita allocation for this sector.

From Table III.3 and III.4 we see that during the Third and Fourth Plan Periods 1961-61, Punjab got the highest Per Capita Allocations for Agriculture and Allied sector along with Irrigation and Power Sector. As this was the Green Revolution era, so it is obvious that this state which has shown the best possible results of the revolution got high Per Capita Allocations during these two Plans. Along with it Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra also got high Per Capita Allocations, under this sector, for these two Plans.

On the other hand during the Third Plan, Bihar (Rs.17.76) and West Bengal got the lowest shares in the Per Capita Allocations in the Sector. A repetition of the above fact was seen in the Fourth Plan Period too, with Bihar and West Bengal getting only Rs.18 and Rs. 20 respectively as the Per Capita Allocation during the Plan period. But Rajasthan (Rs.9.8) got even lower Per Capita Allocations from the centre during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

During the Fifth Plan, as observed from Table III.5, the highest recipients during the Plan during 1974-79, were the special status states of Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.127.84) and Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 123.02) for the Per Capita Allocation in this sector.

Besides these two states Punjab (Rs. 96.22) and Haryana (Rs.56.09) got high Per Capita Allocations for this sector.

Irrigation And Power Sector

It is observed from Table III.2, III.3, III.4 and III.5 that Irrigation and Power has been the most

important sector, throughout the Planning period covered in this study. During all the four Plans covered this sector got the highest proportions of the total Per Capita Allocations given to the states.

This sector is basically an infrastructure sector which is an input for the other sectors like Agriculture and Industry.

Table III.2 shows that during the First Plan Period 1951-56 the states of Madhya Bharat (Rs. 21.86), Saurashtra (Rs. 16.61) and Travancore - Cochin (Rs.16.30) got the highest per Capita Allocations for the sector.

In the Third Plan 1961-66 as is seen from the Table III.3 Punjab (Rs.94.02) and Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 70.12) were the most favoured states under the Plan for this sector. On the other hand the states of West Bengal (Rs.17.59) and U.P. (Rs.22.48) got the least help from the centre for the sector.

During the Fourth Plan Period of 1969-74, (Table III.4), the state of Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.114.13), Punjab (Rs. 110), and Haryana (Rs.103) were the most favoured states while West Bengal (Rs.22.04) was again at the

bottom for getting Per Capita Allocations in this sector.

During the Fifth Plan Period of 1974-79 (Table III.5), the States of Haryana (Rs.358.89) and Punjab (Rs.320.53) were the recipients of highest Per Capita Allocations in this sector. West Bengal (Rs. 104.46) again was in the lowest position along with Kerala (Rs.103). This can be explained by the fact that while a lot of the area of West Bengal lies in the delta of Ganga - Brahmaputra, Kerala gets fair amount of rainfall and its coastal lowlands are crisscrossed with back waters and their channels.

Industry and Mining Sector

From Tables III.2, III.3, III.4, and III.5 we infer that the Industry and Mining sector was never given much importance as compared to Agriculture, Irrigation and Power sectors. During the planning years covered under this study, this sector was never a recipient of the major share of the centre's allocation to the states.

During the First Plan Period 1951-56 (Table III.2), this sector got the least Per Capita Allocation compared to Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Transport and Social

Service sectors. Under the Plan Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.2.51) and Himachal Pradesh (Rs.2.34) got the highest Per Capita Allocations from the Centre. This amount compared to the total Per Capita Allocations for the other sectors.

During the third Plan Period 1961-66 (Table III.3) Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.25.44) and Punjab (Rs.12.93) got the highest Per Capita Allocations compared to the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh who got less than Rs.5 per capita as Central assistance for the sector during the plan.

From the Table III.4, we observe that under the Fourth Plan Period 1969-74 the Industry and Mining Sector is not a favoured sector which can be explained by the fact that the Agriculture and Irrigation was given importance in the plan, as explained earlier. Himachal Pradesh (Rs.87.45) was the state getting the highest Per Capita Allocations followed by Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.21). On the other hand Bihar (Rs.2.82) and Rajasthan (Rs.2.02) got the lowest Per Capita Allocations in the sector.

In the Fifth Plan Period 1974-79 (Table III.5) the

states of Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.50.04) and Punjab (Rs.44.62) got the maximum assistance from the centre while the states of Madhya Pradesh (Rs.5.84) got the minimum assistance.

Transport & Communication Sector

This sector is essentially an infrastructure sector and is an input for the developmental process of other sectors, thereby making it an important sector for the receipt of centre's assistance.

From Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 we observe that this sector got a small share over states under all the plans covered in this study though its share never increased considerably, it did not decrease also.

During all the plan period covered in this study Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are among the recipients of highest Per Capita Allocations for the sector. This is explained by the fact that with difficult and mountainous terrains, the area requires more money than the states with plain areas, for the building up of transport and communication network.

During the First Plan Period 1951-56 Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.15.19) and Himachal Pradesh (Rs.12.21) got the highest Per Capita Allocations while Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and Hyderabad were the states getting less than one rupee as Per Capita Allocations for the sector.

From Table III.3 we see that Gujarat (Rs.57) and Punjab (Rs.11.52) got the maximum assistance from the centre for this sector under the Third Plan Period 1961-66. On the other hand Andhra Pradesh (Rs.3.21) and Tamil Nadu (Rs.3.33) got the least Per Capita Allocations for the sector.

During the Fourth Plan Period besides Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.57.31) and Himachal Pradesh (Rs.19.92), the states of Assam (Rs.28.70), Haryana (Rs.16.53) and Punjab (Rs.11.94) got high Per Capita Allocations for the sector. Assam is also a state with difficult terrain explaining the high allocations to the state. The state of Rajasthan (Rs.3.95) was the least favoured in this sector for the plan.

From Table III.5 we observe that during the Fifth Plan Period 1974-79, the states of Himachal Pradesh

(Rs.102.62), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.77.8), Punjab (Rs.58.18), Haryana and Gujarat were the favoured states while West Bengal (Rs.10.20) and Uttar Pradesh were the least favoured ones.

Social Service Sector

Social service sector is important for the welfare of the society and the development of Human resources. The inputs into the sector might not show immediate results but with time its impact can be seen on the economy as literate and healthy people are always an asset for the economy.

From the Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 we see that this sector has got a considerable share of the central allocations to the states for the time period covered under this study.

Under the First Plan 1951-56 (Table III.2) Bombay (Rs.18.68) received the highest Per Capita Allocations for the sector.

Under the Third Plan Period 1961-66 (Table III.3) Punjab (Rs.42.12), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.37.85) and Assam (Rs.36.58) got the highest Per Capita Allocation for the

sector while Andhra Pradesh (Rs.15.63) got the lowest.

From the Table III.4, we see that under the Fourth Five Year Plan Period 1969-74 Maharashtra (Rs.59.44), Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh were the favoured states. On the other hand under this plan Himachal Pradesh (Rs.5.43) and Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.7.51) were the least favoured ones.

Under the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 (Table III.5), Punjab (Rs.153.25), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs.140.15) and Himachal Pradesh (Rs.89.27) were the most favoured states, while Bihar (Rs.26.5) and Uttar Pradesh were the least favoured for receiving the central assistance.

In the end we can say that the overall picture of the Sectoral Per Capita Allocations to states, enhances the central governments policy to help the poor, by allocating more for the Agriculture and Allied sector. Though Irrigation and Power Sector was the major recipient of the allocations over these Four Plan periods, but the sector itself is an infrastructure for the Agriculture sector, Industry Sector and even services sector.

After the severe drought of 1966-67 the most notable

lesson for the planners was that, the continuity of even the moderate rate of growth is likely to be threatened if instability emerges because of the weakness on the food front and too great dependence on foreign aid.¹⁵

Social-Service sector is next in importance to the above written two sectors under the four plans studied here, this is followed by the Transport and Communication sector.

An important observation is that the Social-Service sector was never overlooked by the centre for the allocations to the States under the plans studied here.

As far as Industry and Mining sector is concerned - under all the plans covered here - it has got the least share in the Per Capita Allocations to the States.

15. Fourth Five Year Plan, 1969, pp.13.

CHAPTER IV

STATEWISE LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

In the previous chapter it has been tried to identify the distribution of Per Capita Central Allocations to the states under different sectors.

The consequences of inequality in distribution will be assessed in the present chapter in terms of the relative positions of the levels of development of the states at three points of time - viz. 1961, 1971 and 1981.

The development indicators are chosen to broadly match the sectors under which the centre allocates funds to the public authorities. For this purpose broadly four sectors are selected,

- i. Agricultural and Allied sector,
- ii. Industry and Minerals sector,
- iii. Human Resources sector,
- iv. Infrastructure sector.

Along with these four sectors, Per Capita Net Domestic Product (P.C.NDP) has been selected to see the overall picture of development in the state. The centre

allocates money for the sectors of irrigation, power, transport and communications also. These sectors are essentially infrastructural inputs for agriculture, manufacturing and services and act as catalysts for them.

Following set of indicators for these states are being selected. Some of these are uniformly available for all the time points while some of them are not.

A) Agricultural and Allied Sector : The indicators selected are given below :

- i. Percent of workers in the Agricultural sector to the total workers.
- ii. Percent of net sown area to the total area.
- iii. Percent of area sown more than once to Total Cropped Area.
- *iv. Percent of irrigated area to the total cropped area.
- v. Per capita milk production.
- *vi. Number of cooperative societies per thousand population.
- *vii. Tractors per thousand hectares of total cultivated area.
- *viii. Electric pumps per thousand hectares of total cultivated area.

* - Data not for 1971

** - Data only for 1981

B) Industry and Mining Sector : The indicators selected are given below :

- i. Percent of workers in the secondary sector (including workers in the manufacturing and construction) to the total workers.
- *ii. Productive capital per worker.
- iii. Wages for industrial worker.
- iv. Per capita value from Mining and quarrying.
- v. Value added by manufacture per worker.
- *vi. Working capital per worker.

C) Human Resource Sector : The indicators selected are give below :

- i. Percent of workers in tertiary sector (including workers in the construction, transport, communications, storage and services) to the total workers.
- ii. Percent of literates to the total population.
- iii. Percentage of Male literates to total Male population.
- iv. Percent of Urban population to the total population.

* Data Note for 1961

D) Infrastructure Sector : The indicators selected are given below :

***i. Number of Hospital beds per thousand and population.

***iii. Roads (Kms) per Unit Area.

***iii. Percentage of electrified villages.

The data related to the above indicators was collected for 1961, 1971 and 1981. As is given in the list of variables we note that each of the four sectors consists of several variables. The constituent variable of each sector are combined through a composite index using the ranking method to give a composite picture of each sector. The composite indices for these three sectors are given in table IV.1 for 1961, IV.2 for 1971, and IV.3 for 1981.

STATEWISE AND SECTORWISE LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT 1961-1981

Bombay since the British times has been a commercial centre. The textile industry in the country

*** Data Note for 1961

TABLE IV.1
SECTORWISE LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENTS : 1961

	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry & Mining Sector		Human Resource Sector		Per Capita Net Domestic Product
	Total Score	Final Result	Total Score	Final Rank	Total Score	Final Rank	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	57.0	12.0	22.0	03.0	26.0	05.5	07.0
Assam	26.0	01.0	44.0	13.0	38.5	10.0	10.0
Bihar	60.0	13.0	47.0	14.0	22.5	03.0	11.0
Gujarat	37.0	03.0	36.0	10.0	44.0	14.0	12.0
Jammu & Kashmir	51.0	09.0	09.5	01.0	22.0	02.0	06.0
Kerala	39.0	04.5	12.0	02.0	46.0	15.0	05.0
Madhya Pradesh	53.0	10.5	35.0	08.5	22.0	05.5	03.5
Madras	53.0	10.5	30.5	06.0	43.0	13.0	11.0
Maharashtra	39.0	04.5	37.0	11.5	31.0	09.0	15.0
Mysore	44.0	08.0	35.0	08.5	29.0	07.0	09.0
Orrisa	32.0	02.0	37.0	11.5	30.0	08.0	02.0
Punjab	73.0	15.0	28.0	05.0	41.0	11.0	13.0
Rajasthan	42.0	06.0	32.0	07.0	14.0	01.0	08.0
Uttar Pradesh	66.0	14.0	24.0	04.0	25.0	04.0	3.5
West Bengal	43.0	07.0	51.0	15.0	42.0	12.0	14.0

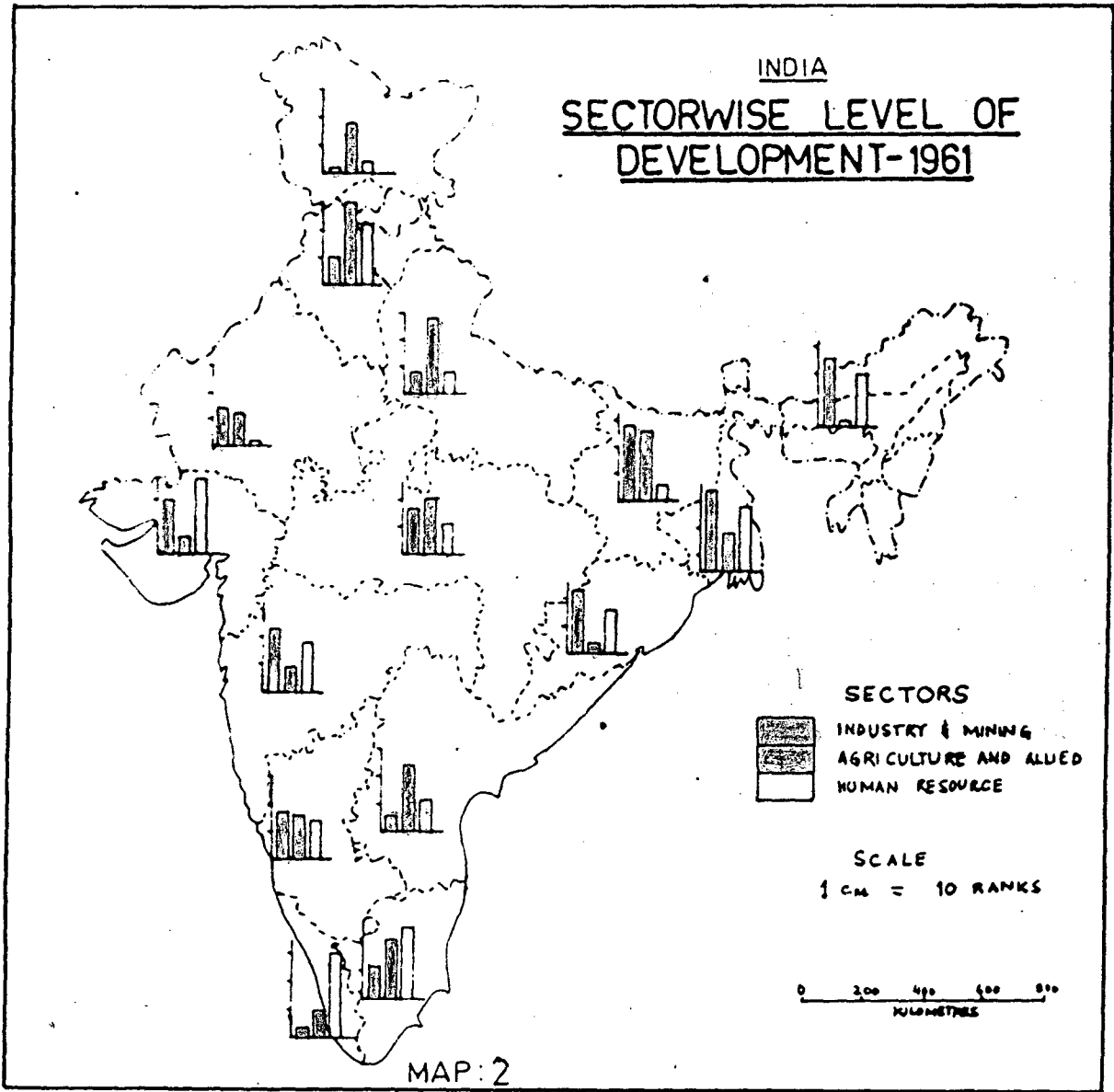


TABLE IV.2
SECTORWISE LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENTS : 1971

Domestic	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry & Mining Sector		Human Resource Sector		Infrastructure Sector		Per Capita Net
	Total Score	Final Result	Total Score	Final Rank	Total Score	Final Rank	Total Score	Final Rank	Product Rank
Andhra Pradesh	28.0	05.0	30.0	02.0	29.0	8.50	24.0	09.0	09.0
Assam	25.0	02.0	45.0	05.0	27.0	07.0	15.0	04.0	05.0
Bihar	47.0	14.0	75.0	15.0	11.0	01.0	22.0	07.0	01.0
Gujarat	32.0	07.0	46.0	06.0	53.0	13.0	24.0	09.0	15.0
Himachal Pradesh	43.0	13.0	47.0	07.0	29.0	8.50	-	-	12.0
Jammu & Kashmir	33.0	08.5	41.0	03.0	22.0	06.0	24.0	09.0	07.0
Karnatka	36.0	10.5	59.0	11.0	39.0	10.0	36.0	13.0	10.0
Kerala	29.0	06.0	27.0	01.0	54.0	14.5	40.0	15.0	08.0
Madhya Pradesh	36.0	10.5	62.0	12.0	19.0	04.0	10.0	01.0	04.0
Maharashtra	27.0	04.0	65.0	14.0	54.0	14.5	32.0	11.0	14.0
Orrisa	38.0	12.0	70.0	16.0	20.0	05.0	14.0	03.0	02.0
Punjab	49.0	16.0	49.0	08.0	47.0	11.0	32.5	12.0	16.0
Rajasthan	33.0	08.5	64.0	13.0	18.0	03.0	12.0	02.0	06.0
Tamil Nadu	24.0	01.0	51.0	09.0	57.0	16.0	39.5	14.0	11.0
Uttar Pradesh	48.0	15.0	42.0	04.0	17.0	02.0	16.0	05.0	03.0
West Bengal	26.0	03.0	55.0	10.0	49.0	12.0	21.0	06.0	13.0

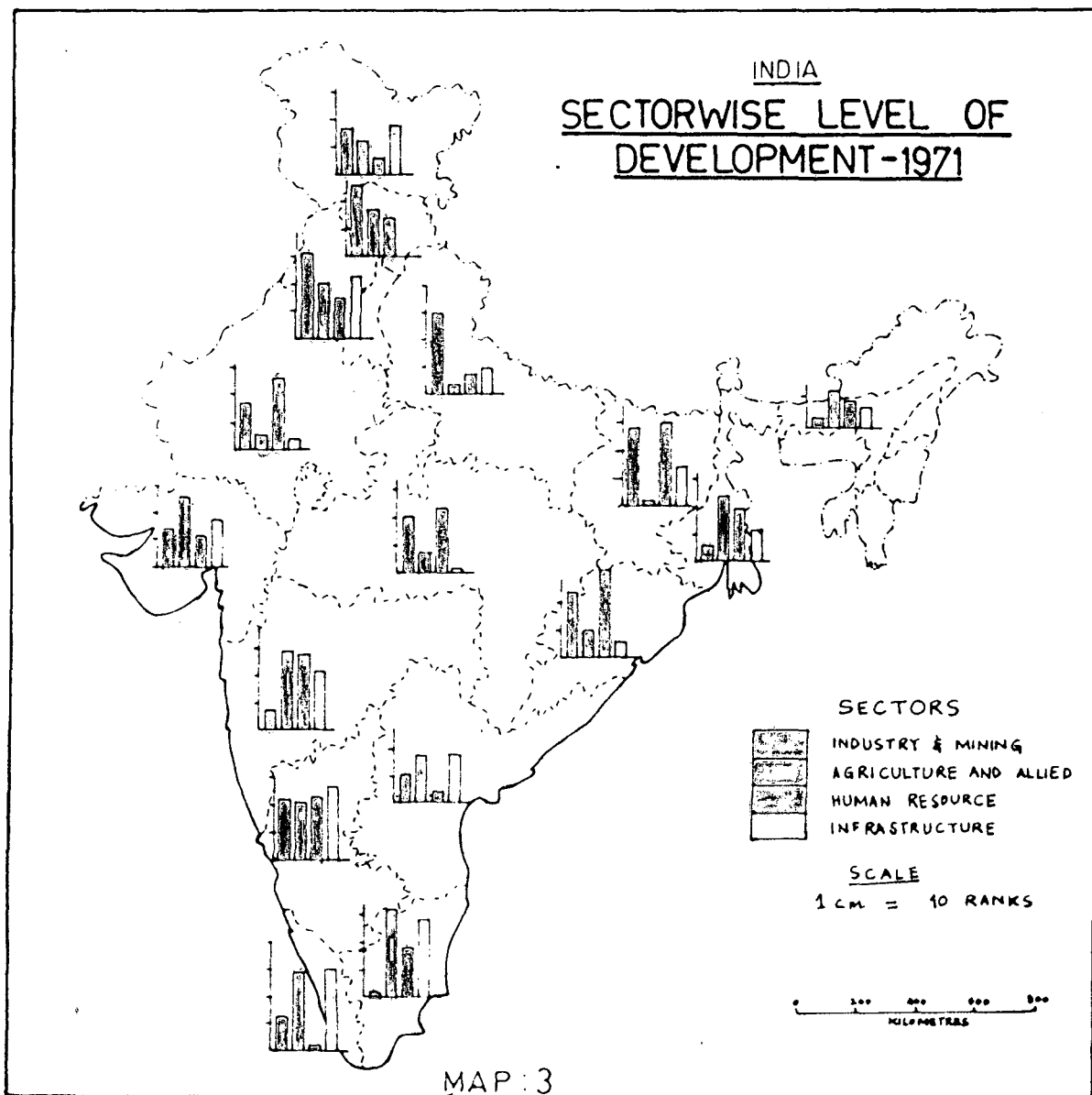
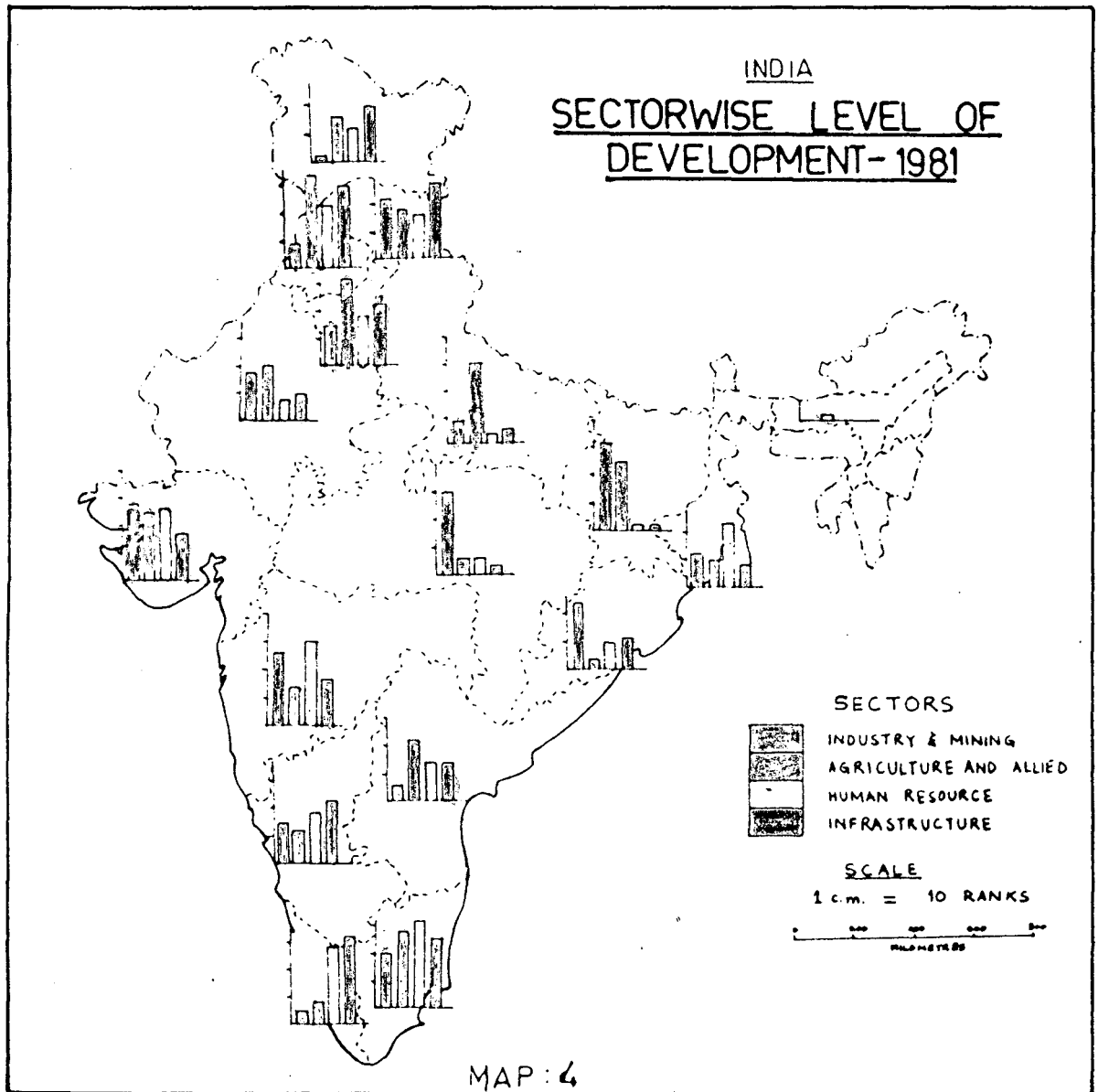


TABLE IV.3
SECTORWISE LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENTS : 1981

	Agriculture & Allied Sector		Industry & Mining Sector		Human Resource Sector		Infrastructure Sector		Per Capita Net Domestic Product
	Total Score	Final Result	Total Score	Final Rank	Total Score	Final Rank	Total Score	Final Rank	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	66.0	11.0	29.0	02.50	24.0	7.0	26.0	07.0	11.0
Assam	33.0	01.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	04.0
Bihar	68.0	12.5	64.0	16.0	10.0	01.0	07.0	01.0	01.0
Gujarat	68.0	12.5	59.0	14.0	51.0	13.0	27.0	08.5	14.0
Haryana	104.0	16.0	45.0	7.50	39.0	09.5	30.0	11.5	16.0
Himachal Pradesh	62.0	09.0	49.0	11.0	33.0	08.0	36.0	14.0	13.0
Jammu & Kashmir	59.0	08.0	20.0	01.0	21.5	06.0	29.0	10.0	08.0
Karnataka	54.0	06.0	45.0	07.5	39.0	09.5	30.0	11.5	10.0
Kerala	42.0	04.0	29.0	02.5	54.0	14.0	45.0	16.0	07.0
Madhya Pradesh	39.0	03.0	62.0	15.0	20.0	03.0	08.0	02.0	02.0
Maharashtra	57.0	07.0	14.0	13.0	55.0	15.0	27.0	08.5	15.0
Orrisa	34.0	02.0	51.0	12.0	21.0	05.0	24.0	06.0	05.0
Punjab	117.0	17.0	33.0	04.5	48.0	11.5	39.0	15.0	17.0
Rajasthan	63.0	10.0	46.0	09.0	20.5	04.0	18.0	05.0	06.0
Tamil Nadu	74.0	14.0	47.0	10.0	56.0	16.0	35.0	13.0	09.0
Uttar Pradesh	80.0	15.0	33.0	04.5	18.0	02.0	09.5	03.0	03.0
West Bengal	51.0	05.0	39.0	06.0	48.0	11.5	17.5	04.0	12.0



took off in and around Bombay in its earliest phase. The geographical advantage for the industry was backed by the investments made by the Parsee Community to the Trade and Commerce. Even after British left India the city prospered in this direction and is now as the Financial capital of our country. It got the distinction of being the first to have railway line from there to Thane in 1853. Though the imperial rulers had in their mind the exploitation of the economy for their own ends, still the development in the transport network in those days was a help towards connecting the city with its periphery. Overtime when the need for expansion of the economic activities was required, the cities in this periphery were in the position to take the burden because they were well linked. Slowly and gradually these periphery cities' economic scenario changed with the establishment of industries. The infrastructural development was a help; for the growth of periphery districts leading to the growth of periphery districts leading to the growth and development of this region. Industrially these districts (Nasik, Thane, Pune) are highly developed. These all could well be the reasons for the state's high rank in the sectors of Human

Resource, industry and mining and infrastructure throughout the period of our study which is well justified by the high ranking of the state for the Per Capita Net Domestic Product (PC NDP) in 1961. In the subsequent time points of 1971 and 1981 it ranked third from the top in the Per Capita Net Domestic Product. This might be due to the fact that the highest ranking states grew faster than Maharashtra. Agriculture sector for the state ranks amongst the lowest in the country. This could be due to the reason that the interior most districts of this state (e.g. Chanderpur, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Amaravati) are agriculturally underdeveloped.

State of Gujarat lies adjacent to that of Maharashtra. Moreover the districts of Maharashtra which lie along the border of Gujarat are the highly developed ones. During the early phases of development of the Bombay region, these districts were included in the state of Bombay. It seems that the proximity to Bombay helped the area to develop industry and commerce later on. Moreover it also has good ports and Harbours. In 1961 it ranked fifth from top for Industry and Mining sector. The state has improved its ranking to being third in 1981 (Table

IV.1 and IV.3). The state of Gujarat is among the highest ranking (Table IV.1, IV.2, IV.3) in the Human Resource sector. Moreover the state's level of Per Capita Net Domestic Product is ranked amongst the highest.

During the British period Bengal was an important hub of industry and commerce. In the year 1961 the state was having the highest rank for this sector but over years its rank among states decreased so much so that in the year 1981 it ranked tenth from the top. The reason for this could be that the industry in other states grew at a faster pace than Bengal giving it a final low ranking. It thereby does not mean that the Industry has degenerated in the state. Bengal's ranking for the Human resource sector during the period has always been amongst the top order.

The city of Calcutta is the cultural capital of India. Even during the British times the Bengalis had a high literacy in their state whereas in most of the other states literacy was the privilege for only the high class people. Here we assume that the history of the educational sector in the state has been responsible for the tertiarisation of the job market. The state's population is highly urbanised having a very high ranking

among states for the percentage of population in the tertiary sector. Moreover, the tertiary sector is generally linked with the Urban population.

Punjab - the land of five rivers - is a highly fertile land formed by the tributaries of the Indus, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and the river of Ghaggar. The state ranks the highest in the Agriculture and Allied sector. (From Table IV.1, IV.2 and IV.3), but it lags behind in the Industry and Mining sector. By 1961 the state had registered growth in the agriculture sector but the industry in the state had not taken off. Moreover, the state has no mineral resources to add towards production in the mining sector. State ranks amongst the highest while considering the Per Capita Net Domestic Product. The state has been recipient of the Centre's help as one of the pilot areas at the beginning of the Green revolution. It has along with Haryana not only exhibited growth in the agricultural sector but also used the profits as investment in the agriculture based industry. Moreover, it is a developed state considering the Human Resource sector and infrastructure. It seems that state has used the benefits of agriculture for upliftment of the society.

The major portion of state of Uttar Pradesh lies in North Indian plains. These fertile alluvial plains are drained by the Ganga Yamuna river systems which affected its economy by helping to make the agriculture sector dominant. The intensive use of land makes the state's agricultural base strong. But the same reasons hindered the growth of industry, which generally tends to be agricultural based. Moreover, when majority of the population in the state was engaged in agricultural activities industry might have got lesser attention.

The South Indian states of Tamil Nadu (Madras in 1961) and Kerala ranked first and third respectively from the top in the Human Resource Sector. In the subsequent years 1971 and 1981 (Table IV.2 and IV.3). They were still among the highest ranking for the sector. The states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu also rank among the highest (First and Second from the top in 1971) in the Infrastructure sector. Kerala in 1981 was still at the first rank from the top while Tamil Nadu was fourth.

Looking at the Tables IV.1, IV.2 and IV.3 we observe that the states of Rajasthan is underdeveloped

under all the sectors. A major portion of the state is occupied by the Thar desert. The areas adjoining the desert are also semi-arid. The agricultural sector has shown some improvement after the building of the Indira Gandhi Canal in the northern districts of the state. Moreover, the building of infrastructure facilities in the environment is very difficult, which is another hinderance for the development and growth of economy in the state. The state of Orissa is also underdeveloped, having low ranks for all the sector and at all the three time points of our study.

The other states generally have high ranks in one or two sectors along with low or medium ranks in the other sectors.

CHAPTER V

PATTERNS OF MALE MIGRATION

In the present chapter we will try to find out the major characteristics of male intercensal migrants in the country during 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81 for major states.

The data was collected from 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses of India. The data is for the three distance levels i.e. intra-district, inter-district and inter-state for the following four streams -

1. Rural to rural stream (R-R);
2. Urban to rural stream (U-R);
3. Rural to urban stream (R-U);
4. Urban to urban stream (U-U).

To study the characteristics of the male migrant population for each distance level, percentages have been calculated for each individual streams of migration (Tables V.1., V.2 & V.3).

Secondly, the percent of the intercensal male migrants has been calculated from the total population for

Table V.1

Percentage of Intercensal Male Migrants According to Distance Levels and Destination : 1951-61

	INTRA-DISTRICT STREAMS				INTER-DISTRICT STREAMS				INTER-STATE STREAMS			
	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U
Andhra Pradesh	71	5	20	4	44	6	33	17	29	09	30	33
Assam	87	1	08	3	53	16	21	20	66	02	25	07
Bihar	78	2	17	3	51	3	38	09	42	06	34	18
Gujarat	60	7	24	9	35	7	34	24	22	08	39	31
Jammu & Kashmir	14	5	15	6	54	6	20	20	42	11	19	28
Kerala	78	7	12	4	68	8	15	08	56	13	15	16
Madhya Pradesh	81	4	12	3	52	7	19	21	34	06	33	27
Madras	59	7	25	9	25	9	34	32	18	10	34	38
Maharashtra	71	7	17	5	30	8	39	23	12	03	49	36
Mysore	69	6	18	8	45	8	24	23	40	07	28	35
Orissa	84	2	10	4	60	4	24	12	44	05	27	24
Punjab	57	6	28	8	45	5	32	18	32	06	42	20
Rajasthan	67	6	20	6	44	7	25	24	48	06	21	25
Uttar Pradesh	71	4	19	6	43	4	34	19	32	06	30	32
West Bengal	75	3	14	8	31	7	39	23	27	01	57	15

Table V.2

Percentage of Intercensal Male Migrants According to Distance Levels and Destination : 1961-71

	INTRA-DISTRICT STREAMS				INTER-DISTRICT STREAMS				INTER-STATE STREAMS			
	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U
Andhra Pradesh	65	08	20	07	38	09	27	26	24	17	18	41
Assam	81	04	11	04	64	10	11	15	55	07	25	13
Bihar	53	26	12	10	29	18	25	28	21	27	19	33
Gujarat	59	11	21	10	32	12	29	27	18	11	31	34
Haryana	58	11	21	10	44	17	18	27	42	14	18	27
Himachal Pradesh	78	08	10	04	50	17	19	14	22	33	13	32
Jammu & Kashmir	71	10	14	15	42	18	09	31	37	25	13	25
Kerala	74	11	12	03	61	13	16	10	37	29	10	23
Madhya Pradesh	76	07	13	04	49	10	15	26	32	09	28	30
Maharashtra	62	10	21	07	23	14	36	27	12	05	48	35
Mysore	62	09	19	10	36	12	20	32	33	16	19	33
Orissa	77	04	16	04	41	06	29	23	36	10	29	26
Punjab	62	07	22	09	35	09	22	34	25	10	29	36
Rajasthan	64	10	20	07	33	12	20	35	29	22	15	33
Tamil Nadu	58	14	16	14	20	14	26	40	12	16	25	47
Uttar Pradesh	69	07	20	05	39	07	28	26	28	16	23	33
West Bengal	79	03	10	07	39	07	22	33	43	03	38	16

Table V.3

Percentage of Intercensal Male Migrants According to Distance Levels and Destination : 1971-81

	INTRA-DISTRICT STREAMS				INTER-DISTRICT STREAMS				INTER-STATE STREAMS			
	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U	R-R	U-R	R-U	U-U
Andhra Pradesh	59	07	26	08	32	10	30	30	24	12	20	37
Bihar	65	45	24	06	30	06	44	19	23	15	32	30
Gujarat	53	09	25	03	29	11	33	27	22	08	39	30
Haryana	46	08	33	13	52	06	21	21	46	25	24	05
Himachal Pradesh	74	11	12	03	46	21	16	17	30	42	10	18
Jammu & Kashmir	67	09	17	07	37	20	17	26	34	23	12	30
Karnataka	54	09	26	11	15	55	13	17	23	11	36	30
Kerala	68	14	12	05	59	17	13	11	37	36	09	18
Madhya Pradesh	66	07	21	06	39	10	24	28	29	10	31	30
Maharashtra	62	10	19	08	33	16	22	30	18	05	50	27
Orissa	68	06	20	06	37	08	33	22	32	14	31	23
Punjab	55	07	24	13	32	18	22	28	29	10	30	30
Rajasthan	36	05	13	45	37	10	25	27	33	16	10	31
Uttar Pradesh	58	05	28	09	33	08	26	33	32	15	21	33
West Bengal	67	05	16	12	26	09	25	40	24	04	51	21
Tamil Nadu	47	13	23	07	15	13	25	47	10	16	21	53

both the rural and urban areas of the states, the same are included in the Table V.1, V.2 & V.3.

Intra-District Distance Level

Rural to Rural Stream : In this stream rural-rural migrants are generally the agricultural and unskilled labour which migrates more for subsistence purposes. thus, the agricultural based and underdeveloped states would generally have a major share of migrants under this stream. We observe that in the 1951-61 decade (Table V.1) the male migrants from rural to rural areas constitute a major share for the states of Orrisa (84 percent), Bihar (78 percent) and Kerala (78 percent), while Punjab had the least with only 57 percent of its intra district migrants who migrated from rural to rural areas. As the state of Punjab is agriculturally developed it might be that the migration is not always for subsistence reasons.

In the 1961-71 decade there was a slight decrease in the share of rural to rural migrants (Table V.2). Accordingly Orissa has 77 percent of intra district, rural to rural migrants. West Bengal is one state where the share of intra district rural to rural migrants has

increased from 75 percent in 1951-61 to 79 percent in 1961-71. Bihar shows a decrease from 78 percent in 1951-61 to 53 percent in 1961-71. A look at Table V.3 shows that in Bihar, there is again an increase from 53 percent in 1961-71 to 65 percent in 1971-81 for rural to rural stream of migrants. In general there is a decline in the share of rural to rural migrants at the intra-district level over the time period of the study. In West Bengal it decreased from 79 percent in 1961-71 to 67 percent in 1971-81. It is noticeable that at this level people move from rural to rural areas in the underdeveloped states as well as the developed states. These migrants are directed towards areas experiencing development of irrigation, reclamation of waste land, intensification of agriculture and extension of farming into the upland areas and the marginal lands.

Urban to Rural Stream

In a developing country like India urban to rural stream is not very important especially at this distance level. In these conditions with the fast growing population, push from rural areas has an opposite effect.

The share of urban to rural migrants at this intra district level is very low as all states have a share of less than 10 percent in this stream of migrants (Table V.1).

A look at the table V.2 reveals that the share of urban to rural migrants increased slightly in 1951-61 to 1961-71 decade. But it is never more than 15 percent with only Bihar being the exception with 26 percent of migrants in the stream. Next is Tamil Nadu with 14 percent. It is possible that in Bihar and Tamil Nadu many people migrated to mining regions for jobs, from the urban areas. From the Table V.3 we observe that this stream of migrants in 1971-81 show no significant change from the previous decade. Moreover with the tertiarization of the agricultural economy and society, the rural areas would demand more technicians and extension services. Another types of migrants in this stream are those who go to work in road building projects, forest based industry, tourism industry.

Rural to Urban Stream

From the Table V.1 we can see that the share of migrants from rural to urban areas for this distance level

during 1951-61 is small. It's share is a little more than the share to urban to rural migrations. It is more than 10 percent for all states (except Assam with only 8 percent), Punjab (28 percent), Madras (25 percent) and Gujarat (24 percent) show the largest shares. In the 1961-71 decade share of rural to urban migrants had decreased slightly. Punjab (22 percent) still had the largest share (Table V.2). The state's developed agricultural system which has been mechanized to a large extent might be able to spare its own population which is educated to go to urban areas. As the need for agricultural labour is fulfilled by the other states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc. In the 1971-81 decade (Table V.3) we observe that there is a slight increase in the share of rural to urban migrants compared to from the 1961-71 decade. Haryana (33 percent) has the largest share among all states for the rural to urban migrants who have migrated within the district.

Steadily, the share of rural to urban migrants has increased from 1951-61 onwards within the districts. In 1971-81 decade in every district at least one fourth of the intra-district male migrants were from rural areas who migrated to urban areas. The growth in urbanisation leads

to the growth in rural to urban migration and the other way around. The people who were earlier ongoing to the nearby rural areas for jobs now found the urban areas also within their reach especially due to the increase in the communication links.

Urban to Urban streams

This stream is generally common in the more urbanized areas. This stream is generally governed by economic factors especially to improve the employment prospects. In the 1951-61 decade (Table V.1) the share of male migrants who migrated within the district is very small. Madhya Pradesh had only 3 percent migrants as those who migrated from urban to urban areas within their districts. In the developing countries where cities are the chief magnets, this stream is insignificant, as it is not possible to have one big city per district.

Table V.2 reveals that the share of urban to urban male migrations within the district has slightly increased in 1961-71 from the previous decade. Tamil Nadu (14 percent) has the largest share for this stream. But still the states like Kerala, Orrisa and Madhya Pradesh had

only 3 percent, 4 percent and 4 percent respectively as the urban to urban male migrations within the districts in these states.

A look at the Table V.3 shows that the share of male migrants in this stream are still very small in 1971-81. The number of urban centres in any district are few especially in 1951. Therefore, the number of migrants in the urban to urban stream are bound to be low at this distance level.

Inter District Distance Level

Rural to Rural Stream

This stream of male migrants in 1951-61 (Table V.1) has the major share amongst the total male migrants from one district to another district. Kerala has 68 percent and Orissa has 60 percent of the total migrants in this stream. All states have more than one-fourth of the total migrants in this stream. The share for the stream under this distance level is less compared to the Intra-district level. If the major portion of the migrants are rural agricultural labour as is true for India, the share of this stream would decrease in number over distance.

In the 1961-71 and 1971-81 decade (Table V.2 and V.3) Kerala again shows the highest share in this stream of migrants. In 1961-71 decade, too, all the states display more than one fourth of the total male migrants in this stream.

Karnataka (15 percent) and Tamil Nadu (15 percent) have a very little share of male migrants in the stream between 1971-81.

Urban to Rural Stream

The share of migrants in this stream for the medium distance level increases a bit. The states with a high level of development will have a larger share in this stream, which may be due to the fact that in these states the rural areas would also have good infrastructural facilities, along with the urbanised way of living, as are evident in the states of Punjab and Haryana. But this very reason would affect the stream and would be having more migrants at the inter-state level in favour of the developed states especially for the agriculturally developed states.

Table V.1 reveals that all the states have very little share in this stream from the total, with all the states having less than 10 percent of their male migrants in this stream.

In the 1961-71 decade (Table V.2) there was a considerable increase in this stream from the previous decade, though when compared with the other streams it is still less. Bihar (18 percent) is at the top while Uttar Pradesh (7 percent) and West Bengal (7 percent) are having the least percentages in this stream.

Table V.3 shows an increase in a few states while others are showing a decrease, Mysore shows a considerable increase from 12 percent in 1961-71 to 55 percent in 1971-81 decade. On the other side, Bihar shows a decrease from 18 percent in 1961-71 to 6 percent in 1971-81 decade.

In the states where mining quarrying, lumbering, production of forests based goods, etc. are important, there this stream of migrant will be important.

Rural to Urban Stream

The most urbanised and industrialised states are

liable to display high shares in this stream.

Table V.1 reveals that Maharashtra have the largest share when compared with other states. Another factor revealed is that all the states have more than one-third of total migrants in this stream in the 1951-61 decade, but it decreases slightly in the 1961-71 decade (Table V.2). All the states have percentages less than 30 percent with Gujarat (29 percent), Uttar Pradesh (28 percent) having the largest share in this stream.

Table V.3 reveals an interesting mixed pattern over states, with some having increased and others having decreased from the previous decade. Bihar showed an increase from 25 percent in 1961-71 to 44 percent in 1971-81 decade while Maharashtra show a decrease from 36 percent in 1961-71 to 22 percent in 1971-81.

We can write here that due to increase in urbanization and industrialization plus the good results of Green revolution in some states, this mixed pattern might be occurring.

Urban to Urban Stream

The share of migrants in this stream for the medium level migration is expected to be greater than that in the Intra-district level. Due to the fact that in a state the number of urban areas is always more than that in a district. Thus a larger share for this stream is expected due to more chances for migration and betterment of economic status.

On the whole, the states have about 25 percent-30 percent of the total in this stream in the 1951-61 decade (Table V.1) with Madras (32 percent) having the highest share.

In the 1961-71 decade, there is a slight increase in the share of this stream. Tamil Nadu (40 percent) displays the largest share of the male migrants who shifted from urban to urban areas.

In the 1971-81 decade, the stream displays a pattern where different states show differences, in the growth of their share in this stream. A general picture for the country is not possible. Karnataka shows a decrease from 32 percent in 1961-71 decade to 17 percent in the 1971-81

decade, whereas Uttar Pradesh shows an increase from 26 percent in 1961-71 decade to 33 percent in 1971-81 decade.

It could also be due to the fact that due to improvement in the transportation and communication links, the people can go farther easily, so they might have preferred even to go to other states for the purpose.

Inter State Distance Level

Rural to Rural Migration

In India rural to rural stream would always display the largest share among the streams even for the long distance level of migration. It is due to the fact that the population of the country has a huge rural bias. More than 70 percent of the population stays in the rural areas. This is displayed in the table V.1, V.2 and V.3. The male migrants in this stream and distance level in general has the largest shares amongst the state of Kerala (56 percent), and Assam (66 percent) for the 1951-61 decade.

In the 1961-71 decade the states of Assam (55 percent), West Bengal (43 percent), and Haryana (42

percent) had the largest shares on this stream. While in the 1971-81 decade we find a highly haphazard situation, with some states showing increase while others displaying decrease in their share for this stream. West Bengal displays decrease (from 93 percent in 1961-71 to 21 percent in 1971-81 decade).

All these states are having a good agricultural base to attract people from other states. As far as Assam is concerned, it might be that in the earlier days after independence, the refugees who came from Bangladesh and the neighbouring areas had shifted to Assam which could provide atleast land for cultivation. The problems in the state in the later times stopped the same.

Urban to Rural Stream

In a country like India with huge rural bias and moreover lesser facilities in the rural areas, urban-rural stream has never shown an important trend as they do not seem to attract the people used to an urbanised way of living.

Table V.1 shows that Kerala (13 percent) has the largest share in this stream in the 1951-61 decade. This

reveals that, on the whole, the share of this stream is less than the others, with West Bengal having only 1 percent migrants in this stream.

From the table V.2, it is obvious that the share of male migrants under this stream over states has increased from the previous decade. Kerala (29 percent) and Himachal Pradesh (33 percent) had the largest shares in this stream.

In the 1971-81 decade, Kerala (36 percent) and Himachal Pradesh (42 percent) had the largest shares in the stream. Other states have less than 25 percent under this stream.

For the two states of Himachal Pradesh and Kerala, two different reasons may be applicable. In Kerala, due to good infrastructural facilities in the rural areas, with high literacy, people would not shirk from going to rural areas if they get a chance. But in the state of Himachal Pradesh, tourism can be the reason. Generally it is the people from urban areas who go and set up resorts and hotels in the tourist spots. A large number of people migrate to these rural areas as the tourism business provides jobs.

Rural to Urban Stream

In the less developed world, where the big cities are the chief magnets, the huge rural-urban migrations are due both to Push and Pull factors. Appalling poverty, unemployment, low and uncertain wages, poor health and educational facilities, push them out while better employment, regular and higher wages, better amenities of living attract them.

In the table V.1 we observe that in 1951-61, West Bengal (57 percent), Maharashtra (49 percent) have the largest share in this stream. On the whole, all the states have a fairly large share in this stream.

In the 1961-71 decade, there is a decrease in this stream's share over different states, though Maharashtra (48 percent) and Gujarat (37 percent) still had large shares. Kerala had only 10 percent in this stream. In West Bengal there was a decrease from 57 percent in 1951-61 to 38 percent in 1961-71. This can be attributed to the increase in the share of urban-rural and urban-urban streams rather than the actual increase in the number of migrants in rural-urban streams.

In the table V.3, we observe that there is a slight increase in 1971-81, since the previous decade, under this stream. Kerala is still the one with the smallest share having only 9 percent. But states like West Bengal (51 percent) and Maharashtra (50 percent) have large male migrants who shifted from the rural to urban areas in the 1971-81 decade.

Here we see that the industrially developed and urbanised states of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat have large share in this stream for this distance level, whereas Kerala with an agriculturally dominant economy has the lowest shares.

Urban to Urban Stream

In the developed as well as less developed areas, this is a migration which is based mostly on improving the economic situation of oneself. The big cities act as chief magnets attracting population from the smaller cities while the vacancies in these small cities is filled by the subsequent in-migration from the surrounding rural areas.

Thus, the urban-urban migration in many cases could be the subsequent step of migration.

In table V.1 we observe that this stream for the inter-state distance level shows largest shares in this stream, compared to the inter-district distance levels. Andhra Pradesh (33 percent), Madras (38 percent) and Maharashtra (36 percent) show big shares in this stream in the 1951-61 decade.

In 1961-71 decade, there was a slight increase of shares over the previous decade. Tamil Nadu (47 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (41 percent) had the largest shares. In the 1971-81 decade, there is again a slight increase in some states. Tamil Nadu with 53 percent has the largest share again. Here, we notice that the states having big urban centres display larger shares in this stream over the long distance level. An example, is Maharashtra, Bombay along with the periphery cities is a big attraction for the urban population from the other states.

Percentage of Migrants in Rural Areas to Total Rural Population

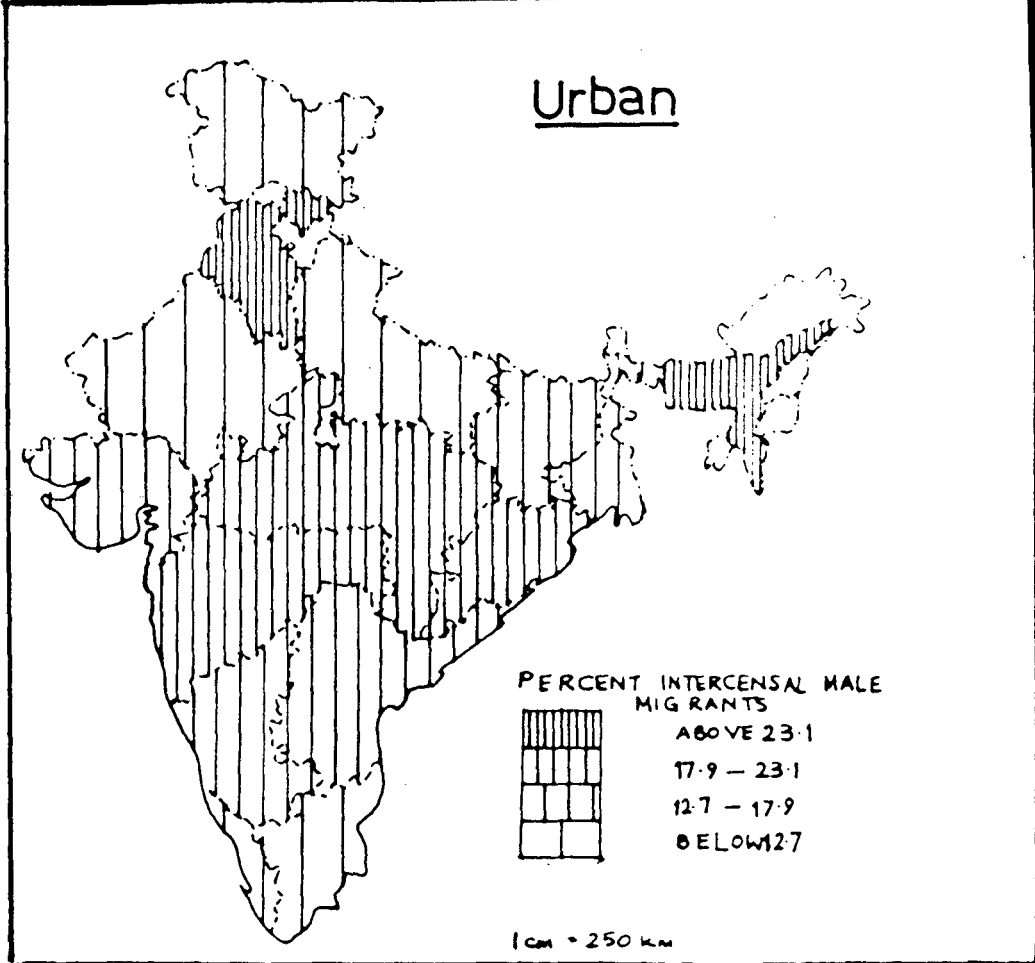
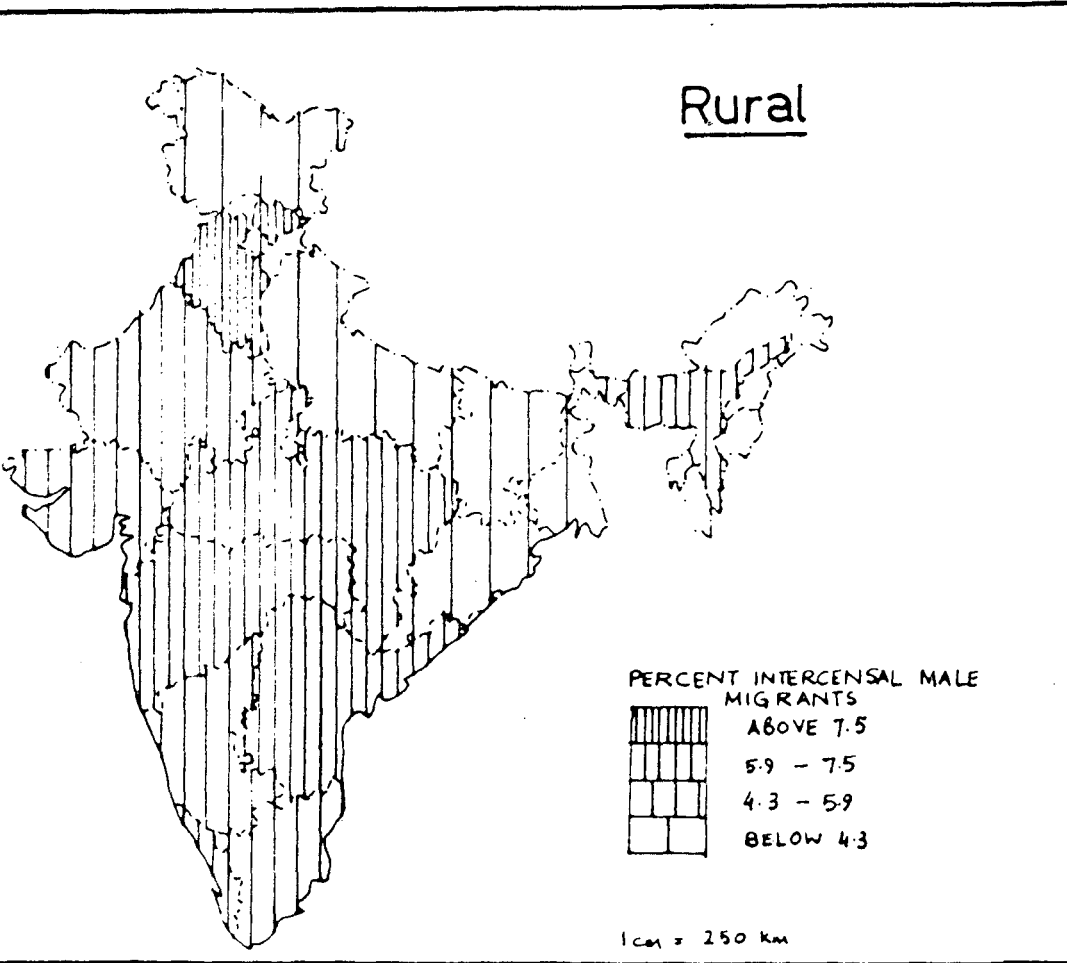
The place of destination in migration process is important because the pull factors are emanated from the destination. But in the underdeveloped areas the pull factors are more important than the push factors.

TABLE V.4

Percentage of the Intercensal Male Migrants to the total Population : 1951-61

	In Rural Areas	In Urban Areas
Andhra Pradesh	6	15
Assam	7	16
Bihar	3	17
Gujarat	5	13
Jammu & Kashmir	3	08
Kerala	6	09
Madhya Pradesh	6	18
Madras	5	12
Maharashtra	7	18
Mysore	5	14
Orissa	4	19
Punjab	8	24
Rajasthan	5	09
Uttar Pradesh	3	12
West Bengal	4	15

India
PERCENT INTERCENSAL MALE MIGRANTS IN THE TOTAL
POPULATION - 1961



MAP: 5

TABLE V.5

Percentage of the Intercensal Male Migrants to the
total Population : 1961-71

	In Rural Areas	In Urban Areas
Andhra Pradesh	05	13
Assam	06	18
Bihar	03	11
Gujarat	05	06
Haryana	--	--
Himachal Pradesh	--	--
Jammu & Kashmir	04	07
Kerala	05	12
Madhya Pradesh	05	13
Maharashtra	05	14
Mysore	06	12
Orissa	04	21
Punjab	04	12
Rajasthan	03	10
Tamil Nadu	04	09
Uttar Pradesh	02	09
West Bengal	03	06

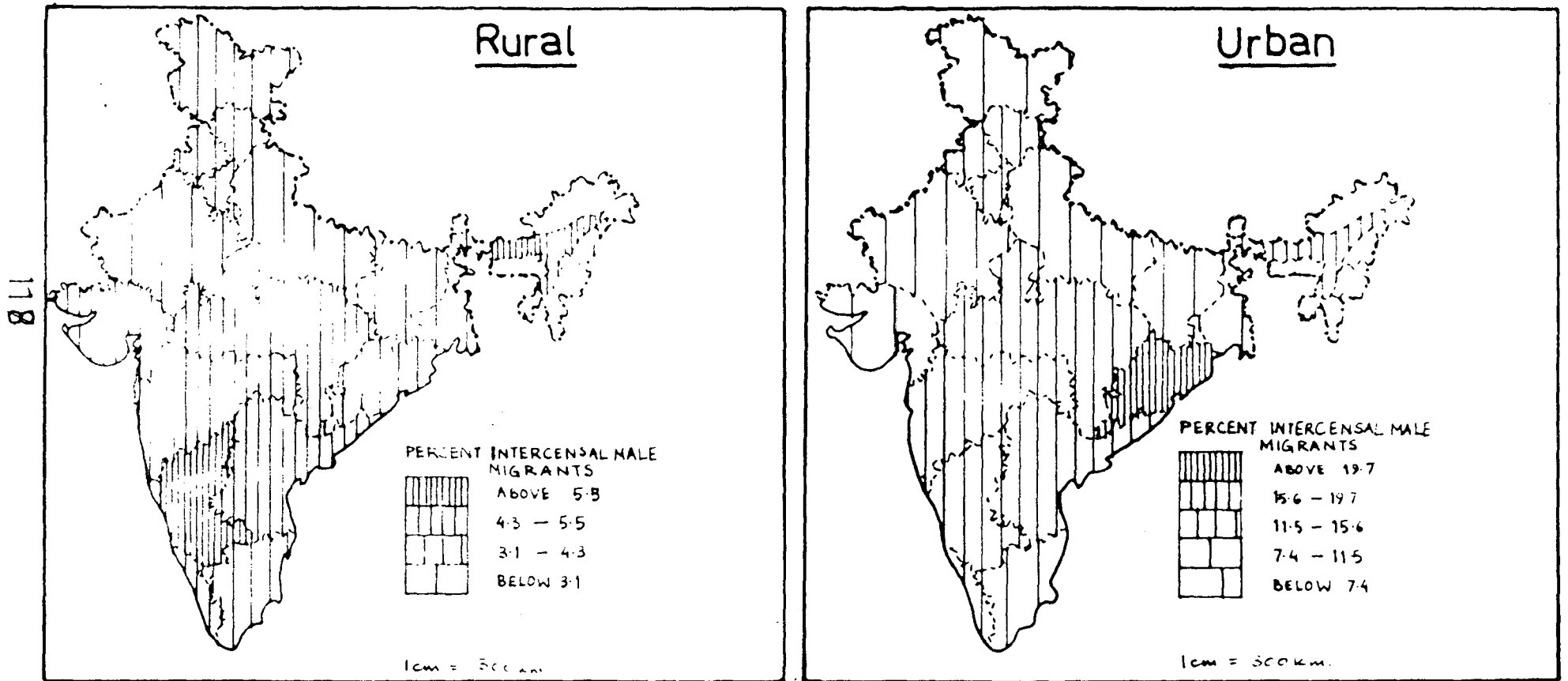
TABLE V.6

Percentage of the Intercensal Male Migrants to the
total Population : 1971-81

	In Rural Areas	In Urban Areas
Andhra Pradesh	5	13
Bihar	2	11
Gujarat	4	10
Haryana	5	12
Himachal Pradesh	6	23
Jammu & Kashmir	3	05
Karnataka	7	12
Kerala	5	07
Madhya Pradesh	4	13
Maharashtra	7	12
Orissa	4	18
Punjab	4	10
Rajasthan	4	09
Uttar Pradesh	1	07
West Bengal	4	10
Tamil Nadu	4	10

India

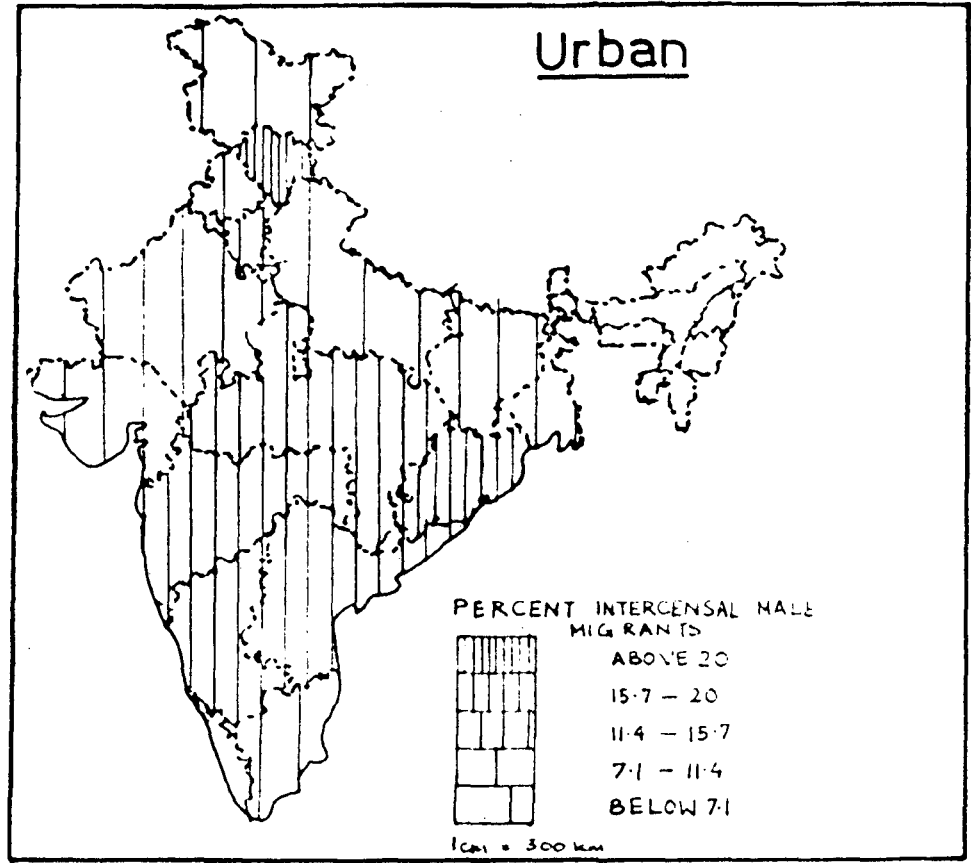
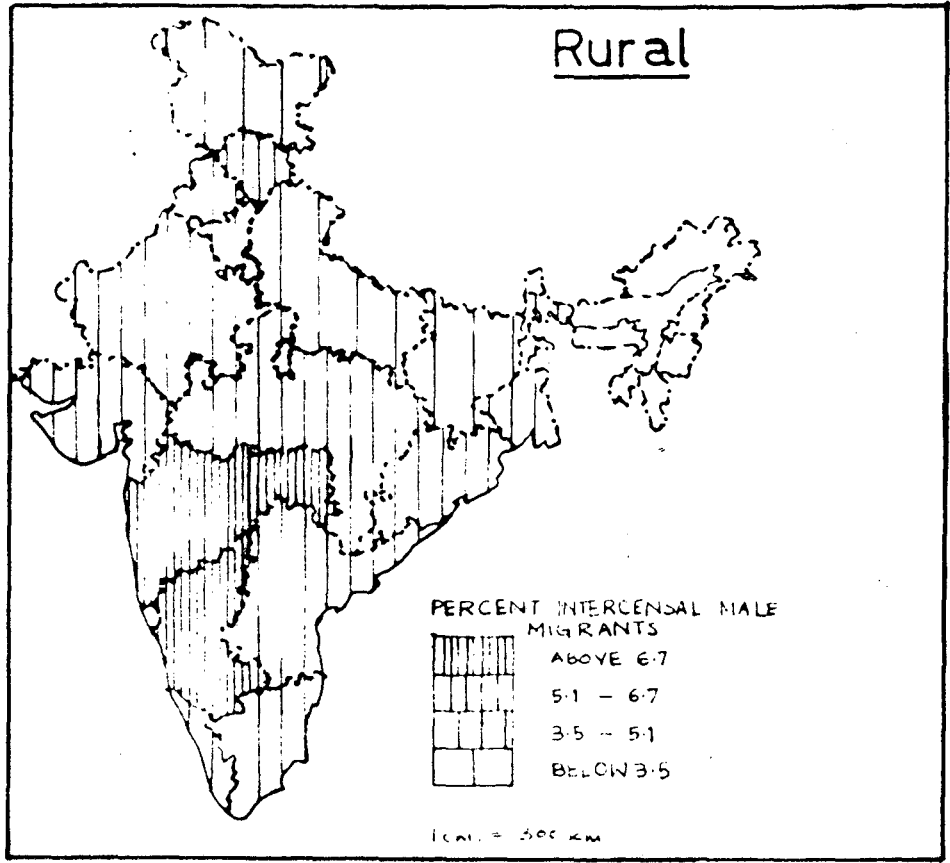
PERCENT INTERCENSAL MALE MIGRANTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION - 1971



MAP: 6

India
PERCENT INTERCENSAL MALE MIGRANTS IN THE TOTAL
POPULATION - 1981

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MAP:7

From the tables V.1, V.2 & V.3 we observe that the share of male migrants in the rural areas is small for all the states throughout the period covered in the study. In 1951-61 Punjab, Maharashtra and Assam had 8 percent, 7 percent and 7 percent respectively of the rural population who were migrants. In 1961-71, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Assam had 5 percent, 6 percent and 6 percent respectively of their rural population who were the male migrants.

After 1947, for more than a decade, redistribution of population especially in the border states of Punjab and Assam took place. Both of them got huge influxes from across the border. Maharashtra, due to the economic opportunities it extends to the migrants, has high share of migrants in its rural areas.

In 1971-81 decade Maharashtra again has the highest percentage (7 percent) along with Karnataka for the share of male migrants in the rural population.

Percentage of Male Migrants in Urban Areas to the Total Urban Population

From the Tables V.1, V.2 and V.3 we observe that in

comparison to the migrants in the rural areas the share of male migrants in the urban areas is greater. In 1951-61 this was highest for the states of Punjab (24 percent), Assam (26 percent) and Orissa (19 percent). Similarly in 1961-71 the states of Orissa (21 percent) and Assam (18 percent) were at the top. During 1971-81 orissa (18 percent), along with Himachal Pradesh (23 percent) was at the top.

We have noticed the difference of male migrants share in the urban areas compared to those of the rural areas. It might be that there is more rural to urban migration and due to the rural bias of our country, even a small proportion of rural population can swell the urban areas. Due to the same reason we find that as the rural population base is greater, the share of migrants would be calculated lesser for the rural areas than in the urban areas even if the actual figures are higher. The urban areas were getting a huge percentage of their population from outside during these three decades. So for the coming times the urban areas should prepare themselves to accommodate this growing number, to save itself from congestion and the failure of the supply of civic

amenities.

The migration pattern in this country, with the population having a huge rural bias, is towards the rural areas while considering the shares of the direction of movement for all the three distance levels. One important factor in this pattern is the greater mobility of the rural population.

CHAPTER VI

INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS, LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

In the earlier chapters central allocations to different states during 1951-81, statewise levels of development from 1961-81, and statewise intercensal migration between 1951-81 are discussed. One of the concerns of the present study is also to see the interrelationships among these variables. In this chapter we have analysed these relationships in the following phases.

Phase I

In the first step the interrelationships between Statewise Per Capita Allocations to different sectors have been studied for the Third Plan 1961-66.

In the second step these sector-wise central allocations of the Third Plan period are correlated with the levels of development in 1971. Here a lag of ten years in development is taken with a view that the effect of allocations on development will not be immediate.

Moreover the period of ten years is taken to match the availability of migration data.

In the third step of the analysis the sectoral allocations of 1961-66 are correlated with the Intercensal migration between 1961-71. Here also the allocations are hypothesised to affect the migration in the coming years and not immediately.

In the last section of the correlation analysis developmental variables of 1971 are correlated with the internal intercensal migration of males between 1961-71.

Phase II and III :

Similar analysis (as in the Phase I) is repeated using statewise developmental variables for 1981 and statewise intercensal migration between 1971-81 with the Per Capita Allocations of the Fourth Plan 1969-74 and the Fifth Plan 1974-79 separately.

The list of the variables is given below for these correlation analysis :

Name of the Variable	Symbols
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Variables of Sectoral Allocations :

Statewise Per Capita allocation in Agriculture and Allied Sector	X ₁
Statewise Per capita allocation in Irrigation and Power sector	X ₂
Statewise Per capita allocation in Industry and mining sector	X ₃
Statewise Per capita allocation in Transport and Communication sector	X ₄
Statewise Per capita allocation in Social-Services Sector	X ₅
Statewise Per Capita allocation for miscellaneous purposes	X ₆

Variables of Level of Development :

Statewise level of development in Agriculture and Allied sector	X ₇
Statewise level of development in Industry and Mining Sector	X ₈
Statewise level of development in Human : Resources Sector	X ₉
Statewise level of development in Infrastructure sector	X ₁₀
Statewise level of Per Capita Net Domestic Product	X ₁₁

Name of the Variable	Symbols
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Variables of Migration :

Percentage of intercensal Male Migrants in rural-rural stream for Intra-district distance level	X ₁₂
Percentage of intercensal male migrants in urban-rural stream for Intra-district distance level statewide	X ₁₃
Percentage of intercensal male migrants in rural-urban stream for Intra-district distance level statewide	X ₁₄
Percentage of intercensal male-migrants in urban-urban stream for Intra-district distance level statewide	X ₁₅
Percentage of intercensal male-migrants in rural-rural stream for Inter-district distance level statewide	X ₁₆
Percentage of intercensal male-migrants in urban-rural stream for Inter-district distance level statewide	X ₁₇
Percentage of intercensal male migrants in rural-urban stream for Inter-district distance level statewide	X ₁₈
Percentage of intercensal male-migrants in urban-urban stream for Inter-district distance level statewide	X ₁₉
Percentage of intercesnal male-migrants in rural-rural stream for Inter-state distance level statewide	X ₂₀
Percentage of intercensal male-migrants in urban-rural stream for Inter-state distance level statewide	X ₂₁

Name of the Variable	Symbols
Percentage of intercensal male-migrants in rural-urban stream for Inter state distance level statewise	X ₂₂
Percentage of intercensal male-migrants in urban-urban stream for Inter-state distance level statewise	X ₂₃
Percentage of male-migrants in rural areas to the total rural population of the states	X ₂₄
Percentage of male-migrants in urban areas to the total urban population of the states	X ₂₅

Interrelationship : Phase 1

In the first part the Per Capita sectoral central allocations for the Third Plan Period 1961-66 are correlated with each other. The zero order correlation coefficients are given in the Table VI.1(A).

Table VI.1 (A)

Results of the correlation Analysis Among the Statewise Per Capita Sectoral allocations for the Third Plan Period 1961-66.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
X ₁	1.00					
X ₂	.88**	1.00				
X ₃	.69**	.57	1.00			
X ₄	.74**	.58	.87**	1.00		
X ₅	.80**	.70*	.75**	.74**	1.00	
X ₆	.65*	.55	.88**	.88**	.66*	1.00

Note : * Significant at 1% level of significance
 ** Significant at .1% level of significance

The above table shows that all the correlation coefficients are found to be highly significant showing that if Per Capita Allocations is high in one sector Per Capita Allocations in the other sectors are also high. This a peculiar situation and indicates towards the fact that plan allocations may be more of political nature than need based.

The second part of the analysis is concerned with the sectoral central allocations for Third Plan 1961-66 and the statewise levels of development of 1971. The zero order coefficients of correlations between them are given in the Table VI.1(B).

Table VI.1(B)

Results of the Correlation Analysis between the sectoral Central Allocations for Third Plan 1961-66 and the Statewise Levels of Development of 1971.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
X ₇	.33	.36	-.04	.03	.05	.17
X ₈	-.28	.06	-.47	-.30	-.29	-.22
X ₉	.18	.05	.12	.02	.10	-.15
X ₁₀	.33	.23	.31	.11	.11	-.04
X ₁₁	.45	.37	.16	.19	.29	.03

Table VI.1(B) shows that the correlation coefficients are found to be generally very low. None of these variables are found to be statistically significant, indicating that the central assistance does not have any pronounced effect on the development, as far as the above data is concerned.

The third part of the analysis is concerned with the sectoral central allocations for the Third Plan 1961-66 and the intercensal male migration between 1961-71. The zero order coefficients of correlation between these variables are given in the table VI.1(C).

Table VI.1(C)

Results of the correlation analysis between the Sectoral Central Allocations for the Third Plan 1961-66 and the Intercensal Male Migration 1961-71.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
X ₁₂	-.09	-.28	.18	.09	.22	.24
X ₁₃	-.16	-.02	-.10	-.06	-.27	-.16
X ₁₄	.37	.47	-.18	-.02	-.03	-.16
X ₁₅	.32	.42	.50	.48	.20	.45
X ₁₆	.06	-.14	.24	.11	.33	.12
X ₁₇	.18	.21	.30	.46	.13	.26
X ₁₈	-.28	-.23	-.63*	-.46	-.57	-.54
X ₁₉	.08	.34	.05	.05	-.04	.20
X ₂₀	-.01	.14	.31	.17	.37	.28
X ₂₁	.11	.30	.37	.23	.02	.20
X ₂₂	-.06	-.19	-.37	-.10	-.05	-.21
X ₂₃	.03	.25	-.24	-.26	-.35	-.27
X ₂₄	-.16	-.19	-.49	-.50	-.14	-.68*
X ₂₅	-.27	-.20	-.49	-.54	-.14	-.53

Note : * Significant at 1% level of significance
 ** Significant at .1% level of significance

The results in Table VI.1(C) shows that the correlation coefficients are generally very low indicating that there seems to be very little effect of the central allocations through Five Year Plan Budgets on the male migration pattern in the country.

The fourth part of the analysis is concerned with the statewise levels of development in 1971 with the intercensal male migration between 1961-71. The zero order coefficients of correlation are given in the Table VI.1(D).

Table VI.1 (D)

Results of the Correlation analysis between the Statewise Levels of Development in 1971 with the Intercensal Male Migration Between 1961-71.

	X ₇	X ₈	X ₉	X ₁₀	X ₁₁
X ₁₂	-.21	-.21	-.11	-.45	-.27
X ₁₃	.18	.21	-.13	.28	-.19
X ₁₄	.29	.02	.12	.21	.42
X ₁₅	-.07	-.03	.20	.44	.33
X ₁₆	-.07	-.47	-.17	-.23	-.35
X ₁₇	-.10	.01	.05	.38	-.02
X ₁₈	.06	.37	.22	.13	.26
X ₁₉	.08	.37	.04	.07	.34
X ₂₀	-.09	-.24	-.27	-.39	-.34
X ₂₁	.06	-.10	-.12	.29	-.24
X ₂₂	-.22	.34	.41	-.05	.51
X ₂₃	.14	.09	.18	.40	.24
X ₂₄	-.30	.08	.40	.18	.24
X ₂₅	.05	.36	-.10	-.23	-.30

Phase II

In the Phase II the Per Capita Central Allocations of the Fourth Plan 1969-74 are correlated with developmental variables of 1981 and with intercensal migration between 1971-81.

In the first step of the analysis the Statewise sectoral per capita allocations are correlated with each other. The correlation coefficients are given in the Table VI.2(A).

Table VI.2 (A)

Results of the Correlation Analysis Among the Statewise Sectoral Per Capita Allocations for the Fourth Plan 1969-74.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
X ₁	1.00					
X ₂	.65*	1.00				
X ₃	.59*	.41	1.00			
X ₄	.79**	.68*	.41	1.00		
X ₅	.26	-.09	-.23	.20	1.00	
X ₆	.22	.38	.04	.50	.05	1.00

Note : * Significant at 1% level of significance
 ** Significant at .1% level of significance

The correlation coefficients are highly significant for the variable of per-capita allocations for agriculture and allied sector (X₁), with the Per Capita Allocations the Irrigation and Power Sector (X₂), Industry and Mining Sector (X₃), and Transport-Communications Sector (X₄) indicating that the States getting high Per Capita Allocations for the Agriculture-Allied Sector are also getting high Per Capita Allocations in these three sectors (X₂, X₃, X₄).

Another significant correlation is between the variable of Irrigation-Power Sector (X₂) with Transport Sector (X₄).

In the second step of the phase II analysis, the Statewise Sectoral for Per Capita Allocations for the Fourth Plan 1969-74 are correlated with the Statewise levels of development in 1981. The correlation coefficients are given in the Table VI.2 (B).

Table VI.2 (B)

Results of the Correlation Analysis of the Statewise Sectoral Per Capita Allocations for the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 with the Statewise Levels of Development 1981.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
X ₇	.18	.60	.16	.13	.21	.25
X ₈	.01	.10	.40	.13	.14	.30
X ₉	.61	.35	.59	.56	.23	.17
X ₁₀	.60	.53	.84**	.44	-.19	-.00
X ₁₁	.60	.61	.39	.60	.09	.24

Note : * Significant at 1% level of significance
 ** Significant at .1% level of significance

The above Table shows that the correlation coefficients for the Per Capita Allocations in Agriculture-Allied Sector (X₁) is highly correlated with the Statewise level of development in Human Resource Sector (X₉), with the Statewise Levels of Development in the Infrastructure Sector (X₁₀), and with the statewise Per Capita NDP.

An important constituent in the Per Capita NDP is produce in Agricultural Sector. In India the Agriculture is important in all the states. So it can be explained that the states getting high Per Capita Allocations in Agricultural sector have a correspondingly high Per Capita NDP.

The correlation coefficients are high for the variable of allocation in Irrigation sector (X_2) with the level of development in Agricultural Sector (X_7) and also with Per Capita NDP (X_{11}).

Irrigation and Power are both infrastructural inputs in the Agricultural sector. So it can be explained that they will help in the growth and development of the agriculture in the States.

Moreover, the level of development in Agricultural Sector is bound to effect the Per-Capita NDP positively.

Another factor explaining this relationship is that Power is an Infrastructural inputs for the other

productive sectors like Manufacturing, Transport, Communication, Mining, Services etc. assisting in the growth of their output. An additional factor is that the income generated by the Energy Sector is itself an input for the Per-Capita NDP.

There is highly significant correlation between the Per-Capita Allocations in the Industry Sector (X_3). With the level of development for the Infrastructure Sector (X_{10}).

Before the installation of any industry the private entrepreneurs would prefer to select an area which, besides having raw-materials, labour and market, has the basic infrastructure facilities like roads and electrification. On the other hand, big industrial houses and public sector units build infrastructural facilities like roads around their projects. It is also seen that if and when Industrial and Mining Projects are installed in the backward areas due to the policies of government or the availability of the raw-materials and ores, the

facilities like roads and electricity is gradually stretched uptill the particular area. It might be possible that the villages around them are also connected with the same facilities.

The correlation for the variable of the statewise Per-Capita Allocation in Transport and Communication Sector (X_4) is highly correlated with the Statewise level of Per-Capita NDP (X_{11}).

As discussed earlier Transport and Communication sector is essentially an infrastructure input for the growth and development of other sectors. The growth in the production of these sectors will automatically lead to the growth in the NDP of the states.

The Third step of the analysis is concerning the Per-Capita Central Allocations to sectors for the Fourth Plan period 1969-74 and the Statewise Intercensal Male Migration between 1971-81. The correlation coefficient are given in the Table VI.2(C).

Table VI.2 (C)

Results of the Correlation Analysis of the
Statewise Sectoral Per Capita Allocations for the
Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 with the
Intercensal Male Migration 1971-81.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
X ₁₂	.13	-.43	.07	.13	.07	-.17
X ₁₃	-.14	-.11	-.17	-.17	.01	-.12
X ₁₄	.26	.18	.01	.02	.20	.30
X ₁₅	-.47	.14	-.34	-.36	-.27	-.23
X ₁₆	-.10	-.00	.11	.26	-.26	-.09
X ₁₇	.38	.20	.21	-.06	-.24	-.12
X ₁₈	-.40	-.19	-.40	-.13	.04	.24
X ₁₉	-.01	-.12	-.06	-.08	.62	.03
X ₂₀	-.26	.00	.05	-.08	-.57	-.11
X ₂₁	-.24	-.11	.33	-.15	-.31	-.22
X ₂₂	.39	-.02	-.19	.30	.34	.18
X ₂₃	-.01	.06	.04	-.19	.37	.04
X ₂₄	.37	.14	.11	.27	-.04	-.16
X ₂₅	-.08	-.34	-.10	-.06	-.19	-.12

Note : * Significant at 1% level of significance

** Significant at .1% level of significance

The above table shows that the correlation coefficients are found to be generally low. None of the variables are found to be satisfactorily significant indicating that there is no pronounced effect of the Per-Capita Allocations on the migration as far as the data used is concerned. Thus again we may conclude that the central allocations in phase II are also not geared to the

state economic needs. These are not able either to induce the flow of people from an area to another nor able to stop it.

In the Fourth part of the analysis the statewide levels of development for 1981 are correlated with the intercensal migration for 1971-81. The correlation coefficient are given in the Tables 6.2(D).

Table VI.2 (D)

Results of the Correlation Analysis of Statewise Levels of Development in 1981 with the Statewise Intercensal Male Migration Between 1971-81.

	X ₇	X ₈	X ₉	X ₁₀	X ₁₁
X ₁₂	-.50	-.10	-.01	.11	-.06
X ₁₃	.14	.43	-.25	-.24	-.39
X ₁₄	.54	.13	-.17	-.25	-.05
X ₁₅	.10	-.05	-.25	-.24	-.10
X ₁₆	-.05	-.39	.08	.50	.23
X ₁₇	-.38	.22	-.13	-.07	-.22
X ₁₈	.27	.37	-.27	-.49	-.21
X ₁₉	.31	-.15	.34	-.08	.21
X ₂₀	.02	-.43	-.29	.19	.05
X ₂₁	.00	-.28	.50	.50	-.02
X ₂₂	-.17	.46	.22	-.39	.21
X ₂₃	.19	.04	.04	-.14	-.27
X ₂₄	-.33	.06	.56	.52	.58*
X ₂₅	-.23	.46	-.08	0.07	-.15

Note : * Significant at 1% level of significance
 ** Significant at .1% level of significance

The Table VI.2(D) shows that the coefficient of correlation for the variable of statewise level of Per-Capita NDP (X_{11}) is significantly correlated with the percentage of male migrants in rural areas to the total rural population (X_{24}).

It might be that in the states with high Per-Capita NDP the rural areas have good infrastructure facilities or that the growth in the Agricultural sector attracts the migrants to the rural areas in these states. Here we can quote the example of the states of Punjab, Haryana and Kerala. Moreover, the industrially developed cities are noticed.

Phase III

Phase III deals with central allocations of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), level of development of 1981 and the intercensal migration during 1971-81.

In the first step of the analysis the Per-Capita Allocations for the Fifth Plan period 1974-79 are correlated with each other. The correlation coefficients are given in the Table VI.3(A).

Table VI.3 (A)

Results of the Correlation Analysis Among the
Statewise Sectoral Per Capita Allocations for the
Fifth Plan 1974-79.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
X ₁	1.00					
X ₂	.70*	1.00				
X ₃	.76**	.52	1.00			
X ₄	.93**	.70*	.61*	1.00		
X ₅	.82	.65*	.90**	.71**	1.00	
X ₆	.61	.35	.63*	.47	.62*	1.00

Note : * Significant at 1% level of significance
** Significant at .1% level of significance

The correlation coefficients are highly significant indicating that the states getting high Per-Capita Allocations in one sector got high Per Capita Allocations for the other sectors too and Vice Versa.

In the second step of the phase III statewise Per Capita Allocation for the Fifth Plan period 1974-79 are correlation with the statewise levels of development of 1981. The correlation coefficients are given in the Table VI.3(B).

Table VI.3 (B)

Results of the Correlation Analysis of the Statewise Sectoral Per Capita Allocations for the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 with the Statewise Levels of Development of 1981.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
X ₇	.06	.45	.21	.23	.23	-.12
X ₈	-.23	-.16	-.55	.16	-.38	-.32
X ₉	.04	.09	.22	.06	.37	.13
X ₁₀	.44	.39	.52**	.52	.60*	.10
X ₁₁	.38	.63	.34	.44	.60*	.24

Note : * Significant at 1% level of significance
 ** Significant at .1% level of significance

The variable for the Per-Capita Allocation in the Irrigation and Power sector (X₂) is significantly correlated with the Statewise levels of Per-Capita NDP (X₁₁).

As explained earlier Irrigation and Power are Infrastructural inputs for the agricultural sector. Moreover, Power is an Infrastructural input for all the productive sectors of the economy like Industry, Communications, Mining, Transport etc. The increase in the production of these sectors will in turn increase the Per Capita NDP for that state. Moreover, the generation of energy is also an ingredient in the state's NDP.

The correlation coefficient for the variable of the Per-Capita Allocations in the Social Service Sector (X_5) is significantly correlated with the levels of development for infrastructural sector (X_{10}) and also with the level of Per Capita NDP (X_{11}).

One of the indicators in the levels of development of the Infrastructural sector is the number of Hospital beds per thousand of population for the states. The Per-Capita Allocations for the Social Service sector is directed towards the social welfare of the people through expenditure on Education, Health Services, development of Backward classes, Housing and Labour Welfare etc.

Moreover, the welfare of the society is supposed to be an input for the productive capacity of the population of any region/state, thereby, encouraging the growth and the level of NDP.

In the third step the Per Capita Allocations for the Fifth Plan period 1974-79 are correlated with the statewise intercensal male migration between 1971-81. The correlation coefficients are given in the Table VI.3(C).

Table VI.3 (C)

Results of the Correlation Analysis of the
Statewise Sectoral Per Capita Allocations for the
Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 with the Statewise
Intercensal Male Migration 1971-81.

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆
X ₁₂	.36	-.13	.22	.27	.11	.25
X ₁₃	-.15	-.25	-.14	-.06	-.23	-.08
X ₁₄	-.25	.34	-.21	-.23	-.18	-.30
X ₁₅	-.22	-.06	-.15	-.18	-.08	-.50
X ₁₆	.21	.27	.19	.32	.08	-.03
X ₁₇	.30	.11	.07	.12	.14	.15
X ₁₈	-.48	-.31	-.36	-.36	-.43	-.30
X ₁₉	-.24	-.20	-.01	-.24	.10	.13
X ₂₀	.24	.42	.20	.25	.10	-.06
X ₂₁	.41	.18	.16	.56	.09	-.01
X ₂₂	-.25	-.08	-.24	-.40	-.09	.02
X ₂₃	-.26	-.40	.00	-.26	-.06	.03
X ₂₄	.11	.17	-.10	.18	.14	.11
X ₂₅	.21	.11	-.37	.34	-.13	-.26

Note : * Significant at 1% level of significance
** Significant at .1% level of significance

The co-efficients of correlation are generally low and not significant indicating that the variables are not significantly correlated. However, the variable for the Per-Capita Allocations for the Transport and Communication sector (X₄) is highly correlated with the Intercensal migration in the Urban to rural stream for the inter-state distance (X₂₁).

It can be explained that the well-linked and easily available Transport and Communication system will positively affect the migration from other states as well from inside even if it is for the Urban to rural direction.

In the Phase III of the analysis correlation is not taken out between the state-wise levels of development for 1981 and the Intercensal migration between 1971-81 because the same exercise has been done in the Phase II of the analysis.

From the above analysis we infer the following :

It seems that the allocations from the Centre are given to the States more on the political basis than the rational economic needs. It is also likely that states do not have full freedom for the utilisation of these grants. This might lead to inefficient utilisation, which also is not able to help in the process of development. It is possible that the allocations are not properly used/are not allocated so as can be optimally used/wastages occur due to late arrival of the money. It is said in many cases the projects are started without required field survey and not enough foresight leading to delays. In these cases money

is dumped for a considerable time and large assets lie unused for a long time.

The Centre allocates the money to the States which comes from the States itself. This is viewed as the continuous as well as increasing dependence of State governments on the Union Government. There has been a continuous debate on Centre-State relationships mainly concerning the issues given above.

Last but not the least, we infer that the migrations are not induced by the level of development/availability of facilities. It could be possible that the migrants are compelled to migrate due to the push factors in their original place of residence. These migrants are pushed out due to the scarcities/social discriminations in their own areas. They go to the best possible place of their approach. Moreover, many of them might be going where others go mainly in the case of unskilled jobs. This could be one factor for the growth of slums all over the country.

It might also be possible that due to the limitations of the data used, that the results are not as significant as expected. It could be due to the fact that

only the transfer of resources by the Planning Commission is taken into consideration for the study.

Moreover allocations in the state budgets are not considered here. The central allocations are only a part in any State's total budget.

It also seems that using district-wise data for migration might have been more useful, as the intra-state differences, which are looked over in the statewise analysis could be highlighted.

Moreover, the duration of lag period is long, which was determined by the availability of data.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

There are number of studies dealing with the determinants and consequences of internal migration. The influence of government policies, especially its fiscal component on migration are not well researched. One of the reason could be the complexity of the problem and the lack of comparable data.

In the present study an attempt has been made to find out the relationship among migration, economic development and budget allocations. The study is divided into three parts. First part deals with the patterns of sectoral allocations to the states during 1951 to 1981. The second part deals with the levels of development for 1961, 1971 and 1981 and the third deals with intercensal migration between 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81.

The states of Indian Union have been selected as the study area. Some of its states are highly developed and industrialized e.g. Punjab and Maharashtra etc., while one is the agriculturally most advanced in India, the other contains areas which are big industrial and commercial

centres of India.

The study is based on the secondary data collected from the various publications of the census of India, Five Year Plans and the Statistical Abstracts of India.

The major states of India have been chosen for the study. First an attempt has been made to find the pattern of central government allocations between 1951-81 over the states. For this purpose state-wise and sectorwise per capita allocations have been used to study the transfer of resources from the Planning Commission. These have been studied under different sectors to identify the favoured states and sectors.

Ranking method has been used for working out a composite index of development indicators. This has been done separately for the different sectors of Agricultural and Allied, Industry and Mining, Human Resource and Infrastructure to match the sectors of the central allocations.

Intercensal migration pattern for Male migrants have been studied during 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81. It was studies under the three distance levels of : (a)

Intra-district, (b) Inter-district and (c) Interstate. Decadal pattern of change in the statewise migration was studied. Migration is studied for the four streams rural of rural, urban to rural, rural to urban and urban to urban migrations under the above written three distance levels.

Chapter I and II deal with the introduction, objectives of the study, the area of study, the data base and methodology of the study.

In the chapter III, the Central Allocations to the states and sectors have been studied. Looking at the allocations to different sectors it is observed that for all the plan periods from 1951 onwards till the Eighth plan which ended in 1995-96 the Irrigation and Power sector was the most favoured one.

The share for the Industrial and Mining Sector increased for the Fifth plan but reduced after that. Agricultural and Allied sector shows a gradual decline over years in its share from the Central Allocations.

As far as the sectoral shares for the states is seen, it was observed that over states also the highest

share goes for the Irrigation and Power sector. Industry and Mining sector was important only in the First Plan. Agriculture shows a gradual decline over years in its share from the central allocations.

While studying the sectoral shares for the states, it was observed that the state of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab were the most favoured states as they got the highest per capita allocations in most of the sectors for all the plan periods. Whereas the states of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh were the deprived states. Moreover, in the sectoral shares for the states, it was observed that all the states got high shares for the Irrigation and Power sector in their Per Capita Allocations. Industry and Mining sector was important only in the First Plan. Agriculture and Social - sector were also given importance alongside.

In the chapter IV, levels of development in the different sectors over the states have been studied for 1961, 1971 and 1981. The over all picture is that there are few states e.g. Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra with high level of development in all sectors and similarly few states e.g. Rajasthan and Orissa, with all the sectors

showing low ranks under the different sectors. The third group is of the states showing one or two sector with high level of development while showing low level for the others (e.g. Kerala and Gujarat).

Kerala is an agriculturally developed state with high level of development in the human resource sector as well. Punjab got the centre's help in the agricultural sector at the start of the Green revolution and the state never looked back. It has high levels of development in all the sectors. The states, with high ranking in the productive sectors of agriculture and Industry are also showing high Per Capita NDP.

In the chapter V, the data for male migrants for the three distance levels of intra-district, inter-district and Inter-State have been studied for the four streams of rural to rural, urban to rural, rural to urban and urban to urban. To study the characteristics of male migrant population for each distance level percentages have been calculated for the share of each individual stream. The share of the intercensal male migrants has been calculated from the total population for both rural and urban areas.

Under all the three distance levels it is seen that the major share of the migrants were for the Rural to Rural direction. The reason for this is obvious. The country's population has a huge rural bias.

Another important stream of movement during the study period 1961-81 was rural to urban stream. It is also noticeable that the share of migrants in the urban to urban stream increases with the increase in distance level. Moreover, though the rural to rural stream is the most important, but the urban areas had greater share of the male migrants in their population.

In the chapter VI, the interrelationships of the three - allocations, levels of development and intercensal male migration - have been studied. All the variables relating to Per Capita Allocations, levels of development and the Intercensal Male Migration have been inter-correlated with the three plan periods of 1951-66 (Third), 1969-74 (Fourth) and 1974-79 (Fifth).

The correlation have been taken out in 3 phases. In the first phase the Third Plan's allocations are correlated with level of development of 1971, and

intercensal male migration of between 1961-71. In the Second and Third phases the allocations under the Fourth plan (1969-74) and Fifth plan (1974-79) are correlated with the level of development of 1981 and the intercensal migrations between 1971-81.

First the correlation coefficients among the per capita, sectoral, and central allocations are worked with, for the three plan periods. These are highly significant showing that the shares of per capita allocations of one sector is related with per capita allocations to others sectors.

Correlation has been taken out between the per capita allocations and the statewise level of development of 1981. The per capita allocations for agriculture and allied sector is highly correlated with the statewise per capita NDP.

Secondly the coefficients are high between the allocations to Irrigation and Power Sector in the Fourth Plan period with the level of development in the Agriculture and Allied sector.

One significant correlation is between the Per Capita Allocation in the Fourth Plan period in the Industry sector with the level of development in the Infrastructure sector in 1981.

The correlation coefficient for the variable of the Per Capita Allocations in the Social-Service sector in the Fifth Plan 1974-79 is significantly correlated with the level of development for the Infrastructure sector and also with the per capita NDP in 1981.

There was no significant correlation between the per capita allocations under the three plans with the intercensal male migration in 1961-71 and for the Fourth and Fifth plan with the intercensal male migration in 1971-81.

The per capita NDP of 1981 has shown high and significant relationships with the per capita allocations in Fourth and Fifth Plans for some of the sectors. It is one factor showing correlation with migration towards the rural direction also.

CONCLUSIONS

It may be concluded that : Development of Energy and Power sector has been the main concern of the Central Allocations to the states. However the states enjoying higher shares in one sector also enjoy higher shares in other sectors. This may be interpreted as lack of economic rationality and more of political consideration.

The sectoral allocations consequently have not been found to have strong links with sectoral development of the states. However, sectoral allocations are found to have some relationship between, allocations for the Irrigation and Power sector in the Fourth Plan with level of development in the Agriculture and Allied sector in 1981, per capita allocations to the Agriculture and Allied sector in the Fourth Plan with the statewise Per Capita Net Domestic Product.

The sectoral allocations have also not been found to induce the internal migration in any significant way. This is a surprising and should be looked in the light of the limitations of the data used.

APPENDICES

Appendix I
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS :1961

STATES	Area in Sq.Km.	Total population	% Of urban population to total pop.	% Of literates to total population	% Of male literates to total male population	% Of primary workers	% Of secondary workers	% Of tertiary workers	% Of area sown more than once to total cropped area
ANDHRA PRADESH	274674	35983447	17.44	24.6	35	19.46	28.33	52.21	8.74
ASSAM	121984	10837329	8.42	33	44.3	4.80	21.44	73.76	14.98
BIHAR	174043	46447457	8.43	21.8	35.2	18.81	28.20	52.99	27.69
GUJARAT	186879	20633350	25.77	36.2	48.7	11.42	36.29	52.29	3.80
JAMMU & KASHMIR	222802	3560976	16.66	13	19.8	15.87	23.92	60.21	18.91
KERALA	38858	16903715	15.11	55.1	64.9	14.59	26.09	59.33	18.09
MADHYA PRADESH	443434	3272408	141.40	20.5	32.2	15.78	33.53	50.69	11.49
MADRAS	129842	33686953	26.69	36.4	51.6	15.90	34.20	49.90	18.09
MAHARASHTRA	307909	39553718	2.94	35.1	49.3	12.25	36.41	51.34	5.02
MYSORE	191976	23586772	22.33	29.8	42.3	22.09	34.86	43.05	3.39
ORISSA	155819	17548848	6.32	25.2	40.3	12.61	25.07	62.32	7.38
PUNJAB	121947	11135069	36.72	31.5	40.7	9.97	29.95	60.08	23.74
RAJASTHAN	342268	20155602	16.28	18.1	28.1	14.38	35.27	50.35	6.43
UTTAR PRADESH	293846	73754573	12.85	20.7	31.9	7.34	30.56	62.10	20.90
WEST BENGAL	87873	34926279	24.45	34.5	46.6	2.82	38.56	58.63	14.45

Continued...

STATES	No of cooperatives per '000 population	Cropping Intensity	% Of irri. area to total cropped area	% Of irrigated area to total cropped area	Wages per industrial worker (in Rs.)	Per worker value added by manufacture (in Rs.)	Per Capita value from mining & quarrying	Per capita net domestic product (at current prices)
ANDHRA PRADESH	0.78	109.57	24.62	24.62	1105.77	6043.02	1.76	275
ASSAM	0.84	117.62	0.23	0.23	13548.81	107411.03	4.98	315
BIHAR	0.68	138.28	18.56	18.56	2423.75	15469.87	9.47	215
GUJARAT	0.71	103.95	6.99	6.99	1819.54	6121.45	0.81	362
JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.40	123.14	33.87	33.87	899.86	4627.84	0.34	269
KERALA	0.44	122.09	15.16	15.16	865.49	3340.34	0.9	259
MADHYA PRADESH	7.76	112.98	5.07	5.07	1420.50	6975.13	4.85	252
MADRAS	0.58	122.06	33.65	33.65	1742.56	6402.58	0.34	334
MAHARASHTRA	0.85	105.29	5.70	5.70	2137.56	5189.24	1.03	409
MYSORE	0.65	103.52	8.10	8.10	1414.18	7424.46	2.49	296
ORISSA	0.66	107.97	16.14	16.14	1631.65	23699.78	4.03	217
PUNJAB	2.98	131.12	31.80	31.80	1506.26	9777.50	0.02	366
RAJASTHAN	0.90	106.87	12.50	12.50	1487.55	5812.89	2.21	284
UTTAR PRADESH	0.96	126.43	23.35	23.35	1423.04	6643.49	0.24	252
WEST BENGAL	0.51	116.89	21.26	21.26	1816.07	7643.96	7.83	390

Appendix II
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS :1971

STATES	Total reported area ('000 hectares)	Total population	% Of urban population to total pop.	% Of literates to total population	% Of male literates to total male population	% Of primary workers	% Of secondary workers	% Of tertiary workers	% Of area sown more than once to total cropped area	Cropping Intensity
ANDHRA PRADESH	27440	43502708	19.31	24.60	33.2	73.40	11.16	15.44	12.44	114.21
ASSAM	7807	14625152	8.82	28.70	37.2	76.95	5.33	17.72	19.75	124.62
BIHAR	17330	56353369	10.00	19.90	30.6	596.11	50.94	69.25	24.12	131.78
GUJARAT	18645	26697475	28.08	35.80	46.1	428.89	88.25	117.45	5.99	106.20
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4952	3460434	6.99	32.00	43.2	77.51	8.28	14.21	39.56	165.45
JAMMU & KASHMIR	4523	4616632	18.55	18.60	26.2	71.50	9.17	19.33	17.98	124.01
KARNATAKA	18938	29299014	24.31	31.50	41.6	70.83	12.50	16.67	5.53	105.85
KERALA	3859	21347375	16.24	60.40	66.6	55.49	17.94	26.57	25.72	134.63
MADHYA PRADESH	44337	41654119	16.29	22.10	32.7	81.11	8.11	10.79	9.88	108.03
MAHARASHTRA	30768	50412235	31.17	39.20	51	64.49	14.77	18.74	5.01	105.27
ORISSA	15540	21944615	8.41	26.20	38.3	79.59	7.23	13.18	27.30	137.55
PUNJAB	5030	13551060	23.73	33.70	40.4	63.62	13.29	23.09	26.77	136.55
RAJASTHAN	34107	25765806	17.63	19.10	28.7	76.78	8.32	14.90	8.21	108.95
TAMILNADU	13004	41199168	30.26	39.50	51.8	223.98	53.21	70.34	15.26	118.01
UTTAR PRADESH	29583	88341521	14.02	21.70	31.5	77.99	7.94	14.07	23.58	130.86
WEST BENGAL	8852	44312011	24.75	33.20	42.8	61.37	16.00	22.63	15.38	126.67

Continued...

STATES	Net sown area to total area	Roads per '000 hectares	% Of villages electrified	No of hospital beds per '0000 pop.	Fleet strength	Per capita milk prod.	Wages per industrial worker (in Rs.)	Per worker Value added by manufacture	Per capita value from mining & quarrying	Per worker productive capital	Per capita net domestic product
ANDHRA PRADESH	41.95	2569.13	29.8	4.8	2289.00	25.86	1842.56	4428	3.85	32127	628.00
ASSAM	28.51	2761.75	3	4	440.00	10.32	1991.69	4721	13.13	37801	548.00
BIHAR	48.44	4521.47	11.4	1.8	1256.00	31.00	3538.69	7398	18.69	20239	415.00
GUJARAT	51.45	2011.96	21	5.6	4505.00	66.90	3224.06	6837	8.73	27937	830.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	11.11	2011.11	NA	NA	606.00	76.58	2428.47	9313	0.90	34167	688.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR	15.56	1499.01	10.4	10.1	366.00	50.69	1734.87	83	1.08	27422	588.00
KARNATAKA	53.84	4187.30	31.6	7.7	2930.00	26.01	2659.85	8267	3.17	75218	646.00
KERALA	56.13	4072.82	76	9.4	1508.00	13.30	1819.29	5101	0.79	15218	592.00
MADHYA PRADESH	42.59	1027.88	9.8	3.7	0.00	27.97	2992.01	5879	12.51	36978	534.00
MAHARASHTRA	60.00	2613.56	34	7	7326.00	23.53	4074.58	9830	1.95	23638	808.00
ORISSA	39.21	2325.61	3.7	4.7	927.00	15.31	4527.70	6061	9.53	59579	473.00
PUNJAB	80.06	2867.20	51.7	5.4	1228.00	158.07	2413.43	6891	0.25	36598	1121.00
RAJASTHAN	38.39	932.45	9.1	5.2	531.00	98.54	26946.32	6839	5.57	39817	587.00
TAMILNADU	46.67	6699.02	79.1	5.4	1975.00	22.48	2744.62	5962	3.52	24117	648.00
UTTAR PRADESH	59.10	2056.76	18.4	3.4	3561.00	48.66	2504.91	5221	0.96	37232	497.00
WEST BENGAL	62.91	4989.52	7.7	8.5	1556.00	10.95	3267.61	5768	10.85	19839	782.00

Appendix III
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS :1981

STATES	Area in Sq. Km.	Total population	% Of urban population to total pop.	% Of literates to total population	% Of male literates to total male population	% Of primary workers	% Of secondary workers	% Of tertiary workers	% Of area sown more than once to total cropped area
ANDHRA PRADESH	275068	53551026	23.32	29.80	35.7	76.99	12.26	10.75	13.51
ASSAM	78438	18041248	9.86	0.00	na	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.09
BIHAR	173877	69914734	12.47	26.00	32	81.66	7.00	11.34	25.03
GUJARAT	196024	34085799	31.1	43.80	52.2	63.06	16.57	20.37	8.14
HARYANA	44212	12922119	21.85	35.80	43.9	61.80	15.42	22.78	33.90
HIMACHAL PRADESH	55673	4280818	7.61	41.90	51.2	73.59	10.71	15.70	40.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR	222236	5987389	21.05	26.20	32.7	72.28	10.85	16.87	26.87
KARNATAKA	191791	37135714	28.89	38.40	46.2	69.37	14.16	16.48	7.35
KERALA	38863	25453680	18.74	69.20	81.6	51.79	18.75	29.45	23.63
MADHYA PRADESH	443446	52178844	20.29	27.80	34.2	78.98	9.43	11.58	13.34
MAHARASHTRA	307690	62782818	35.03	47.40	55.8	65.91	16.55	17.54	8.13
ORISSA	155707	26370271	11.79	34.10	41	77.92	8.04	14.03	26.32
PUNJAB	50362	16788915	27.68	40.70	48	59.05	15.20	25.74	38.75
RAJASTHAN	342239	34261862	21.05	24.00	30.1	74.24	9.18	16.58	11.57
TAMILNADU	130058	48408077	32.95	45.80	54.4	63.88	17.01	19.11	18.65
UTTAR PRADESH	294411	110862512	17.95	27.40	33.3	75.11	10.04	14.86	28.06
WEST BENGAL	88752	54580647	26.47	40.90	48.6	59.57	17.42	23.01	29.69

Continued...

STATES	Net sown area to total area	% Of irrigated area	No of cooperatives per '000 population	No of electric pumps per '000 hectares	No of tractors per '000 hectares	Roads per sq.km.	% Of electrified villages	No of hospital beds per '0000 pop.	Per capita milk prod. %
ANDHRA PRADESH	41.36	27.86	0.66	20.62	0.98	0.41	66	0.69	21.01
ASSAM	34.12	17.28	0.42	0.00	0.26	0.66	26	0.61	8.37
BIHAR	49.23	26.01	0.25	10.90	1.23	0.37	32	0.40	24.99
GUJARAT	50.73	16.51	0.89	8.28	1.17	0.24	68	1.03	52.40
HARYANA	82.88	34.73	0.63	30.68	8.33	0.46	100	0.70	116.54
HIMACHAL PRADESH	18.69	9.52	0.81	1.78	0.89	0.31	59	1.17	61.90
JAMMU & KASHMIR	15.49	30.81	0.30	0.69	1.10	0.04	78	0.84	39.08
KARNATAKA	54.09	12.66	0.48	17.84	0.80	0.50	63	0.94	20.52
KERALA	56.72	7.90	0.21	11.80	0.77	2.50	100	1.96	11.16
MADHYA PRADESH	42.64	10.65	0.22	7.96	0.80	0.14	36	0.38	22.33
MAHARASHTRA	59.32	9.55	0.91	20.72	0.69	0.05	77	1.40	18.89
ORISSA	39.23	13.87	0.25	0.16	0.23	0.67	40	0.53	12.74
PUNJAB	82.99	51.53	0.92	30.88	15.97	0.64	100	1.25	127.58
RAJASTHAN	44.58	16.55	0.43	5.36	1.60	0.14	45	0.61	74.11
TAMILNADU	48.08	37.39	0.44	125.58	1.04	0.84	99	0.97	19.13
UTTAR PRADESH	58.65	36.59	0.23	9.84	4.08	0.30	38	0.50	38.78
WEST BENGAL	62.59	18.90	0.38	0.09	0.13	0.46	38	1.06	8.89

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STATES	Wages per industrial worker (in Rs.)	Per capita value from mining & quarrying	Per worker productivity capital
ANDHRA PRADESH	4517.40	37.48	288.68
ASSAM	33973.87	343.07	314.67
BIHAR	8782.21	137.75	531.30
GUJARAT	6802.44	115.15	739.55
HARYANA	6798.25	1.15	581.72
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5611.11	1.27	376.33
JAMMU & KASHMIR	4500.00	1.63	120.42
KARNATAKA	7106.90	11.24	366.66
KERALA	5298.58	1.23	337.95
MADHYA PRADESH	7636.73	95.71	343.88
MAHARASHTRA	9374.52	18.97	738.16
ORISSA	8123.71	46.85	333.14
PUNJAB	5240.51	0.00	685.51
RAJASTHAN	7616.00	17.93	303.17
TAMILNADU	7012.80	16.50	435.92
UTTAR PRADESH	5449.46	3.56	276.58
WEST BENGAL	7976.02	62.26	4096.60

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