

**DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND
OCCUPATIONAL PLACEMENT OF MIGRANTS
VIS-A-VIS NON MIGRANTS : A CASE
STUDY OF CLASS I CITIES OF
MAHARASHTRA-1961**

Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University
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MASTER OF POPULATION STUDIES

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Certified that the dissertation entitled "Differences in Educational Attainment and Occupational Placement of Migrants vis-a-vis Non-Migrants: A Case Study of Class I Cities of Maharashtra - 1961" submitted by Mr Rajan Kholi is in partial fulfilment of six credits out of a total requirements of thirty credits for the degree of Master of Population Studies of this University. This dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree of this University or elsewhere and it is his own work.

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

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27/8/81

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Education and migration¹ play an important role in the economic development of a country. There is a close relationship between education and population mobility. People tend to move because of better training and education. They also move in aspiration of better occupations. We also know that occupation is highly associated with educational attainment. The educational distribution of migrant workers with different occupations is likely to show considerable variation. It is therefore, interesting to know the educational attainment and occupational placement of migrants.

The important characteristic of educational attainment of a person is that it can change at any time. Migration can be either a cause or consequence of such changes. Significantly, change in educational attainment is undirectional, that is always upward. Further, education and migration play an important role in the process of regional

1. Migration may be defined as a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility of persons between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin to the place of destination.

economic development, urbanization and industrialisation, we can expect a rapid flow of migrants to the more urbanised and industrialised areas. We expect the flow of migrants to the industrialised areas because of the availability of jobs in these areas. However, an agricultural state like Punjab may also attract migrants because of its advanced agricultural economy and a good network of small scale industries.

The modern educational system is a product of an essentially urban oriented culture. Not only the content of curricular but also the general attitude promoted by education is much better suited to the needs of urban people than to those of rural people. Education also creates aspirations which can better be satisfied in the urban environment. It is, therefore, not unexpected that those who go through the educational system and reside in rural areas or small towns tend to migrate to metropolitan and big cities in search of better employment opportunities. We can, therefore, say that the development of educational facilities tend to lead to increasing mobility. Educated people have a desire to migrate elsewhere in search of continued education or better employment opportunities.

Since big cities and metropolises in a country provide greater opportunities of better employment to educated people

than medium or small sized towns, it is felt that a comparative analysis of the educational attainment of the migrants² vis-a-vis the non-migrants³ as also of their occupational placement after controlling for the educational attainment will throw interesting light on the processes as they operate in Indian cities. It is in this context that this analysis will be confined to the class I cities of the most urbanised and industrialised state of the country, namely Maharashtra.

A Review of Literature:

An interesting characteristic of migrants is that they tend to differ from the native population at the place of destination⁴ in terms of educational attainment. Several studies indicate that migrants are less educated than the population at the place of destination. On the other hand, there are also some studies which bring out bi-modal educational selectivity of migrants. By this, we mean

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2. A migrant may be defined as a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one geographical unit to another.
 3. A non-migrant may be defined as a person who has not changed his usual place of residence and does not make a move from one geographical unit to another.
 4. The place of destination refers to the place at which a move terminates.

that, migrants constitute a higher proportion of both illiterates and highly educated in comparison to the native population at destination. However, some studies also show that migrants are more educated than non-migrants. We shall first take up the studies which show that non migrants are more educated than the migrants.

According to Elizaga,⁵ the proportion of literates among people migrating to Sao Paulo, Brazil in the period 1940-50 was lower than that among residents in all the age groups. The greatest disparity occurred among recent migrants and residents. However, it was lower in the older age cohorts.

A study has also been done by Zachariah and Bogue⁶ for the Calcutta region. This study is based on 1961 Census data. Their major finding is that "migrants to the large metropolis possess a considerably higher average level of educational attainment than the general population of the states from which they are drawn, but they tend to have a lower average level of educational attainment than the population of the place to which they migrate."

5. J.C. Elizaga, Proceedings, International Population Conference, New York, IUSSP, 1961, 1, pp. 468-482.

6. D.J. Bogue and K.C. Zachariah, Urbanization and Migration in India in R. Turner (ed) India's Urban Future, O.U.P., Bombay 1961, pp. 27-56.

Similarly, a survey was conducted in 1957 by the Institute of Agricultural Economics in Poland.⁷ The data of this survey when compared with the 1960 census data shows that rural-urban migrants of both sexes were on the whole less educated than the urban population.

A study of non-whites conducted by Taeuber and Taeuber⁸ in 1965 in ten cities in the United States shows that the 1950 enumerated population had a lower median level of education than a population surviving from 1940. It is pointed out that migration caused a decline in the non-white educational level during the decade. Since the study was based on net migration, the impact of in-migration could not be separated from that of out-migration.

A study of migrants done by Zachariah⁹ showed that migrants had lower educational attainment than the receiving population in Greater Bombay. His study points out that both male and female migrants had lower levels of educational attainment than the non-migrants. The main reason for such

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7. M. Pohoski, *Migracji Ze Wsido miast (Rural Urban Migration)*, Warsaw: PWE, 1963, p. 120.
 8. K.E. Taeuber and A.F. Taeuber, *Negroes in Cities: Residential Segregation and Neighbourhood Change*, Chicago Africa, 1965, p. 142.
 9. K.C. Zachariah, *Migrants in Greater Bombay*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay 1968, p. 167.

a pattern of educational differentials is that educational opportunities in a city like Bombay are enormously greater than those in the areas from which the migrants are drawn.

Zachariah,¹⁰ has also considered the percent distribution of migrant workers by educational level in each major occupational division in Greater Bombay. He comes to the conclusion that educational attainment is highest for "professional, technical and related workers". This is followed by "administrative" and "clerical occupations". Further, educational attainment is lowest for "farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers".

Ejiogu,¹¹ made a comparison of the educational attainment of Lagos - born population and migrants to Lagos - Nigeria and arrived at the following conclusions. "Migrants to Lagos Nigeria were over-represented among people with no education and under represented among those with the secondary or higher education both for males and females and in all age groups except in case of males aged 25-34 years. In this age group (25-34 years) the proportion of uneducated migrants

10. Ibid., p. 193.

11. C.N. Ejiogu, African Rural-Urban Migrants in the Main Areas of the Lagos Federal Territory in J.C. Caldwell and C. Okonjor (ed). The Population of Tropical Africa, London, Longmans, 1968, p. 327.

was somewhat lower and those with superior qualifications were better represented among the migrants than among Lagos-born".

After having examined the studies which show that non-migrants are more educated than migrants, we now consider those studies which bring out bimodal characteristics of migrants. By this, we mean that migrants constitute a higher proportion of both illiterates and highly educated people as compared to non-migrants.

A survey¹² conducted in Mysore state in India in 1952 brings about the tendency of migrants to have higher proportions of both illiterates and the well educated population. This study shows that among migrant heads of households in Bangalore city, 32 per cent had no schooling and 30 per cent had obtained higher secondary or university education; among native born heads of households, the proportion were 31 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

Herrick¹³ has made a comparison between the residents of Greater Santiago and the migrants to the city. His study

12. United Nations, The Mysore Population Study: Report on a Field Survey carried out in selected areas of Mysore State, India, Population Studies No. 34, New York, 1961, p. 179.

13. B. Herrick, Urban Migration and Economic Development in Chile, Cambridge, Mass., M.I.T. Press, 1966.

shows that migrants were over-represented at both ends of the scale. This means that migrants had higher proportions of both illiterates and the well-educated people. An important point to note, however, is that when migrant status, native status, and education are controlled by age and sex, the differences become much smaller.

A comparison of the residents of San Salvador with people migrating to the city made by Balan¹⁴ showed that persons with no education or tertiary education were over-represented among the migrants.

A number of studies have been done by Macdonald and Macdonald¹⁵ in Asia and Latin America. Their studies also bring about bimodal characteristics of migrants. According to their studies, the greatest differentials occur at either end of the educational scale. Migrants tend to have higher proportions of both illiterates and the well educated people.

Apart from bimodal studies and the studies which show that non migrants are more educated than migrants, there are also some studies which show that migrants are more educated than

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14. J. Balan, "Migrant-native socio-economic differences in Latin American Cities: A Structural Analysis", *Latin American Research Review*, 4, 1969, p. 22.
 15. J.S. Macdonald and L.D. Macdonald, "Asia" in L. Kosinski (ed) *Education and Rural - Urban Migration: Bibliographic Analysis*, Manuscript submitted to UNESCO, Paris, 1971, pp. 88, 134.

the non-migrants. A study conducted by Martinez in 1968 and 1969 shows that migrants are more educated than non-migrants in Peru. His findings can be summarised in the following Table.

Table 1.1

POPULATION OF PERU BY MIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANT
STATUS, 1965 (PER CENT)

----- Educational Level -----	Migrant Population	Non-migrant Population -----
No education	31.4	53.6
Some primary	50.9	40.1
Some secondary	14.1	5.5
Some tertiary	3.6	0.8
----- Total	100.0	100.0 -----

Source: Martinez 1968, 1969. Quoted in H.V. Muhsan, ed., Education and Population, Ordina Editions, Belgium, (IUSSP, N.D.), p. 211.

A review of various studies above shows different patterns of educational attainment among the migrants and non-migrants. It would be, therefore, useful to extend the present study to a larger number of class I cities.

CHAPTER II

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM, DATA SOURCES
AND METHODOLOGY

An analysis of various studies in Chapter I shows divergent patterns of educational attainment among the migrants and the non-migrants. Some studies show that non-migrant or residents are more educated than the migrants. This tendency is mostly seen in primate cities like Greater Bombay or Sao Paulo. This is due to better educational and job opportunities in primate cities. A few studies, however, point out that migrants are more educated than the non-migrants.

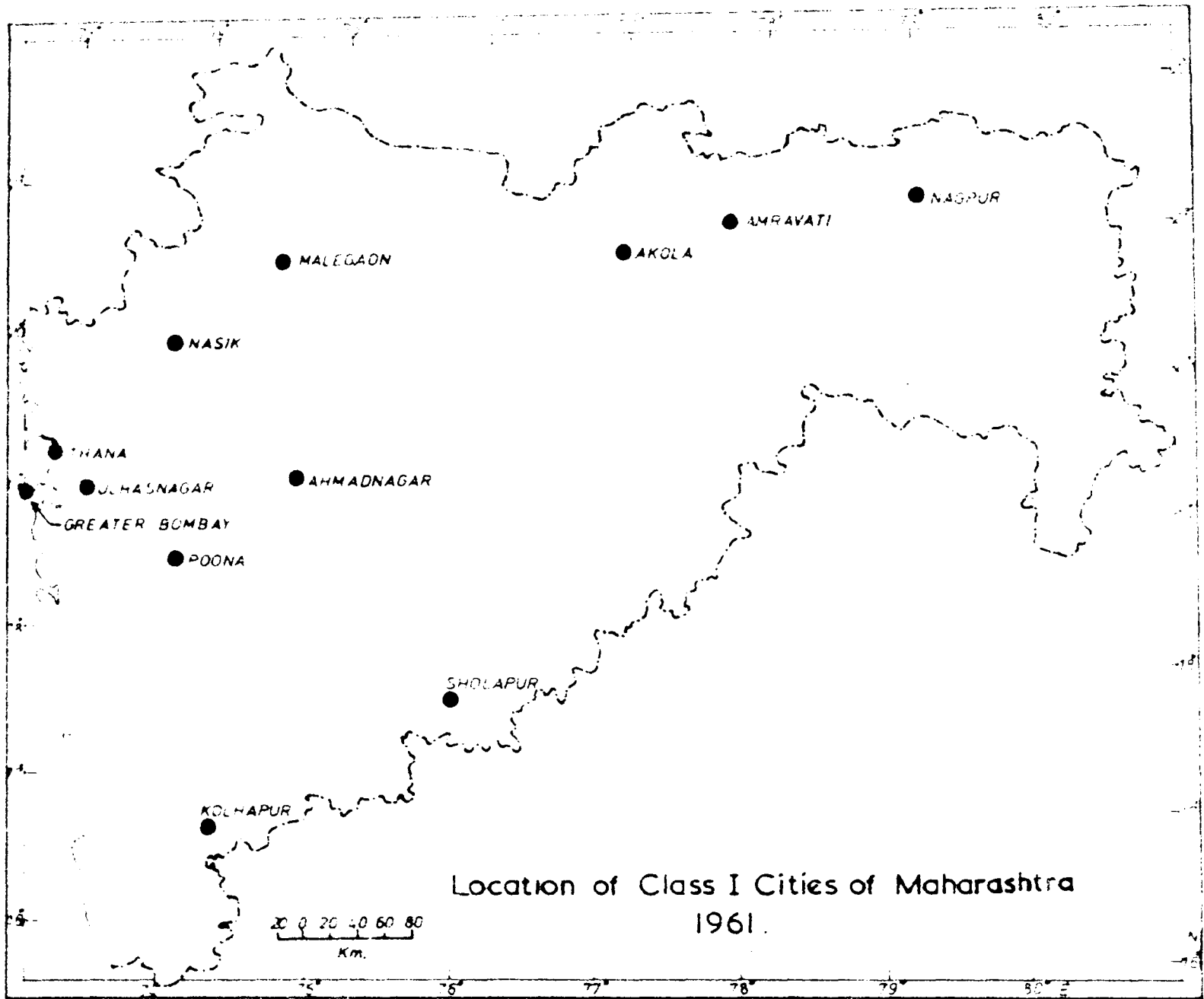
There are also a few studies which bring out bimodal characteristics of migrants. Such studies may be seen in second or third order cities like Bangalore and Greater Santiago. Since most of the studies show divergent patterns, it would be useful to extend our study to a larger number of class I cities. We would, therefore, undertake a comparative study of educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants in terms of the functional characteristics of the cities.

Statement of the Problem

In the present day society, growth in population in larger cities is generally identified with industrialization, urbanization and migration. An important feature of urbanization in India has been that the process of metropolitanization by the multiplication of large urban agglomerations has gained momentum. For example, the proportion of urban population living in class I cities increased significantly from 38.0 per cent to 44.5 per cent in India during 1951-61.¹⁶ Similarly, the proportion of urban population living in class I cities in Maharashtra increased from 45.5 per cent to 60.5 per cent, the rate being higher than the all India's average, during 1951-61.¹⁷ We also know that these cities attract migrants to a significant extent. We shall, therefore, try to examine educational attainment vis-a-vis occupational placement among migrants and the non-migrants in class I cities of Maharashtra.

16. Census of India 1971, General Population Tables, Registrar General Office, New Delhi, 1975, p. 183.

17. The figures have been computed from the statement Nos 5 and 6 (Part A-IV). The General Population Tables of India, 1961-71 by M.K. Jain, Interstate Variations in the Trends of Urbanization in India, 1951-71, I.I.P.S., Bombay, p. 28.



Scope of the Study

The earlier studies have been confined largely to primate cities. They are generally industrial cities sometimes coupled with commercial functions. In such cities, non-migrants or residents are generally more educated than the migrants. When the primate cities have combined the function of administration also, like Lima, we have got bimodal patterns.

It would, therefore, be useful to study the educational level of the migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants with the functional character of the city. This requires expanding the study to a larger number of class I cities. The state of Maharashtra has, therefore, been chosen because the percentage of population living in class I cities in the state is the highest in India.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- i) To compare the differences in educational attainment among the migrants and the non-migrants which will throw light on the levels of differences in their educational attainments in terms of the functional characteristics of the city.
- ii) To compare the educational attainment and occupational placement of migrants and non-migrants.

The various hypotheses of the study are as follows:

- i) In a primate city like Bombay educated non-migrants constitute a higher proportion as compared to educated migrants.
- ii) For class I cities whose functional character is termed as 'industrial', the illiterate migrants in general, 'comprise' a higher proportion than the illiterate non-migrants.
- iii) For class I cities whose functional character has been termed as 'industry and service', a bimodal pattern exists among the migrant population.
- iv) Cities whose functional character has been termed as 'service', there exists a higher proportion of illiterate non-migrants as compared to illiterate migrants.

The following hypotheses are, however, expected to hold true irrespective of the functional characteristics of city:

- v) In terms of educational attainment and occupational placement, a higher proportion of migrants are found among 'professionals' administrators and clericals as compared to non-migrants.
- vi) In occupational divisions like 'farmers', 'craftsmen' and labourers', a higher proportion of illiterate migrants as compared to illiterate non-migrants exist.

vii) An attempt has also been made in this study to compare 1961 and 1971 data for migrant males and and resident males for Greater Bombay. The comparison is done for migrants and residents because the age groups for migrants and residents are dissimilar for 1961 and 1971. Secondly, the comparison is done for Greater Bombay only because data for non-migrants/residents is not available for other cities for 1971. As far as the hypothesis for 1971 is concerned, it is expected that the illiterate migrants will constitute a higher proportion than the illiterate residents in Greater Bombay in 1971 as well. In terms of educational attainment and occupational placement, the hypothesis of migrants and non-migrants formulated for 1961 is expected to hold for migrants and residents for 1971 as well.

Reasons for the Choice of the Region

We know that migration is normally associated with the process of urbanization and industrialization. Maharashtra is the most urbanised and industrialised state of India. It is for this reason that we have selected Maharashtra for the purpose of our study. The following table shows the extent of urbanisation in the state in comparison to other states

of the country. We are taking the proportion of urban population to total population in 1961 because this study relates to that year only.

TABLE II.1

PERCENT OF URBAN POPULATION IN STATES 1961

States	1961
India	17.98
Andhra Pradesh	17.44
Assam (including Meghalaya)	7.37
Bihar	8.43
Gujarat	25.77
Haryana	17.23
Himachal Pradesh	6.34
Jammu and Kashmir	16.66
Kerala	15.11
Madhya Pradesh	14.29
Maharashtra	28.22
Mysore	22.33
Nagaland	5.19
Orissa	6.32
Punjab	23.06
Rajasthan	16.28
Tamil Nadu	26.69
Uttar Pradesh	12.69
West Bengal	24.45

Source: Ashish Bose, *India's Urbanisation, 1901-2001*,
Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi,
Table 5, p. 140.

The above table shows that the degree of urbanisation is the maximum in Maharashtra. The percentage of urban population in Maharashtra was 28.32 in 1961. As against this, the percentage of urban population in India as such for 1961 was 17.98 per cent.

Secondly, it is ^astate which has got the highest percentage of population living in class I cities among all the states of India. For example, the percentage of total urban population of India living in class I cities of Maharashtra was 17.07 per cent in 1961.¹⁸ Secondly, it was only second in terms of the number of class I cities in the country. It had 12 class I cities in the country. Only Uttar Pradesh is ahead of it. Uttar Pradesh had 17 class I cities in the country in 1961 but a population of only 6.4% living in these cities.¹⁹

Thirdly, Maharashtra is a state which has experienced maximum industrialization in the country. The main indicators of industrialization are productive capital, number of persons employed, gross output and value added by manufacture

18. Ashish Bose, *India's Urbanisation 1901-2001*, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 1978, Table 3, p. 81.

19. *Ibid.*, Table 2 (a), p. 79.

in the country. The state accounts for the highest percentage of productive capital, total employment, total gross output and total value added by manufacture in the industrial sector in the country.²⁰

In 1962, the state accounted for 19% of productive capital, 23% of gross output and 27%²¹ of value added by manufacture in the industrial sector. All other states are far behind Maharashtra in terms of these indices. Even in Maharashtra, however, most of the industrialization has taken place due to development in Bombay, Poona and Thana. Nevertheless, the state remains the most industrialised state in the overall perspective in the country. We also know that population tends to be concentrated in industrial areas. This is because economic reasons are the most important reasons for population mobility.

It may also be added that Maharashtra is predominately an in-migrating state. Zachariah has estimated the extent of net migration in Maharashtra (formerly Bombay state) during the period 1901-1931. His main finding is that Bombay was predominantly an in-migrating zone and gained population by migration throughout the 30 years period. According to his study, we can summarise the magnitude of net migration in Bombay state by means of the following Table:

20. Economic Review, Maharashtra 1965-66, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay, p. 10.

21. Ibid.

TABLE II.2

LIFE TIME IN OUT AND NET MIGRANTS, BOMBAY.
1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931

Year	Life Time Migration (in '000)		
	In	Out	Net
1901	533	471	+ 62
1911	673	400	+272
1921	771	356	+414
1931	785	361	+424

Source: K.C. Zachariah, A Historical Study of Internal Migration in the Indian Sub-continent 1901-31, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, p. 210.

As far as migration to Bombay is concerned, people come from diverse geographic areas and males appreciably outnumbered females. The major reason for such an influx into Maharashtra was the presence of cotton mills and other industrial enterprises in the state. The major states from which migrants came to Maharashtra were Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madras during the period 1901-1931.

Saxena²² has also tried to make an estimate of the extent of migration in various states in India. His study

22. G.B. Saxena, Indian Population in Transition, Commercial Publications Bureau, New Delhi, p. 145.

shows that maximum net migration during 1951-61 took place in the states of West Bengal and Maharashtra. West Bengal experienced the heaviest net migration during 1951-61. Its net gain was of nearly 2.8 million population and that of Maharashtra 1.0 million.

During 1961 -71, however, it has been observed that Maharashtra was the state which experienced the highest amount of net migration.²³

Data Sources and Methodology

The study is based on 1961 census data. The 1961 census classified all persons five years or above by educational level into various categories like (1) illiterate, (2) literate without educational level, (3) primary or junior basic, (4) matriculation or higher secondary, (5) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree, (6) technical diploma not equal to degree, (7) university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree, (8) technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree. The last group was further subdivided into (a) engineering, (b) medicine, (c) agriculture, (d) veterinary and dairying, (e) technology, (f) teaching, (g) others.²⁴

23. A.P. Deshpande, Estimates of Inter-State Migration in India 1961-1971, Bombay, I.I.P.S., 1976, pp. 5-6.

24. Such a classification is available for the total population in cities of Maharashtra in Table C-III A issued by Census of India, Registrar General Office, New Delhi.

As far as migrants are concerned, the data is available separately. The educational data for migrants is further cross classified by workers- non-worker status, by broad age group²⁵(0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60+) and by sex. The working migrants are also cross classified by occupation.²⁵

The proportion of non-migrant workers by occupational division is derived from Table B vi of 1961 census. The data for migrants for Greater Bombay for 1971 is derived from D iii migration tables and for residents ~~is~~ from C iii and B vi tables.

For the purposes of analysis, the various educational categories have been reduced to the following categories (1) illiterates, (2) literates without educational level, (3) primary or junior basic, (4) matriculation or higher secondary, (5) diploma, (6) graduate or post-graduate degree other than technical degree, (7) technical graduate or post-graduate degree. Further, the analysis is confined to the productive age groups (15-34 and 35-59). The reason for taking productive age groups is that most of the migration takes place in these age groups.

25. Table D iv, Migration Tables, Census of India, Maharashtra 1961, Registrar General Office, New Delhi.

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The comparison of the educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants is done in terms of their respective proportions in various educational categories and occupations.

This study could not be extended to 1971 census because data for non-migrants is not available for all the cities of Maharashtra except Bombay. In view of this, the study had to be restricted to 1961 only. Secondly, the age groups of migrants are not similar for 1961 and 1971 census. The age groups for 1961 are 0-15, 15-34, 35-59, 60+. The age groups for 1971, however, are 15-29 and 30-59. Effective comparisons of migrants and non-migrants, therefore, could not have been made for 1961 and 1971. In spite of the above limitations of data, a comparison of migrant and resident males for Greater Bombay for 1971 has been done.

Determination of the Functional Character of a City

In the 1961 census, cities and towns were classified on the basis of the relative percentage of workers by industrial category. The main functional categories were industrial, service and commercial.

The functional character of the town is determined as follows:

1. If one sector of activity absorbs more than 2/5th (more than 40%) of total workers in a town, it is designated by that sector.
2. If the percentage of workers in the predominant sector is less than 40 per cent, then the percentages for the first two predominant sectors are grouped together. If the total of these two functions is 60 per cent or more, it is named by the two functions according to the order of predominance indicated in the reference.
3. If the total of the percentage of the workers in the first two predominant sector does not come up to 60 per cent of total workers, then the town is designated by the three predominant functions according to order of predominance.

So far as Maharashtra is concerned, the functional classification of the various class I cities is as follows:

One Character Cities

- INDUSTRIAL:**
- (a) Greater Bombay
 - (b) Thana
 - (c) Nagpur
 - (d) Sholapur
 - (e) Malegaon
 - (f) Ulhasnagar
- SERVICE:**
- (a) Ahmednagar
 - (b) Nasik

Two Character Cities

- (a) INDUSTRIAL-CUM-SERVICE: Kolhapur
- (b) SERVICE-CUM-INDUSTRY : Poona

Three Character Cities

- SERVICE-CUM-INDUSTRIAL-CUM-COMMERCIAL: (a) Akola
(b) Amravati

MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF CLASS I CITIES
OF MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

Bombay, in terms of population size, ranks among the first ten cities of the world. The harbour and the airport of Bombay are on the main route between London and the far east. Bombay emerged as the metropolis of Western India from the very beginning of British administration. It became the gateway of India for Western traders and in a short period developed as the best port on the Arabian sea coast.

At present, Bombay is the administrative capital of Maharashtra state. The manufacturing of textiles has continued to be the city's major industry, although chemical industries and metal-based industries have also made rapid strides in recent years. Two of the most important oil refineries in the country are located within its boundaries, as are most of the establishments of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Bombay is thus the prime city of Western India and in many respects the most important one of India as a whole. The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.3.

Thana

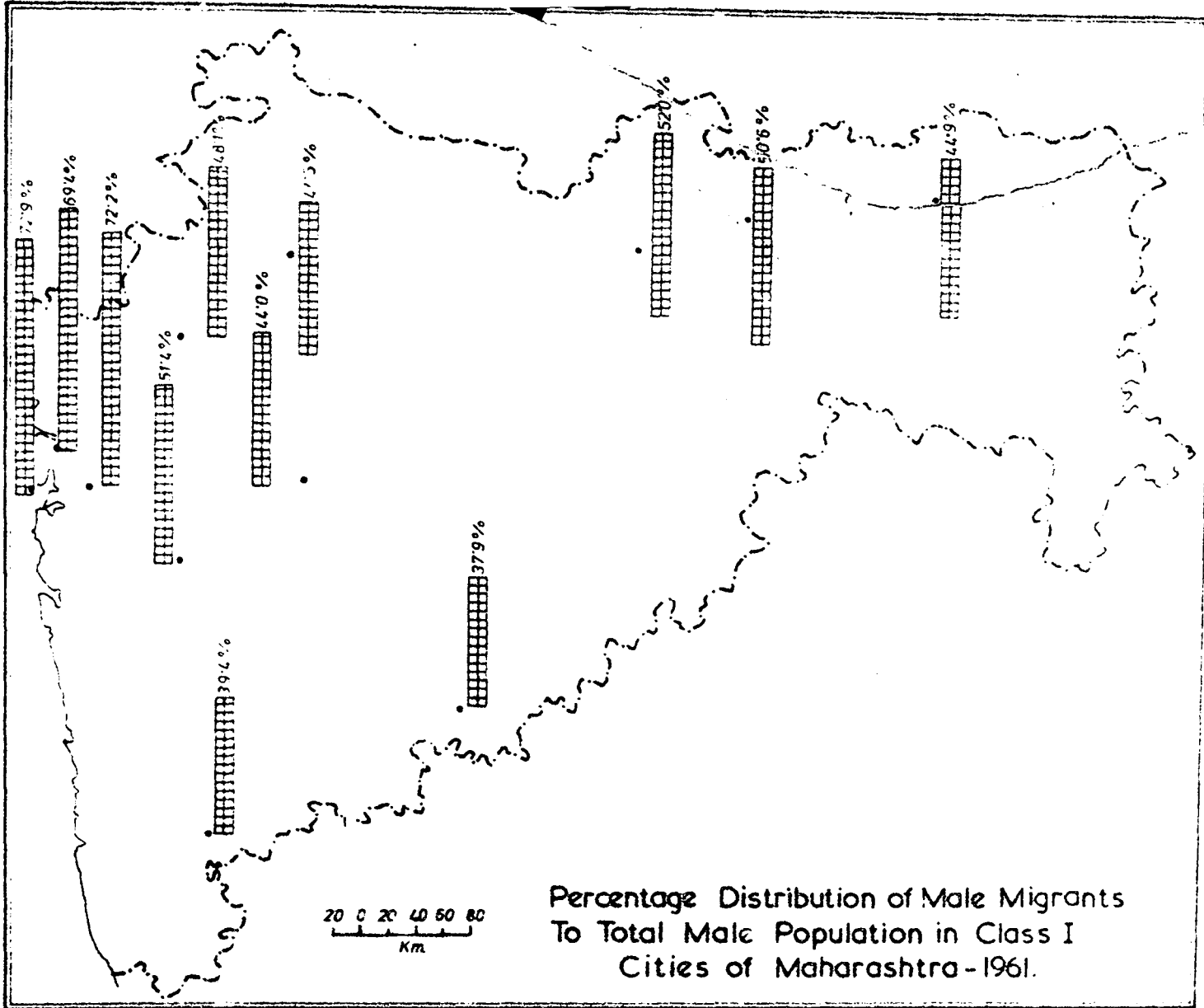
Apart from Bombay, Thana is another important manufacturing centre of Maharashtra. In fact, most of the industrialisation in the state has taken place in these cities. Thana has got almost all types of industries. The major industries are chemicals, engineering, machinery manufacture, textile, mineral products, wood and cork, footwear, food products and rubber products. It is because of a high degree of industrialisation that the city has attracted a large number of migrants.

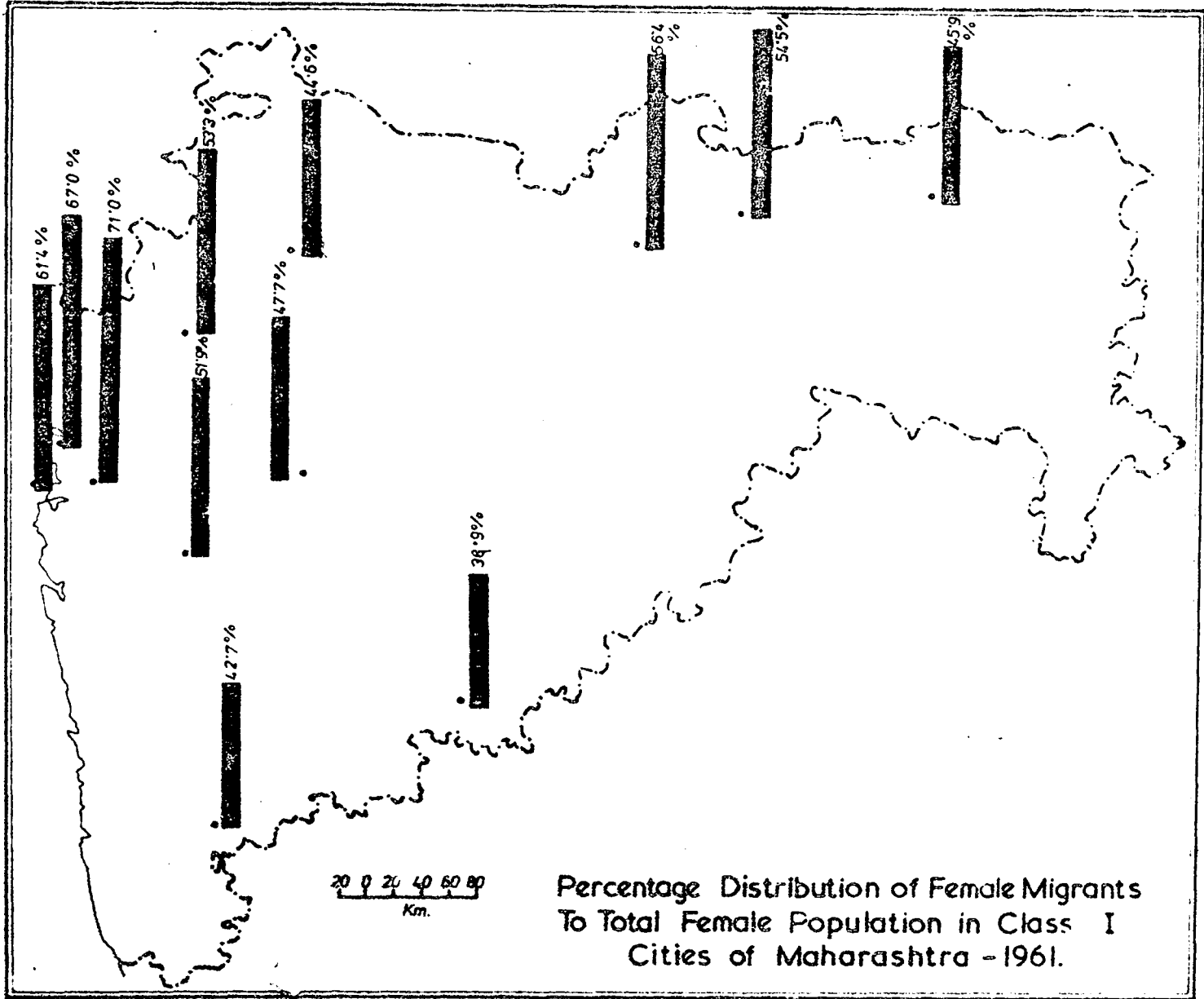
Being the district headquarters, Thana has various offices like collectorate and other development offices of the state and several central government and semi-government offices.

The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.3.

Nagpur

Nagpur is an important industrial city of Maharashtra. The major existing industries in the city are textile cloth





Percentage Distribution of Female Migrants To Total Female Population in Class I Cities of Maharashtra - 1961.

TABLE II.5

**MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CLASS I INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF
MAHARASHTRA - 1961 CENSUS**

	Greater Bombay	Thane	Nagpur	Shelapur	Nalgonda	Ulhasnagar
1. Area (in sq. miles)	169.0	10.33	84.0	8.63	4.03	5.15
2. Population	4152056	101107	643659	337383	121408	107760
3. Density (per sq. mile)	24568	9788	7633	39117	30126	20921
4. Decadal Variation (1951-61)	43.8	63.69	43.3	21.8	20.6	33.3
5. Percentage of male migrants to total male population	72.9	69.6	44.9	37.9	44.5	72.2
6. Percentage of female migrants to total female population	61.4	67.0	43.9	39.9	44.6	71.0
7. Percentage of male workers to total workers	61.7	87.2	80.6	77.1	67.3	93.4

Source: Census of India, 1961.

mills, photo frames and furniture making, saw mills, chemical industries, pharmaceutical industries, mechanical engineering works, tractor parts factories, electronic equipment factories etc. It is because of these varied industries that the city has been able to attract a sizeable proportion of migrants.

The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.3.

Sholapur

Sholapur is one of the prominent industrial cities in Maharashtra state and is the headquarters of Sholapur district.

The city has a complex of large as well as small scale industries. Large-scale industries in the city are cotton mills and Hume pipe company. Small scale industries include oil mills and handloom industries. Further, the city is well connected by rail and roads with other towns. It has got sound industrial base and cheap skilled labour is readily available.

The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in the Table II.3.

Malegaon

Malegaon is situated on the national highway and well connected by road with Nasik, Bombay, Dhulia, Jalgaon which are important towns in the state. Unfortunately, it is not connected by rail directly to other important towns.

Malegaon is an industrial city and the majority of workers are low paid and live in slums. The city, however, has sufficient land, power and water for industrial development. The major industries in the city are powerlooms and handlooms. The city is also known for its ginning mills. The city, therefore, mainly attracts unskilled and illiterate emigrants.

The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.3.

Ulhasnagar

The city of Ulhasnagar is situated on the main rail corridor of Central Railway and Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik lines. The existing infrastructure has helped the city expand and develop more rapidly than the other areas

in the vicinity. Ulhasnagar has the potentiality to be a good trading centre, besides an industrial city in the Bombay metropolitan region.

The city is known for its powerloom and handloom industries. In addition, the city has also got many spinning mills. There are a few chemical industries also in the city. Besides, there are many small scale industries running in the city.

The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.5.

Ahmednagar

Ahmednagar has been identified as a service city. It is the district headquarter. Hence, it has all the district level offices.

Ahmednagar is well connected with all important towns and cities by road and rail. The industrial activities are rapidly increasing due to the availability of ample water from the Mula Dam. At present, there ^{are} a number of large factories, small-scale industries and cottage industries in the city. These industries belong to food and beverages.

TABLE II.4

MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CLASS I
SERVICE CITIES OF MAHARASHTRA -
1961 CENSUS

	Ahmadnagar	Nasik
1. Area (in sq. miles)	9.54	47.42
2. Population	119020	131103
3. Density (per sq. mile)	12476	7160
4. Decadal Variation (1951-61)	13.06	35.1
5. Percentage of male migrants to total male population	44.0 45	42 48.1
6. Percentage of female migrants to total female population	47.7 42	46 53.3
7. Percentage of male workers to total workers	80.9	79.1

Source: Census of India, 1961.

textiles, engineering, chemicals, brass and copper utensils etc.

The city has a good development potential. There is a cooperative industrial estate extending over fourteen hectares. An industrial area is being developed at a distance of only eight kilometres. In the proposed development plan, provision for about 251 hectares has been made for an industrial zone. The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.4.

Nasik

Nasik is a municipal town administered by the elected councillors. The predominant function of the city is 'service'. It is the district headquarter. Most of the state and a few central government offices are located in the city. It is an important pilgrimage centre.

As regards the transportation network, the position of Nasik city is very advantageous. National highway and four state highways pass through the city. Railway and air services are also available. It is well connected by air, rail and road to Bombay.

The city has both large and small-scale industries. Being a 'service' city, Nasik has attracted a significant proportion of literate migrants. The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.4.

Poona

Poona, in terms of population size, ranks among the first ten cities of India. It is an important service-cum-industrial city, of Maharashtra.

Poona city is the district headquarter. Most of the central and state government offices are located in the city. The major industries in the city are chemicals, engineering, and textiles.

The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.5.

Kolhapur

Kolhapur is an important industrial-cum-service centre of Maharashtra. It is connected with Poona, Bombay and Nagpur by broad gauge railway line, and it is a railway terminus. Kolhapur is connected with all important centres by road. The National Highway No. 4 and Ratangiri-Bijapur State Highways pass through the city.

Kolhapur is known for both small scale and large scale industries. Most of the small scale industries are engaged in the production of oil engines, pump-sets, etc. The city has also got well developed large scale industries. Predominant large scale industries are engineering, sugar

TABLE II.5

MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF 'SERVICE-
CUM-INDUSTRY' CLASS I CITIES OF
MAHARASHTRA - 1961 CENSUS

	Poona
1. Area (in sq. miles)	50.3
2. Population	597562
3. Density (per sq. mile)	11880
4. Decadal Variation (1951-61)	24.24
5. Percentage of male migrants to total male population	48.7 51.4
6. Percentage of female migrants to total female population	48.9 51.9
7. Percentage of male workers to total workers	83.7

Source: Census of India, 1961.

mills, textile mills etc. Kolhapur is also known for its footwear industries.

Kolhapur, being the headquarter of the district, all the important offices of the state and a few central government offices are located here. Hence, functionally the city becomes both industrial and service.

The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.6.

Akola

Akola is a three character functional city. It combines the functions of industry, service and commerce.

Akola city is the district headquarter. All the offices of district level as well as many other offices of state and central government are located in the city. Besides, there are a number of commercial and cooperative banks in the city. The city has rail as an important mode of transport. However, road system of the region is also well developed. The hinterland is rich in agricultural produce and forest which are well served by roads.

The city has both large and small scale industries. In the large scale sector, there is a textile mill and a processing mill. Besides, the city has a number of dal

TABLE II.6

MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF 'INDUSTRY-
CUM-SERVICE' CLASS I CITIES OF
MAHARASHTRA - 1961 CENSUS

	Kolhapur
1. Area (in sq. miles)	24.7
2. Population	187442
3. Density (per sq. mile)	7567
4. Decadal Variation (1951-61)	37.0
5. Percentage of male migrants to total male population	39.4
6. Percentage of female migrants to total female population	42.7
7. Percentage of male workers to total workers	87.3

Source: Census of India, 1961.

mills, oil mills, saw mills. Other important factories are soap factories, ginning and pressing factories and ice factories. Thus, it is seen that most of the industries are based on cotton and vegetable oils which are produced in the hinterland.

The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.7.

Amravati

Amravati is a three character city which combines the functions of industry, service and commerce. It is connected with Badnera junction on the Howrah-Bombay mainline by broad-gauge railway line. By road, it is linked with all important centres.

Being the district headquarters, the city has all the offices of district level and some central government offices like office of the superintendent of police, telegraphs and income tax, etc. There are also a number of banks in the city. The city has both large and small scale industries which include textile and ginning mills.

Amravati has well developed infrastructure including transport. The main resources like cotton, oil-seeds, and oranges are available in sufficient quantity which

TABLE II.7

**MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF 'INDUSTRY-CUM-SERVICE
CUM-COMMERCE' CLASS I CITIES OF
MAHARASHTRA - 1961 CENSUS**

	Akola	Amravati
1. Area (in sq. miles)	6.3	14.03
2. Population	115760	137875
3. Density (per sq. mile)	18288	9837
4. Decadal Variation (1951-61)	29.2	34.1
5. Percentage of male migrants to total male population	52.0 48.0	48.6 50.6
6. Percentage of female migrants to total female population	56.4 52.7	52.0 54.5
7. Percentage of male workers to total workers	87.6	84.2

Source: Census of India, 1961

can contribute to its industrial as well as commercial development.

The major demographic characteristics of the city are given in Table II.7.

CHAPTER III

DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MIGRANTS
AND NON-MIGRANTS

While controlling for a wide range of socio-economic factors, we can say that migration tends to be selective with respect to education. The rationale is that the higher an individual's educational attainment, the more will be the likelihood of his being aware of differential opportunities and amenities to be had at alternative places of residence. An uneducated person, on the other hand, migrates due to the knowledge imparted about various places to him by his kith and kin. The importance of the study of migration differentials by education arises mainly because of the relation between educational attainment, social status and occupational placement. Educated workers play an important role in the process of economic development of a country. It is because educated and trained manpower will make a better contribution in the productive process of an economy. In fact, effective utilization of trained manpower as well as capital is indispensable for the rapid economic development of a country.

The phenomenon of migration is basically a phenomenon of demand for labour and supply of labour. Normally, we find that the local supplies of labour may be insufficient for the

various types of skills required in different industries and services. It can, therefore, be said that migration is the chief means of supplying skills where they are in demand and where they will be most effectively utilized. Willingness to migrate is then clearly related to the supply and demand for labour with various types of education in the area of origin as compared with the area of destination. The study of educational attainment of migrant workers thus, helps us to understand as to how migration helps or hinders the optimum utilization of the human resources of a country.

In Chapter II, we had formulated our hypotheses that migrants in general will tend to have higher levels of education as compared to the non-migrants at the place of destination. This, however, may not be true of a primate city like Greater Bombay because ^{the level of} ~~trend~~ education in an advanced city is very high. This may not be true of female migrants either since female migration is primarily marriage migration. It was further hypothesised that the proportion of illiterate migrants will be higher than the illiterate non-migrants in industrial cities. This is especially expected to be true of those cities where industries require a large number of unskilled labour.

In those cities whose primary function is termed as 'service' we may however, expect a larger proportion of illiterate non-migrants as compared to illiterate migrants. Consequently, we may also expect a larger proportion of migrants than non-migrants in the higher educational categories in such cities. In those cities whose functional character is 'industry and service', we may expect a bimodal pattern i.e. migrants will be expected to constitute a higher proportion than the non-migrants at both ends of the scale.

In this study, it is, therefore, proposed to compare the educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants in this chapter. The analysis shall be carried on separately for males and females. This is because female migration is guided primarily by marriage. Secondly, in view of the gap between male and female education, males are expected to have higher levels of education.

In what follows, we shall try to see, as to how far our hypotheses come true in terms of our analysis. We first take up those cities whose functional character has been termed as 'industrial'²⁶ in which we shall examine the case of Greater Bombay separately because we expect the results

²⁶ There are six such cities namely, Greater Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur, Malegaon, Thana and Ulhasnagar.

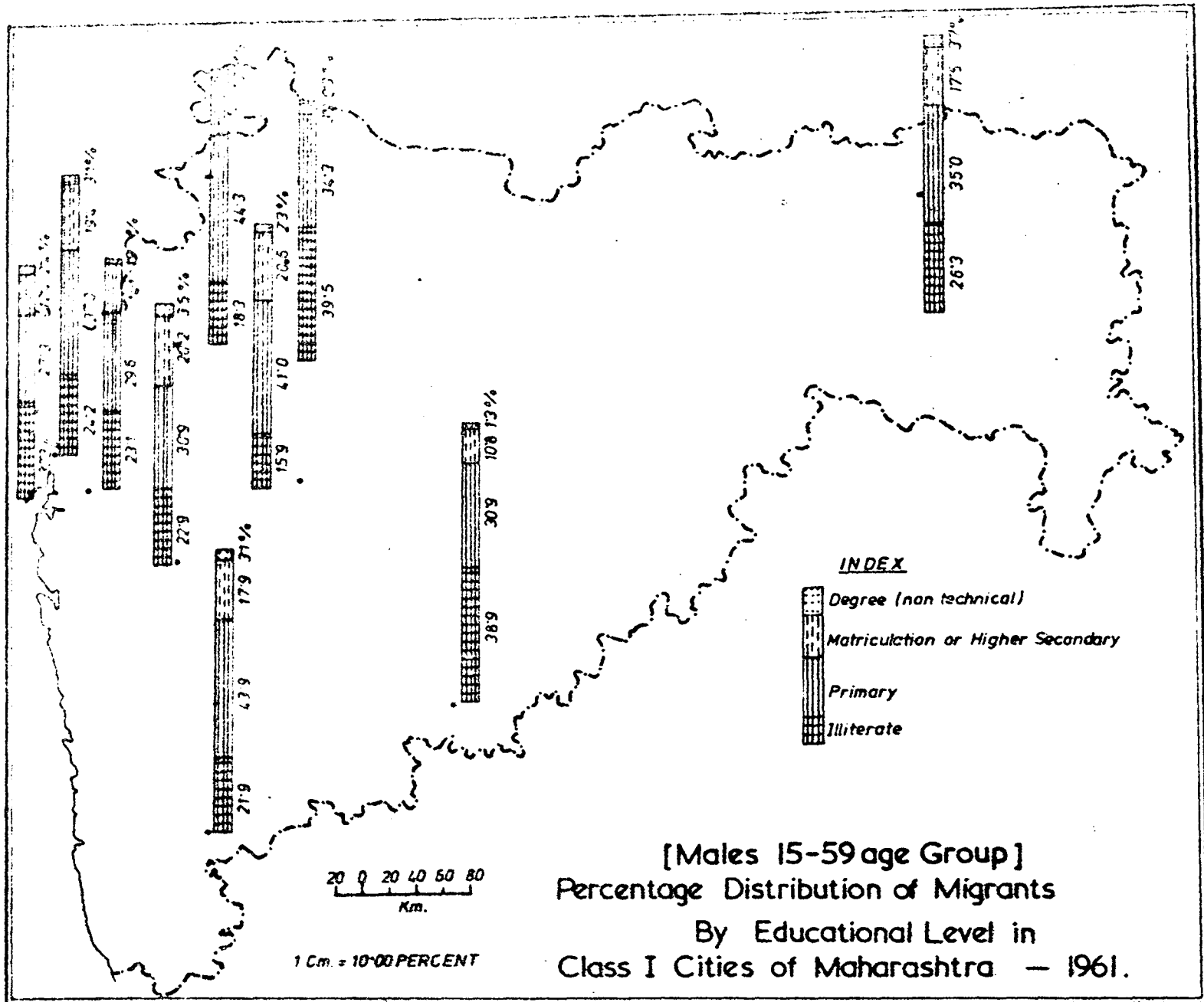
to be different from other industrial cities. Greater Bombay is an important industrial metropolis of the country. The most cosmopolitan of the Indian cities, "Bombay is a fine blend of the native East with the colonial West, of elitist past with egalitarian present, of the needs of today with the hopes of the future".²⁷ In fact, as a 'primate city of Maharashtra, it has no rival'.²⁸

If we compare migrants with non-migrants in Greater Bombay, we find that both male and female migrants have a lower level of educational attainments than the non-migrants. Table III.1a shows that migrants are less educated than non-migrants in all the age groups and from the educational category "primary or junior basic" upwards. Let us examine the case of males first. In the productive age group²⁹ for example, whereas 30.3 per cent migrant males were illiterate, only 13.6 per cent non-migrant males were in that category. Migrants have a higher proportion than non-migrants only in the educational category 'literate without educational level'.

27. A.B. Arunachalam; Bombay : An Exploding Metropolis in R.P. Misra (ed.), Million Cities of India, p. 73, Vikas Publishing House (1979), New Delhi.

28. Ibid., p. 74.

29. We shall call the age group 15-59 as productive age group, 15-34 as younger age group and 35-59 as older age group.



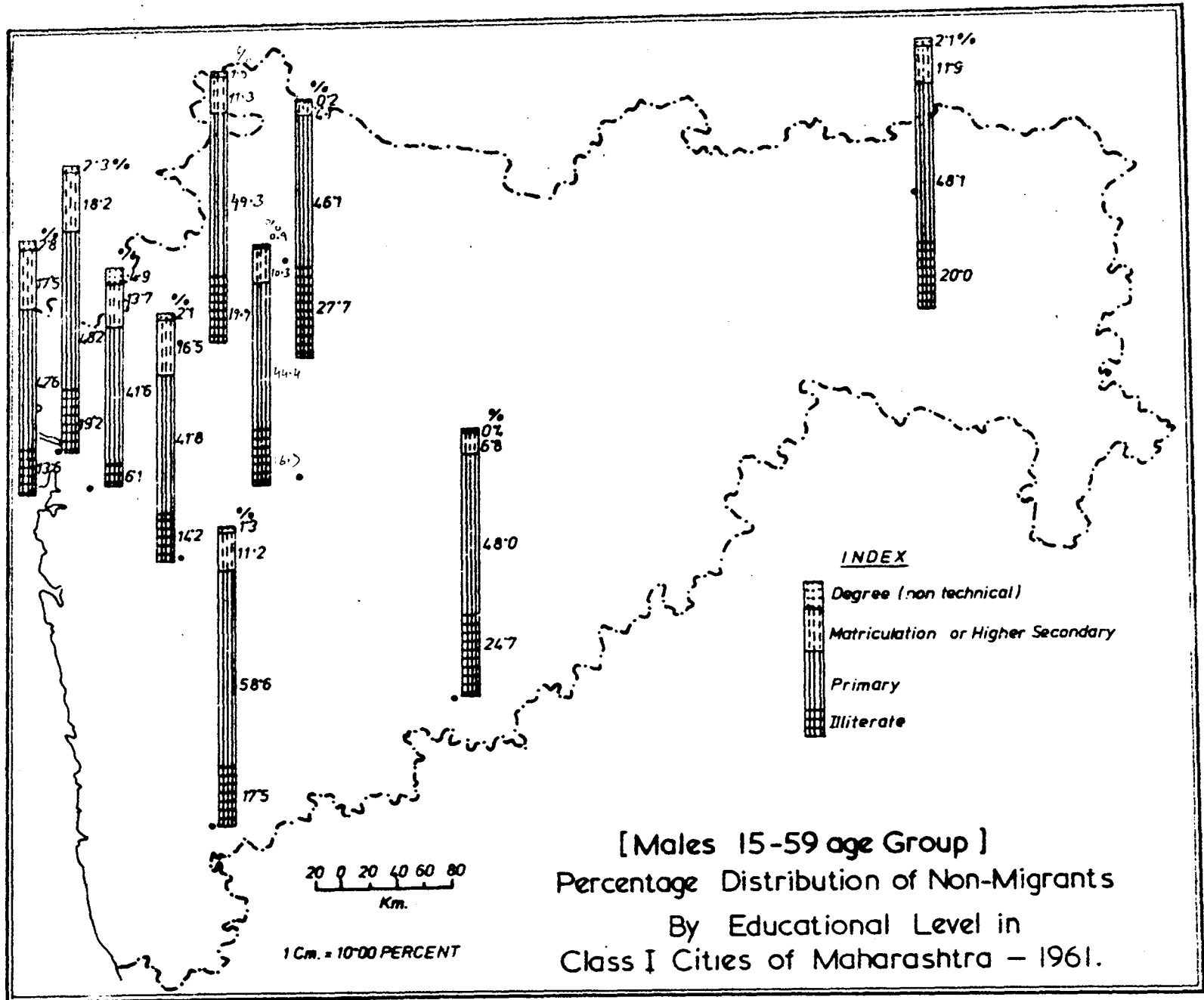


TABLE III. 1a

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT EDUCATION IS
INDUSTRIAL - GREATER BOMBAY

Educational Category	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	15 - 39		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	30.3	13.6	27.7	11.3	34.7	20.2	50.2	31.4	46.5	28.1	57.3	41.9
Literate without educational level	25.7	20.5	25.0	18.5	26.9	26.3	19.0	18.1	17.7	17.0	21.4	21.4
Primary	27.3	42.6	29.7	46.7	23.4	30.8	21.4	34.9	24.3	37.4	15.8	27.2
Matriculation or Hr Secondary	12.4	17.5	13.6	18.5	10.4	15.5	7.4	11.8	9.2	13.6	4.1	6.1
Diploma	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5
Degree(non technical)	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.9	1.3	2.3	1.6	2.6	0.9	1.6
Degree(technical)	1.5	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.2	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.3

Non-migrants have consistently greater proportions at higher educational levels than the migrants. At the primary level, there is a difference of 17 per cent points in the younger age group for males. Among degree holders also, we find a higher proportion of non-migrants than the migrants but the difference is rather marginal.

Table III.1a also shows that among the females, non-migrants constitute a higher proportion than migrants from educational category 'primary' upwards. The proportion of illiterate female migrants is much higher than the illiterate female non-migrants. For example, whereas 50.2 per cent female migrants were illiterates in the productive age group, only 31.4 per cent female non-migrants were in that category. In the educational, category 'literate without educational level' there is no difference between the migrants and the non-migrants in the older age group. Like males, the differences are quite narrow among the migrants and non-migrants so far as the degree holders are concerned.

The main reason for finding such differences is that Greater Bombay is a cosmopolitan and an industrial city. In fact, there has been a high degree of localisation of industrial activity in Bombay city. The combined average for 1959, 1960

and 1961 show that Bombay alone accounted for 69.30 per cent of total productive capital, 73.62 per cent of total value of output and 78.43 per cent of total value added in the industrial sector in the state. In view of such a high degree of industrialisation in the city, it is natural for us to expect a high inflow of both literate and illiterate migrants in the city. The city, in fact, caters to the demand for almost all types of jobs. The proportion of illiterate migrants exceeds that of illiterate non-migrants because of high degree of demand for unskilled labour in the industries requiring such labour.

Secondly, the differences are narrow among the degree holders, because of cosmopolitan character of the city and the variety of jobs the city offers. In general, non-migrants are more educated than the migrants because the educational facilities in Bombay are much more than the places from which the migrants come.

We now examine the cases of other industrial cities namely Sholapur, Nagpur and Thana. We expect a bimodal pattern in these cities because these cities have got such industries which require both skilled as well as unskilled labour.

Let us now examine the pattern of differences in educational attainment of migrants and non-migrants in these

cities. We consider the case of males first. Tables III.1 b,c,d, show that the proportion of illiterate migrants exceeds the proportion of illiterate non-migrants in all these cities and all the age groups except in the case of older age group for Thana. For example, the proportion of illiterate migrants is higher than the proportion of illiterate non-migrants by 6.3 per cent points in the productive age group in the case of Nagpur city. We find similar differences in the case of Sholapur and Thana. The differences in the proportion of illiterate migrants and illiterate non-migrants are wider in the younger age group as compared to older age group. For example, the proportion of illiterate migrants is 23.9 per cent in the younger age group in Thana. The corresponding figure for illiterate non-migrants is only 3.7 per cent. Similar differences are also found in Nagpur and Sholapur. The main reason for differences being larger in the case of younger age group rather than the older age group is the industrialisation which took place in the state during the decade 1951-61. It generated demand for unskilled labour and hence there was a high inflow of illiterate migrants in these cities.

As far as males are concerned, we further find that from 'matriculation or higher secondary' upwards, migrants constitute a higher proportion than the non-migrants among

TABLE III. 1 b

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT FUNCTION IS INDUSTRIAL
- NAGPUR

Educational category	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	26.3	20.0	20.0	13.6	34.9	33.4	62.4	60.7	54.5	51.5	75.0	81.3
Literate without educational level	14.2	16.7	12.3	15.3	16.8	19.6	8.7	10.2	9.1	11.3	8.2	7.7
Primary	35.0	48.1	38.2	52.8	30.6	38.3	21.2	22.3	26.1	27.9	13.5	9.7
Matriculate or Hr Secondary	17.5	11.9	22.1	14.5	11.2	6.4	5.9	5.3	8.2	7.4	2.3	0.5
Diploma	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Degree (non technical)	3.7	2.1	3.8	2.4	3.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4
Degree (technical)	2.3	0.8	2.6	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1

TABLE III.1c

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT FUNCTION IS
INDUSTRIAL - SHOLAPUR

Educational Category	M		A		L E		F E		M		A L E	
	15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59	
	Migr ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	38.9	24.7	33.2	20.5	45.4	34.4	74.7	71.2	69.8	66.4	82.7	83.7
Literate with- out educational level	16.7	18.9	15.4	17.1	18.1	23.1	7.2	8.5	7.9	9.0	6.1	7.1
Primary	30.9	48.0	34.8	53.1	26.5	36.2	15.2	17.5	18.6	21.2	8.8	8.2
Matriculation or Hr Secondary	10.8	6.8	14.0	8.0	7.1	4.2	2.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	0.7	0.1
Diploma	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Degree(non technical)	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Degree(technical)	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE III. 1 d

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT FUNCTION IS INDUSTRIAL - THANA

Educational Category	M		A		L		E		F		E		M		A		L		E			
	15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	24.2	19.2	23.9	3.7	24.7	44.3	43.5	38.7	38.3	29.8	54.6	62.3										
Literate without educational level	13.8	9.6	12.7	9.4	15.9	10.0	11.1	6.4	9.9	5.1	13.7	9.8										
Primary	37.0	48.2	38.7	59.4	33.5	30.0	34.1	40.9	28.6	47.6	27.7	22.9										
Matriculation or Hr Secondary	19.4	18.2	19.5	22.2	19.3	11.8	9.4	11.1	12.5	14.4	2.8	2.3										
Diploma	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2										
Degree (non technical)	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.7	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.5										
Degree(technical)	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.9	0.8	2.0										

all types of literates but the differences are however, quite marked so far as people with matriculation or higher secondary qualification are concerned. They are, however, quite narrow among the degree holders (See Table III.1 b,c,d). For example Table III.1b, shows that the proportion of matriculate migrants or those who have passed higher secondary is 17.5 per cent in the productive age group in Nagpur. The corresponding figure for non-migrants is 11.9 per cent. Similar is true of Sholapur and Thana.

The proportion of migrants exceeds that of non-migrants in the higher educational categories because of demand for labour with high skills in industries like chemicals, textiles and engineering works in these cities. The local supply with these skills may have been insufficient.

We find more or less the same pattern in the case of females also in Nagpur and Sholapur. Thana, however, shows a slightly different pattern. Tables III.1 b,c,d, show that the proportion of illiterate migrants exceeds the proportion of illiterate non-migrants in most of the cases in these cities.

Among the matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary, we find that the proportion of migrant females is more than the non-migrant females. Table III.1b, for example,

shows that the percentage of migrant matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary is 8.2 per cent in the younger age group in Nagpur. The corresponding figure for non-migrants is 7.4 per cent. Similar differences are also found in Sholapur. The differences are, however, quite narrow among the degree holders in all the cities.

The main reason for finding a bimodal pattern of educational attainment of migrants are that the cities have got all types of industries. These industries require skilled as well as unskilled labour. The major existing industries in these cities are textile cloth mills, chemical industries, pharmaceutical industries, saw mills, furniture making, potteries, handloom factories, food products etc.

It is because of these industries which require skilled as well as unskilled labour that we find the migrants to constitute a higher proportion than the non-migrants at both ends of the scale.

We now examine the cases of other two industrial cities namely, Malegaon and Ulhasnagar. Most of the mills in these cities are handloom mills and ginning mills. These cities are also known for some small scale industries. Since these industries mostly require unskilled labour, we would expect a higher proportion of illiterate migrants as compared to illiterate non-migrants.

TABLE III.1 a

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT FUNCTION IS INDUSTRIAL - MALEGAON

Educational category	M		A		L		E		F		E		M		A		L		E	
	15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Illiterate	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Literate without educational level	39.5	27.7	37.2	22.6	44.2	36.9	79.5	64.9	74.9	55.9	88.5	85.7								
Primary	21.2	21.2	20.3	19.3	23.0	24.6	7.5	11.7	8.8	13.7	5.2	7.1								
Matriculation or Hr Secondary	34.3	46.1	37.3	52.3	28.6	34.8	12.0	22.3	15.2	29.1	5.9	6.4								
Diploma	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.3	3.0	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3								
Degree(non technical)	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	0.9	0.3								
Degree(technical)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-								
Degree(technical)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1								

TABLE III/2

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT FUNCTION IS
INDUSTRIAL - ULHASNAGAR**

Educational Category	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	15 - 39		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 39		15 - 34		35 - 59	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Illiterate	100 23.1	100 6.1	100 19.1	100 15.4	100 30.8	100 0.5	100 57.5	100 55.9	100 46.7	100 62.2	100 77.0	100 7.7
Literate without educational level	30.6	27.3	28.1	23.6	38.4	29.6	28.6	28.8	23.8	28.9	15.5	80.8
Primary	29.6	41.6	33.6	3.2	22.1	64.6	17.7	0.9	23.8	1.0	6.7	-
Matriculation or Hr Secondary	14.1	13.7	16.5	33.3	9.5	1.9	3.9	11.9	5.7	12.4	0.7	7.7
Diploma	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Degree(non technical)	1.9	4.9	2.1	10.6	1.5	1.5	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.4	0.1	2.3
Degree technical	0.5	5.5	0.4	12.2	0.6	1.4	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.3

Tables III.1e and III.1f show that so far as the males are concerned, the proportion of illiterate migrants significantly exceeds that of illiterate non-migrants in these cities. For example, the proportion of illiterate migrants in Malegaon is 39.5 per cent in the productive age group. The proportion of illiterate non-migrants, on the other hand, is only 27.7 per cent in the same age group.

The proportion of illiterate migrants exceeds the proportion of illiterate non-migrants in all the age groups in Ulhasnagar as well as Malegaon. The differences are, however, wider in the younger age group as compared to older age group because the percentage of workers to total population in the older age group is a declining ratio.

In the case of higher educational categories, we find a higher proportion of non-migrants as compared to migrants. This is especially true of Ulhasnagar. Table III.1f shows that among the males, the proportion of non-migrant technical degree holders in the younger age group is 12.2 per cent. The corresponding figure for migrants is only 0.4 per cent.

So far as the females are concerned, we again find a higher proportion of illiterate migrants as compared to illiterate non-migrants in both the cities and in all the age groups except for the younger age group in the case of

Ulhasnagar city. In the higher educational categories, we find a higher proportion of non-migrants as compared to migrants. This is especially true of Ulhasnagar (See Table III.1f).

An analysis of Ulhasnagar and Malegaon shows that the hypotheses come true in terms of the analysis. Since the primary function of the two cities is industrial and the cities have mostly got industries which require unskilled labour, we find a higher proportion of illiterate migrants as compared to illiterate non-migrants.

We now examine the case of a two character city. We first take up the case of Poona which has combined the functions of service and industry. In view of such a classification of the city, we would expect the migrants (as compared to non-migrants) to constitute a higher proportion both among illiterate and among those who have achieved higher education. 'Pune or Poona of the bygone British days is one of the fast growing cities of India. At present Pune is undergoing a tremendous change in terms of physical, social and spatial aspects'.²³

23. C.D. Deshpande - Pune: A Metropolis in Transition, R.P. Mishra, (ed.), Million Cities of India, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1978, p. 304.

Table III.2 shows the comparison of educational attainment of migrants and non-migrants. Let us examine the case of males first. Table III.2 shows that illiterate migrants constitute a higher proportion than the illiterate non-migrants in all the age groups. The differential is more marked in the younger age group. For example, the proportion of illiterate migrants in the younger age group is 18.2 per cent. The proportion of non-migrants, on the other hand, in the same age group and same category is only 10.7 per cent. In the other educational categories, the proportion of non-migrants as compared to migrants is high only in the category titled 'literate without educational level' and 'primary or junior basic' educational categories'.

However, from 'matriculation or higher secondary' upwards we find a higher proportion of migrants than the non-migrants. For instance, the proportion of migrant matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary is 20.2 per cent in the productive age group. The corresponding figure for non-migrants is 16.5 per cent. There are also similar differences in the other age groups. Among the degree holders also, we find a higher proportion of migrants as compared to non-migrants.

TABLE III.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT FUNCTION IS SERVICE AND INDUSTRY - POONA

Educational Category	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	22.9	14.2	18.2	10.7	29.3	22.2	49.2	41.7	43.3	33.2	59.2	61.6
Literate with- out educational level	18.6	22.6	16.5	20.8	21.6	26.7	16.2	19.5	14.8	21.0	18.6	17.0
Primary	30.9	41.8	34.4	45.2	26.3	33.8	24.5	24.6	28.6	28.5	17.6	15.3
Matriculation or Hr Secondary	20.2	16.5	24.0	18.8	15.1	11.3	8.3	12.2	11.3	15.1	3.3	5.4
Diploma	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Degree (non technical)	3.5	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.9	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.9
Degree (technical)	3.0	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7

Let us now examine the case of females. Table III.2 shows that that the illiterate migrants constitute a higher proportion than the illiterate non-migrants in the productive age group and the younger age group. This is however not true of the older age group. Among the matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary, we, however, find a higher proportion of non-migrants as compared to migrants.

An analysis of Poona city shows that our hypothesis comes true in the case of males since we find that the migrants constitute a higher proportion at both ends of the scale. This is because the city is known for its larger service and industry sector. Our hypothesis does not come true in case of females at the higher educational levels because the non-migrants have much more educational facilities than the places from which migrants' females might have come.

Kolhapur is also an important 'manufacturing and service' centre of Maharashtra. We shall, therefore, expect migrants to constitute a higher proportion than non-migrants at both ends of the scale. We take up the case of males first. Table III.3 shows that the illiterate migrants constitute a higher proportion than the illiterate non-migrants in all the age groups. Non-migrants, however,

TABLE III. 3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT FUNCTION IS INDUSTRY AND SERVICE - KOLHAPUR

Educational category	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	21.9	17.5	17.7	13.4	28.6	25.6	59.6	55.9	51.3	47.3	71.6	76.7
Literate without educational level	11.2	9.9	9.7	8.8	13.7	11.9	8.5	8.9	8.2	9.3	8.8	7.6
Primary	43.9	58.6	46.3	62.4	40.2	51.4	26.7	30.2	33.0	36.7	17.9	14.4
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	17.9	11.2	21.8	12.9	11.9	7.8	4.4	4.2	6.5	5.4	1.2	0.6
Diploma	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	-
Degree(non technical)	3.1	1.3	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Degree(technical)	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5

constitute significantly higher proportion than migrants in the educational category 'primary or junior basic'. For example, the proportion of non-migrants in this category in the productive age group is 58.6 per cent. The proportion of migrants in the same category and the same age group is 43.9 per cent.

From matriculation or higher secondary upwards, we find a higher proportion of migrants as compared to non-migrants in all the educational categories and all the age groups except for diploma holders in the older age group. For example, among the matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary, we find that the proportion of migrants in the younger age group is 21.8 per cent. The proportion of non-migrants on the other hand in the same category and age group is 12.9 per cent. Similarly, we find higher proportion of migrants than non-migrants among the degree holders.

Among the females, the differences are not very clear. For example, the illiterate migrants constitute a higher proportion than the illiterate non-migrants in the productive and younger age groups. This is, however, not true of the older age group (see Table III.5). Among the matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary

a higher proportion of migrants as compared to non-migrants is found in all the age groups. The differentials are not very clear so far as degree holders are concerned. The above trend of differences is found because Kolhapur's functional characteristic has been termed as 'industry cum service'. Since the city demands both unskilled and educated people, we find a higher proportion of migrants than the non-migrants at both ends of the scale. Our analysis is mainly true for males. The pattern is not clear for females because female migration is mainly guided by marriage phenomenon.

We now examine the cases of those cities whose predominant function is 'service'. There are two such cities viz. Nasik and Ahmadnagar. In view of the fact the major function of the cities is service, we would expect the migrants to constitute a higher proportion than the non-migrants in higher educational categories. Consequently, we may also expect a lower proportion of illiterate migrants as compared to illiterate non-migrants. Let us examine the case of males first.

Tables III.4 a & b show that the proportion of illiterate non-migrants exceeds that of illiterate migrants in all the age groups in both the cities. Similarly,

TABLE III. 4 a

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND NON MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL
LEVEL AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT FUNCTION
IS SERVICE - NASIK

Educational Category	M		A		L		E		F		E		M		A		L		E	
	15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	18.3	19.9	13.7	15.9	25.0	28.2	54.8	55.7	47.0	46.0	68.1	75.5								
Literate without educational level	15.5	16.3	12.6	13.6	19.6	22.0	13.2	10.5	12.3	12.8	14.6	5.9								
Primary	44.3	49.3	48.6	53.1	38.2	41.6	26.3	28.0	33.2	33.5	14.6	16.8								
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	17.7	11.3	21.6	14.8	12.2	4.1	4.5	4.4	6.3	6.2	1.6	0.8								
Diploma	0.6	1.5	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5								
Degree (non (technical)	2.3	1.0	2.1	0.8	2.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2								
Degree (technical)	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2								

TABLE III. 4 b

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AGE AND SEX IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE PREDOMINANT FUNCTION IS SERVICE - AHMEDNAGAR

Educational Category	M		A		L		E		F		E		M		A		L		E	
	15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59		15 - 59		15 - 34		35 - 59	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Illiterate	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	15.9	16.7	10.9	22.0	24.3	25.2	54.4	55.6	46.6	45.3	67.3	74.7								
Literate without educational level	18.6	26.9	14.7	22.9	25.1	34.6	18.5	17.1	19.3	18.8	17.2	14.0								
Primary	41.0	44.4	46.9	41.6	31.1	31.3	22.3	22.8	27.5	29.7	13.8	10.0								
Matriculation or Hr Secondary	20.6	10.3	24.3	12.1	14.5	7.0	4.3	3.6	6.0	5.3	1.4	0.6								
Diploma	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	-								
Degee(non technical)	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.7	3.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7								
Degree (technical)	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6								

we find that the proportion of migrant degree holders exceeds the proportion of non-migrant, degree holders in both the cities.

Our hypothesis is more or less true in the case of females also (see Tables III. 4 a & b).

The above pattern of differences among the migrants and non-migrants is found because Nasik and Ahmadnagar are district headquarters. Most of the central and state government offices are located in these cities. The cities also have a number of banks. These cities have, therefore, been able to attract migrants possessing higher educational levels.

There are two other class I cities in the state namely Akola and Amravati. These cities are three character cities viz. 'industrial, service and commercial'. Their cases were studied but not analysed since the pattern of differences in educational attainment of migrants and non-migrants in these cities can be explained in terms of any functions of these cities since these cities possess all the three functions.

The above analysis has been confined to a study of differences in educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants for all the class I cities of

Maharashtra for 1961. The comparison of differences in educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants for 1971 is not possible since data for all the class I cities is not available. The comparison is also not possible because the age groups for migrants and non-migrants are dissimilar for 1971.

In spite of the above limitations of data, an attempt has been made here to compare the differences in educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis residents for Greater Bombay for 1971 and 1961 for which limited data is available. The comparison is, however, done between migrants and residents because the age groups for migrants and the general population are different. The comparison is also done for males only and for the following educational categories: (1) Illiterates, (2) Below matriculation or higher secondary, (3) Matriculation or higher secondary, (4) Diploma, (5) Non-technical Degree, (6) Technical degree. In what follows, the analysis can only give an indication about the trend in differences in educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants/residents for 1971.

Table III.5 shows the differences in educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis residents for Greater Bombay for 1971 and 1961.

TABLE III 5.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS AND RESIDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL CATEGORIES AGE AND SEX
- GREATER BOMBAY

M A L E

Educational level 1971	15-29 Migrant	15-34 Resident	30-59 Migrant	35 plus Resident
	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	18.6	17.3	29.8	29.3
Below Matric or Higher Secondary	56.0	55.8	48.5	48.3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	20.3	21.3	14.7	15.3
Diploma	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Degree (non technical)	3.1	3.6	4.9	4.9
Degree (technical)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2

M A L E

Educational level 1961	15-34 Migrant	15-34 Resident	35-59 Migrant	35-59 Resident
	27.7	24.5	34.7	32.9
Below Matriculation or Higher Secondary	54.6	56.7	50.3	51.1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	13.6	14.5	10.4	11.0
Diploma	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Degree(non technical)	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
Degree (technical)	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6

Table III.5 shows that the proportion of illiterates is higher among the migrants than the residents both in 1961 as well as 1971. For 1961, it is found that the residents are more educated than the migrants for all the ~~educated than the migrants~~ for all educational categories including 'below matriculation' or 'higher secondary' and upwards in both the age groups. However, the differences almost vanish at the higher educational categories. For 1971, it is found that the residents have slightly higher levels of education than the migrants for the matriculation or higher secondary category. The differences are again negligible among the degree holders.

So far as the change in 1971 over 1961 is concerned, it is found that the proportion of illiterate migrants as well as illiterate residents has gone down in 1971 as against 1961.

Greater Bombay has been identified as an industrial city. It is, therefore, natural to expect a larger proportion of illiterate migrants than the residents. Secondly, it is a cosmopolitan city where people come from every corner of the country. It is for this reason that the differences at higher educational levels are almost negligible.

The limited data for Greater Bombay for 1971 points to the same trend (which was there for 1961) that the proportion of illiterate migrants is higher than the proportion of illiterate non-migrants/residents. It also points to negligible differences between migrants vis-a-vis residents/non-migrants at higher educational level for 1971 as well as 1961.

If the data for 1971 for all the class I cities had been available, it would have provided a useful insight into the differences in educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants/residents. However, the limited data for Greater Bombay for 1971 does point to a confirmation of the hypotheses formulated for 1961.

CHAPTER IV

MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS

Occupation is highly associated with educational attainment. The educational distribution of migrant workers with different occupations are likely to show a considerable variation. It will be, therefore, useful to compare the educational distribution of migrant workers and non-migrant workers according to various occupational divisions.

The analysis is restricted at the occupational division level. This is because 1961 census data for non-migrants is available only at the occupational division level for various cities. We shall also consider degree holders (both technical and non-technical) as one category because the technical degree holders are not likely to form a significant proportion in divisions other than 'professional'.

Illiteracy is expected to be greatest among 'farmers, fishermen and related workers' and lowest in 'professional, technical and related occupations'. This is because educational skill and training of the highest order is required in the case of professional people. On the other

hand, a higher level of education is not required in the case of professions like farming. The above is likely to be true of both migrant workers and non-migrant workers. However, there are likely to be differentials in the educational attainment and occupational placement of males and females. This is likely to be true irrespective of migrants and the non-migrants. For example, a much higher percentage of illiterate males as compared to illiterate females is expected in the 'transport' division because most of the males are employed as drivers in this division on the contrary, the level of education of females may be quite high in this division. This is because we expect a high proportion of women telephone operators in this division.

As far as the differences in educational attainment and occupational placement of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants is concerned, we may broadly say that the proportion of higher educated migrants may be slightly more than the non-migrants in the occupational divisions like 'professionals' etc. This is because people will migrate at this level only if a job has been assured to them. Similarly, a higher proportion of illiterate migrants is also expected as compared to non-migrants in occupational divisions like 'farmers'. This may be due to the reason that people may

migrate in this case even if they are not assured of a job e.g. agricultural labourer.

The cases of those cities whose functional character has been termed as 'industrial' is examined first. Tables IV.1 to 1.1 give the percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by educational attainment in each of the major occupational divisions in the 'industrial' cities.

As far as the comparison between migrants and non-migrants is concerned, it is found that the migrant degree holders constitute a higher proportion than the non-migrant degree holders in the occupational division 'professional' in all the industrial cities except Greater Bombay and Malegaon. In general, it is true of both males and females. For example, Tables IV.1 c and d show that the proportion of male migrant degree holders in the 'professional' division is 27.8 per cent in Nagpur city. The corresponding figure for non-migrants is 21.4 per cent. Among the females also, it is found that the proportion of migrant degree holders in the same city is 25.7 per cent. The corresponding figure for non-migrants is 17.2 per cent. The same trend is also found in the case of Thana, Sholapur and Ulhasnagar cities except in the case of females in Thana. Such a trend is mainly found because migrants at the professional level migrate only if they are assured of a job.

TABLE IV. 1 a

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION,
GREATER BOMBAY

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E					
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio- nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	3.6	0.1	12.4	8.4	19.9	22.4	21.1	22.9	5.8	7.0	37.2	39.2
Administrative	4.8	0.5	19.1	14.8	26.2	28.3	30.0	33.1	1.5	2.0	18.4	21.3
Clerical	4.6	33.1	14.6	8.8	29.4	22.2	42.5	31.5	0.4	0.3	8.5	6.1
Sales	20.1	0.1	31.1	28.3	34.4	42.8	11.6	21.5	0.2	0.5	2.6	6.8
Farmers	66.7	6.5	22.2	56.1	10.2	34.2	1.6	2.2	-	0.1	0.3	0.9
Miners	37.4	26.8	26.8	38.9	30.4	23.9	5.4	8.4	-	0.3	-	1.7
Transport	25.1	32.0	31.3	21.4	29.2	32.6	12.6	12.3	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.9
Craftsmen & Labourers	43.3	13.6	29.3	31.5	24.0	47.6	3.0	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Service	45.7	0.3	31.7	51.9	20.5	41.9	1.8	4.7	-	0.6	0.3	0.6
All Divisions	32.4	16.5	26.9	22.7	25.5	35.9	11.1	17.8	0.4	0.8	3.9	6.3

TABLE IV. 1b

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION,
GREATER BOMBAY

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with out educatio- nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	3.4	0.8	7.2	6.0	21.7	21.3	34.0	32.1	7.4	7.9	26.3	31.9
Administrative	25.0	8.9	13.2	6.1	16.3	19.5	21.9	29.2	0.6	2.5	23.1	33.8
Clerical	5.0	15.3	4.0	2.9	10.1	12.8	61.2	51.7	0.2	0.4	19.4	16.9
Sales	80.6	72.1	7.8	10.2	7.0	8.8	3.3	6.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.4
Farmers	90.0	82.2	5.7	9.3	3.9	5.9	0.5	2.3	-	0.1	-	0.1
Miners	-	77.2	100.0	4.8	-	6.7	-	10.5	-	-	-	-
Transport	7.2	23.0	5.6	3.9	16.0	19.3	64.8	46.4	0.1	0.2	6.3	5.9
Craftsmen & Labourers	84.5	52.8	6.9	14.7	6.8	25.9	1.7	5.6	.	0.1	0.1	0.7
Service	80.8	77.5	13.4	14.2	5.1	7.2	1.7	0.8	-	-	0.1	0.1
All Divisions	64.8	41.3	8.9	9.8	8.7	16.8	11.1	19.9	1.0	1.7	5.6	10.5

TABLE IV. 1 c

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
- NAGPUR**

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E					
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio- nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	4.5	8.4	5.8	7.5	20.9	23.6	22.7	31.1	18.3	8.0	27.8	21.4
Administrative	8.8	33.0	13.7	7.5	33.4	32.0	21.7	19.6	1.6	1.3	20.8	6.6
Clerical	4.0	2.6	6.7	10.9	27.1	42.7	48.9	30.4	0.5	0.1	12.8	13.3
Sales	23.6	19.6	21.7	17.2	45.2	54.8	7.9	6.9	0.1	-	1.5	1.5
Farmers	57.9	6.9	19.1	30.9	20.8	52.8	1.7	6.1	-	0.1	0.5	3.1
Miners	52.9	33.1	27.4	29.9	19.2	25.3	0.6	11.7	-	-	-	-
Transport	40.8	32.9	14.2	23.9	32.4	33.8	11.0	8.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.7
Craftsmen & Labourers	43.4	29.0	19.1	22.9	34.1	46.6	2.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Service	32.5	51.2	19.4	16.3	43.4	27.6	4.2	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
All Divisions	30.2	25.8	16.3	19.4	34.1	43.7	12.7	7.8	1.1	0.4	5.6	2.9

TABLE IV. 1 d

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
- NAGPUR

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio- nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi grant	Migr -ant	Non mi grant	Migr -ant	Non mi grant	Migr -ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	4.3	8.5	3.2	2.8	29.1	28.9	25.6	21.2	12.1	21.4	25.7	17.2
Administrative	45.3	48.3	7.5	3.8	17.0	13.8	11.3	13.8	1.9	-	17.0	20.6
Clerical	19.2	2.0	7.2	5.7	7.8	8.2	45.9	64.0	1.3	1.0	18.6	19.1
Sales	93.7	89.9	3.5	3.6	2.5	5.9	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Farmers	91.0	94.7	3.1	2.0	5.1	2.6	0.6	-	-	-	0.3	0.7
Miners	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	27.5	35.3	3.9	2.9	5.9	14.7	58.8	44.1	-	-	3.9	2.9
Craftsmen & Labourers	93.8	76.2	3.1	6.5	3.0	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	0.1
Service	91.1	90.4	4.1	5.4	4.1	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
All Divisions	83.2	81.4	3.4	5.8	5.6	7.6	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.5

TABLE IV. 1 •

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION DIVISION
- THANA**

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E					
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio- al level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr. Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	2.0	-	5.2	2.8	22.1	32.4	26.4	24.0	6.8	6.4	37.5	34.4
Administrative	5.7	0.7	9.9	7.7	33.0	31.7	24.6	27.9	1.9	1.0	24.9	31.0
Clerical	1.3	12.9	3.7	2.2	21.8	24.7	62.1	50.8	0.6	0.2	10.5	9.2
Sales	24.7	37.3	22.8	5.0	44.0	47.6	7.7	7.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.8
Farmers	65.4	8.6	14.9	42.8	15.4	45.7	0.9	-	0.1	-	0.3	2.9
Miners	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	23.5	19.6	12.5	16.8	36.9	39.7	24.7	18.7	0.4	1.9	2.0	2.4
Craftsmen & Labourers	34.6	15.3	8.4	18.4	50.1	59.3	6.4	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Service	28.8	43.0	21.1	4.0	47.0	43.9	2.5	7.1	-	0.5	0.6	1.4
All Divisions	23.1	16.9	14.7	11.2	35.8	44.8	20.1	20.6	0.5	0.7	5.7	5.7

TABLE IV.1f

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION,
- THANA

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio- nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	5.1	5.6	2.1	3.2	34.0	8.8	30.6	33.6	0.2	0.8	28.0	48.0
Administrative	58.3	-	25.2	-	-	50.0	8.2	25.0	-	-	8.3	25.0
Clerical	2.1	5.3	0.5	0.7	6.2	6.7	77.1	76.7	-	-	14.1	10.6
Sales	83.3	92.6	5.2	0.6	9.6	6.1	1.4	0.6	-	-	0.5	-
Farmers	93.4	61.3	4.9	19.3	1.7	19.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miners	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	21.2	46.7	3.0	-	9.1	33.3	60.6	6.7	-	-	6.1	13.4
Craftsmen & Labourers	73.4	56.9	7.3	2.3	13.6	32.0	5.6	8.8	-	-	-	-
Service	86.5	84.7	7.9	7.6	5.6	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Divisions	57.0	52.7	5.4	3.3	13.5	16.7	17.2	19.2	-	0.1	6.9	7.0

TABLE IV.1 g

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
- SHOLAPUR

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E					
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio -nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or H Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non migr -grant
Professional	8.4	5.8	6.0	7.3	24.6	37.0	23.8	17.6	14.1	13.7	23.1	18.6
Administrative	2.8	0.8	14.0	19.2	33.3	63.4	32.9	9.1	0.7	1.6	16.3	5.9
Clerical	6.0	0.5	8.2	9.2	38.6	57.3	42.3	29.0	0.3	0.5	4.6	3.5
Sales	16.0	25.5	25.3	18.8	50.8	52.4	6.9	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5
Farmers	71.3	83.8	12.8	8.6	14.7	7.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	-
Miners	-	98.9	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	28.8	44.5	13.2	13.2	33.9	31.5	22.7	9.7	-	0.2	1.4	0.9
Craftsmen & Labourers	58.9	34.8	20.2	24.8	19.1	38.9	0.9	1.3	-	0.1	-	0.1
Service	35.5	26.2	19.7	24.3	40.9	47.1	3.5	2.0	-	-	0.4	0.3
All Divisions	43.9	30.0	18.5	21.4	27.0	42.2	7.7	4.5	0.8	0.3	2.1	1.6

TABLE IV. 1 b

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
- SHOLAPUR

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio- nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or H ^r Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	4.4	3.2	3.1	5.6	29.1	27.5	21.9	14.7	31.8	43.0	9.7	6.0
Administrative	84.6	55.0	-	-	7.7	20.0	3.8	10.0	3.9	10.0	-	5.0
Clerical	29.2	79.6	12.5	3.3	14.6	4.5	30.2	11.5	3.1	0.7	10.4	0.4
Sales	91.7	91.8	4.8	3.5	3.3	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Farmers	97.2	68.9	1.8	13.3	1.0	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	28.6	-	-	-	-	50.0	71.4	50.0	-	-	-	-
Craftsmen & Labourers	97.5	90.3	1.3	5.4	1.1	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	91.3	85.9	4.7	5.8	3.9	8.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
All Divisions	92.2	86.6	2.1	5.3	2.7	5.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.3

TABLE IV. 11.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

- ULHASNAGAR

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E					
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio -nal level		primary		Maticula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	5.5	33.3	1.0	-	1.0	-	23.0	66.6	42.1	-	27.4	-
Administrative	18.1	-	33.9	42.3	26.7	23.1	15.5	7.7	2.5	-	3.3	26.9
Clerical	4.6	14.3	11.2	-	18.0	28.6	58.6	-	0.1	-	7.5	57.1
Sales	29.3	-	42.7	-	23.2	100.0	4.5	-	0.2	-	0.1	-
Farmers	58.7	36.9	-	52.6	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	10.6
Miners	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	12.1	-	31.9	-	32.1	79.3	21.2	-	-	-	2.6	20.6
Craftsmen & Labourers	33.4	100.0	35.5	-	26.2	-	4.7	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Service	43.9	100.0	30.7	-	22.8	-	2.3	-	-	-	0.3	-
All Division	26.9	30.9	32.9	11.7	23.9	43.1	13.4	2.1	0.1	-	2.8	12.2

TABLE IV. 1. j

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL
DIVISION - ULHASNAGAR

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio -nal level		Primary		Matricula- -tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	2.7	-	9.6	100.0	24.9	-	55.5	-	-	-	7.3	-
Administrative	16.7	-	-	-	33.3	-	16.7	50.0	-	-	33.3	50.0
Clerical	1.0	50.0	2.9	50.0	3.4	-	86.8	-	-	-	5.9	-
Sales	72.9	-	12.9	-	11.4	-	2.3	100.0	0.5	-	-	-
Farmers	100.00	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miners	100.00	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	10.0	-	30.0	100.0	60.0	-	-	-	-	-
Craftsmen & Labourers	65.2	100.0	15.6	-	17.2	-	1.9	-	0.1	-	-	-
Service	88.4	100.0	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	-	-	-	-
All Division	53.5	25.0	11.4	33.3	14.6	-	18.6	33.3	0.1	-	1.8	8.4

TABLE IV 1 k.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION,
- MALEGAON

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E					
	Illiterate		Literate with -out education -al level		Primary		Matricula- -tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	6.7	1.2	13.0	11.5	29.7	34.3	21.3	23.5	15.1	12.7	14.2	16.8
Administrative	9.3	0.3	20.3	26.6	52.2	60.5	12.7	8.6	0.3	2.3	5.2	2.0
Clerical	9.4	43.4	6.8	4.7	58.1	32.0	24.5	17.4	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.1
Sales	26.2	24.9	22.9	15.9	44.3	52.5	6.2	6.3	-	0.2	0.4	0.1
Farmers	39.0	9.2	23.7	41.4	25.4	42.5	1.7	4.6	1.7	1.1	8.5	1.1
Miners	100.00	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	33.0	21.4	21.9	29.5	37.3	40.4	7.5	8.6	0.3	-	-	-
Craftsmen & Labourers	47.6	32.0	24.7	24.6	26.9	42.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	-	-
Service	50.2	43.9	19.1	23.2	28.7	31.1	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
All Divisions	41.6	30.7	22.8	22.6	31.2	42.8	3.4	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5

TABLE IV. 1.1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION,
- MALEGAON

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio- nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	9.5	1.9	5.9	-	22.6	37.7	16.7	20.7	38.2	38.6	7.1	1.1
Administrative	75.0	-	12.5	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerical	66.7	40.0	8.3	-	8.3	50.0	16.7	10.0	-	-	-	-
Sales	93.2	93.4	3.2	5.0	3.2	1.6	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Farmers	90.5	100.0	-	-	9.5	-	-	-8	-	-	-	-
Miners	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craftsmen & Labourers	89.5	67.3	5.8	13.0	4.6	19.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Service	92.2	84.3	4.5	9.0	3.3	6.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
All Divisions	88.8	67.1	5.6	12.6	4.7	19.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	-

In the case of Greater Bombay and Malegaon, however, it is found that the proportion of non-migrant degree holders exceeds the proportion of migrant degree holders in the 'professional' division. In the case of Greater Bombay, it is true of both males as well as females. For example, the proportion of male migrant degree holders in the 'professional' division in Greater Bombay is 37.2 per cent. The proportion of male non-migrant degree holders is 39.2 per cent. Similar differences also hold in the case of females in the same division. (See Tables IV.1 a and b).

Such a trend is expected in a city like Bombay where the general level of education is much higher than the places from which the migrants come. The proportion of male non-migrant degree holders exceeding the proportion of male migrant degree holders in Malegaon is due to the reason that the city has mainly got industries which require unskilled labour. Hence demand for skilled labour is not very high in Malegaon.

In the case of 'Administrative and 'clerical' occupational divisions, however, the picture is not clear. In three cities, namely, Bombay, Thana and Ulhasnagar, the proportion of non-migrant degree holders as also those who have passed matriculation or higher secondary exceeds the

proportion of migrants with the same educational qualifications in the administrative division. (See Tables IV. 1a, b, e, f, i, j). Tables IV. 1c, g, k also show that the proportion of male migrant degree holders exceeds the proportion of male non-migrant degree holders in Nagpur, Sholapur and Malegaon in the 'administrative' occupational division. This comes true in terms of hypothesis formulated in Chapter II.

In the occupational divisions like farmers, craftsmen and labourers which require low level of education, it is observed that in most of the industrial cities, the proportion of illiterate migrants exceeds the proportion of illiterate non-migrants. This is true especially of males.

Table IV. 1a shows that in Bombay the proportion of male illiterate migrants is 66.7 per cent in the 'farmers' division. The corresponding figure for male illiterate non-migrants is only 6.5 per cent. Similarly, the proportion of male illiterate migrants in the occupational division 'craftsmen and labourers' is 43.3 per cent. The corresponding figure for male illiterate non-migrants is 13.6 per cent. Similar differences are also seen in other industrial cities except the 'farmers' division in Sholapur and 'craftsmen and labourers' division in Ulhasnagar.

Such a pattern of differences in the educational attainment and occupational placement of migrants and non-migrants is seen because of higher demand for unskilled labour in the cities. In the 'sales' and 'transport' occupational divisions which require medium level of education, a clear picture does not emerge. In the occupational division 'All Divisions' we find a higher proportion of migrant degree holders as compared to non-migrant degree holders in all the industrial cities except Bombay.

It is now proposed to take up the case of a two character city. The case of Poona whose functional character has been termed as 'service and industry' is examined first. Table IV. 2a shows that so far as the males are concerned, the migrants constitute significantly higher proportion of degree holders than the non-migrant degree holders in the 'professional, administrative and clerical' occupational divisions. The proportion of migrants with matriculation or higher secondary qualification is also higher than the non-migrants with the same qualification in these occupational divisions. In professions like 'sales, farmers, craftsmen and labourers etc.', a higher proportion of illiterate migrants as compared to illiterate non-migrants is found. Such a pattern is discernible in view of the fact that the city requires both skilled as well as

TABLE IV.2 a

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION, POONA

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E					
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio- nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant
Professional	3.0	3.7	7.0	9.5	20.1	21.2	24.8	24.5	6.4	9.8	38.7	31.3
Administrative	5.9	35.1	12.9	6.2	24.9	20.6	25.7	20.7	3.0	2.3	27.0	15.1
Clerical	3.5	17.2	9.3	7.4	27.8	27.0	47.2	41.6	0.8	0.3	11.3	6.5
Sales	15.5	0.8	30.6	31.2	41.3	50.6	10.6	3.2	0.1	0.3	1.8	2.6
Farmers	65.9	3.0	-	51.4	31.9	41.5	1.9	3.2	-	0.5	0.2	0.3
Miners	75.0	77.1	25.0	11.9	-	3.7	-	6.4	-	-	-	0.9
Transport	20.8	25.5	24.8	27.2	37.2	39.5	15.7	6.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.8
Craftsmen & Labourers	42.3	16.3	26.3	35.6	26.6	44.0	4.3	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Se rvice	34.5	37.8	25.4	31.6	35.5	28.7	3.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
All Divisions	25.6	17.6	21.6	25.9	29.7	37.3	15.3	14.3	1.2	1.0	6.6	4.5

TABLE IV-2 b

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
- POONA**

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with -out education -nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant	Migr -ant	Non mi -grant
Professional	4.8	5.6	4.9	5.7	27.9	17.0	41.6	51.9	2.0	2.3	18.8	14.7
Administrative	18.5	16.6	15.3	25.0	23.4	13.9	16.1	2.8	1.6	19.4	25.0	23.8
Clerical	5.3	15.4	3.1	19.9	9.4	11.7	69.0	32.0	0.6	0.2	12.6	20.8
Sales	84.1	83.1	7.5	10.7	6.3	5.3	1.6	1.7	0.1	-	0.5	0.5
Farmers	91.9	47.4	-	43.8	-	5.3	1.4	1.7	-	-	-	-
Miners	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	16.3	72.2	4.1	0.7	12.2	5.5	63.3	15.2	-	-	4.1	6.2
Craftsmen & Labourers	86.3	74.0	7.6	15.6	4.7	8.1	1.3	2.1	-	0.1	0.1	8.1
Service	85.6	81.1	8.2	14.5	6.0	4.0	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1
All Divisions	69.4	62.6	7.1	13.1	8.9	8.2	10.7	11.3	0.3	0.5	3.6	3.0

unskilled workers. Further, the city is known for both tertiary as well as secondary activity.

So far as females are concerned, migrant degree holders constitute a higher proportion than the non-migrant degree holders in 'professional and administrative' occupational divisions (See Table IV. 2b). This is, however, not true of 'clerical division'. In the occupational divisions requiring low education, we find a higher proportion of illiterate migrants as compared to illiterate non-migrants. It is, therefore, seen that the hypotheses ^{come} true in most of the cases in Poona city.

Kolhapur is another two character city. Its predominant functional characteristic has been termed as 'industry and service'. Table IV. 3a shows that so far as the males are concerned, the proportion of migrants with matriculation or higher secondary and degree qualification is significantly higher than the non-migrants with the same qualification in 'professional', 'administrative' and 'clerical' occupational divisions. For example, the proportion of migrant degree holders in the 'professional division' is 25.7 per cent. As against this, the proportion of non-migrant degree holders in the same division is only 18.8 per cent. In occupational divisions like 'sales', 'farmers', 'craftsmen' and 'labourers' and 'services', we

TABLE IV.3a

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
- KOLHAPUR**

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E					
	Illiterate		Literate with Primary -out educatio -nal level		Matricula- -tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree			
	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant
Professional	3.6	21.6	3.8	37.7	30.6	37.4	31.3	14.2	5.0	4.3	25.7	18.8
Administrative	7.1	19.0	8.0	7.4	45.3	48.6	21.2	16.7	0.7	1.5	17.7	6.5
Clerical	4.6	20.1	5.9	3.1	43.7	46.7	39.6	25.9	0.1	0.5	6.1	3.7
Sales	14.5	1.7	12.9	13.2	58.2	71.9	12.0	12.0	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.0
Farmers	51.6	50.5	14.7	6.5	23.7	31.4	9.5	1.0	-	0.5	0.5	-
Miners	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	27.1	20.0	14.4	5.9	44.2	56.9	13.5	6.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8
Craftsmen and labourers	41.1	24.2	17.0	14.6	38.9	58.1	2.8	2.9	-	0.2	0.1	0.1
Service	28.4	0.4	21.7	9.3	45.9	88.5	3.5	1.2	0.1	-	0.4	0.6
All Divisions	24.3	19.4	13.6	11.4	43.0	57.4	13.8	8.7	0.6	0.6	4.7	2.5

TABLE IV. 3 b

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
- KOLHAPUR**

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio -nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant
Professional	4.7	38.6	2.5	0.7	45.5	25.5	32.9	20.7	3.5	4.1	10.9	10.1
Administrative	16.0	10.0	4.0	30.0	32.0	20.0	12.0	20.0	-	-	36.0	20.0
Clerical	15.7	3.1	2.9	-	17.1	31.2	55.7	46.9	-	3.1	8.6	15.6
Sales	90.0	86.8	3.6	5.5	6.2	6.2	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	-
Farmers	75.7	79.0	21.2	14.5	3.1	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	50.0	88.9	-	-	-	-	50.0	11.1	-	-	-	-
Craftsmen and labourers	87.6	83.2	4.3	5.5	7.6	10.6	0.5	0.7	-	-	-	-
Service	90.3	83.2	5.3	4.7	4.3	11.5	0.1	0.6	-	-	-	-
All Divisions	72.3	72.6	4.3	4.5	13.2	13.7	7.2	5.7	0.7	1.0	2.3	2.1

find a higher proportion of illiterate migrants as compared to illiterate non-migrants.

Table IV. 3b shows that so far as the females are concerned, a higher proportion of migrant degree holders than the non-migrant degree holders in 'professional' and 'administrative' occupational divisions is found. Similarly, we find a higher proportion of illiterate migrants as compared to illiterate non-migrants in 'sales', 'craftsmen' and labourers' and 'service' occupational divisions. Our hypotheses, therefore, come true in most of the cases in Kolhapur city. Above pattern is again expected in terms of city's functional characteristics of industry as well as services. The city thus, requires the services of skilled as well as unskilled labour.

The cases of these cities will be examined now whose predominant function is 'service'. Nashk and Ahmednagar are two such cities. Tables IV. 4a and c show that so far as the males are concerned, the proportion of migrant degree holders significantly exceeds the proportion of non-migrant degree holders in the 'professional' division in both the cities. The proportion of matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary is also higher among the migrant males as compared to non-migrant males. In the 'administrative division' also a higher proportion of male migrant degree holders is found.

TABLE IV.4.a

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
NASIK

Occupational Division	M		A				L		E			
	Illiterate		Literate with		Primary		Matricula		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr	Non mi	Migr	Non mi	Migr	Non mi	Migr	Non mi	Migr	Non mi	Migr	Non mi
	ant	grant	ant	grant	ant	grant	ant	grant	ant	grant	ant	grant
Professional	3.6	28.0	8.0	10.9	25.0	35.1	29.6	5.8	5.9	11.7	27.9	8.5
Administrative	7.0	39.5	14.2	3.3	30.2	20.2	29.2	32.7	1.4	1.5	18.0	2.8
Clerical	1.6	58.8	6.0	11.0	38.6	13.7	48.8	6.8	0.1	2.6	4.9	7.1
Sales	18.3	31.6	21.8	15.6	50.7	46.3	8.3	5.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8
Farmers	61.3	10.3	16.7	32.4	20.0	48.5	0.6	7.8	-	-	1.3	1.0
Miners	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	21.6	33.2	24.5	20.1	43.8	39.4	9.5	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
Craftsmen and Labourers	32.7	9.5	22.5	26.4	39.8	57.2	4.6	6.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.3
Service	21.9	0.8	22.3	28.1	49.3	47.2	6.3	22.6	-	0.5	0.2	0.8
All Division	20.5	21.8	18.5	19.5	41.1	45.2	15.2	9.4	0.6	1.8	4.1	2.3

TABLE IV. 4b

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON MIGRANT WORKERS
BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
- NASIK

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with Primary -out educatio- nal level		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree			
	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant
Professional	7.2	5.9	4.7	1.6	32.4	23.9	18.6	34.0	22.7	23.4	14.4	11.2
Administrative	42.8	20.0	10.7	-	25.0	20.0	10.7	20.0	3.7	-	7.1	40.0
Clerical	12.9	11.1	-	-	17.6	7.4	63.5	51.8	0.1	-	5.9	29.7
Sales	88.5	89.7	6.0	4.3	4.9	5.0	0.5	1.1	-	-	-	-
Farmers	92.8	38.5	1.8	30.8	5.4	30.8	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Miners	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	14.3	80.0	-	-	14.3	-	57.1	20.0	-	-	14.3	-
Craftsmen & Labourers	87.1	84.7	7.5	8.6	5.3	6.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Service	85.7	82.8	7.6	9.6	6.6	7.6	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
All Divisions	76.5	77.4	6.8	7.8	8.9	8.1	3.5	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.2

TABLE IV. 4 c.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION DIVISION
- AHMADNAGAR

Occupational Division	M		A		L		L		E			
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio -onal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant
Professional	4.7	5.8	10.0	12.9	29.1	35.9	25.4	25.0	3.5	2.3	27.3	18.1
Administrative	3.3	23.9	7.9	33.6	48.2	24.1	34.2	14.0	0.8	0.7	5.6	3.7
Clerical	1.2	15.9	11.7	5.2	30.9	38.7	50.3	37.9	0.6	0.3	5.3	2.0
Sales	13.5	7.7	31.0	41.5	45.9	41.7	8.9	8.1	0.1	-	0.7	0.9
Farmers	63.2	34.4	20.1	36.8	12.1	26.4	3.4	-	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.8
Miners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	15.5	31.8	28.1	31.1	43.0	30.8	12.0	15.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5
Craftsmen & Labourers	41.7	20.2	32.5	38.0	23.6	39.7	2.1	1.9	0.1	-	-	0.1
Service	29.4	30.9	30.4	30.2	34.6	36.0	4.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
All Divisions	19.6	18.8	22.4	32.5	35.2	38.0	18.1	8.7	0.6	0.3	4.0	1.7

TABLE IV.4d
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-MIGRANT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION DIVISION,
- AHMADNAGAR

Occupational Division	F		E		M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Literate with -out educatio- nal level		Primary		Matricula- tion or Hr Secondary		Diploma		Degree	
	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant	Migr ant	Non mi grant
Professional	10.0	6.1	7.2	3.1	47.7	46.7	29.5	18.3	1.2	0.9	4.2	24.9
Administrative	20.7	66.6	10.3	4.8	26.4	14.3	24.1	-	0.1	-	17.2	14.3
Clerical	-	32.6	5.9	2.2	15.7	2.2	72.5	56.5	-	-	5.9	6.5
Sales	87.2	90.0	8.8	6.7	2.4	3.3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
Farmers	96.3	92.9	3.7	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	50.5	50.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	50.0
Craftsmen & Labourers	86.8	76.3	7.9	17.0	5.1	6.6	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Service	83.6	80.5	10.5	13.9	5.0	5.6	0.4	-	-	-	0.3	-
All Divisions	76.0	71.9	8.4	14.3	4.3	9.3	4.8	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.1

In these divisions, the proportion of illiterate male migrants is significantly higher than the illiterate male non-migrants. However, the hypothesis does not hold in the case of females.

In the occupations requiring low education like 'farmers' and 'craftsmen and labourers', the proportion of illiterate migrants is much higher than the illiterate non-migrants. For example, so far as the males are concerned, the proportion of illiterate migrants in the 'farmers' division is 61.3 per cent. ^{in Nasik city.} The corresponding figure for illiterate non-migrants is 10.3 per cent. ~~in Nasik city.~~ Similarly, differences are also found in Ahmadnagar city and also among the females. (See Tables IV. 4c and d).

There are two other class I cities namely, Akola and Amravati in the state. These are, however, three character cities. Their cases have been studied but not analysed since any pattern could be explained in terms of any of the functions prevailing in these cities.

The above analysis was confined to a comparison of migrant workers and non-migrant workers by occupational divisions for all the class I cities of Maharashtra for 1961. The data for all the class I cities for non-migrants is not available for 1971. Hence, a comparison of migrant workers

and resident workers by occupational divisions for Greater Bombay only for 1961 and 1971 is made here. The analysis is restricted to male migrants and male residents only.

Tables IV.5 and IV.6 show a detailed comparison of migrant workers and resident workers by occupational divisions for 1971 and 1961.

Table IV.5 shows that educational level is highest for the professionals. This is true of both residents and the migrants. The 1971 data shows that the differences are negligible. For example, 46.8 per cent migrant males were degree holders in 1971 in the professional division. As against this, the corresponding figure for residents was 45.4 per cent. Among the matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary, however, the educational level of residents exceeds that of migrant males by 2 percentage points in the professional division. The proportion of illiterate male migrants as well as illiterate resident males is almost the same. In the 'administrative' division, the educational level of residents is slightly higher than the migrants so far as the matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary and degree holders are concerned (See Table IV.5). In the clerical division, the proportion of resident matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary exceeds that of migrants with this qualification

TABLE IV.5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND RESIDENT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION ,
GREATER BOMBAY - 1971

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Below Metric		Matriculation or Hr Secondary		Degree holders	
	M	R	M	R	M	R	M	R
Professional	2.8	2.7	17.0	15.8	23.3	25.2	46.8	45.4
Administrative	3.0	3.1	32.1	30.9	39.3	40.1	22.3	23.4
Clerical	2.6	0.3	36.4	36.6	49.1	51.7	11.2	10.8
Sales	23.2	23.6	57.5	56.2	16.1	16.6	2.2	3.2
Service	39.9	39.5	55.3	55.5	4.2	2.1	0.6	0.6
Farmer	64.8	60.3	32.5	36.8	2.1	2.3	0.5	0.4
Production workers	33.4	30.8	57.9	59.5	7.8	9.7	0.8	9.6
Transport labourers	26.3	24.2	51.2	51.5	16.8	17.5	0.8	9.6
All Divisions	26.3	24.2	51.2	51.5	16.8	17.5	0.8	9.6

TABLE IV.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND RESIDENT WORKERS BY
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION,
GREATER BOMBAY- 1961

Occupational Division	M		A		L		E	
	Illiterate		Below Matric		Matriculation or Hr Secondary		Degree holders	
	M	R	M	R	M	R	M	R
Professional	3.7	3.1	32.0	31.8	20.6	21.0	37.9	38.1
Administrative	4.9	4.2	45.7	45.3	29.8	30.4	18.1	18.6
Clerical	5.1	12.5	43.9	39.9	42.3	39.4	8.3	7.8
Sales	20.2	17.7	65.4	66.1	11.6	12.8	2.8	3.1
Farmers	66.6	55.3	31.7	42.8	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.3
Miners	37.5	27.3	57.1	62.6	5.3	8.2	-	1.6
Transport	25.3	26.3	60.1	59.1	12.7	12.6	1.5	1.6
Craftsmen and Labourers	43.3	40.1	53.4	56.2	3.0	3.3	0.2	0.2
Service	45.8	43.7	52.0	53.9	1.8	1.9	0.3	0.4
All Division	30.1	32.2	53.2	52.3	10.8	12.0	3.4	4.2

by 2.6 per cent points. However, among the degree holders, migrants males have a slightly higher proportion (.4 per cent) than the resident males in this division.

The differences are really negligible at higher educational levels in the other divisions. In fact, the proportion of illiterate migrants is higher than the illiterate residents in the 'service', 'farmers', 'production workers', 'transport workers and 'labourers' divisions.

Table IV.6 shows that in 1961, the male residents constitute a slightly higher proportion of matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary and degree holders than the male migrants in the 'professional' and 'administrative' divisions. The difference, however, is very much insignificant. For example, the proportion of degree holder resident males was 38.1 per cent in 1961. The corresponding figure for migrant males was 37.9 per cent. Similarly, we find insignificant differences in the 'administrative' division. Table IV.6 shows that the differences are almost negligible at higher educational levels in other categories too.

We also find that illiteracy is the highest in the division 'farmers'. In this division, the proportion of illiterate male migrants is substantially higher than the

illiterate resident migrants. For example, the proportion of illiterate male migrants in this division was 66.6 per cent. The corresponding figure for resident males was 55.3 per cent. Similarly, we find a much higher proportion of illiterate male migrants than the resident males in the division of 'miners'. (See Table IV.6). The proportion of illiterate male migrants is also high in divisions 'craftsmen' and 'labourers' and 'service'.

As far as 'all divisions' are concerned, we find that, matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary and degree holder migrants constitute a somewhat lower proportion than the resident matriculates or those who have passed higher secondary and degree holders

If we examine the change in 1971 over 1961, we find that the educational level in the 'professional, administrative and clerical' divisions seems to have gone up. This is true of both migrants and residents. However, the pattern of differences shows narrow and insignificant differences in 1971 as well as 1961.

Similarly, level of illiteracy in the divisions which require high education has gone down. This is again true of both migrants and the residents. In the other divisions

also, there is some decrease in the level of illiteracy. The pattern of differences in educational attainment and occupational placement, however, remains the same. In divisions, requiring low education, the proportion of illiterate migrants exceeds that of illiterate residents in 1971 as well as in 1961. This is because of the industrial character of the city. The above analysis shows that most of the findings come true in terms of the hypothesis formulated in Chapter II.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Some earlier studies on differences in educational attainment of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants were mainly confined to primate cities. But this work has been extended to study a larger number of class I cities of Maharashtra. Maharashtra was selected as the region of study because of it being the most urbanised and industrialised state of the country. The state was also selected on account of different functions which the various cities of the state possess.

In this study, differences in educational attainment of migrants and non-migrants are compared. A comparison between the educational attainment and occupational placement of migrants and non-migrants has also been undertaken for the present work.

The major conclusions of the present study in terms of the above stated objectives are as follows:

The present study supports the contention of earlier studies that non-migrants are more educated than the migrants in the primate cities.

As far as the differences in the educational attainment of migrants and non-migrants in a primate city like Greater Bombay are concerned, it is found that the non-migrants are

more educated than the migrants in the educational levels which are higher than primary or junior basic. The proportion of illiterate migrants in Bombay is also higher than the illiterate non-migrants. The reason for higher level of education among the non-migrants as compared to migrants is that the educational facilities in Bombay are much better than at the places from which the migrants come.

In those industrial cities where all types of industries (which use skilled, as well as unskilled labour) are found, a bimodal pattern indicating a higher proportion of illiterate migrants as well as higher proportion of migrants holding higher degrees has been observed. In these cities, migrants constitute a higher proportion than the non-migrants at both ends of the scale. This comes true in terms of the hypothesis set forth in Chapter IV. In cities where the industries are those requiring only unskilled labour, it is found that the illiterate migrants constitute a higher proportion than the illiterate non-migrants. However, as hypothesised, a higher proportion of non-migrants as compared to migrants is found in higher educational categories in these cities.

A bimodal pattern is also found in two character cities entitled 'industry and service' or 'service and industry'. Such a pattern is found in these cities because they need the services of skilled as well as unskilled personnel. This finding is also true in terms of the hypothesis stipulated in Chapter II.

In cities whose main function is 'service' it has been found in terms of the hypothesis set forth in Chapter II that the proportion of illiterate migrants is less than the proportion of illiterate non-migrants. Consequently, it has also been found that the proportion of migrants exceeds the proportion of non-migrants in the higher educational categories in these cities.

In terms of educational attainment and occupational placement of migrants vis-a-vis non-migrants, it has been observed that for most of the cities degree holding migrants constitute a higher proportion than degree holding non-migrants so far as the 'professionals' are concerned. The above is not true of Greater Bombay where the proportion of degree holding non-migrants exceeds that of degree holding migrants in the 'professional' occupational division. As mentioned earlier, this may be due to the reason that the level of education is higher among migrants as compared to non-migrants in the city. In Malegaon also, the proportion

of degree holding non-migrants is slightly higher than the degree holding migrants. It may be due to the reason that the city mainly caters to the demand for unskilled labour.

As far as the proportion of degree holding migrants exceeding that of degree holding non-migrants in the 'professional division is concerned, the differences are more marked in service cities as compared to industrial cities.

In the administrative occupational division also, a higher proportion of degree holding migrants as compared to degree holding non-migrants is found in most of the cities. The differences are again wider in the case of 'service' and 'industry and service' cities rather than industrial cities. A higher proportion of degree holding migrants (in comparison to non-migrants) is also found in the 'clerical' division in most of the cities.

In the occupational divisions requiring comparatively low levels of education like 'Sales', 'Farmers', 'Miners', and 'Craftsmen and Labourers' a higher proportion of illiterate migrants (as compared to illiterate non-migrants) is found in most of the cities. Most of the conclusions, therefore, come true in terms of the hypotheses stipulated in Chapter II.

Appendix A**CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS -
1961 CENSUS****All Divisions**

Division 0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers.
Division 1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers.
Division 2	Clerical and related workers.
Division 3	Sales Workers.
Division 4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, and related workers.
Division 5	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers.
Division 6	Workers in Transport and Communication.
Division 7-8	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers, not elsewhere classified.
Division 9	Service, Sports and Recreation Workers.
Division 10	Workers not classified by occupation.

Appendix BCLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS -
1971 CENSUS

All Divisions

Division 0-1	Professional, Technical and Related Workers.
Division 2	Administrative and Managerial Workers.
Division 3	Clerical Related Workers.
Division 4	Sales Workers.
Division 5	Service Workers.
Division 6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers.
Division 7-8-9	Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers.
Division 10	Workers not classified by Occupation.

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