

INTERNAL MIGRATION AND GROWTH OF METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA

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ARVIND TIRKEY

**Centre for the Study of Regional Development
School of Social Science
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi-110067
India
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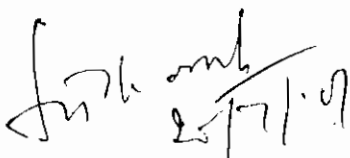
जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
NEW DELHI-110067

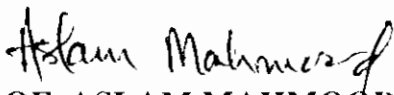
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CERTIFICATE

I **ARVIND TIRKEY** certify that, the dissertation entitled
“Internal Migration and Growth of Metropolitan Cities in India”
submitted by me for the degree of Master of Philosophy is my bonafide
work and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


ARVIND TIRKEY


PROF. S.K. THORAT
(Chairperson)

Forwarded by

PROF. ASLAM MAHMOOD
(Supervisor)

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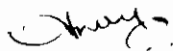
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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research Problem

Man has been known for his mobility, right from his emergence on earth. People constantly move from one place to another, which are very diverse in nature. People move in search of places to settle. Modern migration is generally the migration of labour in response to the economic changes. Today migration is the result of high fertility and lack of proper job opportunities. Rapid urbanization and growing economic inequalities are some of its manifestation. There has been a considerable load of migrants on the existing urban structures in developing countries. The high rural poverty in certain areas and emergence of developing agriculture in other areas has generated considerable rural to rural migration, besides the usual rural to urban migration. There is direct relationship between the process of economic development and pattern and volume of internal migration. The hypothesis given by Everett Lee (1966) clearly show this relationship i.e., the efficiency of a migration stream varies with the economic conditions, being high in the prosperous times and low in times of depression. Zelinsky's hypothesis of mobility transition (1971) also shows this relationship that in different economic developmental levels in the society migration changes accordingly.

In the mobility transition hypothesis, Zelinsky talks of five stages explaining the direct relationship between socio-economic development of a society and the resultant migration transition. In the first stage of pre-modern traditional society with independent dispersed settlements and sub-regional agrarian enclaves little genuine residential migration and little circulation (reciprocal movements) takes place. In the second stage of early transitional society characterized by centre/ periphery differentiation, incipient industrialization and initial diffusion of modernization from innovative node in the centre, sudden increase in rural-urban migration, colonization of domestic and foreign frontier lands, a small immigration of skilled personnel from abroad and increased circulation takes place. In the third stage of late transitional society with emergence of subdominant centres, major industrialization, extensive diffusion of modernization from multiple nodes, traditional type of movement, such as rural-urban migration, colonization of the frontier and emigration decrease but various forms of circulation increase in volume and complexity. In the fourth stage of advanced society with interdependent central place network, industrial maturation, maximum spatial diffusion, residential mobility levels off and oscillates at a high level, rural-urban migration continues but its volume and rate reduces, inter-urban and intra-urban mobility increase. Settlement frontiers retreats, foreign migration becomes significant including incoming of unskilled personnel and the exchange of highly trained migrants. Further increase of circulation takes place. In the fifth stage of future super advanced society maybe characterized by socio-

cultural convergence, dominant interregional and international linkages, decline in residential migration would occur, which will then be almost exclusively of inter-urban and intra-urban variety and further changes in circulation with some types declining and others increasing. Mobility within and between countries would be strictly controlled. This hypothesis of Zelinsky shows that with passage of time as the economic developmental status rises in the society, certain migratory stream decreases and some increases.

In India according to 1961 census, the percentage of lifetime migrants in the total population was 33.0 per cent. It decreases 02.6 per cent from 1961 figure in 1971 i.e. 30.4 per cent. In 1981 the lifetime migrant percentage was 30.6 per cent and reduces to 20.7 per cent in 1991. This trend clearly shows that migration is decreasing in India with increasing socio-economic development and modernization, validating the applicability of Zelinsky's mobility transition hypothesis in India.

Amitabh Kundu and Shalini Gupta have researched in this area and found that immobility of workforce and population is growing in India. They have tried to find out that whether, and if so, to what extent, the population has become immobile over the past couple of decades. (i.e. 1961-1981). Their research findings are that despite significant increase in regional disparity, male mobility has declined across all the states in India.

As Zelinsky's hypothesis of mobility transition shows that with the different economic development stages migration also changes and ultimately rural to rural migration and rural to urban migration declines with the overall decline in migration, this hypothesis is very much supported by the current trend in migration of India (1961-1991). It is also evident from the research work of Amitabh Kundu and Shalini Gupta that with the overall decline of migration in states of India (1961-1981) rural to rural and rural to urban migration is declining with the increasing economic growth. The Zelinsky's hypothesis of mobility transition is very much applicable in India, according to the current migration trends.

The research work of Amitabh Kundu and Shalini Gupta covers the migration pattern of India for the period of 1961-1981 and studies the 1981-1991 period with estimated figures only. Also they have not correlate the changes in various migration streams with socio-economic variables. Therefore in the present study an attempt has been made to study the ongoing declining trend in migration in different major states of India. To what extent and what are the main basic reasons behind the decline in migration, have also been studied in the present study. In addition to these the research area have been extended to metropolitan cities of India also. Whether migration is declining or rising in these metropolitan cities, and if so, to what extent, and what are the socio-economic reasons behind them.

- 3 With the improvement in standard of living due to improved household amenities, social and health-related services and facilities, migration will decline.

1.4 Area of Study

In the present study an attempt has been made to identify the pattern and characteristics of migration in different states and metropolitan cities in India. 15 major states of India have been selected (whose population is above 2 million and all the metropolitan cities are located in these states) for the study any change in the population and mobility scenario of India. Any change in rest of the minor states (whose population is below 2 million and no metro city is located there) have negligible impact on the national demographic scene, therefore these states have not been covered under the study. The list of these states in India is given below. These states are also shown on the **Map 1**.

Area of Study

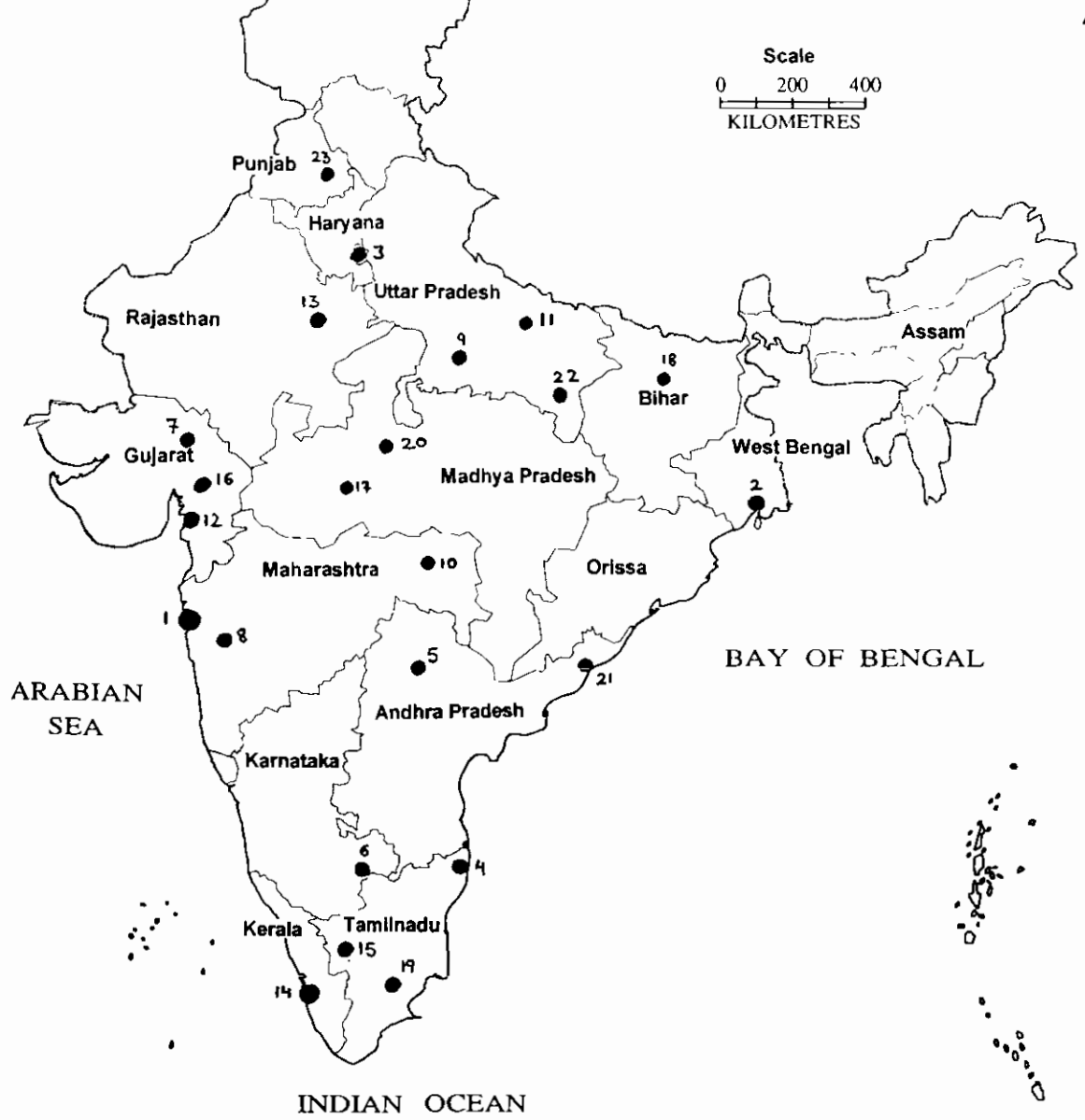
Table-1.1

**15 Major States selected for the study and
their metropolitan cities.**

States	No. of Million-Plus Cities	Metropolitan Cities
Maharashtra	3	Greater Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur.
West Bengal	1	Kolkata.
Tamil Nadu	3	Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai.
Andhra Pradesh	2	Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam.
Karnataka	1	Bangalore.
Gujarat	3	Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara.
Uttar Pradesh	2	Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi.
Rajasthan	1	Jaipur.
Bihar	1	Patna.
Madhya Pradesh	2	Indore and Bhopal.
Orissa	0	----
Punjab	1	Ludhiana.
Kerala	1	Kochi.
Haryana	0	----
Assam	0	----
Delhi (U.T.)	1	Delhi.

Metropolitan (million-plus) cities have been chosen due to the fact that these metropolitan cities are gradually becoming the nerve

15 Major States and Metropolitan Cities, 1991 India



Legend: ● : Metropolitan Cities

1-Gr. Mumbai	5-Hyderabad	9-Kanpur	13-Jaipur	17-Indore	21-Vishakhapatnam
2-Calcutta	6-Bangalore	10-Nagpur	14-Kochi	18-Patna	22-Varanasi
3-Delhi	7-Ahmedabad	11-Lucknow	15-Coimbatore	19-Madurai	23-Ludhiana
4-Chennai	8-Pune	12-Surat	16-Vadodara	20-Bhopal	

centres of urbanization in the country. They spread over the country in a uniform manner. Urbanization, population and migration are increasing in these cities day by day and they represent a clear picture of Indian urban and migratory scene. There are 23 such metropolitan cities as per 1991 census. The list of these metropolitan cities in India is given below. Their locations are also shown in **Map-1**.

1.5 Database and Methodology

The main source of the data for the present study is data taken from Census of India 1971, 1981 and 1991, Central Statistical Organization report of year 1998, Economic Survey 1998, Statistical Abstract of India 1971, 1981, 1991 and UNFPA publications. These data falls under the following given categories:

- 1 Population (States and Metropolitan cities, total population and urban population).
- 2 Migration (Data on Migration).
- 3 Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the migrants in states and metro cities.
- 4 Household Amenities available in states and metropolitan cities of India.

- 5 Social and Health related services in states.
- 6 Budget expenditure on different developmental schemes/ programmes in India.
- 7 Per capita net domestic product and foodgrain production in states.

The Census is the major data source on internal migration in India. The basic data for the present study is that of migrants by place of birth and place of last residence. The data on migration and the characteristics of migration have been collected from the Census of India 1971, 1981 and 1991 in Table-D, to find out the underlying pattern of migration in different states and metropolitan cities of India.

Data on migrants for inter-state cross classified by sex, rural/urban origin, reasons for migration and duration of residence outside the state of enumeration have been collected to study the characteristics of migration in states and cities. In order to understand the process of migration to a greater extent, data on size of population, its decadal growth rate, size of urban population etc. have been collected. Data on urbanization i.e. urban population, urban growth have been collected to study the centres where population is migrating.

Data on in-migrants and out-migrants by rural to rural migrants, rural to urban migrants, urban to urban migrants and urban to rural

migrants have been work out from D-1, D-2 and D-3 migration tables. The overall migration is declining in India but migration has declined only in few migration streams and for getting information on this, above data has been collected for each major states and metropolitan cities. These data gives information on whether and if so to what extent migration is declining or rising in states and million-plus cities. The pattern of migration have been analyzed at the national level, state level and city level, with the specific objective of comparing it decade wise (1971,1981 and 1991).

Data on population growth and migrant population growth have also been collected for metropolitan cities for the decade 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Occasional Paper No. 1 of 1993 to get the information on growth of metropolitan cities trend and pattern of population and migration in these cities. Data on rural and urban outmigrants towards these cities have also been collected from migration tables (D-series tables) to study the growth of total population and migrant population in these metro cities.

Data on household amenities, social and health related facilities and services available in different states and metro cities have been collected to get the information on the living condition of people in rural and urban areas in India and its relationship with migration.

Data on economic development indicators like per capita net domestic product, foodgrain production have been collected for

1971, 1981 and 1991 in states of India, to find out its relationship with migration. The pattern of migration and its relationship with socio-economic condition in rural and urban areas, economic development have been analyzed at the national level, state level and city level, with the specific objective of comparing it decade wise. (i.e., 1981 and 1991.)

1.6 Plan of the Study

In this study an attempt has been made to find out the various patterns of migration in states and metropolitan cities in India, based on the Census of India 1971, 1981 and 1991 Migration Tables (D- Series of Tables). This study has been divided into seven chapters. First chapter deals with introduction part of the study, i.e., background of the research problem, objective and hypothesis, area of study and database and methodology. The basic reason, idea behind this study, what this study is trying to do and the hypothesis that are tested in this study are presented.

The second chapter is an attempt to have a detailed look at the urbanization and growth of states and urban agglomerations/towns. The reasons behind the increase in urban areas/metropolitan cities, the process and history of urbanization, the effect of metropolitanization in countries and living conditions, the urbanization process in India have been studied in detail. In the later part, this chapter studies the concept of migration and characteristics of migration. In the end this chapter attempt to have

a detailed look at the literature of studies on the patterns and characteristics of internal migration in all parts of the world.

Chapter three and four presents a clear picture of migration scenario in India. Chapter three presents the special features of internal migration in India. Migration pattern in states and metropolitan cities, trend of migration population growth, in states and cities and the volume of migration in India have been discussed in detail. Chapter four presents a detailed sketch of mobility streams in India from rural to urban, rural to rural, urban to urban and urban to rural. The immigrant and outmigrant rates, Net migration rate, their increase and decline have been presented and discussed in detail.

Chapter five studies the growth of metropolitan cities in India. The growth of million plus cities from 1901, their distribution, their population growth and growth of mega cities have been discussed. Attempts have been made to find whether populations of metropolitan cities are rising due to natural increase or migration increase.

In chapter six, different household amenities, social and health related services and facilities available in states and metropolitan cities of India have been studied. Two indicators of economic development i.e., per capita net domestic product, foodgrain production for states in decade 1971, 1981 and 1991 have been studied. Their growths have been compared with the growth of

migrant population. Attempt have been made to find whether migration is declining or rising due to these socio-economic characteristics found in states and metro cities of India.

In seventh and final chapter in this study gives the summary of this study and the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the pattern of migration into the 15 major states and 23 metropolitan cities.

CHAPTER-2

Migration and Urbanization

2.1 Urbanization and Growth of States and Urban Agglomeration/ Towns.

One of the major shifts in the thinking about urbanization and migration in the developmental process is the acceptance of the fact that urbanization and migration are inevitable and unavoidable. Migration long predates the drawing of today's national boundaries (UNFPA, 1998, p.14). According to UNFPA estimates about 125 million people are currently living outside the countries of their birth, including refugees and undocumented migrants, which represents only 2% of the world's population.

The world is steadily becoming more urban, as people move to cities and towns in search of employment, educational opportunities and higher standard of living. Expansion of population is leading to scarcity of organic food, sanitation and clean drinking water particularly in the interior villages of the country. It causes enormous migration from rural areas to town and cities (Sirohi, S.P.S, 2001). Some are driven away from land that can no longer support them. The movement of people towards cities has accelerated in past 40 years, particularly in the less developed regions, and the share of the global population living in urban areas

has increased from one third in 1960 to 47% (2.8 Billion people) in 1999. The world's urban population is now growing by 60 Million persons per year, about three times the increase in the rural population. By the year 2005, urban areas are expected to be home to more than half of the world's population (UNFPA, 1991, p. 25). The important fact about the developing countries is that, even though the level of urbanization is low, the urban population living in these regions account for more half of the urban population in the world. In many developing countries, the rate of growth of the urban population has assumed alarming proportions and already has far-reaching socio-economic consequences. Already 74% of Latin American and Caribbean population live in urban areas. In both Africa and Asia, urban dwellers represent about a third of the total population. In addition, there is a continuing trend towards ever-larger urban agglomerations. Today, according to UNFPA estimates about 261 cities in developing countries have population over 1 Million compared to 213 cities in the mid 1990's. Today Globally, the number of cities with 10 Million or more inhabitants is increasing rapidly, and most of these new "Megacities" are in the less developed regions. According to UNFPA data in 1960 only New York and Tokyo had more than 10 Million population. By 1999, the number of Megacities had grown to 17, 13 in less developed region. It is projected that there will be 26 Megacities by 2015m 22 in less developed region (18 will be in Asia), more than 10% of world's population will be living in these cities.

The main reasons for this increase in urban areas/metropolitan cities are due to: (a) the direct migration of rural folk to metro cities, in preference to smaller towns, and (b) the migration of people from smaller towns to larger cities. (Ramachandran, R, 1994, p.93). The rapid growth of metropolitan cities has also brought about the spatial spread of urban areas. Cities have expanded into the adjoining rural areas in a haphazard and unplanned manner.

The processes of Migration and Urbanization, relating to the past as well as the present, are highly varied and complex. A multiplicity of forces operates simultaneously. A systematic study of migration and Urbanization is gaining importance all around the world and even in the developing countries. A century ago, roughly 5% of the world population lived in cities of more than one lakh population. Today about one-half of the world's population that is about 2.5 Billion people live in urban areas. In recent years the most remarkable growth has been in the developing regions where urban population in metro cities has tripled in last 30 years. (Helmore, K. 1996, p.18).

Urbanization usually accompanies social and economic development, but rapid urban growth on today's scale strain's the capacity of local and national government to provide even the most basic services such as water, electricity and sewerage. Squatter settlements and over crowded slums are home to tens of millions. There are two distinct classes of people in the urban areas, i.e. the

have and have-nots. The basic infrastructure they require are housing, education, transport, electricity, health and drinking water etc. seemingly beyond the capacities of many cities to provide, yet people pour into the cities and are convinced that the city will offer them a better life (Helmore K. 1996, p.19). But as stated earlier, the metro centers are facing new dimensions of urban problems and are unable to meet the challenges of large and rapid growth of population. (Puri P. K. 1987). All these migration processes indicate towards rapid urbanization process in the future. So it is important to study the characteristics and other features of migrants to reduce migration from rural or smaller towns to urban areas or large cities. (United Nations, 1991, p.102).

If we look at the urbanization history we find that the development of big cities as the centers of industry, trade, commerce and cultural activities have led to the concentration of more and more people to such centers. In 1880 AD, about 3% of the world's population was urban. More and more concentration of people to the center of industry, trade, commerce and socio-cultural activities led to the increase of cities and metropolitan cities. Between 1950 and 1995, the number of million plus cities in developed countries increased from 42 to 119, and in the same period, in developing countries it increased six times i.e. 34 to 213 (Helmore K, 1996, p. 18).

The influxes of migrants who settle more or less permanently are the basic ingredients of the growth of metropolis. Although

studies try to show that natural increase contribute more than immigration in the growth of cities, but in actual term, it is permanent immigrants which leads the growth of cities, since the immigrants to the cities who stays permanently contribute to urban birth, what will be considered in the next census as the city's natural increase.

(Padilla L. A. 1989, p. 21-37). Todaro(1976) and Oberai(1983) observed that nearly half of the urban population growth is due to rural to urban migration. (Todaro M. P. 1976, p.368).

Today, cities and towns have become the engines of social change in all regions. Their rapid growth presents opportunities for future development but also serious challenges for providing facilities and services. Urban population growth has outpaced the development of employment, housing, services and the rest of the social and physical infrastructure, Poverty persists in urban peri-urban areas, suggestion a failure of policies to ensure a equitable distribution of the fruits of development.

Better communication and transportation facilities now link urban and rural areas both economically and socially. The result is that the ecological and sociological effect of cities has spread over a wider areas, creation an urban-rural continuum of communities that share some aspects of each lifestyle. Fewer and fewer places on earth are unaffected by the dynamics of cities (The Global Village). In the third world countries, rural poverty, manifested by low agricultural income, low productivity and under employment, low wages in agro-sector are the important factors in pushing people out

of the rural area to cities with greater employment opportunities. This trend is increasing day by day with the rising trend in urbanization.

2.2 Urbanization in India.

Urbanization in India has been going on for a very long period. Its traces could be found in the Harappan urbanism which prevailed during 2350 B.C. and 1750 B.C. (Jain M. K, Ghosh M. and Kim W. B. 1991 p. 3) This period was followed by the early historic period (500 B.C. to around 600 A.D.) when urban development took place in the middle Gangatic Plains and parts of Coastal south India. This phase of urban development declined during the 7th century AD (Jain M. K, Ghosh M. and Kim W. B. 1991 p. 3)

Later on the foreign invasion and opening of commerce between India, central Asia and west Asia revived the urban development in India. Arrival of British India Company and rule of British Empire boosted the urbanization process. Establishment of new transportation system and network (railways, roadways and waterways) increased the national and international commerce. This leads to different trade centres and new port towns like Calcutta, Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras (Chennai). Till date these cities have dominated the Indian urban scenario along with Delhi and other metropolitan cities.

Several market places developed in India in different states near the production areas. Businessmen and consumers settled themselves near to the market places for the commodities and services (secondary and tertiary) available in the market place. These centres attracted other people by their commodities and services, increasing the population and its density near the trade centres, emerging as agglomerations. These agglomerations were termed as urban as they satisfy the criteria of urban areas as per the prevailing census definition.

Today in India there are 3768 urban agglomerations/Towns with urban population of 217178000 which has increased from 1827 UA's/Towns in 1901 with urban population of 258520. According to 1971 census 109 million out of 548 million persons lived in urban areas. It increased to 159 million urban populations out of 683 million total populations in 1981 to 217 million urban populations out of 846 million total populations in 1991 census. This shows that the numbers of UA's/towns are increasing steadily and so also the urban population at an average annual growth rate of 3.16 per cent.

If we look at the metropolitan cities of India, we find that in 1901 there was only one metropolitan city (Kolkata) with the population of 1488323, but in 1991 the number of metropolitan cities have increased to 23 with the total population of 70.99 million. This is a massive increase in numbers of metropolitan cities and their population as the percentage of their population to

total urban population has increased from 5.81 per cent in 1901 to 32 per cent in 1991.

Every year large number of population of the different states (especially rural areas) are migrating to these urban centres with greater employment opportunities, facilities and other basic services. Due to industrialization and advances in technology, process of urbanization has accelerated in India with a series of sequential changes, including concentration, metropolitanization, suburbanization, the size of new towns and the revival of the central city. Indian urban systems are characterized by large cities with population exceeding 100,000. (Kumari, K. K, 1989, p.131-141)

There are significant variations in the level of urbanization (as measured by the percentage of urban population) between the different states in India. Mizoram and Goa have more than 41 per cent of their population living in urban areas and they are the most urbanized states in India. (except for Union Territories, where urban population is between 46 to 89.9 per cent). Maharashtra and Gujarat are also one of the most urbanized states and they have more than 20 per cent and 14 per cent urban population respectively, out of total urban population living in metropolitan cities. States like Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh are the some of the least urbanized states and have no urban agglomeration or town. Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh are the least urbanized states with less than 8 per cent urban population to total population. These

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states and union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are the least urbanized areas of the country. Urbanization is at a lower level in the northeastern region, including Assam, Nagaland Tripura and Manipur and also in the area of Ganga plains covering Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Bihar has the lowest level of urbanization i.e., 13.17 per cent among the bigger states in India. In general terms western and southern India are relatively highly urbanized while eastern and northern India are least urbanized. The least urbanized states in India owe their urbanization status to their geographical location and inaccessibility in respect of transportation, which supplies developmental tools and infrastructure. (Ramachandran R, 1994, p.123)

Kingsley Davis (1951) in early 1950's in his pioneering work *The Population of India and Pakistan* had observed that the population of the Indian subcontinent was relatively immobile. He attributed this immobility to prevalence of caste systems, joint families, practice of early marriages, diversity of language and culture, lack of education and predominance of agriculture in the economy. It is argued that a society bound by caste and family system and traditional values often acts as a deterrent to migration. By the same logic, improvement in the levels of education and that of transport and communication facilities would increase mobility. Interestingly, an analysis of the trend in population mobility in India reveals that, despite significant improvements in education, transport and communication facilities, growth of industries diversification of economy, modernization of norms and values etc.

population mobility has declined during the recent decades. (Kundu A. and Gupta S, 1996, p.3392)

2.3 Growth of States and Metropolitan Cities

On the date 31st Dec. 1947, there were 229 Provinces and 70 Princely Indian States in India. With several changes, additions in the administrative boundaries, the number of states rose to 25 with 7 Union Territories. (Basu D.D, 1998, p.428-429). Three more states were formed in the year 2000 namely Uttaranchal, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand raising the total number of states to 28 states.

The first twenty years of the 90 years of phenomenal population growth (1901-1921) witnessed a net addition of only 5.4 per cent or 12.9 million persons. The next thirty years (1921-1951) saw an increase in the population 43.7 per cent or an addition of 110 million people. In the following four decades (1951-1991). India experienced an explosive population growth – an increase in the population by 202.5 per cent or an addition of 482.8 million people. In the 90 years (1901 to 1991), India's population has increased by 254%. Now the population of India is second largest in the world, next only to that of China with a population of 1160 millions as of 1st July 1990 and is poised to surpass China as world's most populous country before the middle of the 21st Century (Pravin Visaria p-1). Population growth prior to 1921 was

sporadic and almost stationary but after 1921 the population of India increased rapidly.

In 1901 there was just 1 million plus city namely Kolkatta urban agglomeration (Calcutta). By 1911 Greater Bombay (Mumbai) had crossed the one million mark and till 1941 these two cities were the only ones with a population exceeding one million. In the post independence India the number of metropolitan cities rose to 5 with Delhi. Chennai (Madras) and Hyderabad join the group of metro cities. There was a steady increase in the metropolitan cities and the count reached 12 metro cities in 1981. By 1991 the number of metropolitan cities increased enormously and reached 23.

In 1901 the metropolitan city of Kolkatta U.A. accounted for just 0.64% (1.49 million) of the total population of the country and even with the addition Mumbai municipal corporation thereafter till about 1941, these two cities accounted for less than 2% of the total population of the country. There was a sharp increase in the population of cities with one million or more population. In 1981, these 12 metropolitan cities accounted for 6.39% (42.02 million) of the population of the country. The number and population of the metropolitan cities took a quantum leap in the year 1991, when it rose to 23 metropolitan cities with 70.9 million populations, (which was 8% of the total population of the country).

The primary reason for the increase in count and population of the metropolitan cities is largely due to high rate of immigration of the rural population to the metropolitan cities, namely due to the push factor, the major source of urban growth is not the natural increase rather it is the continuing immigration of rural population. The major source of urban growth is not natural increase rather it is the continuing in- migration of rural people. (Todaro M. P, 1976, p.7) As all the facilities (not available in rural areas) like housing, transportation, education employment are available in urban areas people are more attracted towards the urban areas. More and more rural peasants and educated youth have flooded into the cities in search of increasingly elusive and in many cases non-existent, modern sector jobs exploding the population in urban agglomerations.

2.4 Migration

Migration the third component of population change refers to the movement of population from one unit of space to another. Such units could be countries, regions, state, districts, cities and towns. Migration can be defined as “a change in residence from one administrative and/or geographical unit to another well defined unit, made during the same given interval”. (United Nations, 1973, p.160). Migration takes place from an area of origin (departure) to one of destination (arrival) (Michael P. Todaro, 1976, p.7). The distance involved in migration varies from few kilometres to

several kilometres. Similarly, the duration of stay involved may also vary from few hours to several years.

Migration is a common feature found in all parts of the world and is an essential component of urbanization and modernization. The striking feature of migration is that while changes in population size and structure are caused by mortality and fertility (which are never drastic), migration may increase or decrease the size and change the structure of any population quite drastically at any point of time, specially when large number of population move into a particular area or move out of a particular area.

Migration is selective in term of demographic and socio economic characteristics, of those who migrate, and that of the destination. Migration is an important feature of the developed as well as developing country which changes people's life as well as the demographic and socio-economic condition of the nation. Migration helps in the diffusion of knowledge, ideas, information and technology in the new million and it can be regulated as the human adjustment to economic, environmental and social problem.

Migration is as old as the emergence of man itself. It takes place on account of human choice, wars, famines, natural calamities, population problems and economic hardship. At no time in the history of mankind, migration is taking place at such a fast pace and in such great numbers in the world as it is happening now. The migration of human beings is not an immediate action

nor it is inspired by a single basic impulse, but it is inspired by lots of inter-related caused and factors.

Migration takes place when an individual decides that it is preferable to move rather than to stay, and where the difficulties in moving seems to be more than offset by the expected rewards (Kosinski L. A. and Prothero R. M, 1975, p.4). When an individual or family migrate, the destination is selected for a number of specific reasons. Sometimes these reasons may not be obvious, but are the result of social, economic, political and other factors occurring in different combinations. Except in cases of forced migration due to political or ecological factors, all the evidences suggest that the migrants are not the poorest persons. There appears to be a level of poverty, below which migration is not possible. The move itself require some resources, not just the cost of passage, but to support the migrant at the destination, until either friends or relatives or regular or part-time employment, to meet those expenses. (Skeldon R, 1997, p.5).

Rapid population growth during the last few decades along with inequalities in socio-economic opportunities between the place of origin and destination are the causes for both internal and international migration in many developing countries.

2.5 Characteristics of Migration.

There are several factors, which influence the decision to migrate. These factors are very varied and complex. Migration is selective and responds primarily due to the positive (Plus) factors (advantages) at the destination and negative (Minus) factor (disadvantages) at the place of origin (Todaro M. P, 1976). Since migration is a selective process, the relative influence of economic and non-economic factors may vary not only between nations and regions but also within defined geographical areas and populations. Man migrates to places where socio-economic factors are much better than the place of origin. According to Premi (Premi M.K, 1981, p.223-228), about 41.6 per cent of migrants, migrated to million-plus cities in India during 1961-1971.

The sex ratio of in-migrants to manufacturing, trade and transport cities is more favourable to male migrants than in the service cities. Male population largely migrates due to economic reason like employment, earning etc. on the other hand females migrate largely due to social reasons like migrating with their spouses after marriage.

Normally people with larger financial resources migrate permanently, as they can survive longer while searching for the elusive urban job. (Todaro M. P, 1976, p.368). On the other hand below a certain level of poverty, migration is not possible, as

resources may needed to support the migrants at the destination and the expenses of family and other expenses.

Migration is purely a socio-economic phenomenon which is a result of a complex mechanism involving social, psychological, economic, political, international and other determinants. (Mishra B. D, 1995, p. 254). Migration affects not only the size and growth of population of an area but it can also produce remarkable alterations in the structure and distribution of population.

Data available on migration are not in desired form. Many of the data used to measure the size, growth and distribution of urban population and migration often under-enumerated. People who came for a few weeks in a place may secure a job and settle there and also people who have stayed for one or two years in the city may return to their place of origin. Economic conditions of the migrants are not available in Indian Census as of now. The activities of Migrants at the place of origin, income of migrants before and after migration (which gives utility of the process of Migration) are not available for all metropolitan cities. The format and ingredients in the each successive census table are changed. For example in 1971 migration tables were given for all the urban agglomerations but in 1981 Census migration data are available only for 12 metropolitan cities. The 1991 Census contains data for 23 metropolitan cities. Coverage of Migration data since 1971 is increasing and decreasing. Migration itself is a complex phenomenon and the deficiencies in the Census to Census

migration data make the measurement of Migration more complex and difficult.

The Economic, political and social scenario of a region continuously change and cause wide variations in the movements of the people from one place to another. This makes the prediction of future of migration and urbanization very difficult.

2.6 Theories of Migration

A number of researchers have studied both empirical and theoretical aspects of socio-economic characteristics, causes, consequences and patterns of migration. These studies are mainly dealt with the selectivity of migration by age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, spatial patterns of flow and distance and migration models and behavioural aspects of the decision-making in migration.

‘Push and pull theory’ (U.N, 1973, p. 206) is one of the earliest generalisation of why do people migrate from one place to another. The pressure of rural surplus labour and poverty due to the replacement of traditional ‘labour intensive’ mode of cultivation, by new ‘capital intensive’ scientific methods acts as the ‘push’ factors in migration from rural settings to urban areas, whereas more employment opportunities, higher wages, better education, entertainment etc. are the ‘pull’ factors in migration to the urban centres.

The first and foremost theory on migration is Ravenstein's theory (U.N, 1973, p. 209), 'the laws of migration'. The three important aspects identified in this model are- distance, stages and streams of migration. The rate of migration between two points will be inversely related to the distance between the two ends of migration, and majority of these migrations will be to the great centres of commerce and industry. Every migration has its own current and stages, as migration occurs firstly to the nearby places and then to the rapidly growing cities in the nearest and far off places. Usually migration streams will be from rural areas to urban areas, and that there will be counter streams from urban areas to rural areas. The stimulants of migration, according to him, are the development of manufacture, commerce, climate, lack of employment opportunities and discrimination of social, racial, political, ethnic and economic groups.

Raiman and Blanco (Srivastava, 1994, p. 161) observed that working people keep on migrating till the marginal wages get equalised over different regions.

Everett Lee (U.N, 1973, p.210) noticed that, whenever a migration takes place, the destination selection is based on certain considerations and these reasons may not be obvious, but the result of social, economic, political and other factors which may occur in different combinations. According to him, the factors in the place

of origin, destination, intervening obstacles and personal factors are associated with migration.

In Todaro's (Todaro M. P, 1976, p.368.) model named 'expectations', migration is treated as a problem for urban areas. According to him people migrate in order to get a break up from rural social structures, find opportunities in urban areas, due to the pressure on agricultural land, to break away from joint families, and to live in the modern settings in the cities. He opined that any social and economic policy that affects rural and urban real incomes will directly and indirectly influences the migration process. The process of migration will alter the pattern of sectoral and geographic economic activity, income distribution and even population growth. He explained migration in terms of the income expected in the new places rather than the actual income earned later on.

CHAPTER-3

Internal Migration in India

3.1 Introduction

In population dynamism migration is a problem which plays a major role in the economic interaction of the modern world today. The perception of internal migration has been mostly in terms of rural-to-urban migration, and especially migration to the big cities. In other words, internal migration has been viewed almost wholly as a concomitant of urbanization. (Bose A, 1983, p.137). Migration is very prominent after the second world and development of modern communication system. Though it was observed in India, that population was generally immobile. (Banerjee A, 1985, p.33). An overwhelming majority of India's massive population spends the entire cycle of life in or near its place of birth. (Gosal G.S and Krishan G. G, 1975, p.195). At 1971 census 69.6 per cent of the total population was enumerated at the place of birth. It declines a bit to 69.4 per cent in 1981 census and then again rose to 71.9 per cent in 1991 census. The continuing dependence of most of the people on agriculture, inadequacy of employment opportunities outside agriculture owing partly to a relatively low level of industrialization, high incidence of illiteracy and strong family ties are among the factors accounting for this phenomenon. The increasing availability of local labour arising out of increasing population growth even in potential areas of

immigration and recent intensification of commuting, especially to big cities, have also been responsible for containing some of the prospective migrants to their native place.

Mobility of India's population has gradually been growing, since independence. Almost 18.6 million populations out of 547.9 million of India's population were migrants (enumerated at a state other than that of birth) in 1971. The migrant population rose to 24 million in 1981 and to 27 million in 1991 (in 15 major states of India). If we see migrants state wise and citywise, we find that in almost all the states and metro cities migration population is increasing census by census except in few states and cities like Orissa, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Pune, Kanpur, Nagpur and Varanasi.

3.2 Pattern of Internal Migration in India

The migrant population in India is rising day by day with the increasing total population, but the percentage of Interstate migrants as to total population is decreasing. In 1971 it was 3.4 per cent. It rose to 3.6 per cent in 1981, but steeply declined to 3.2 per cent in 1991 (as shown in Table-3.1). Almost all the state's migrant population has rise in decade 1971-81 but has declined in the following decade 1981-91. Few states i.e., Haryana, Kerala and Punjab have sown some increasing in share of migrant population in total population in both the two decades.

Table-3.1
Percentage of Migrants in India (1971-91)
 (Total Migrants to Total Population in States)

States	1971	1981	1991
	Migrants (%)	Migrants (%)	Migrants (%)
Andhra Pradesh	1.633	1.637	1.544
Assam	3.580	--	2.394
Bihar	1.663	1.585	1.216
Gujarat	2.873	3.384	3.681
Haryana	8.544	9.063	9.418
Karnataka	3.952	4.392	3.676
Kerala	1.165	1.340	1.369
Madhya Pradesh	4.268	4.141	3.923
Maharashtra	6.512	5.816	5.335
Orissa	2.245	2.610	1.871
Punjab	4.316	5.196	5.552
Rajasthan	3.322	3.597	3.332
Tamilnadu	1.940	1.909	1.594
Uttar Pradesh	1.424	1.433	1.344
West Bengal	4.723	3.855	2.973
ALL INDIA	3.400	3.611	3.226

– Data not available as Census could not be conducted in Assam.

Source: Based on data obtained from Migration Tables, Census of India.

Table-3.2 shows the declining trend of migration in its total population in metropolitan cities of India. Migrant population in metropolitan cities has declined from 35.6 per cent to total population in 1971 to 28.6 per cent to total population in 1991. All the metropolitan cities are showing decline in percentage of migrant population in total population in the cities except for few states like Hyderabad, Lucknow, Surat, Kochi and Vadodara, where percentage of migrant population is constantly increasing.

The pattern of internal migration (excluding the international migrants) has been presented in Table-3.3 for males and females during the seventies and eighties. It may be seen here that mobility of population has declined both in rural as well as the urban areas. The decline is consistent in the percent of male migrants to total male population, Urban migrants to total urban population and urban male migrants to total urban male during the entire period covered in the study. The proportion of migrants are noted to be 3.37, 3.34 and 2.76 in the years 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively. The urban migrants and urban male migrants are also declining steeply during the two decades. Other variables like the percentage of total migrants, female migrants, rural migrants, rural male migrants, rural female migrants and urban female migrants have increased a bit but decreased sharply in the following decade (1981-1991). The growth rates of population and migrants are in contrast to each other. Population growth rate is rising steeply where as migrant growth rate is declining sharply. The growth rates of rural male migrants have gone down sharply from 19.92

Table-3.2
Percentage of Migrants in Metropolitan Cities
 (Total Migrants to Total Population in Cities.)

	1971	1981	1991
Metropolitan Cities	Migrants (%)	Migrants (%)	Migrants (%)
Greater Mumbai	54.4	50.2	34.4
Calcutta	21.2	21.7	17.3
Delhi	40.5	38.1	35.4
Chennai	35.5	33.6	26.6
Hyderabad	22.5	19.9	25.6
Bangalore	36.7	37.5	27.5
Ahmadabad	41.8	37.4	32.9
Pune	46.9	47.3	27.0
Kanpur	34.2	27.2	19.0
Nagpur	35.3	34.3	17.8
Lucknow	31.3	26.3	26.9
Surat	31.3	39.8	48.3
Jaipur	28.7	30.9	27.7
Kochi	18.0	100.0	24.7
Coimbatore	39.9	90.2	27.3
Vadodara	38.4	90.4	41.8
Indore	35.0	73.3	30.8
Patna	28.4	31.3	30.4
Madurai	34.5	29.7	24.8
Bhopal	47.2	43.4	38.7
Vishakhapatnam	44.8	44.0	42.1
Varanasi	15.1	11.5	7.0
Ludhiana	44.2	45.9	40.9

Source: Based on data obtained from Migration Tables, Census of India.

Table-3.3
Pattern of Internal Migration In India, 1971-1991.

(Number of Population & Migrants in Millions)

	1971	1981	1991	Growth Rates	
				1971-81	1981-91
Total Population	547.95	665.29	846.30	21.41	27.21
Total Migrants*	18.63 (3.400)	24.02 (3.611)	27.30 (3.226)	28.95	13.65
Male Population	283.94	343.93	439.23	21.13	27.71
Male Migrants*	9.59 (3.377)	11.50 (3.343)	12.16 (2.768)	19.90	5.76
Female Population	264.01	321.36	407.07	21.72	26.67
Female Migrants*	9.04 (3.424)	12.52 (3.897)	15.14 (3.720)	38.54	20.90
Rural Population	438.86	507.61	628.69	15.67	23.85
Rural Migrants	11.92 (2.715)	15.26 (3.006)	17.10 (2.720)	28.05	12.09
Rural Males	225.22	260.05	324.32	15.47	24.71
Rural Male Migrants	6.05 (2.688)	7.26 (2.791)	7.51 (2.316)	19.92	3.46
Rural Females	213.64	247.55	304.37	15.88	22.95
Rural Female Migrants	5.86 (2.744)	8.00 (3.231)	9.59 (3.152)	36.44	19.93
Urban Population	109.09	157.68	217.61	44.54	38.01
Urban Migrants	6.25 (5.733)	8.62 (5.467)	10.00 (4.597)	37.84	16.04
Urban Males	58.72	83.88	114.91	42.85	37.00
Urban Male Migrants	3.22 (5.489)	4.15 (4.946)	4.55 (3.961)	28.71	9.71
Urban Females	50.38	73.80	102.70	46.50	39.16
Urban Female Migrants	3.03 (6.017)	4.47 (6.059)	5.45 (5.309)	47.54	21.92

* Figures for 1971 include Unclassified Migrant Population

Figures in brackets are percentages to the corresponding total population.

Source: Based on data obtained from Migration Tables and Final Population Totals, Census of India.

per cent in seventies to 3.46 per cent in eighties. Further, the decline is noted very steep in case of male migrants from 19.90 per cent to 5.76 per cent. The female migrants have dropped sharply from 38.54 per cent to 20.90 per cent.

The decline in migration is clearly shown in Table-3.4. Although the migrant population is increasing in each group in each year, as in absolute terms, the migrant population of India has increased by whooping 3.28 million during the decade 1981-91 but the actual change in the Decadal growth in absolute terms during 1981-91 saw a net decline of 2.11 million. The absolute decrease in the migrant population during the decade 1981-91 is more than the estimated population of Amsterdam (Netherlands i.e., 2.10) or Kanpur i.e, (2.0 million). All the groups i.e. total male migrants, total female migrants, total rural migrants and total urban migrants have shown sharp decline in actual terms.

The percentage decadal growth during 1981-91 has registered sharp decline especially in total urban migrants (the change in decadal growth rate was -21.91, highest decline in all-migrant groups). Table-3.5 showing the growth index of migrant population in India gives clear evidence of declining growth of migrants population in India. Year 1971 total populations have been used as base population from which growth of migrant population have been measured. Though the overall all India figures show a rise in migrant percentages to total population of 1971 but in some states like Bihar, Orissa, Tamilnadu and West

Table-3.4
Inter-Censal
Pattern of Internal Migration In India, 1971-1991.

(Number of Population & Migrants in Millions)

Census Years	Total Migrants	Decadal G.R.		Change in D.G.R.	
		Abs.	%	Abs	%
1971	18.63	--	--	--	--
1981	24.02	5.39	28.93	--	--
1991	27.3	3.28	13.66	-2.11	-15.28
	Total Male Migrants				
1971	9.59	--	--	--	--
1981	11.5	1.91	19.92	--	--
1991	12.16	0.66	5.74	-1.25	-14.18
	Total Female Migrants				
1971	9.04	--	--	--	--
1981	12.52	3.48	38.50	--	--
1991	15.14	2.62	20.93	-0.86	-17.57
	Total Rural Migrants				
1971	11.92	--	--	--	--
1981	15.26	3.34	28.02	--	--
1991	17.1	1.84	12.06	-1.5	-15.96
	Total Urban Migrants				
1971	6.25	--	--	--	--
1981	8.62	2.37	37.92	--	--
1991	10	1.38	16.01	-0.99	-21.91

Source: Based on data obtained from Migration Tables, Census of India.

Table-3.5
Growth Index of Migrants Population In India

(Percentage of Total Migrants to Base Year Total Population (1971) in States)

States	1971	1981	1991
	Migrants (%)	Migrants (%)	Migrants (%)
Andhra Pradesh	1.633	2.015	2.360
Assam	3.580	--	3.587
Bihar	1.663	1.966	1.863
Gujarat	2.873	4.321	5.695
Haryana	8.544	11.668	15.449
Karnataka	3.952	5.566	5.643
Kerala	1.165	1.598	1.867
Madhya Pradesh	4.268	5.187	6.232
Maharashtra	6.512	7.244	8.354
Orissa	2.245	3.136	2.699
Punjab	4.316	6.438	8.310
Rajasthan	3.322	4.783	5.690
Tamilnadu	1.940	2.243	2.161
Uttar Pradesh	1.424	1.798	2.117
West Bengal	4.723	4.748	4.568
All INDIA	3.400	4.384	4.982

Source: Based on data obtained from Migration Tables, Census of India.

Bengal have shown decline in growth of migrant population. Even in the other state showing rising migrant population, the rate of growth is increasing at a decreasing rate.

In contrast to all the facts and arguments given above Table-3.6 shows an enormous increasing rate of migrant population growth in metropolitan cities. The growth index has almost doubled in the two decades 1971-81 and 1981-91 in almost all the major states, except for the states of Calcutta and Varanasi. In 1971 there was four metropolitan cities with migrant population above one million. It rose to five in 1981 and to seven in 1991 namely Greater Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. As the population is rising enormously in metro cities the migrant population is also increasing enormously. Greater Mumbai shows the high growth index of 54.4, 69.1 and 72.5 per cent for 1971, 81 and 91 respectively. Except for two metro cities i.e., Calcutta and Varanasi showing decline in migrant population growth rate, all the metro cities of 1991 have the stronger growth rate in the two decades. Percentage of migrant population to total population 1971 (Base Year) has increased four folds. The other fastest increasing migrant population cities are Vodadara and Vishakhapatnam.

3.3 Volume of Migration

In the 1991 census, 27.3 million out of total population of 846.3 million were enumerated at a place (state) different from the place

Table-3.6**Growth Index of Migrant Population in Metropolitan Cities in India**

(Percentage of Total Migrants to Base Year Total Population(1971) in Cities.)

Metro-Cities	1971	1981	1991
	Migrants (%)	Migrants (%)	Migrants (%)
Bombay	54.4	69.1	72.6
Calcutta	21.2	26.8	25.6
Delhi	40.5	59.7	81.8
Chennai	35.5	45.4	45.5
Hyderabad	22.5	28.0	61.9
Bangalore	36.7	65.6	68.2
Ahmadabad	41.8	53.7	62.1
Pune	46.9	70.3	59.3
Kanpur	34.2	36.0	30.3
Nagpur	35.3	47.9	31.8
Lucknow	31.3	32.6	55.2
Surat	31.3	73.7	148.8
Jaipur	28.7	48.7	66.1
Kochi	18.0	30.9	55.6
Coimbatore	39.9	41.9	40.9
Vadodara	38.4	64.8	100.8
Indore	35.0	49.2	60.9
Patna	28.4	52.0	60.6
Madurai	34.5	37.8	37.8
Bhopal	47.2	75.8	106.9
Vishakhapatnam	44.8	72.0	122.3
Varanasi	15.1	14.4	11.4
Ludhiana	44.2	69.4	106.3
All India	37.4	53.7	68.9

Source: Based on data obtained from Migration Tables, Census of India.

of birth and thus termed as migrants. This constitutes 3.226 per cent of the total population of the country. In terms of total volume of migration, it has increased from 18.6 million in 1971 and 24 million in 1981. It may however be noted that percentage of migrants to total population has risen from 1971's 3.4 per cent to 3.61 per cent in 1981 but has declined in 1991 with the percentage of 3.23.

The sex wise differences are more prominent in India migration data. In 1991, 2.8 per cent male and 3.7 per cent female population were enumerated at place different than their (state) place of birth. The prevailing marriage custom in India of brides moving to place of groom after marriage terms most of female as migrants. (Singh D. P, 1998, p.246). Percentage of male migrants is declining continuously 3.4 per cent in 1971 to 3.3 per cent in 1981 and above stated 2.8 per cent in 1991. But on the other hand female migrants have risen from 1971's 3.4 per cent to 3.9 per cent in 1981, but is now seeing a decline in 1991 i.e., 3.7 per cent. According to the above stated data and facts, migration percentage has declined from 1971-1991 which is true for both sexes.

CHAPTER-4

Mobility streams in India

4.1 Introduction

Migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differentials in expected rather than actual earnings or gains (Todaro M. P, 1976, p.28). In India people are migration largely due to economic reasons, especially for better job opportunities and higher wages. Their migration is based primarily on privately rational economic calculations for the individual migrants despite the existence of high urban unemployment. As urban areas are offering better job opportunities, wages and other services than the rural areas, the stream rural to urban migration is tremendously high and increasing phenomenally. Though due to some other specific reasons people are migrating to rural areas as well, in the shape of rural to rural and urban to rural streams.

4.2 Migration Streams

The table-4.1 presents the structure of Intercensal and interstate migrants, desegregating them into four streams, viz., rural to rural (R-R), rural to urban (R-U), urban to rural (U-R), urban to urban (U-U). A slow and decreasing growth of migrant population may noted in case of each of the streams. In the decade 1971-1981 only

Table-4.1
Pattern of Mobility Streams in India 1971-1991
(Migrant Population in Millions)

Year	Migrant Population	Decadal G.R.		Change in D.G.R.	
		Absolute	%	Absolute	%
R-R Migrants					
1971	11.07	----	----	----	----
1981	13.09	2.02	18.29	----	----
1991	13.29	0.20	1.55	-1.82	-16.74
R-U Migrants					
1971	9.04	----	----	----	----
1981	13.40	4.36	48.27	----	----
1991	13.83	0.43	3.19	-3.94	-45.08
U-R Migrants					
1971	2.65	----	----	----	----
1981	2.86	0.21	7.94	----	----
1991	2.89	0.03	1.07	-0.18	-6.87
U-U Migrants					
1971	7.73	----	----	----	----
1981	10.35	2.62	33.90	----	----
1991	11.56	1.21	11.70	-1.41	-22.20

G.R.- Growth Rate, D.G.R.- Decadal Growth Rate.

Note-Total migrant population include figures of 15 major states.

Source : Migration Tables (D-series), Census of India.

rural to urban stream is adding large migrant population i.e. 4.36 million (48.27) to the migrant population in the beginning of the decade. Other streams are adding less than 3 million. In the next decade 1981-1991, growth rate of migrant population has increased drastically. Each stream has added on population less than 0.5 million, except for the urban to urban stream where migrant population has increased by 1.21 million i.e. 11.70% of the migrant population in the beginning of the decade. The decline in migrant population can be attributed to the decline in the rural-urban stream. The migrant population in rural to urban stream in 1981-1991 has reduced by 3.94 million than the preceding decade. This can be explained in terms of deceleration of growth in the larger cities in the developed states that attracted the rural poor from the backward states. These people, coming from distant areas, are not able to find a shelter for themselves, possibly due to city planning restrictions imposed in these cities, growth of regionalism, overcrowding and lack of basic amenities to the poor (Kundu A. and Gupta S., 1996, p.3393).

1.3 Pattern of In-migration

The analysis of interstate inmigrants (attempted on the basis of migration data) reveals that mobility has declined across all the major states of India (Table-4.2). Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan are the states reporting percentages of inmigrants higher than the national average in 1991. All these, excepting Madhya Pradesh and

Table-4.2
INTERSTATE INMIGRANTS
(Migrants in percentages to their respective total population.)

STATES	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	1.00	1.04	0.89	4.11	3.51	3.03	1.60	1.61	1.46
Assam	2.30	----	1.08	10.87	----	8.24	3.06	----	1.87
Bihar	0.98	0.92	0.74	7.57	6.10	4.03	1.64	1.57	1.17
Gujarat	1.05	1.28	1.31	7.08	8.15	7.80	2.74	3.42	3.55
Haryana	5.92	5.50	5.44	13.31	15.18	15.52	7.22	7.62	7.92
Karnataka	2.53	2.72	2.15	7.94	8.40	6.63	3.85	4.36	3.54
Kerala	0.92	1.15	1.09	2.09	1.92	1.80	1.11	1.30	1.28
Madhya Pradesh	2.34	1.91	2.00	13.57	11.71	9.48	4.17	3.90	3.73
Maharashtra	2.55	2.07	1.47	16.15	15.45	10.99	6.79	6.76	5.15
Orissa	1.31	1.55	1.09	12.12	10.36	6.24	2.22	2.59	1.78
Punjab	1.90	2.57	2.68	6.95	7.45	7.87	3.10	3.92	4.22
Rajasthan	2.23	4.13	2.35	6.18	9.40	5.97	2.93	5.24	3.17
Tamil Nadu	0.65	0.63	0.54	3.08	3.82	2.98	1.39	1.68	1.38
Uttar Pradesh	0.92	0.97	0.90	3.65	2.73	2.15	1.30	1.29	1.15
W Bengal	2.29	1.64	1.11	9.50	10.27	7.39	4.07	3.92	2.84
India	1.93	2.01	1.66	8.28	8.18	6.67	3.15	3.51	2.95

---- N.A. as Census not held in Assam in '1981.'

Source : Migration Tables (D-series), Census of India.

Rajasthan are economically developed states. Tamil Nadu has in-migrant population percentage less than national average. Low interstate immigration has been the characteristic of Tamil Nadu right from the seventies. The percentage of in-migrants in the state of West Bengal, however, was much above the national average in 1971 and 1981. This has registered a drastic decline after that, so much so that its value is less than the national average in 1991.

If we look at the trend in interstate in-migrants (intercensal) in rural and urban areas, we find that almost all the major states are registering a decline in in-migrant population. In rural areas the in-migrant population has risen in 1981 by 20.1% of the rural population but has steeply declined to 1.66% in 1991. In case of the urban areas the in-migrant population is steeply declining in ratio to urban population. In 1971 it was 8.28% of the urban population and declined to 8.18% in 1981 and further declined to 6.42% of urban population in 1991. Except for the states like Punjab, Gujarat and M.P., all the other major states are registering a decline in in-migrant population both in rural and urban areas. Punjab and Gujarat being economically developed states where employment opportunities are high in agro and industrial sector, in-migrant population is increasing but in M.P. which is an economically backward state, the increase in in-migrant population may be largely due to its central location between other economically backward states like U.P., Bihar, Orissa. From these economically backward states large and large number of migrants are entering into the urban centres of coal, iron and steel industrial areas of M.P. for better job and

business opportunities and better living conditions, as local populace could not take advantage of these developments due to their low level of literacy and skill, leaving the door wide open for the migrants.

4.4 Pattern of Out-migration

The table-4.3 presents the interstate outmigration rate for the years 1971, 1981 and 1991. It can be seen that outmigration from the backward states has not increased, infact they have registered steep decline in the outmigration. Backward states like A.P., Bihar, M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P. have registered a substantial decline in the outmigration rates. The developed states have also registered a decline in the outmigration rates. Though national average of outmigrants had increased in 1981 from 3.12% in 1971 to 3.49% of total population but has steeply declined to 2.79% of total population in 1991. The only state i.e., Assam is registering an increase in outmigration rate, maybe due to its remote location, low public sector investments, low educational and employment opportunities.

If we look at the rural and urban outmigration scenario, its trend is almost the same as that of immigration scenario. The rural outmigration has increased in 1981 by 3.04% of the rural population from 2.54% of the rural population in 1971. But it has steeply declined to 2.34% to the rural population in 1991. Even in the urban areas outmigration has steeply continuously declined

Table-4.3
INTERSTATE OUTMIGRANTS
(Migrants in percentages to their respective total population.)

STATES	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	1.94	2.16	1.55	4.13	3.68	2.66	2.36	2.51	1.85
Assam	0.38	----	0.48	2.69	----	2.61	0.59	----	0.72
Bihar	3.32	2.94	2.86	5.07	5.46	5.23	3.50	3.26	3.17
Gujarat	2.51	2.42	1.86	4.61	4.04	2.61	3.10	2.93	2.12
Haryana	5.02	8.48	5.23	6.79	7.23	5.76	5.33	8.20	5.36
Karnataka	2.71	3.18	2.72	10.82	5.36	3.92	4.68	3.81	3.09
Kerala	1.92	2.73	2.37	11.88	10.29	6.63	3.54	4.15	3.49
Madhya Pradesh	1.87	3.04	1.90	4.21	4.02	2.74	2.25	3.24	2.10
Maharashtra	1.70	1.86	1.83	3.05	2.90	2.42	2.12	2.23	2.06
Orissa	1.93	1.76	1.75	4.12	3.38	3.02	2.11	1.95	1.92
Punjab	5.36	4.51	3.79	7.13	6.29	5.71	5.78	5.00	4.36
Rajasthan	4.04	3.57	3.62	7.25	5.91	4.40	4.60	4.06	3.80
Tamil Nadu	1.67	1.89	1.52	3.74	4.05	3.69	2.30	2.60	2.26
Uttar Pradesh	2.45	2.90	2.57	5.65	4.88	4.31	2.90	3.26	2.92
W Bengal	1.25	1.13	1.08	2.81	2.83	2.49	1.63	1.58	1.47
India	2.54	3.04	2.34	5.60	5.02	3.88	3.12	3.49	2.71

--- N.A. as Census not held in Assam in '1981.'

Source : Migration Tables (D-series), Census of India.

from 5.60% of urban population in 1971 to 5.02% in 1981 to 3.88% of urban population in 1991. In both the cases rural and urban areas, decline in outmigration is prominent and steep in the decade 1981-1991 the decade 1971-1981. This may be due to high public sector investment in eighties, better job opportunities in urban areas and rural area, due to various employment programmes, number of million plus cities rose to 23 in 1991 from the previous 12 in 1981.

4.5 Pattern of Net Migration

The net interstate migration rates are presented in Table-4.4. At all the three points of time, all the economically developed states are registering positive net immigration except for Kerala, Punjab and Tamilnadu. However, there is a steep decline in the net immigration in these economically developed states like Maharashtra, West Bengal and Karnataka. Similarly, in the economically backward states the population loss due to net interstate migration has gone down substantially. Except for Bihar and M.P. all other economically backward states have registered a decline in population loss due to net migration. M.P. among the backward states has recorded positive values for net interstate migration at all the three points of time and its current net migration value i.e. 1.64% migrant population to total population is much lower than the value of 1981 i.e. 1.92% migrant population to total population. Majorities of states (8 out of 15) are outmigrating in the year 1991 and their outmigration rate is declining slowly. Even the immigration states are reporting decline in the immigration rates.

Table-4.4
NET INTERSTATE MIGRANTS

(Migrants in percentages to their respective total population.)

STATES	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	-0.93	-1.12	-0.66	-0.02	-0.17	0.37	-0.76	-0.90	-0.38
Assam	1.92	----	0.59	8.18	----	5.63	2.48	----	1.15
Bihar	-2.35	-2.02	-2.13	2.50	0.63	-1.20	-1.86	-1.69	-2.00
Gujarat	-1.46	-1.14	-0.55	2.47	4.11	5.19	-0.36	0.49	1.43
Haryana	0.90	-2.98	0.21	6.52	7.95	9.75	1.90	-0.59	2.56
Karnataka	-0.17	-0.47	-0.57	-2.88	3.04	2.71	-0.83	0.55	0.45
Kerala	-1.00	-1.58	-1.28	-9.79	-8.37	-4.83	-2.43	-2.85	-2.22
Madhya Pradesh	0.47	-1.14	0.10	9.36	7.70	6.74	1.92	0.65	1.64
Maharashtra	0.85	0.21	-0.37	13.11	12.55	8.57	4.67	4.53	3.09
Orissa	-0.62	-0.22	-0.66	8.01	6.99	3.22	0.10	0.63	-0.14
Punjab	-3.46	-1.94	-1.11	-0.19	1.16	2.16	-2.68	-1.08	-0.14
Rajasthan	-1.81	0.56	-1.28	-1.07	3.50	1.57	-1.68	1.18	-0.63
Tamil Nadu	-1.02	-1.26	-0.98	-0.66	-0.23	-0.70	-0.91	-0.92	-0.88
Uttar Pradesh	-1.53	-1.93	-1.66	-2.00	-2.15	-2.17	-1.60	-1.97	-1.76
W Bengal	1.04	0.51	0.03	6.69	7.43	4.90	2.44	2.34	1.37

---- N.A. as Census not held in Assam in '1981.'

Source : Migration Tables (D-series), Census of India.

Gujarat is registering an increase in immigration due to its increase in industrial activities in the past few decades. In the case of Haryana, the increase in immigration is largely due to return migration from Punjab due to political instability and growth of communal violence in the seventies and eighties. Punjab is registering an increase in outmigration rate due to the communal violence and political instability in seventies and eighties.

Based on the above, it can be argued that the migration in India is decreasing. Almost all the states are registering a decline in net migration. Even if there is a rise in net migration rate, the migrant population is growing at a declining rate.

4.6 Immigration in Metropolitan Cities

In India, the city level migration data is not completely available. Only data on immigration is available and hence net migration in metro cities is difficult to calculate. Still the analysis of immigrants in metropolitan cities reveals enough facts about the migration patterns in metropolitan cities.

The interstate immigration rates are presented in Table-4.5, which reveals that, just like in the case of states, migration is declining in metropolitan cities of India too. All the metropolitan cities are showing a steep decline in the immigration rates except for the two cities i.e. Ahmedabad and Surat. Both of these two cities have shown rise in immigrants due to a significant rise in rural to

Table-4.5
INMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES OF INDIA.

(Migrants population in percentages to their respective total population).

Metropolitan Cities	INMIGRANTS								
	RURAL TO URBAN			URBAN TO URBAN			TOTAL		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Greater Bombay	17.7	16.7	11.6	12.9	5.2	7.0	30.6	21.9	18.6
Calcutta	7.8	6.7	5.6	2.9	2.6	2.2	10.7	9.3	7.8
Delhi	18.2	19.3	18.9	19.9	18.3	16.2	38.1	37.6	35.1
Chennai	2.9	2.3	1.7	5.4	5.0	4.4	8.3	7.3	6.1
Hyderabad	2.1	1.5	1.6	5.6	3.6	3.2	7.7	5.1	4.9
Bangalore	5.3	5.8	3.7	10.4	9.3	7.7	15.7	15.1	11.4
Ahmadabad	7.4	3.9	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.2	13.5	9.1	10.5
Pune	4.7	4.1	3.0	8.4	5.4	3.9	13.1	9.5	6.8
Kanpur	1.6	1.3	1.0	3.4	2.4	1.6	5.0	3.6	2.6
Nagpur	4.3	5.4	3.0	6.5	5.4	3.5	10.8	10.9	6.6
Lucknow	1.7	1.1	1.1	4.4	2.9	2.7	6.1	4.0	3.8
Surat	6.4	10.3	14.1	4.8	5.6	6.5	11.2	15.9	20.6
Jaipur	1.5	2.0	2.1	5.7	6.0	5.3	7.2	8.1	7.4
Kochi	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.2	3.3	2.9
Coimbatore	4.4	3.3	2.3	5.2	4.4	3.5	9.6	7.7	5.8
Vadodara	3.7	4.1	4.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	9.9	10.1	10.1
Indore	8.3	7.0	5.4	7.2	6.8	6.2	15.5	13.8	11.6
Patna	0.9	0.9	0.7	2.6	2.1	1.3	3.5	2.9	1.9
Madurai	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.9
Bhopal	9.1	7.9	6.6	13.4	10.8	7.9	22.5	18.7	14.5
Vishakhapatnam	1.8	1.7	1.6	6.9	5.6	4.1	8.7	7.3	5.7
Varanasi	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.6	1.0	3.2	2.6	1.7
Ludhiana	5.7	6.4	6.2	9.4	10.1	9.3	15.2	16.5	15.5

Source : Migration Tables, (D-series tables), Census of India.

urban immigrants. Employment opportunities in the industries especially textile industries in both of these two cities are attracting migrants from the nearby states. Apart from these two, cities like Nagpur, Jaipur, Kochi, Vadodara have shown a rise in immigrants in 1981 census, but have declined steeply in 1991.

The overall immigration rates in all the metropolitan cities have shown a decline, but if we look at the rural and urban immigrants, we find that there are wide variations. The data on rural immigrants shows a decline in rural to urban immigrants on an average in almost all the metro cities, except for the few cities like Surat, Jaipur, Kochi and Vadodara. Each of these four cities are registering a steep rise in the rural immigrants as the employment in industries and business sectors are attracting the migrants from the surrounding rural areas. Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad are the cities that have shown a decline in immigration rates in 1981 but it has rise in 1991. Some other cities like Delhi, Bangalore and Nagpur are the one, which have shown a rise in rural immigrants in 1981 but again declined in 1991. All these decline in rural immigration to these metropolitan cities can be attributed to the higher public sector investment, employment generation by different rural development programmes, increasing agricultural output and improving housing and amenity facilities in rural areas (which will be further discussed in the next chapter).

The urban immigration rates (urban to urban immigration rates) clearly show a decline in immigration rates in all the metro cities of

India, except for Greater Bombay and Surat. The City of Surat is showing a rise in urban immigrants in both points of time, from 1971. Greater Bombay is showing a steep decline in urban immigration rates in 1981 but has declined to a lower level in 1991. This urban to urban immigration to metropolitan cities is maybe due to the increasing housing and amenity facilities, sufficient employment opportunities and better living conditions in urban areas/agglomerations. (Which will be further discussed and explained in the next chapter.)

Based on above, it can be argued that migration rates in India are declining, not only in almost all the states, but also in almost all the metropolitan cities. Metropolitan cities, which were earlier known as immigration areas, (growing rapidly due to increasing immigration rate), now are losing their immigrating status due to the better and improving living conditions, employment opportunities in other rural and urban areas in all the states of India, which is making the people to stick to their birth place rather than to migrate to urban agglomerations/cities.

4.7 Reasons of Migration in India

There are several factors or reasons, which either push a person from its area of origin or migrate to some other place or pull a person towards any place (area of destination) from the area of origin. There are several reasons due to which people migrate. In

India people mostly migrate to other areas in search of better condition of life and employment.

As the present study is trying to analyze the growth of metropolitan cities/urban agglomerations in India, which is largely due to migration, only migration streams towards urban areas and metropolitan areas have been taken into consideration.

4.8 Reasons of Migration in States

Table-4.6 presents the percentage of migrants by reasons of migration. It gives a clear picture of the outmigrants from the major states with different reasons, immigrating into the urban areas. People in India are migrating due to several reasons and they have been grouped under the following heads i.e. employment (including business), education, family moved, marriage and other (including natural calamities). In India the main reasons for migration is due to employment. In 1991 more than one third (38.6 per cent) of the total migrants population have migrated from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment and business. In the case of urban to urban migration, family moved (29.5 per cent out of total migrant population is the largest reason for the people to migrate, followed by employment (28.2 per cent) as the reason to migrate. Marriage is the third largest reason in India, which makes people (especially females) to migrate. Due to this reason about 21.9 per cent and 26.4 per cent migrant out of total migrant population have in-migrated to urban areas from rural and urban

State	Migration Streams	REASONS FOR MIGRATION									
		Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	R-U	31.3	31.7	2.9	2.8	29.6	26.5	20.6	25.2	15.6	13.8
	U-U	24.1	25.7	4.1	4.9	32.9	29.0	21.0	24.9	18.4	15.5
Assam	R-U	25.3	29.3	5.0	3.6	34.9	33.0	13.4	19.2	21.4	14.9
	U-U	33.4	26.1	5.7	4.0	39.5	38.6	12.1	17.4	19.6	13.9
Bihar	R-U	46.6	46.2	3.1	2.8	19.1	22.3	13.3	17.7	17.8	11.0
	U-U	34.9	36.1	4.5	4.2	25.1	24.6	17.5	22.8	18.1	12.4
Gujrat	R-U	28.2	29.3	4.7	3.3	27.9	24.1	20.2	25.9	18.9	17.4
	U-U	20.5	22.8	4.8	3.3	30.3	25.7	21.5	28.4	20.5	19.8
Haryana	R-U	28.5	27.8	3.3	1.8	34.5	32.6	25.3	30.7	11.4	7.0
	U-U	22.6	23.2	3.0	1.9	36.3	31.2	25.8	35.7	12.4	8.0
Karnataka	R-U	29.2	31.2	3.3	2.3	26.8	22.6	19.7	25.2	20.9	18.6
	U-U	25.6	26.6	3.8	2.7	29.2	25.8	20.4	25.6	20.9	19.4
Kerala	R-U	43.6	42.2	4.0	3.8	21.8	21.3	15.5	18.6	14.8	14.1
	U-U	38.8	38.5	4.0	3.9	25.8	24.6	15.9	18.9	15.5	14.1
Madhya Pradesh	R-U	25.4	27.9	2.2	1.9	29.1	24.6	26.2	33.6	17.1	11.9
	U-U	19.3	19.7	2.9	2.4	31.7	26.0	29.7	38.2	16.4	13.6
Maharashtra	R-U	30.7	31.5	2.6	1.3	28.7	26.8	23.6	26.3	12.8	14.1
	U-U	22.6	22.2	3.5	2.1	35.3	31.1	21.5	27.1	17.1	17.5
Orissa	R-U	48.5	47.8	2.1	1.9	21.3	21.2	14.4	18.7	13.7	10.4
	U-U	32.0	34.9	5.0	3.8	29.3	26.0	16.9	22.9	16.8	12.4
Punjab	R-U	30.0	29.0	2.7	2.0	34.1	32.9	19.0	24.7	14.2	11.5
	U-U	24.5	24.6	3.0	2.3	39.0	36.4	19.5	26.2	13.0	10.5
Rajasthan	R-U	33.9	36.7	2.7	1.8	27.3	25.4	20.1	24.9	15.1	11.2
	U-U	24.4	27.9	3.2	2.0	31.7	26.8	24.9	30.6	15.8	12.7
Tamil Nadu	R-U	35.1	36.4	2.5	2.0	28.0	25.5	19.5	23.2	12.8	12.9
	U-U	28.9	31.9	3.3	2.5	32.3	29.6	17.6	21.3	17.9	14.7
Uttar Pradesh	R-U	47.5	44.1	3.1	2.4	24.9	27.2	13.0	18.1	11.6	8.2
	U-U	33.7	33.6	3.0	2.3	30.6	29.4	19.4	25.6	13.2	9.1
West Bengal	R-U	33.6	34.3	3.8	2.9	26.0	22.9	23.8	30.3	12.8	9.5
	U-U	27.9	29.4	3.9	2.9	33.6	29.2	20.6	27.0	14.1	11.4
India	R-U	38.9	38.6	3.2	2.5	25.8	25.8	17.3	21.9	14.8	11.1
	U-U	27.2	28.2	3.7	2.9	32.3	29.5	20.7	26.4	16.1	13.0

Note-Figures in Others for 1991 include figures for Natural Calamities.

Figures in Employment for 1991 include figures for Business.

Source: Migration Tables, (D-series tables), Census of India.

areas respectively. Education is the reason, which is important but has less share in migrant population. Same kind of trend is generally found in all the major states of India.

As migration is declining in India, its impression can be easily seen in Table-4.6. In the case of rural to urban migration, the percentage of people migrating due to employment as a reason has declined a little from 38.9 per cent in 1981 to 38.6 per cent in 1991. The percentage of migrants, migrating due to education as a reason and other reasons (including natural calamities) have considerably declined from 3.2 per cent in 1981 to 2.5 per cent in 1991 and 14.8 per cent in 1981 to 11.1 per cent in 1991 to total migrant population respectively. The reason of family moved has remained static. The percentage of people migrating due to marriage has increased considerably from 1981 to 1991 i.e. 14.8 per cent to 11.1 per cent respectively. If we look at the urban to urban migration according to different reasons, a little different situation is found. The share of migrants, migrating due to employment as a reason has increased from 27.2 per cent in 1981 to 28.2 per cent in 1991. Percentage of people, migrating due to marriage as a reason has also increased from 20.7 per cent in 1981 to 26.4 per cent in 1991. Other reasons have shown a considerable decline from 1981 to 1991, like in education (3.7 per cent to 2.9 per cent), family moved (32.3 per cent to 29.5 per cent) and others (16.1 per cent to 13.0 per cent).

In all, people in India are migrating largely due to employment and family moved as a reason but their share in total migrant population is declining.

4.9 Reasons of Migration in Metropolitan Cities

If we look at the table-4.7 showing migrants with their reason to migrate in metro cities of India, almost same situation is found in the cities as in the states. Employment is the main reason which make people to migrate from rural areas to these metro cities, on the other hand family moved is the main reason which make people to migrate from other urban areas to these metro cities. Marriage is again the third main reason, making the people to migrate to these cities. Education, an important reason to migrate has less share of migrant in the total migrant population. Other reasons like natural calamities etc. have considerably large share in the total migrant population.

The percentage of migrant with different reasons in total migrant population is declining in these metro cities, just like in the states of India. Percentage of migrant population according to all the reasons in total migrant population is declining except for the migrant with marriage as a reason to migrate.

Table-4.7
Percentage of Migrants By Reasons of Migration in Metropolitan Cities.
 (Percentage of Migrants in Total Migrant Population)

INMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES.											
Metro Cities	Migration Streams	REASONS FOR MIGRATION									
		Employment		Education		Family Moved		Marriage		Others	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Greater Bombay	R-U	45.7	43.2	4.4	3.4	15.0	19.9	13.1	18.1	21.9	15.4
	U-U	32.3	32.6	5.4	3.2	27.3	22.8	16.8	22.1	18.2	19.3
Calcutta	R-U	51.8	46.9	2.9	2.6	16.3	18.2	8.9	17.1	20.1	15.3
	U-U	37.7	36.6	3.9	2.5	24.3	24.6	12.0	19.1	22.1	17.2
Delhi	R-U	40.1	41.6	2.6	1.4	34.2	36.5	13.1	16.6	10.1	3.9
	U-U	28.2	31.7	2.8	1.7	39.5	38.3	16.4	23.1	13.2	5.3
Chennai	R-U	34.6	35.0	2.3	2.9	25.8	26.2	22.4	22.7	14.8	13.2
	U-U	27.7	30.2	3.3	3.9	33.1	31.7	18.3	20.6	17.7	13.6
Hyderabad	R-U	28.5	33.9	3.0	1.7	31.7	34.5	14.5	14.9	22.3	15.0
	U-U	25.2	29.0	4.7	2.3	38.4	37.4	12.5	16.0	19.2	15.3
Bangalore	R-U	36.3	37.1	5.1	3.2	26.7	27.6	17.3	20.2	14.6	11.9
	U-U	30.4	31.3	5.4	4.4	31.6	30.8	16.8	19.9	15.8	13.6
Ahmadabad	R-U	44.7	42.4	2.6	1.2	20.3	18.9	16.2	22.1	16.2	15.4
	U-U	29.4	31.8	3.8	1.5	28.0	21.0	20.4	25.0	18.3	20.7
Pune	R-U	31.4	30.8	2.5	2.3	24.4	25.3	19.2	16.1	22.5	25.6
	U-U	26.2	26.6	3.8	3.3	26.6	30.4	19.4	17.7	24.0	22.0
Kanpur	R-U	28.3	28.6	5.6	3.1	25.4	26.7	18.7	26.3	21.9	15.2
	U-U	23.4	20.9	2.9	5.2	31.2	30.0	25.8	29.5	16.7	14.5
Nagpur	R-U	16.3	30.0	2.4	4.5	35.4	28.2	17.1	20.8	28.8	16.5
	U-U	19.6	25.5	3.6	6.3	31.2	29.3	21.3	23.7	24.2	15.2
Lucknow	R-U	36.2	31.1	7.3	5.9	24.7	31.1	17.3	20.1	14.5	11.9
	U-U	24.7	22.7	5.6	4.7	35.1	34.7	20.9	24.2	13.7	13.7
Jaipur	R-U	40.4	37.2	4.2	3.4	28.6	28.9	18.0	21.4	8.9	9.0
	U-U	28.8	27.5	4.1	3.4	34.2	31.1	23.3	28.2	9.5	9.8

Note-Figures in Others for 1991 include figures for Natural Calamities.

Figures in Employment for 1991 include figures for Business.

Source: Migration Tables, (D-series tables), Census of India.

CHAPTER-5

Growth of Metropolitan Cities in India

5.1 Introduction

The urban population of India as per the 1991 Census is 217.18 million, which includes the projected urban population of 1.84 million of Jammu and Kashmir. This accounts for 25.72 per cent of country's total population. Out of 3696 urban agglomerations/cities in the country (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) according to the 1991 census, there are 300 class I urban agglomerations or cities with the population 100,000 or above. Out of these 300 class I cities, there are 23 metropolitan cities with the population of 1,000,000 and above. These 300 urban agglomeration/cities with a population of more than 100,000 account for 64.89 per cent of the urban population of the country (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) and about 50.57 per cent of the population of class I urban agglomerations/cities, lives in these 23 metropolitan urban agglomerations/cities. This indicates that the urban population is highly concentrated in these 23 million-plus cities of India. This urban scenario has not always been found in India, but it has come a long way, developed from 1,827 urban agglomerations including one metropolitan city in 1901.

5.2 Growth of Million-Plus Cities

To study the growth of metropolitan cities in India, it is very much necessary to study the growth of million plus cities from their emergence or from when the data is available. Table-5.1 shows the trend of the growth of million-plus cities of 1991 since 1901. In the year 1901 there was only one million-plus/metro city in India with the population of 1.5 million. Its population was 0.64 per cent of the total population of India and 5.81 per cent of the total urban population of India. The number of Metro City increased to two, at the decadal population growth rate of 83.89 per cent. The proportion of these two metro cities in total population and total urban population in India doubled, i.e. 1.11 per cent and 10.70 per cent respectively. The number of metro cities in the country remained at two from 1911 till 1941, with a slow increase in its population and its proportion in total population and total urban population of India and also with a declining decadal growth rate. In 1951, there number increased to five, in 1961 to seven, in 1971 to nine and in 1981, their number stood at twelve. The number has also doubled during 1981-91. These cities in 1971 account for one-fourth of country's urban population and one-twentieth of the country's total population. These metro cities population has increased so much from 1971 that now in 1991, they account for roughly one-third of country's urban population and one twelfth of country's total population. Not only in total number and population, the average population per urban agglomeration/cities has also in the steady rise. It was around 1.5 million in 1901 and

Table-5.1
One Million Plus Urban Agglomerations and Towns, 1901-1991

Census Year	No. of Million Plus U.A./Towns	Population (in millions)	Population as per cent to total Population	Population as per cent to Urban Pop.	Decadal Growth-Rate (%)	Average Pop. per U.A./City (in millions)
1901	1	1.49	0.64	5.81	1.49
1911	2	2.74	1.11	10.70	+83.89	1.37
1921	2	3.10	1.27	11.18	+13.11	1.55
1931	2	3.37	1.25	10.23	+8.99	1.69
1941	2	5.26	1.70	12.08	+56.01	2.63
1951	5	11.66	3.33	18.92	+121.56	2.33
1961	7	17.85	4.20	23.01	+53.03	2.55
1971	9	27.83	5.08	25.51	+53.75	3.09
1981	12	42.02	6.32	26.65	+51.35	3.5
1991	23	71.00	8.39	32.63	+67.76	3.09

Source: Provisional Population Totals, Rural-Urban Distribution, Census of India 1991

increased only about 0.2 million till 1931, i.e. 1.69 million average population per urban agglomeration/cities. It reached 2.63 million in 1941 and over 3 million in 1971.

All the 23 metropolitan cities are scattered among all the major states but their concentration is more in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, each having three metropolitan cities. Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have two cities each and seven are distributed among Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi.

5.3 Population Growth in Metropolitan Cities

Table-5.2 present all the 23 metropolitan cities in descending order of their 1991 population. It also gives their population for each of the Censuses since 1971. These 23 metro cities exhibit quite a diversified pattern of growth of population during 1971-81 and 1981-1991. Of these metropolitan cities, the highest growth of population during 1971-81 was recorded by Surat (85.10 per cent) followed by Bangalore urban agglomeration (75.07 per cent). Bhopal has also registered almost the same level of growth as Bangalore urban agglomeration being 74.69 per cent. The lowest growth was recorded by two cities i.e. Calcutta (23.52 per cent) and preceded by Lucknow (23.66 per cent).

Population growth in these cities in 1981-91 exhibit somewhat different pattern than population growth in 1971-81. Of these

Table-5.2
Population Growth in Metropolitan Cities of India.
(Arranged in Decending Order of their 1991 Population)

(Total Population in Millions)

Metropolitan Cities	Total Population			Decadal Growth Rate				Change in D.G.R.	
	1971	1981	1991	1971-1981		1981-1991		1981-1991	
				Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%
Gr. Mumbai	5.97	8.23	12.60	2.26	37.80	4.37	53.10	2.11	15.30
Calcutta	7.42	9.17	11.02	1.75	23.52	1.86	20.25	0.11	-3.27
Delhi	3.65	5.71	8.42	2.07	56.66	2.71	47.35	0.64	-9.31
Chennai	3.17	4.28	5.42	1.11	34.91	1.15	26.78	0.04	-8.13
Hyderabad	1.80	2.53	4.34	0.73	40.74	1.82	71.84	1.08	31.10
Bangalore	1.66	2.91	4.13	1.25	75.07	1.22	41.76	-0.03	-33.31
Ahmadabad	1.75	2.52	3.31	0.76	43.53	0.80	31.69	0.03	-11.84
Pune	1.14	1.69	2.49	0.55	48.48	0.81	47.98	0.26	-0.50
Kanpur	1.28	1.69	2.03	0.41	32.39	0.34	20.24	-0.07	-12.15
Nagpur	0.93	1.30	1.66	0.37	39.50	0.37	28.20	0.00	-11.30
Lucknow	0.81	1.01	1.67	0.19	23.66	0.66	65.84	0.47	42.18
Surat	0.49	0.91	1.52	0.42	85.10	0.61	66.45	0.19	-18.66
Jaipur	0.64	1.00	1.52	0.37	57.78	0.51	51.12	0.15	-6.66
Kochi	0.51	0.69	1.14	0.18	35.55	0.45	66.35	0.28	30.79
Coimbatore	0.74	0.92	1.10	0.18	24.58	0.18	20.02	0.00	-4.56
Vadodara	0.47	0.74	1.13	0.28	59.16	0.38	51.45	0.11	-7.71
Indore	0.56	0.83	1.11	0.27	47.44	0.28	34.09	0.02	-13.35
Patna	0.55	0.92	1.10	0.36	66.20	0.18	20.04	-0.18	-46.16
Madurai	0.71	0.90	1.09	0.19	27.11	0.18	20.08	-0.01	-7.03
Bhopal	0.38	0.67	1.06	0.29	74.69	0.39	58.07	0.10	-16.62
Vishakhapatnam	0.36	0.59	1.06	0.23	63.50	0.46	77.89	0.23	14.39
Varanasi	0.64	0.79	1.03	0.16	24.93	0.24	29.91	0.08	4.97
Ludhiana	0.40	0.61	1.04	0.21	51.12	0.44	72.00	0.23	20.88
Total	36.02	50.60	71.00	14.57	40.45	20.40	40.32	5.83	-0.13

D.G.R. - Decadal Growth Rate

Abs.-Absolute.

Source: Provisional Population Totals, Rural-Urban Distribution, Census of India 1991

metro cities, the highest growth of population during 1981-91 was recorded by Vishakhapatnam (77.89 per cent), closely followed by Ludhiana (72 per cent) and Hyderabad (71.8 per cent). Surat, Kochi and Lucknow have also recorded substantially higher rate of growth, being 66.45, 66.35 and 65.84 per cent respectively. Previous decade's (1971-81) city with highest population growth i.e. Surat have registered decline in population growth and plunged to fourth place in 1981-91 decade. Calcutta again remains one of the lowest population growth rate city, being 20.25 per cent. Others are Coimbatore (20.02 per cent), Patna (20.04 per cent), Madurai (20.08 per cent) and Kanpur (20.24 per cent).

If we look at the change in decadal growth rate, then we find that in absolute terms population in all the cities have increased substantially from 1981 to 1991, except for Patna, Kanpur, Bangalore and Madurai which have shown a negative population growth rate. The change in decadal growth rates in terms of percentage in almost all the metro cities from 1981 to 1991 show a decline i.e. negative growth rate, except for six metro cities where population is growing at positive growth rates. These cities are Hyderabad, Kochi, Ludhiana, Greater Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam and Varanasi.

5.4 Growth of Mega Cities

In India there are four mega cities, with a population of more than five million each in 1991. These are Greater Mumbai urban agglomeration, Calcutta urban agglomeration, Delhi urban agglomeration and Chennai urban agglomeration. Almost one-fourth of the population living in class I urban agglomeration/cities in the country lives in these giant metropolises. As per 1991 census, out of the 71 million population in the 23 metropolitan cities, 37.46 million or 53 per cent reside in these four large metropolitan cities.

Table-5.3 gives the trend of the growth of mega cities of the 1991 census since 1961. In the census year 1961, Calcutta became the first city of India to attain the status of Mega City when its population crossed 5 million mark. Its population was about 5.98 million about 1 per cent of the total population and 8 per cent of total urban population of India. In 1971 Greater Mumbai also attained the mega city status when its population reached 5.97 million. In this year the total population in these two cities were 13.39 million which was 2 per cent of the total population and 12 per cent of the urban population of India. The decadal growth rate was tremendous i.e. 124 per cent. In 1981, Delhi also joined the mega city group when its population reached 5.71 million. The total population of mega cities in 1981 was 23.11 million, about 3 per cent of total population and 15 per cent of urban population of India. Though population in mega cities in 1981 increased

Table-5.3
Mega Cities in India 1961-1991

Census Year	No. of Mega Cities	Population (in million)	Average population per mega city (in million)	Population as percentage to total population	Population as percentage to urban population	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1961	1	5.98	5.98	1.00	8.00	----
1971	2	13.39	6.70	2.00	12.00	124
1981	3	23.11	7.70	3.00	15.00	73
1991	4	37.46	9.37	4.00	17.00	62

Source: Provisional Population Totals, Rural-Urban Distribution, Census of India 1991

tremendously but their decadal growth rate, i.e. 73 per cent was much lower than the previous year's growth rate i.e. 124 per cent. In 1991, Chennai crossed the five million mark and reached 5.42 million. The total population of mega cities in India became 37.46 million, which was 4 per cent of total population and 17 per cent of the urban population of India. Though population increased significantly, but the decadal growth rate decreased than the previous rate i.e. 62 per cent. Though in absolute terms, the population in mega cities are increasing tremendously but if we look at the per cent of decadal growth rate, we find that population in mega cities is increasing at decreasing rates, similar to other 19 metropolitan cities of India.

CHAPTER-6

Socio-Economic Conditions and Migration in India

6.1 Introduction

India is developing at a fast pace with massive urbanization engulfing its states, increasing industrialization and agricultural sector. Government is increasing the Budget outlay for providing socio-economic amenities and services to the people in each plan period, improving the overall socio-economic condition of the country. Though Urbanization, Industrialization and agricultural growth are increasing at a fast rate, they are not uniform all over the country. They are concentrated in certain areas with improved socio-economic conditions. These developed areas attract people (migrants) from less developed areas (backward areas). There are several reasons why the people migrate and one of them is better living conditions found in developed regions, urban areas or cities/Urban agglomeration.

Studies in earlier chapters reveal that migration is declining in India, not only in states but also in the metropolitan cities. There can be several reasons for this gradual decline in migration rates in states and metropolitan cities of India. Some may be the deteriorating condition in urban areas or developed areas, improving living conditions in less developed regions or backward areas, generation of employment opportunities in the place of origin

(largely rural areas). To find these reasons, it is necessary to analyze the different socio-economic facilities and conditions found in different major states and metropolitan cities of India.

6.2 Availability of Household Amenities

If we look at the Tables 6.1 to 6.4 which presents the percentage of households having different household amenities in rural and urban areas, we find that these amenities has increased considerable in the households of India. In Rural areas, (Table-6.1) the percentage of households having electricity have increased from 14.7 percent households in total households in 1981 to 30.5 percent households in total households in 1991 (The figure has almost doubled in a period of decade). The percentages of households having safe drinking water has increased five times from 10.3 percent households in 1981 to 55.5 percent households in 1991. Availability of Toilet, in rural areas has increased at slow rate. If we take 1981 as base year (Table-6.2) we find that the figure for each amenities has increased many folds (Two folds on an average in almost all major states in case of availability of electricity and more than five folds in case of safe drinking water). In 1991 Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat are the states having maximum numbers of households having electricity. Punjab, West Bengal, Haryana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are states having maximum number of households having sage drinking water facility. Kerala, Assam and Punjab are the states with the

Table-6.1
Household Amenities in Rural Areas of India

(Households in percentage to total households.)

States	Electricity		Safe Drinking Water		Toilet	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	12.5	37.5	5.5	49.0	***	6.6
Assam	---	12.4	---	43.3	***	30.5
Bihar	3.5	5.6	5.1	56.6	***	5.0
Gujarat	30.8	56.4	28.2	60.0	***	11.2
Haryana	41.0	63.2	20.7	67.1	***	6.5
Karnataka	21.4	41.8	9.9	67.3	***	6.9
Kerala	23.2	42.0	6.0	12.2	***	44.1
Madhya P	6.9	34.5	3.8	45.6	***	3.6
Maharashtra	24.1	58.5	14.1	54.0	***	6.6
Orissa	13.0	17.5	1.5	35.3	***	3.6
Punjab	50.6	77.0	15.8	92.1	***	15.8
Rajasthan	8.7	22.4	9.4	50.6	***	6.7
Tamil Nadu	26.0	44.5	19.9	64.3	***	7.2
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	11.0	9.9	56.6	***	6.4
W Bengal	7.0	17.8	6.0	80.3	***	12.3
India	14.7	30.5	10.3	55.5	***	9.5

***- Data not available.

Source: Household Tables (H-series tables), Census of India.

Table-6.2
Growth Index of Households Having
Different Amenities in India (Rural).

(Households with different amenities as percentage to total household in 1981
and their percentage growth rate during 1981-1991 (Rural))

States	Electricity		Safe drinking water		Toilet	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	12.5	46.2	5.5	60.3	****	8.1
Assam	---	---	---	---	****	---
Bihar	3.5	6.8	5.1	68.6	****	6.0
Gujarat	30.8	67.9	28.2	72.3	****	13.4
Haryana	41.0	82.1	20.7	87.2	****	8.5
Karnataka	21.4	51.0	9.9	82.2	****	8.4
Kerala	23.2	46.8	6.0	13.6	****	49.1
Madhya P	6.9	42.7	3.8	56.4	****	4.5
Maharashtra	24.1	71.3	14.1	65.9	****	8.1
Orissa	13.0	20.7	1.5	41.9	****	4.2
Punjab	50.6	94.4	15.8	112.9	****	19.4
Rajasthan	8.7	28.1	9.4	63.4	****	8.3
Tamil Nadu	26.0	53.3	19.9	77.1	****	8.6
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	12.7	9.9	65.5	****	7.4
W Bengal	7.0	22.6	6.0	102.2	****	15.7
India	14.7	37.8	10.3	68.8	****	11.7

--- & '****'- Data not available.

Source: Household Tables (H-series tables), Census of India.

maximum number of households having Toilet facility in their households.

In Urban areas of India, as shown in Table-6.3 more than 60 percent of households have electricity, safe drinking water and Toilet facilities. Households have these three amenities have increased about 5 percent in case of Toilet, about 15 percent in case of electricity and about 20 percent in case of safe drinking water. In 1991 Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat are the states having electricity, Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana and Gujarat are again the states with maximum number of households having safe drinking water and West Bengal, Punjab and Kerela with the maximum number of households having Toilet facility. If we look at the growth index of household amenities in urban areas of India, Table-6.4, taking number of households in 1981 as base we find that the number of households having these facilities have doubled in 1991 from the figures in 1981.

In case of household amenities available in metropolitan cities of India, Table-6.5, we find that amenities like electricity, safe drinking water and Toilet facilities are adequately available to people in these metropolitan cities. On an average more than 70 percent of households have these amenities. In 1991 Ludhiana, Greater Mumbai, Hyderabad and Pune are the cities with maximum number of households having electricity (more than 86 percent). Delhi, Ludhiana, Greater Mumbai and Pune are the cities with maximum number of households having safe drinking water (more

Table-6.3
Household Amenities in Urban Areas of India

(Households in percentage to total households)

States	Electricity		Safe Drinking Water		Toilet	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	52.2	73.3	55.3	73.8	44.1	54.6
Assam	---	63.2	---	64.1	---	86.1
Bihar	50.1	58.8	47.9	73.4	52.9	56.5
Gujarat	74.4	83.0	83.4	87.2	60.1	65.7
Haryana	82.2	89.1	66.3	93.2	58.1	64.3
Karnataka	62.0	76.3	73.6	81.4	53.3	62.5
Kerala	54.6	67.7	39.4	38.7	59.1	72.7
Madhya P	56.4	72.5	62.1	79.5	52.7	53.0
Maharashtra	70.5	86.1	84.9	90.5	59.4	64.5
Orissa	51.7	62.1	43.3	62.8	41.9	49.3
Punjab	85.4	94.6	46.3	94.2	64.8	73.2
Rajasthan	63.7	76.7	77.0	86.5	56.5	62.3
Tamil Nadu	61.6	76.8	61.2	74.2	51.3	57.5
Uttar Pradesh	54.6	67.8	50.8	85.8	62.1	66.5
W Bengal	100.0	70.2	48.3	86.2	77.7	78.8
India	62.5	75.8	63.2	81.4	58.1	63.9

Source: Household Tables (H-series tables), Census of India.

Table-6.4
Growth Index of Households Having
Different Amenities in India (Urban).

(Households with different amenities as percentage to total household in 1981
and their percentage growth rate during 1981-1991 (Urban))

States	Electricity		Safe drinking water		Toilet	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	52.2	101.9	55.3	102.6	44.1	75.9
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	50.1	77.3	47.9	96.6	52.9	74.4
Gujarat	74.4	117.9	83.4	124.0	60.1	93.4
Haryana	82.2	128.8	66.3	134.7	58.1	92.9
Karnataka	62.0	104.6	73.6	111.6	53.3	85.7
Kerala	54.6	117.5	39.4	67.2	59.1	126.2
Madhya P	56.4	104.0	62.1	114.0	52.7	76.0
Maharashtra	70.5	124.5	84.9	131.0	59.4	93.3
Orissa	51.7	83.7	43.3	84.7	41.9	66.4
Punjab	85.4	120.0	46.3	119.5	64.8	92.9
Rajasthan	63.7	105.7	77.0	119.3	56.5	85.9
Tamil Nadu	61.6	93.2	61.2	90.1	51.3	69.8
Uttar Pradesh	54.6	87.3	50.8	110.5	62.1	85.7
W Bengal	57.9	94.8	48.3	116.5	77.7	106.4
India	62.5	104.9	63.2	112.6	58.1	88.3

— Data not available.

Source: Household Tables (H-series tables), Census of India.

Table-6.5
Household Amenities in Metropolitan Cities of India.

(Households in percentage to total households)

Metropolitan Cities	Electricity		Safe drinking water		Toilet	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Greater Bombay	77.6	89.8	92.1	95.7	73.4	75.5
Calcutta	62.9	77.2	56.0	92.2	86.0	89.2
Delhi	75.1	81.4	68.3	96.3	68.2	66.8
Chennai	65.4	81.9	52.6	59.9	69.7	72.3
Hyderabad	71.7	87.9	73.3	81.7	69.6	80.7
Bangalore	72.3	81.8	76.1	80.9	73.9	81.5
Ahmadabad	75.8	80.3	91.4	92.0	73.9	72.7
Pune	76.1	87.5	93.3	94.6	68.6	73.1
Kanpur	62.5	75.5	70.4	88.7	63.7	74.1
Nagpur	69.8	82.2	71.0	73.8	59.9	71.4
Lucknow	66.8	76.3	73.8	88.2	65.6	73.0
Surat	70.8	78.8	78.2	90.7	61.9	69.8
Jaipur	78.6	82.7	87.1	89.7	75.1	78.5
Kochi	77.8	75.3	72.8	73.0	76.3	81.1
Coimbatore	74.3	83.9	78.7	90.0	51.2	58.3
Vadodara	77.7	85.5	91.1	92.6	74.9	77.6
Indore	70.8	83.2	86.3	88.6	66.5	67.7
Patna	61.9	80.7	72.3	85.0	72.9	83.6
Madurai	69.8	83.5	70.0	88.1	60.0	67.5
Bhopal	70.7	85.9	85.4	93.3	72.8	71.3
Vishakhapatnam	52.9	70.3	55.4	65.8	46.6	52.2
Varanasi	70.4	85.7	72.1	84.5	72.4	79.7
Ludhiana	89.3	96.1	44.3	95.9	74.3	86.6

Source: Household Tables (H-series tables), Census of India.

than 95 percent) and Ludhiana, Kolkata and Patna are the cities with the maximum number of households having Toilet facilities (more than 84 percent).

6.3 Social and Health related Services.

Social and health related services like educational institutions, Hospitals, hospital beds, Doctors etc. are increasing day by day. Table-6.6 gives the availability of these services for two decades, 1981 and 1991. These services are increasing at a slow rate from 10 to 11.9 educational institution per 10000 population in 1981 and 1991 respectively, 0.3 to 0.5 hospitals and dispensaries per 10000 population in 1981 and 1991 respectively and 8.4 to 8.9 hospital beds per 10000 population in 1981 and 1991 respectively. Only numbers of Doctors have decreased from 3.9 to 2.6 Doctors and R.M.P. per 10000 population in 1981 and 1991.

6.4 Major Schemes for Social and Rural Development.

Government of India has started several education, health, welfare and development related schemes to alleviate the standard of living of people of India. Several schemes like Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, Employment assurance schemes etc. (employment related schemes) have been initiated in rural areas of India for employment increase in rural areas, several schemes for providing amenities and housing facilities have been started. Budget expenditure have been

Table-6.6
SOCIAL AND HEALTH RELATED SERVICES IN INDIA
 (Figures in per 10,000 population)

States	No. of Edu. Institutions.		No. of Hospitals & Dispensaries.		No. of Hospital Beds		No. of Doctors & R.M.P.	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	9.0	10.4	0.3	0.2	6.9	6.3	4.0	2.6
Assam	----	19.2	----	0.2	----	8.0	----	4.1
Bihar	9.5	14.0	0.2	0.1	4.0	4.4	2.4	2.7
Gujarat	8.4	11.8	0.4	1.8	10.3	13.6	4.1	4.6
Haryana	6.8	8.8	0.3	0.2	7.0	6.7	----	----
Karnataka	12.0	15.1	0.4	0.3	9.4	9.8	5.1	----
Kerala	4.7	4.5	0.6	1.3	19.6	28.5	4.4	5.3
Madhya P	12.4	13.7	0.2	0.1	3.6	4.1	2.1	----
Maharashtra	9.4	11.1	0.7	1.4	14.0	15.8	6.2	----
Orissa	15.9	15.0	0.2	0.2	4.9	5.1	2.9	3.1
Punjab	8.6	9.7	0.9	0.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	----
Rajasthan	8.3	12.0	0.3	0.3	6.1	6.1	2.4	2.6
Tamil Nadu	7.6	11.1	0.2	0.2	9.5	10.6	6.3	7.2
Uttar Pradesh	8.0	9.1	0.2	0.2	4.9	4.2	2.0	2.1
W Bengal	10.0	11.5	0.3	0.1	10.3	9.7	5.8	5.7
India	10.0	11.9	0.3	0.5	8.4	8.9	3.9	2.6

Source: Statistical Abstract of India, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

----: Data not available.

increased in each plan year as shown in Table-6.7, improving the quality of life in the country.

6.5 Selected Indicators of Economic Development.

Table-6.8 shows the growth of per capita net domestic product and Production of food grains for 1971, 1981 and 1991. Both the indicators of economic development clearly show that with the increase in per capita net domestic product and Production food grains, the economic condition of India is improving day by day.

6.6 Socio-Economic Condition and Migration.

If we compare the growth of socio-economic condition, Services and migration in states and metropolitan cities, we find that one is declining and the other is increasing.

Table-6.9 clearly shows the social amenities, services and migration rates in India for the year 1981 and 1991. It clearly shows the declining rate of migration and increasing household amenities, both in states and metropolitan cities. Figure-1, 2 and 3 makes the difference more visually clear.

Some scholars opine that, there has been a reduction of Government investment in real terms on urban basic amenities such as drinking water and sanitation and, therefore urban-ward

Table-6.7
Major Schemes of Social Sectors and Rural Development

(Rs.Crore)

S. No.	Ministry/Department/Scheme	1997-98 Budget Exp.	1998-99 Budget Exp.	1999-2000 Budget Exp.	2000-2001 Budget Exp.
1	Education	3350	4045	4385	5449
	of which				
	(a) Elementary Education	2265	2741	2852	3609
	(b) Adult Education	81	77	79	120
2	Health	918	981	1062	1378
3	Family Welfare	1829	2253	3120	3520
4	Women and Child Development	1026	1134	1250	1460
	of which Integrated Child Development Services.	600	768	856	935
5	Welfare (Social Justice and Empowerment)	804	1147	1159	1350
6	Rural Development and Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation	8290	9345	9351	9760
	of which				
	a) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)*	1953	2060	1689	1650
	b) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	1905	1990	2040	1300
	c) National Social Assistance Programme	490	640	710	715
	d) IRDP (Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	552	701	950	1000
	e) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	1402	1669	1899	2240
	f) Rural Housing (including Indira Awas Yojana)	1144	1532	1659	1710
7	Other Programmes e.g.				
	a) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)	31	---	---	---
	b) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)	95	136	190	201
	c) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	103	162	126	168

* JRY was restructured and renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana from April 1999.

From 1999-2000, scheme no. 6 includes allocation for three departments viz. Rural Development, Land resources and Drinking water supply.

Source : Economic Survey 2000-2001.

Table-6.8**Selected Indicators of Economic Development in India by State, 1971-1991.**

States	Per capita net domestic product (constant 1971 prices in Rs.)			Foodgrain Production (Production in '000 tonnes)		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	586	647	793	7405.7	10019.2	12329.6
Bihar	418	441	527	7881.2	10361.8	12258.9
Gujarat	845	913	1161	4406.1	4475.1	4843.5
Haryana	932	1060	1380	4751.3	6297	9561.2
Karnataka	675	687	865	5962.3	6349.6	6399.2
Madhya P	489	517	680	10921.6	12209.5	17997.7
Maharashtra	811	970	1183	5590	9731.2	12184.2
Orissa	541	529	625	5104.1	5846	6942.3
Punjab	1067	1383	1803	7306.3	11966	19248.7
Rajasthan	629	535	722	8838.1	6502.6	10934.5
Tamil Nadu	616	584	791	6974.1	5580.9	7438.1
Uttar Pradesh	493	519	625	19593.7	24521	35671.1
W Bengal	729	797	954	7491	8281.9	11269.9

Source: Economic Survey 1971, 1981 and 1991.

Table-6.9
Social Amenities, Services
and Migration in India.

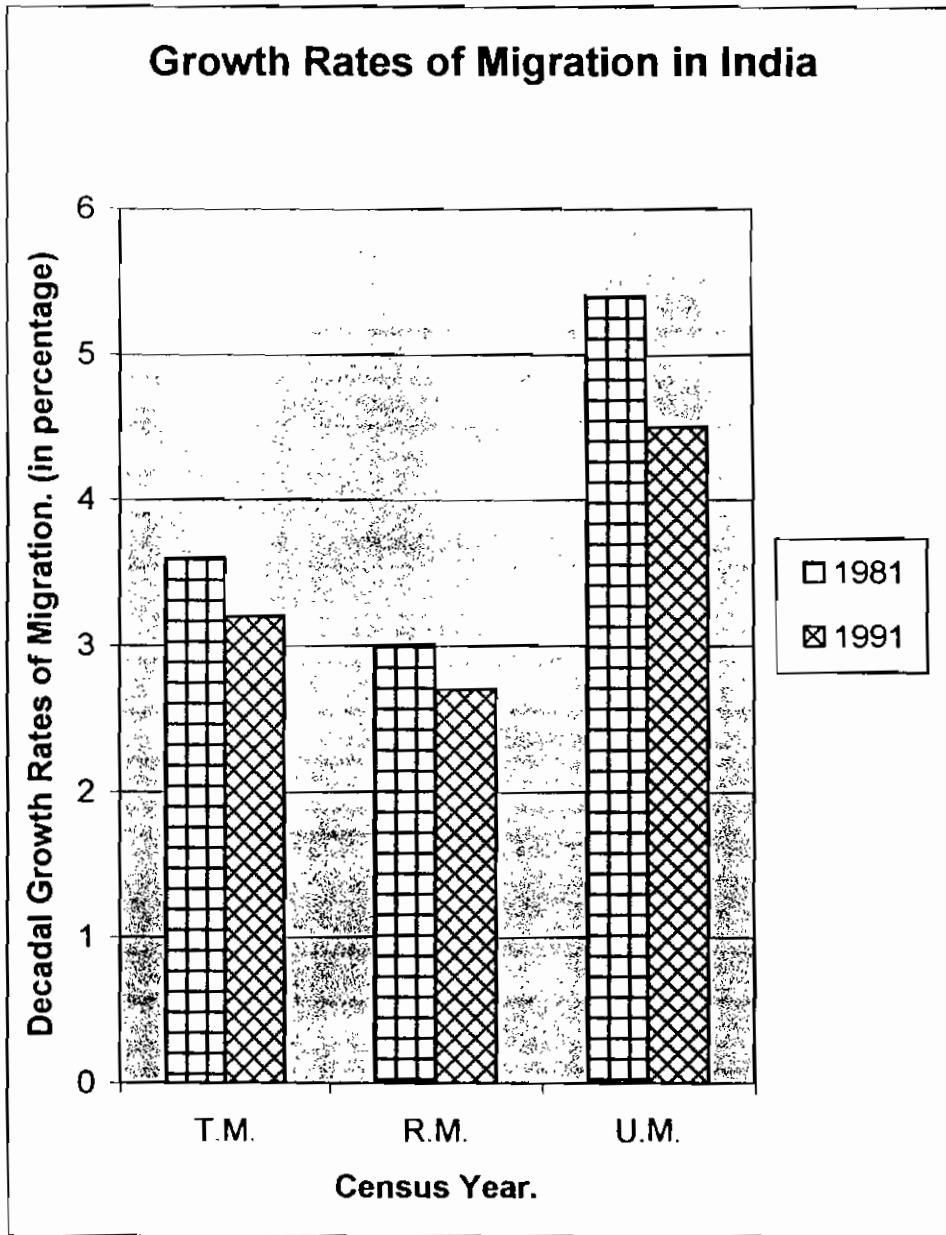
(Migrants in percentages to corresponding total
population and households in percentages
to corresponding total households)

In States		
	1981	1991
T.M.	3.6	3.2
R.M.	3	2.7
U.M.	5.4	4.5
RHE	14.7	30.5
RHSDW	10.3	55.5
UHE	62.5	75.8
UHSDW	63.2	81.4
UHT	58.1	63.9
In Metropolitan Cities		
	1981	1991
T.M.	37.9	28.6
HE	71	82.8
HSDW	72.9	88.1
HT	72.4	75.9

Note- T.M- Total Migrants, R.M- Rural Migrants, U.M-Urban Migrants, H.E- Households having electricity, RHE- Rural Households having electricity, UHE- Urban households having electricity, RHSDW- Rural households having safe drinking water, UHSDW- Urban households having safe drinking water, RHT- Rural households having toilet, UHT- Urban households having toilet, HT- Households having toilet.

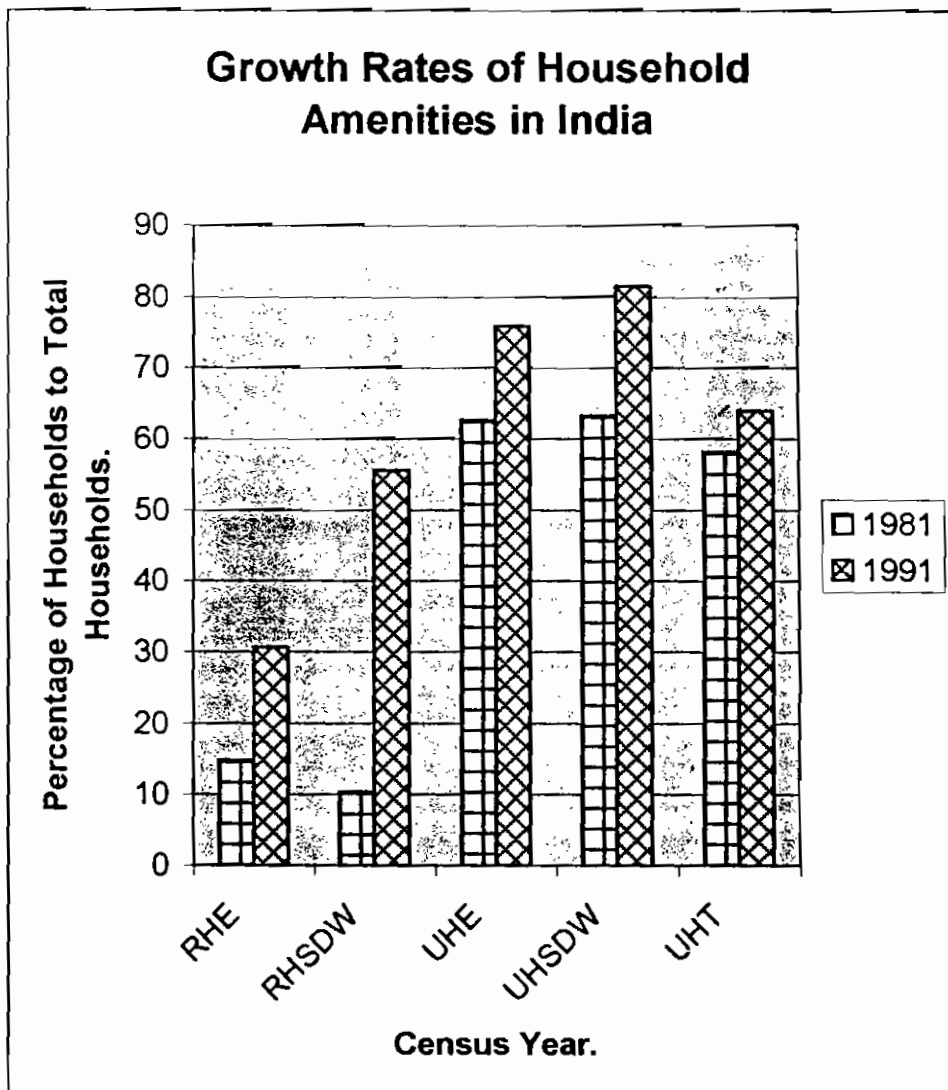
Source: Migration Tables and Household Tables, Census of India, 1981 & 1991.

Fig. 1



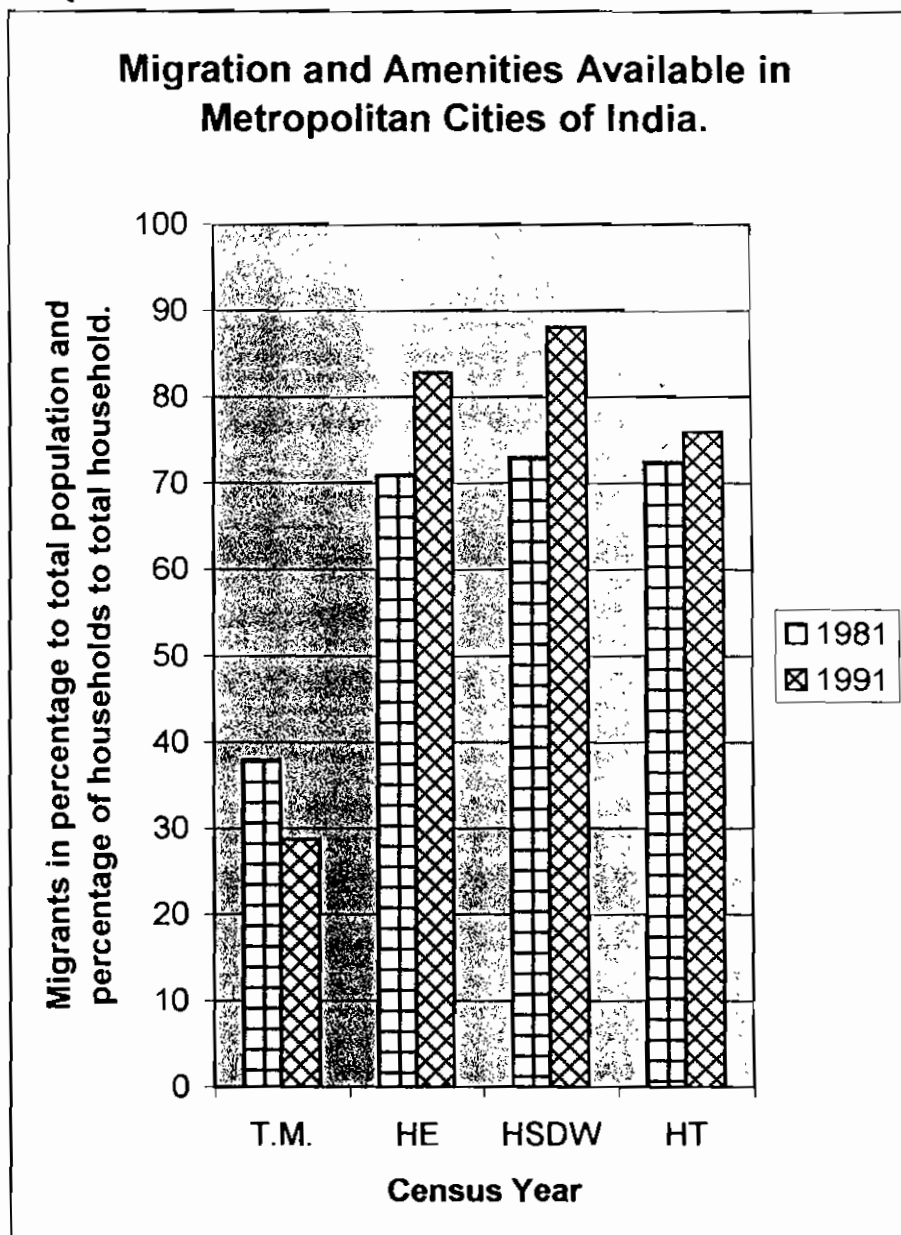
T.M.—Total Migrants, R.M.—Rural Migrants, U.M.—Urban Migrants

Fig. 2



RHE—Rural households having electricity, RHSDW—Rural households having safe drinking water, UHE—Urban households having electricity, UHSDW—Urban households having safe drinking water, UHT—Urban households having toilet.

Fig.3.



T.M—Total Migrants, HE— Households having Electricity, HSDW— Households having Safe Drinking Water, HT—Households having Toilet.

migration has declined, But others argue that the total investment in amenities has not declined at all (Mohanty B, 1993, p.xx). This has been proved in this chapter. The decline in urban-ward migration is largely due to improvement in the living conditions in rural areas as social-economic conditions and household amenities are increasing in rural areas. Due to the rural development programmes under the plan period, the economic conditions in the rural areas has improved, thus lessening the flow of rural to urban migration (Bose A, 1995, p.113). Due to the improvement in economic conditions due to increase in per capita net domestic product and increase in food grain production, people in rural areas are becoming self-sufficient reducing the flow of migration to cities or urban areas. (This proves the first hypothesis of the present study a valid hypothesis, i.e., with the rise in economic development of society in states, migration will decline, especially in rural to rural and rural to urban migration. It also proves the second hypothesis null and void i.e., with the increase in economic developmental status of society in metropolitan cities, migration will increase, but the present study have shown that with the increase in economic development in metropolitan cities, the proportion of migrant population in total population is declining.). High rate of natural increase in population, leading to growth of sizable labour force within the urban areas and increasing unemployment and under-employment in the urban areas has decreased the inflow of fresh migrants in these urban areas (Bose A, 1993, P-108). The potential migrants may have been discouraged from moving to urban areas by the

bleak economic prospects due to the already large reserves in the urban labour force (Bose A, 1983, p.143-144).

Chapter-7

Summary and Conclusion

7.1 Summary

In all the countries of the world, whether developed or developing, their main objective of all policies and programmes aims towards better standards of living to its population. Norms of those standards may vary from nations to nations. This would of course involve several issues such as alleviating poverty, meeting needs of food, shelter, education and health, providing employment opportunities, raising National income, per capita income and other factors affecting the distribution of population. The path of achieving development is not easy and the process of urbanization plays a crucial role in this direction.

In the study of urbanization, pattern of migration has an important role, as it affect the social and economic development of the population. Several researchers like Rakesh Mohan, M.K.Premi and Amithabh Kundu etc. have studied various aspects of migration in states and migration into large cities i.e., metropolitan cities or urban agglomerations. They have analyzed the different patterns and trends of migration into urban areas or cities and found out that economic base of the cities attracts the migrants in large proportion to these urban agglomerations or cities.

In the present study, an attempt has been made to analyze the patterns of internal migration and the growth of metropolitan cities in India. The socio-economic and demographic characteristics of 15 major states and 23 metropolitan cities and their mobility profile have been examined in this study.

This study has been divided into seven chapters. The first chapter provides the background of the research problem. The chapter explained that several research scholars have studied migration and stated that with the development of society and economy migration starts declining. This chapter gives the reason for this research work. As not enough study in this aspect of migration has been done yet, the present study tries to find out the main basic reason behind the slow down of migration in India, with the help of current census data.

The first chapter also presents the objectives of the study, which was to identify the dominant patterns of urban growth, migration, patterns of growth of metropolitan cities and their inter-relationship in India. The internal migration and growth of metropolitan cities on the basis of the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the migrants. This chapter also gives the data base and methodology and plan of the study.

The second chapter gives a detailed essay on migration and urbanization. The concept of migration and urbanization,

the urbanization and growth of states and metropolitan cities in the world have been discussed. The complex and varied process of migration and urbanization, the past and present trends, and current urbanization scenario have been discussed. A brief history of urbanization in India, growth of states and metropolitan cities and a detailed note on migration have been given in this chapter. The important theories of migration were also discussed in the second chapter. The 'push and pull' theory, Ravenstein's law of migration, Raiman and Blanco's, Todaro's expectation model etc., were discussed in detail.

Chapters three to seven are the analysis part of the study. They look into the pattern and process of internal migration in India in detail. They try to find out the main basic reasons behind migration, factors affecting migration and the reason behind migration decline.

Third chapter presents a detailed essay on internal migration in India. The pattern of internal migration, their growth, trend have been discussed in detail. The percentage of migrants in states and metro cities, volume of migration has been analyzed.

Chapter four analyzes the direction of migration streams in India. The rural to urban migration, rural to rural migration, urban to rural migration and urban to urban migration. The out-migrant and in-migrant rates, net migration rates have been

analyzed in detail. In migration into metro cities of India their growth and decline have also been discussed. The reasons behind migration like employment, business, marriages and natural calamities have also been discussed.

Chapter six studies the growth of million-plus cities in India. Their growth trends, reason behind their growth, their distribution and the growth of mega cities have been discussed.

Chapter seven studies the socio-economic condition in India at state and city level. The availability of household amenities, availability of social and health related facilities and services and economic development of India have been discussed and an attempt have been made to find the relationship between these socio-economic factors and migration process.

7.2 Conclusions

Rapid urbanization and the growth of population in states and metropolitan cities all over the world are not a new phenomenon. Due to migration, the population of urban areas is increasing at increasing rate. Several urban agglomerations, metropolitan cities and mega cities have come up in the world. The improved socio-economic conditions, better living conditions and economic developments are some factors attracting migrants from backward and rural areas. Migration

to urban areas or cities plays an important role in the increasing urbanization and growth of population in urban areas and large cities. Theories of migration were in a way helpful in analyzing the basic reasons for the different type of migration into different areas. Most of these theories projected the economic development differences to explain the migration into these cities and urban areas. Some other theories found that with the development of rural and urban areas, with economic development, social development and industrial development, migration starts declining. As socio-economic differences between regions (urban and rural) decreases with the economic development, people get their needs satisfied at their native place only, hence they decide to stay in their native place rather than to migrate to other areas. (Proving the third hypothesis a valid hypothesis.)

Urbanization in India has been going on for a very long period and today in India there are numerous urban agglomerations/ towns. Level of urbanization in India is increasing day by day. Just like urbanization, migration is also a very old phenomenon in India. It is increasing day by day with the increasing population. Migration has increased in each group i.e., total migrant population, male migrant population, female migrant population, rural migrant population and urban migrant population etc. but the actual change in the decadal growth in absolute terms has saw decline in the decade 1970's,

80's and 90's. Percentage of decadal growth during 1981-1991 has registered sharp decline especially in total urban migrants.

In contrast to above facts of declining migration in India, there is an enormous increase in the rate of migrant population growth in metropolitan cities. Though there is a significant increase in migration population in states but the increase in migrant population in metropolitan cities is enormous. In 1971 there were four metropolitan cities with migrant population above one million. It rose to five metro cities in 1981 and seven in 1991 namely, Greater Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. With the increase in population, migrant population is also increasing in metro cities of India. Mobility streams in India are also registering a sharp increase. Each streams of migration, rural to urban, urban to urban, rural to rural and urban to rural is showing an increase in migrant population but if we see their decadal growth rate, it is declining, especially in rural to urban stream. This is indicating towards deceleration of growth in the larger cities in the developed states that attracted the rural poor from the backward states.

The analysis of in-migrants in states and metro cities, out-migrants in states are all indicating towards a decline in migration. Almost all the states are registering a decline in net migration. Even if there is a rise in net migration rate, the migrant population is growing at a declining rate.

India is developing at a fast pace with massive urbanization engulfing its states, increasing industrialization and agricultural sector. Government is increasing the budget outlay for providing socio-economic amenities and services to people in each plan period, improving the socio-economic condition of the country. Analysis in chapter six, about household amenities, social and health related services, economic development clearly indicates towards the improving condition of people and household in states (rural and urban areas). People in rural and backward areas of India are getting improved and increasing socio-economic services and facilities. People are becoming more and more self reliant due to different governmental programmes and schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance schemes etc. Hence rural people are keep on sticking to their native places rather than to migrate, as on one hand the socio-economic condition in rural areas is increasing and on the other hand there is a decline in labour absorption in urban areas, with lots of urban problems like unemployment, housing problems and pollution etc.

On the basis of the present study it can be concluded that the migration rate in India is declining. Though their absolute population is increasing, their decadal growth rate is decreasing. Population in metropolitan cities in India is increasing due to enormous increase in migrant population. But just like states, in metropolitan cities also decadal growth rate of migration is

declining. And this decline in migration rates in states and metropolitan cities in India can be attributed to the improving socio-economic condition in India and the declining variation in the socio-economic development. Hence, in the end it can be concluded that India is now in the third stage of Zelinsky's hypothesis of mobility transition, where several new subdominant centres are emerging every year, numbers of cities are increasing enormously, industrialization is happening at fast rate, extensive diffusion of modernization is happening from multiple nodes and traditional type of movement, such as rural to urban migration is decreasing.

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