

Report No. 430

# migration in india

(january-june 1993)

nss 49th round



*National Sample Survey Organisation*

*Department of Statistics*

*Government of India*

*OCTOBER, 1998*

## PREFACE

*The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in its 49th round (January to June 1993) carried-out a nationwide comprehensive survey on 'Migration' to measure the different dimensions of migration in its various facets. Earlier, comprehensive data on migration were collected in NSS 38th round (Jan - Dec, 1983) and 43rd round (July 1987 - June 1988) as a part of the enquiry on Employment & Unemployment surveys.*

*The present report contains the results based on the 'Central Sample' data collected in the 49th round on several aspects of migration, during the reference period, such as rate & reasons of migration by sex and of households in different social categories of the population, return migration, out-migration and occupational status of migrants as well as the type of structure of their residence before & after migration. This report has been divided into seven chapters under three major sections and begins with 'Highlights' of the survey. Section I provides information of general nature viz. Introduction, Concepts & Definitions and Sample Design & Estimation Procedure in chapters I to III respectively. Section II summarises the findings of the survey in four chapters entitled Migrant Households, Migrants, Out-migrants & Return migrants in chapters IV to VII respectively. Section III presents detailed tables under the title 'Appendix'.*

*The field work of the survey was conducted by the Field Operations Division. Data Processing and tabulation were handled by the Data Processing Division and Computer Centre respectively. The Survey Design and Research Division was responsible for the designing of the survey and preparing the report. I am grateful to the members of the Governing Council, Heads of various Divisions of NSSO, Executive Director, Computer Centre and their colleagues for their sincere efforts in bringing-out the report in its final form. It is hoped that this report would serve as a reference document to the users of the NSS data.*

New Delhi  
Dated :October ,98

Dr. N.S.Sastry  
Director General & Chief Executive Officer  
National Sample Survey Organisation

## HIGHLIGHTS

## H.1 General

The coverage of migration in the present round is much wider. Detailed information on migration has been collected to provide information on different facets of migration. For this reason we find separate migration data for males & females, migrant households, return-migrants, the structure of the residence of the migrants' households before & after migration, status of the migrants before and after migration and other details on migration. It is to be noted that comprehensive data on out-migrants & return-migrants have been collected for the first time in the 49th round.

## H.2 Migrant households

H.2.1 Only 1.1% of rural households and 2.2% of urban households are classified as migrant households, which have moved to their "current" place of residence during the year preceding the date of survey.

H.2.2 The rate of migration for ST households is higher than the rate for other groups in both the sectors. The difference is more pronounced in rural India than urban India.

H.2.3 The rate of migration of households in Higher MPCE group is higher than the corresponding rate in the Lower MPCE \ Middle MPCE groups in both the sectors.

H.2.4 At All India level, movements within state account for 77.5% of total migrant households in urban India & 85.5% in rural India.

H.2.5 The rate of migration of households from rural India is less than the corresponding rate for urban India.

H.2.6 Movement of households is mainly guided by the employment angle. It accounts for 67.5% of the household migration to rural India & 60.2% of the household

migration to urban India. Another important reason of migration of households is 'Study' which accounts for 10.6% of the household migration to rural India and 24.6% of the household migration to urban India.

H.2.7 There is an inverse relationship between the land possessed and migration of the household.

H.2.8 In both the sectors, residential status of migrant households has improved considerably after migration in the sense that larger number of migrant households have shifted to higher categories (no structure to others, katcha to semi-pucca/pucca or semi-pucca to pucca) than to the lower categories (pucca to others, semi-pucca to katcha/no structure or katcha to no structure). Regarding migrant households having no structure before migration, it is observed that the proportion of such migrant households has reduced considerably in both the sectors after migration as the proportion in rural India has gone down from 2.0% to 0.7% and in urban India from 0.6% to 0.3% after migration.

H.2.9 At All India level migrant households reporting temporary movement account for 45.2% of the total migrant households in urban India, whereas the corresponding figure for the rural India is 48.7%.

## H.3 Migrants

H.3.1 At all India level migrants account for 24.68% of the population. In case of rural population the share of migrants is 22.74% where as the corresponding share in urban population is 30.65%..

H.3.2 The break up of 'estimated number of migrants' in the country by sex and sector is as follows: females (77.35%), males (22.65%); in rural India (69.64%), in urban India (30.36%); from rural India (81.26%), from urban India (17.71%) and from other countries (1.03%).

H.3.3 Among migrants in rural India, male migrants constitute 14.60% and female migrants 85.40%, whereas in urban India, male migrants constitute 41.12% and female migrants 58.88%.H.3.4 The tendency to migrate to urban India is stronger than the tendency to migrate to the rural India in all social group.

H.3.5 In both the sectors, the rate of migration for 'ST' is higher than the rate for other groups and the difference is more pronounced in rural sector.

H.3.6 A majority of male migrants are from 'Employed' category and female migrants are from 'Not in Labour Force' category in both the sectors. The situation after migration has also been the same in both sectors.

H.3.7 The proportion of labour force in the migrant population has increased after migration in comparison to the position before migration and

consequently category 'Not in Labour Force' has shrunk in all the cases.

H.3.8 In almost all cases of occupation, majority of migrants of both sexes and sectors has remained in the same occupation category.

H.3.9 In case of male migrants, movements in both the sectors are mainly guided by employment angle. In case of female migrants, they are mainly due to the reasons 'movement of parents/earning members' and 'marriage'. It is also important to note that the percentage of movements because of marriage has a declining trend over time in both the sectors for female migration.

H.3.10 Migration to a state is mainly from the state itself. At all India level, out of 1000 migrants in rural India, 744 come from the same district, 191 from the other districts of same state, 55 from the other states of the country and 9 from other countries (NR=2). The corresponding figures in urban India are 417, 344, 224 and 13 respectively (NR=2).

#### H.4 Out-migrants

H.4.1 The break up of out-migrants are as follows: males (89.87%), females (10.13%); from rural India (85.48%) and from urban India (14.52%). The share of male out-migrants in out-migrants from rural India is 90.44%, whereas the corresponding figure for urban India is 86.55%.

H.4.2 The average number of out-migrants per household reporting out-migration from rural

India is 1.14 persons and 1.17 persons for urban India.

H.4.3 The rate of out-migration for rural India is higher than that of urban India for males, females and combined population. It is also clear that this rate for male population is much higher than the corresponding rate for female population.

H.4.4 In both the sectors, the prominent reason for out-migration in case of males is 'search for employment or better employment', whereas for female out-migration it is 'movement of parents / earning members'

H.4.5 we observed that most of the employed male out-migrants have made remittances. The percentage making remittance varies from about 90% in the case of male out-migrants within country from rural sector (to any sector) to about 72% in case of male emigrants from urban sector.

#### H.5 Return-migrants

H.5.1 The rate of return migration to rural India is higher than the corresponding rate for urban India.

H.5.2 At All India level, number of female return-migrants is more than their male counterpart. This is basically because of very high percentage of female migrants (77.35%) in the total migrants

H.5.3 In case of male return migrants, the data confirm the high share of return migrants from abroad for Goa, Kerala and Punjab despite the small number of return migrants in the sample.

# CONTENTS

PAGE (S)

## *Highlights*

H(i)-H(ii)

### SECTION I : GENERAL INFORMATION

CHAPTER I : *Introduction*

1 - 2

CHAPTER II : *Concepts and Definitions*

3 - 4

CHAPTER III : *Sample Design and Estimation  
procedure*

5 - 8

### SECTION II : SUMMARY FINDINGS

CHAPTER IV : *Migrant Households*

9 - 13

CHAPTER V : *Migrants*

14 - 21

CHAPTER VI : *Out-Migrants*

22 - 35

CHAPTER VII : *Return-Migrants*

36 - 43

### SECTION III : APPENDIX

: LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

A(i)-A(ii)

: APPENDIX TABLES

A1 - A161

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Data on migration apart from forming an important component of inter-census estimation of regional population, provide ample opportunity to study the cause-and-effect relationships between migration and its perceived determinants.

1.2 Human mobility ( migration ) is supposed to be governed by a set of social, economic, political, cultural and personal factors and as such it is of interest from more than one angle. However, as the changes in economic factors are faster and wider than the changes in other factors, migration has mainly been studied by the scholars from an economic perspective. Here attempts have been made to provide data on all facets of migration.

1.3 Past studies have shown that urbanisation results in movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. More the economic inequality between the two places, higher is the migration. The case of labour migration to Punjab from Bihar and other places has widely been quoted as an example. This factor alone necessitates the need for periodic data on migration.

1.4 In recent past, the economic scene in India has under gone a sea-change because of globalisation & liberalisation process initiated in 1990-91. The present data has been collected during Jan-June 1993, i.e, after the initial phases of the globalisation / liberalisation .

1.5 Data on migration was first collected by NSSO in its 9th Round as part of its enquiries on employment and unemployment followed by the 11th & the 12th rounds. In these rounds of surveys, migration particulars were collected for the labour force population only. From the 13th round onwards, more detailed information on internal migration has been collected. In the 18th round, survey on internal migration was conducted on a much larger scale with a view to provide estimates comparable to the Census data on internal migration.

1.6 In the NSS 28th round Survey on birth, death & disability, migration particulars of the usual members of the sample households were also collected.

1.7 In the 38th round the collection of migration data was integrated with the regular quinquennial surveys on employment & unemployment. The same approach was followed during the 43rd round also. The results based on the 38th & the 43rd rounds have been released in the Sarvekshana Issue 42, Vol.XIII ,No.3 and Issue 51, Vol.XV, No.4 respectively.

1.8 Present Round : It was felt that a comprehensive study on migration was necessary

and thus, for the first time an integrated Schedule 1.2 providing comprehensive coverage of housing condition & Migration was designed for the 49th round. Listing Schedule 0.0 was used to net adequate migrant households for detailed enquiry through Schedule 1.2.

1.9 The present study is different from the earlier study in the sense that the coverage in the present round has been much wider. Provisions for collecting detailed information on migration have been made with a view to throw data on different facets of migration. For this reason we find separate migration data for males & females, migrant households, return migrants, the structure of the residence of the migrants' households before & after migration, status of the migrants before and after migration and other details on migration. It is to be noted that comprehensive data on out-migrants & return-migrants have been collected for the first time in the 49th round.

1.10 The report is based on the data collected during the 49th round of NSSO [JANUARY 1993 - JUNE 1993] through Schedule 1.2. The schedule was canvassed

throughout India excluding (a) Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, (b) All the villages of Nagaland located beyond 5 kms. of a bus route and (c) 172 inaccessible villages of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

1.11 In the case of Central Sample, 4822 villages in rural sector & 2791 blocks in urban sector were surveyed. The various terms used in the survey have been explained in Chapter II: "CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS" to facilitate proper interpretation & comparison. A note on survey design & estimation procedure has been given in Chapter III.



1.12 The present report is based on selected tables obtained from the data of the 49th round. It has not been possible to include all the tables in the report. Tables 3-11, 13, & 15-22 have been given for All-India only.

1.13 The present report has been divided into three sections as mentioned in the contents page.

Section II: "SUMMARY FINDINGS" has been divided into four chapters , each dealing with different dimensions of migration.

1.14 At places proportion per thousand has been referred as rate for comparison purpose only ignoring the common factor 'Time'.

# CHAPTER TWO

## CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS

**2.1 House :** Every structure ,tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential purpose or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

**2.2 Household :** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word "normally" means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus, a son or daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host's household. "Living together" is usually given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household, in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the special case of a person taking food with his family, but sleeping elsewhere (say in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc. is considered as a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered as one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

**2.3 Household size :** The number of normally resident members of a household is its size.

**2.4 Usual place of residence (UPR):** In this survey usual place of residence(UPR) has been defined as a place (village/town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. Here, it may be noted that the place of enumeration may or may not be UPR of a person depending on the period of stay at the place of enumeration.

**2.5 Migrant household :** A household which has moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days before the date of survey has been classified as a migrant household.

**2.6 Out-migrant :** Any former member of a household who left the household for stay outside the state during the last 5 years before the date of survey has been considered as out-migrant provided he/she was alive and residing outside the state on the date of enquiry.

**2.7 Migrant :** A person, whose last usual place of residence was different from the present place of enumeration on the date of enquiry has been considered as migrant.

**2.8 Return-migrant :** A migrant whose place of enumeration was his/her UPR anytime before his/her last UPR has been considered as a return-migrant.

**2.9 Pucca structure :** A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs (at least) are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, over burnt bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron and other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheet, etc.

**2.10 Katcha structure :** A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds and/or other thatch. Katcha structures can be of the following two types :

**(a) Unserviceable katcha:** This includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. walls made of grass, leaves reeds etc. and roof of a similar material and

**(b) Serviceable katcha:** This includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

**2.11 Semi-pucca structure :** A structure which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition, is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials. Walls/roof made partially of pucca materials are regarded as katcha walls/roof.

**2.12 Gainful activity :** Activity pursued by persons for pay, profit, gain or in other words, the activity which adds value to the 'national product'. Normally, it is an activity which results in production of 'goods and services' for exchange. However, the activities in 'agriculture' (i.e. all activities relating to industry section 0) in which a part or whole of the agricultural production is used for own consumption and does not go for sale are also considered 'gainful'. Execution of household chores or social commitments, etc. however, are not considered 'gainful' activities. The activities, such as prostitution, begging etc. which may result in earnings, are also by convention not considered 'gainful'.

**2.13 Self-employed :** Persons, who work in their own farm or non-farm enterprises are defined as self-employed, the term used to designate their activity status. There are different kinds of self-employed, some may operate their enterprises without hiring any labour, some other may occasionally hire a few labourers. There is also a third category who, by and large, regularly run their enterprise by hiring labourers. The first two categories of self-employed are 'own-account workers' and the third the 'employer'. Self-employed persons who are mainly engaged in agriculture and related activities (industry section 0) are self-employed in agriculture. Unpaid family workers who work for the family firms without receiving any payment and helpers, i.e, those household members who have no share in the family enterprises but receive only shelter, food and clothing etc. and no wages are also to be considered as self-employed.

**2.14 Rural labour :** A rural labour is one who is engaged in manual labour (jobs essentially involving physical labour), residing in rural areas and working in agricultural or non-agricultural occupation in return for wages paid either in cash or kind (excluding exchange labour).

**2.15 Casual labour :** Persons engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprise (both household and non-household) and getting in return wages according to terms of the daily wage or periodic word contract are treated as casual labourers.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER THREE

### SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3.1 A two-stage stratified design was adopted for the 49th round survey. The first-stage units(fsu) were census villages in the rural sector and U.F.S. (Urban Frame Survey) blocks in the urban sector.(However, for some of the newly declared towns of 1991 census for which UFS frames were not available, census EBs were first-stage units). The second-stage units were households in both the sectors. In the central sample altogether 5112 sample villages and 2928 urban sample blocks at all-India level were selected. Sixteen households were selected per sample village/block in each of which the schedule of enquiry was canvassed. The number of sample households actually surveyed for the enquiry was 119403.

3.2 Sample frame for fsus : Mostly the 1981 census lists of villages constituted the sampling frame for rural sector. For Nagaland, the villages located within 5 kms. of a bus route constituted the sampling frame. For Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the list of accessible villages was used as the sampling frame. For the Urban sector, the lists of NSS Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks have been considered as the sampling frame in most cases. However, 1991 house listing EBs (Enumeration blocks) were considered as the sampling frame for some of the new towns of 1991 census, for which UFS frames were not available.

3.3 Stratification for rural sector : States have been divided into NSS regions by grouping contiguous districts similar in respect of population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts have been split for the purpose of region formation, considering the location of dry areas and distribution of tribal population in the state. In the rural sector, each district with 1981 / 1991 census rural population less than, 1.8 million/2 million formed a separate stratum. Districts with larger population were divided into two or more strata, by grouping contiguous tehsils.

3.4 Stratification for urban sector : In the urban sector, strata were formed, within the NSS region, according to census population size classes of towns. Each city with population 10 lakhs or more formed a separate stratum. Further, within each region, the different towns were grouped to form three different strata on the basis of their respective census population as follows : all towns with population less than 50,000 as stratum 1, those with population 50,000 to 1,99,999 as stratum-2 and those with population 2,00,000 to 9,99,999 as stratum-3.

3.5 Sample size for fsu's : The central sample comprised 5112 villages and 2928 blocks. The state/u.t. wise sample sizes for the central sample are given in Table (1).

Table-1 : Number of villages and urban blocks allotted and surveyed and no. of sample households surveyed for each state/u.t. in rural and urban sector

state/u.t.	rural			urban		
	no.of villages	sample households.	no.of sample households.	no.of blocks	sample households.	no.of sample households.
	allotted	surveyed		allotted	surveyed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	356	354	5474	212	211	3365
Arunachal Pradesh*	120	101	1290	16	16	256
Assam	224	206	3280	72	71	1136
Bihar	472	443	6858	132	124	1980
Goa	20	20	233	12	12	181
Gujarat	160	160	2558	144	144	2287
Haryana	72	72	1136	40	40	636
Himachal Pradesh	132	129	1959	28	28	448
Jammu & Kashmir	184	64	1009	92	27	430
Karnataka	184	184	2914	156	156	2488
Kerala	204	190	2895	92	88	1408
Madhya Pradesh	376	374	5782	192	192	3049
Maharashtra	328	321	5033	344	323	5143
Manipur	68	68	1071	44	44	688
Meghalaya	72	69	1104	32	30	480
Mizoram	64	64	987	28	28	448
Nagaland	36	36	526	20	20	320
Orissa	224	201	3187	68	63	1005
Punjab	152	119	1893	124	118	1852
Rajasthan	208	208	3285	116	116	1837
Sikkim	28	28	448	12	12	192
Tamil Nadu	268	268	4244	264	264	4152
Tripura	124	107	1616	32	32	512
Uttar Pradesh	620	620	9763	276	275	4365
West Bengal	300	300	4718	216	216	3447
A & N Is.	44	44	701	24	24	384
Chandigarh	8	8	128	16	16	241
D & N Haveli	20	20	320	4	4	64
Daman & Diu	8	8	128	12	12	192
Delhi	8	8	92	84	61	957
Lakshadweep	8	8	80	12	12	192
Pondicherry	20	20	304	12	12	192
All-India	5112	4822	75036	2928	2791	44367

\* 20 nucleus villages.

3.6 Selection of first stage units : The sample villages have been selected with probability proportional to population with replacement and the sample blocks by simple random sampling without replacement. Selection was done in both the sectors in the form of two independent sub-samples.

## Estimation Procedure

Notation :

$s$  = subscript for  $s$ -th stratum.

$t$  = subscript for  $t$ -th sub-stratum ( for urban only ),  $t=1,2$ .

$i$  = subscript for  $i$ -th sample village/block (fsu).

$j$  = subscript for  $j$ -th second-stage stratum of a sample village/block ( $j = 1,2$ ).

$k$  = subscript for  $k$ -th sample household.

$l$  = subscript for  $l$ -th slum in a fsu.

$D$  = total number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed in the sample village/block ( $D=1, 4, 5, 6$ , etc.)

$C$  = adjustment factor, in case, a revenue village is surveyed instead of census village due to some practical difficulty. In fact,  $C$  = number of census villages in the surveyed revenue village, whenever a revenue village is bigger than the census village; otherwise  $C$  will be taken as 1.

$N$  = total number of blocks in the frame of an urban sub-stratum or total number of villages in a rural stratum of Arunachal Pradesh.

$p$  = population of village as per the frame used for sampling.

$Z_s$  = total population of  $s$ -th stratum as per frame (for rural sector of all the states/u.t.'s **except Arunachal Pradesh**).

Comment:

$n$  = number of villages/blocks surveyed (including uninhabited and zero cases but excluding casualty & other not received cases)

0 & 1 = Subscripts for h.g /s.b numbers 0 & 1 respectively.

$H$  = total number of households listed .

$h$  = number of households surveyed and used for tabulation.

$x$  &  $y$  = values of characters  $x$  &  $y$  .

$\hat{Y}$

$\hat{Y}$  = estimate of population total of the character  $y$  .

**Estimates of aggregates** : The formulae for  $\hat{Y}_s$ , the estimate of aggregate of any character  $y$  for  $s$ -th stratum, are given below.

Schedule 1.2: Rural ( other than Arunachal Pradesh )

$$\bar{Y}_s = \frac{Z_s}{n_s} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{1}{C_{si} P_{si}} \sum_{j=1}^2 \left\{ \frac{H_{si0j}}{h_{si0j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si0j}} y_{si0jk} + \frac{(D_{si} - 1)H_{si1j}}{h_{si1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si1j}} y_{si1jk} \right\} \right]$$

Schedule 1.2 : Urban (All States and U.Ts )

$$\bar{Y}_s = \sum_{t=1}^2 \left[ \frac{N_{st}}{n_{st}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \sum_{j=1}^2 \left\{ \frac{H_{sti0j}}{h_{sti0j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{sti0j}} y_{sti0jk} + \frac{(D_{sti} - 1)H_{stilj}}{h_{stilj}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stilj}} y_{stiljk} \right\} \right]$$

Schedule 1.2 : Rural (Arunachal Pradesh )

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{H_{sij}}{h_{sij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{sij}} y_{sijk}$$

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER FOUR

### MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

4.0 Sometimes instead of selected members of a household, the household itself may migrate from one place(village/town) to another place(village/town) either in one go or in a phased manner. As the reference period to determine migrant households is one year before the date of survey, the households all whose members moved in a phased manner but started and completed their journeys to the place during the reference period have also been considered as migrant households. Here, it need be mentioned that the households migrating to the place of enumeration before one year from the date of survey have been clubbed with non-migrant households. In this report, Tables 2 to 7 of Appendix provide detailed picture on different aspects of migrant households.

#### 4.1 Migrant households : *Different perspectives*

4.1.1 *General:* Table-2 of Appendix provides per thousand distribution of households by migration status and social group for each state and union territory for each sector (rural & urban) separately. This table reveals that at All India level in rural India, 1.1% households belong to migrant category, whereas corresponding figure for urban India is 2.2%. The proportion of migrant households in the states / union territories varies from 9.2% in A & N Island to 0.1% in Pondichery for urban India and from 9.8% in Chandigarh to 0.1% each in Nagaland and Daman & Diu for rural India.

In rural India, in case of following states / union territories the proportion is at par or more than All India average (1.1%):

Chandigarh (9.8%), A & N Island (7.6%), Gujarat (5.3%), Lakshadweep (3.7%), Arunachal Pradesh (2.7%), Manipur (2.3%), Jammu & Kashmir (2.2%), Sikkim (1.4%), Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh (1.3% each), Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Himachal Pradesh (1.1% each).

In urban India, in case of following states / union territories the proportion is at par or more than All India average (2.2%):

A & N Island (9.2%), Sikkim (8.7%), Manipur and Nagaland(4.9% each), Meghalaya (4.7%), Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir (4.5% each), Lakshadweep (3.6%), Tamil Nadu (3.5%), Andhra Pradesh (3.3%), Gujarat (3.0%), Karnataka (2.9%), Kerala and Assam (2.6% each), Arunachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (2.5% each) and Haryana (2.2%).

#### 4.1.2 *Social dimension*

Tables 2 & 3 of Appendix provide migration status of different social groups. In case of S.T(Schedule Tribe ) households, 2.7% of rural households and 2.9% of urban households are classified as migrant households. In case of S.C(Schedule Cast) households, 2.1% of urban households and 0.9% of rural households are classified as migrant households. In case of households belonging to other category, 0.89% of rural households & 2.31% of urban households belong to migrant category. Clearly, the rate of migration for ST households is higher than the rate for other groups in both the sectors. Moreover, the difference is more pronounced in rural India than urban India.

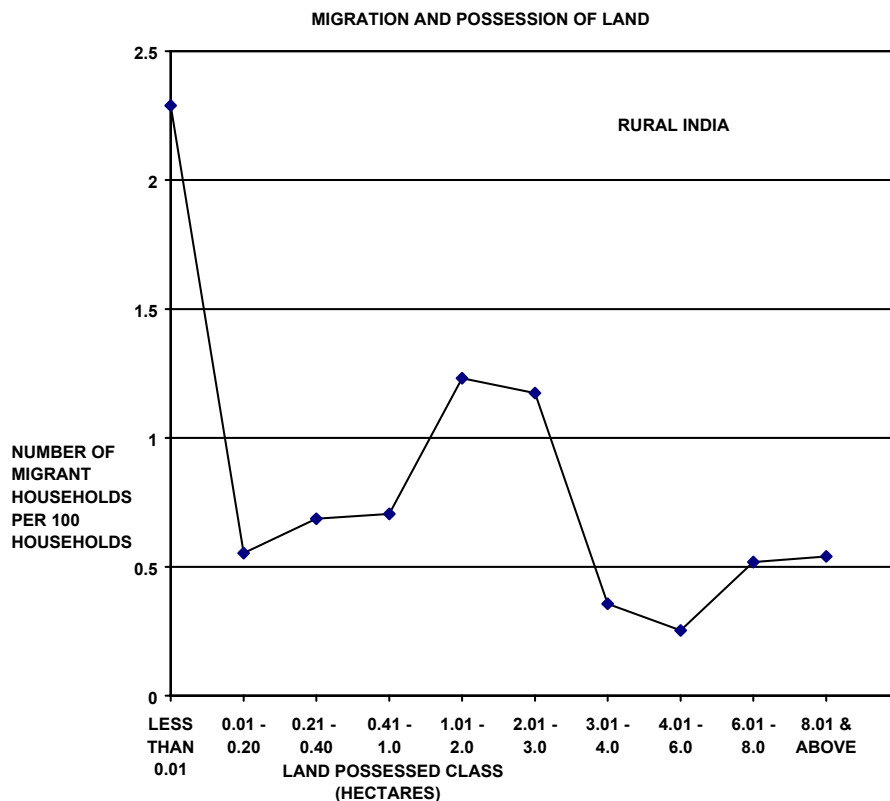
#### 4.1.3 *Household Migration & Possession of Land*

Land is an important economic indicator in rural India and a sign of affluence. Moreover, as land is an immovable property, it may not be easy for a landed household to move permanently to other place. Households with little land may find it easier to move to other places. Table-3 of Appendix provides per thousand distribution of households by land possessed class for each social group and household's migration status for rural sector.



This table reveals that in rural India, from land possessed point of view, the proportion of migrant households belonging to the land possessed class "LESS THAN 0.01 HECTARES" is significantly high, whereas the proportion of migrant households belonging to the land possessed class "8.01 HECTARES AND ABOVE" is significantly low. In percentage terms, the former account for 46.2% of the

migrant households & the latter for 0.9%, whereas in the total rural population they account for 23% & 1.9% respectively. The above trend is present not only at the aggregate level but in different social groups also. This indicates the possibility of a relationship (negative) between the land possessed and migration of the household. The following chart shows the relationship :



#### 4.1.4 Migrant households and MPCE Classes

Table-4 of Appendix provides proportion of migrant households belonging to different MPCE classes. Because of the small sample sizes, from MPCE angle, no definite conclusion can be drawn. However, by clubbing MPCE classes into three MPCE groups, viz., Lower MPCE group comprising of MPCE classes up to MPCE < Rs 385 in urban area and < Rs 215 in rural area, Middle MPCE group comprising of MPCE classes from Rs 385 to Rs 700 in urban area & Rs 215 to Rs 385 in rural area and Higher MPCE group comprising of remaining MPCE class, some comparative statements / conclusions can be made.

In urban India 41.7% of the migrant households belong to Lower MPCE group where as 34.3% migrant households belong to the Middle MPCE group and the remaining 24% migrant households belong to the Higher MPCE group. In rural India 48.9% migrant households belong to Lower MPCE group, 27.6% to Middle MPCE group & 23.5% to Higher MPCE group. The proportion of migrant households per 1000 households for different MPCE classes and sectors is as follows :

MPCE CLASS	No. of migrant households per 1000 households.	
	Rural	Urban
Lower	9.46	15.74
Middle	9.33	25.88
Upper	35.99	48.79

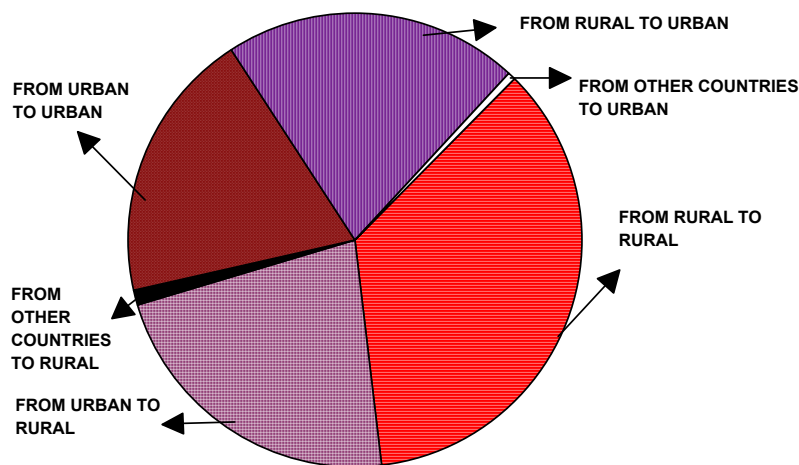
It is observed that in both the sectors the rate(proportion) of migrant households for Higher MPCE group is higher than the corresponding rates for the

Lower MPCE group / Middle MPCE group. Moreover for each MPCE group the rate of household's migration to urban India is higher than the corresponding rate of household's migration to rural India. This simply shows that the tendency to migrate to urban India is stronger than the tendency to migrate to the rural India in all MPCE group.

#### 4.1.5 Migration of households - Location of last residence

Table-5 of Appendix provides per thousand distribution of migrant households by nature of movement for each location of last residence. At All India level, it is observed that within district movement accounts for 40.9% of the total migrant households in the urban India and 50.6% in the rural India. Movement from other districts of the state accounts for 36.6% of the total migrant households in urban India & 34.9% in rural India. Therefore, at All India level, within state movements account for 77.5% of total migrant households in urban India & 85.5% in rural India. Movement from another country is negligible, and the remaining migrant households have reported inter-state movement.

It is also observed that 51.32% of the migrant households in urban India come from rural India and 47.12% from other parts of urban India. In rural India, the share of other parts of rural India is 60.42% and that of urban India is 37.68%. The share of rural India among total migrant households is 56.89% (Rural to Rural + Rural to Urban) and the remaining 30%(Urban to Urban + Urban to Rural) comes from urban India. As the proportion of rural India and urban India in total households is 73.83% and 26.17% (refer Table-1 of Appendix), it can be concluded that the rate of migration of households from rural India ( to any area, i.e., rural or urban ) is significantly less than the corresponding rate of migration of households from urban India. The following diagram shows the distribution.



DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY ORIGIN

#### 4.2 Why do households migrate ?

Table-4 of Appendix throws light on the reasons behind the migration of different households. Reasons for movement (migration) of households have been categorised into 11 classes, 10 specific and 1 residual. Out of these 11 classes, 5 classes are directly linked to employment. They are: (1) in search of employment, (2) in search of better employment, (3) to take up employment / better employment, (4) transfer of service / contract & (5) proximity to place of work and they account for 67.5% of the household migration to rural India & 60.2% of the household migration to urban India. Another important reason of migration of households is 'Study' which accounts for 10.6% of the household migration to rural India and 24.6% of the household migration to urban India. The share of other reasons is comparatively low and can be seen from Table-4.

#### 4.3 Nature of migration

Table-5 of Appendix provides per thousand distribution of migrant households by nature of movement for each location of last residence. From this table, it is observed that at All India level migrant households reporting temporary movement account for 45.2% of the total migrant households in urban India, whereas the corresponding figure for the rural India is 48.7%. Migrant households reporting permanent movement account for 53.8% of the total migrant households in urban India, whereas the corresponding figure for rural India is 50% (NR=1.3

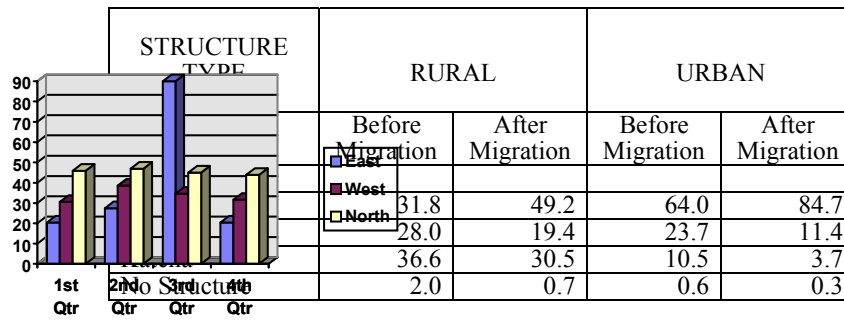
FOR RURAL INDIA AND 1.00 FOR URBAN). Some temporary movements are seasonal in nature. From this angle, it is seen that seasonal temporary movements account for 13.4% of urban migrant households and 13.9% of rural migrant households. Moreover, in both the sectors, non-seasonal temporary movement accounts for more migrant households than the seasonal temporary movement.

#### 4.4 Residential structure of the households before and after migration

Table-7 of Appendix gives the distribution of migrant households by residential structure before and after migration. From this table, at All India level, it is observed that in rural India/urban India, the proportion of households before & after

migration by different types of structures is as follows:

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BEFORE AND AFTER  
MIGRATION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE





From the above tables, it can be concluded that in both the sectors residential status of the migrant households has improved considerably after migration in the sense that larger number of migrant households have shifted to higher categories (no structure to others or katcha to semi-pucca/pucca or semi-pucca to pucca) than the lower categories (pucca to others or semi-pucca to katcha/no structure or katcha to no structure). Regarding migrant households having no structure before migration, it is observed that the proportion of such migrant households has reduced considerably in both the sectors after migration as the proportion in rural India has gone down from 2.0% to 0.7% and in urban India from 0.6% to 0.3% after migration.

Although, that is the general trend, fate of some can be different. From Table-7 of Appendix, we also observe that in rural India only 82.5% of the households residing in pucca houses before migration could occupy pucca structure even after migration and the remaining 17.5% occupied other types (lower categories). Similarly, 11.7% migrant households belonging to semi-pucca category before migration have shifted to katcha structure or no structure category (lower categories). In urban India, similar situation prevailed but with less intensity as 3.6% of migrant households with pucca and 4.4% with semi-pucca structures before migration occupied lower quality structures after migration.

\*\*\*\*\*

# CHAPTER FIVE

## MIGRANTS

5.0 People do migrate for different reasons and the pattern of migration in terms of volume, rate, composition, etc. may change over time. It is important to study the migration scenario in the above context. Tables 13 to 21 of Appendix throw light on these aspects of migration.

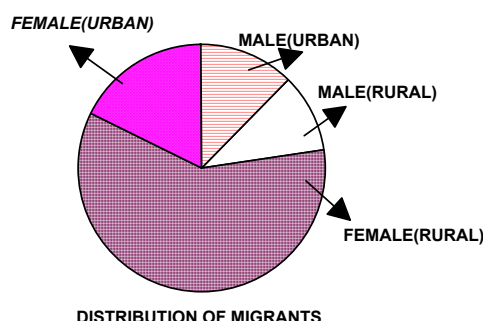
### 5.1 Migration - Different perspective

5.1.1 *General* : At all India level migrants account for 24.68% of the population. In case of rural population the share of migrants is 22.74% where as the corresponding share in urban population is 30.65%. Table-13 of Appendix provides estimated number of migrants by state of origin and period since migrated for each state and union territory separately for each sex (male, female and person) and sector (rural and urban). It is observed that the break up of 'estimated number of migrants' in the country by sex and sector is as follows: females(77.35%), males(22.65%); in rural India (69.64%), in urban India (30.36%); from rural India (81.26%), from urban India (17.71%) and from other countries (1.03%).

Among migrants in rural India, male migrants constitute 14.60% and female migrants 85.40%, whereas in urban India, male migrants constitute 41.12% and female migrants 58.88%. Clearly, female migrants have out-numbered their male counterparts in both the sectors. Their dominance is more pronounced in rural India than in urban India.

Among male migrants in the country, 44.90% are in rural India and 55.10% in urban India, whereas the corresponding distribution for female migrants is 77.94% in rural India and 22.06% in urban India. This shows that male migrants in urban India have out-numbered their rural

counterparts, whereas in the case of female



migrants the trend is opposite. The above picture depicts the position :

[The estimates obtained from Table-13 of Appendix marginally differ from those obtained from Table-14 because of exclusion of N.R cases for 'the period elapsed since migration' from Table-13, but their inclusion in Table-14].

The following table provides comparative position for different rounds :

% OF MIGRANT IN THE POPULATION

Round	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
38th (Jan'83 to Dec'83)	7.23	35.08	27.02	36.59
43th (Jul'87 to Jun'88)	7.40	39.80	26.80	39.60



49th (Jan'93 to Jun'93)	6.45	40.07	23.91	38.17
-------------------------------	------	-------	-------	-------

**5.1.2 Social dimension :** From Table-18 of Appendix, some aspects of social dimension of migration can be observed. The following table shows the proportion of migrants per 1000 persons in different social groups & sectors :

#### PROPORTION OF MIGRANT

Social Group	Sector	
	Rural	Urban
ST	155	201
SC	177	189
OTHER	161	192
TOTAL	164	191

For comparison purpose these proportions can be taken as rates as time is a common factor. It is observed that for each social group the rate of migration is higher for urban population than the rural proportion. This simply shows that the tendency to migrate to urban India is stronger than the tendency to migrate to the rural India in all social group.

#### 5.1.3 Migration and MPCE Classes

Table-16 of Appendix shows per thousand distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each household's MPCE class. This table reflects that at All India level, not only majority of migrants belong to upper half of MPCE groups but also the rate of migration (col.12) is in general higher for this section in all cases (sex, sector). The highest MPCE class (Rs. 385 & ABOVE in rural India and Rs. 700 & ABOVE in urban India) has the maximum rate, the next highest MPCE class (Rs. 520 - 700) in urban India has the next maximum rate in all cases of sex, sector & period. The third highest MPCE class has third highest rate in almost all cases.

#### 5.1.4 Occupation, Status & Migration

Table-21 of Appendix gives per thousand distribution of migrants by occupation after migration for each occupation before migration for each sex and sector separately. From Statement (A) derived from Table-21, the distribution of migrants ( in percentage term )

before as well as after migration as per status (employed, unemployed, not in labour force) can be seen. Here for both the sexes and sectors the proportion of labour force in the migrant population has increased after migration in comparison to the position before migration and consequently category 'Not in Labour Force' has shrunk in all the cases. The expansion in the labour force has been shared by the categories 'Employed' and 'Unemployed' (cf. Statement (A)).

It is also observed that the usual activity status of migrants of different categories (sex/sector) is different. The difference is more pronounced in the case of sex and less pronounced in the case of sector. In both the sectors majority of male migrants is from 'Employed' category and female migrants from 'Not in Labour Force' category. The situation after migration is also the same in both sectors. It is interesting to note that the female migrants to rural India are economically more active than the female migrants to urban India in the sense that the percentage in 'Labour Force' as well as 'Employed' is higher for the female migrant to rural India than the female migrant to urban India.. No such trend is visible in case of male migrants.

The change in status and the occupation after migration is not simple but complex. In case of male migrants to rural India 16.2% of migrants employed before migration have become unemployed and 7.6% have gone to 'Not in Labour Force' after migration. The corresponding figures for male migrants to

urban India, female migrants to rural India and female migrants to urban India are (20.1%, 7.9%), (3.4% , 21.1%) and (8.2%, 40.3%) respectively. Similarly, in the case of male migrants to rural India 2.8% of unemployed before migration have shifted to 'Not in Labour Force' category after

migration. The corresponding figures for male migrants to urban India, female migrants to rural India and female migrants to urban India are 4.2%, 33.6%, and 45.2%, respectively.

STATEMENT(A): Percentage distribution of migrants by occupation before and after migration

Status	Occupation	Migrants					
		Males		Females		Persons	
		before migration	after migration	before migration	after migration	before migration	after migration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
RURAL							
Employed	all	54.2	59.3	24.6	34.1	28.9	37.8
Unemployed		2.7	11.3	0.2	1.3	0.6	2.8
L.F		56.9	70.6	24.8	35.4	29.5	40.6
Not in L.F		43.1	29.4	75.2	64.6	70.5	59.4
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of migrants		194629		1138046		1332675	
URBAN							
Employed	all	45.7	55.7	9.3	12.2	24.2	30.1
Unemployed		9.3	16.0	0.5	2.1	4.1	7.8
L.F		55.0	71.7	9.8	14.3	28.3	37.9
Not in L.F.		45.0	28.3	90.2	85.7	71.7	62.1
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of migrants		238885		342040		580925	

It is also observed that for both the sexes and sectors, maximum number of employed migrants is from the occupation category 'Service Workers'. This varies from 34% in case of urban males to 90.3% in case of rural females. This lead is visible even after migration in all cases except in urban males, where the lead after migration has

been taken over by the occupation category 'sales workers'. In almost all cases of occupation, majority of migrants of both sexes and sectors has remained in the same occupation category. This lead has been lost in those cases when the majority has shifted to other status groups (cf. Statement (A-1) Further details on the above

issue are contained in Tables 19 & 20 of Appendix.

STATEMENT(A-1): Percentage distribution of migrants by occupation before and after migration

Rural

Status	Occupation	Migrants					
		Males		Females		Persons	
		before migration	after migration	before migration	after migration	before migration	after migration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Employed	all	54.2	59.3	24.6	34.1	28.9	37.8
	0-1	5.9	5.2	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.4
	2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
	3	2.4	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
	4	3.0	4.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.1
	5	2.9	3.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1
	6	25.5	31.4	22.2	30.7	22.7	30.8
	7 - 9	14.0	4.7	1.3	1.0	3.1	1.6
	X	-	5.9	-	0.2	-	1.1

Occupation Divisions (Codes):

0-1: Professional, technical and related workers  
 2 : Administrative, executive and managerial workers  
 3 : Clerical and related workers  
 4 : Sales workers  
 5 : Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers  
 6 : Service workers  
 7-9: Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers  
 X : Workers not classified by occupations

STATEMENT(A-1): Percentage distribution of migrants by occupation before and after

migration

Urban

Status	Occupation	Migrants					
		Males		Females		Persons	
		before migration	after migration	before migration	after migration	before migration	after migration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Employed	all	45.7	55.7	9.3	12.2	24.2	30.1
	0-1	6.8	7.4	1.7	2.5	3.8	4.5
	2	1.8	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.8
	3	5.0	9.2	0.4	1.0	2.3	4.4
	4	4.0	10.1	0.2	0.9	1.7	4.7
	5	2.7	7.8	0.3	2.1	1.3	4.4
	6	15.5	3.2	5.4	3.0	9.5	3.1
	7-9	9.9	6.2	1.2	2.3	4.8	3.9
	X	-	7.7	-	0.2	-	3.3

Occupation Divisions (Codes):

0-1: Professional, technical and related workers  
 2 : Administrative, executive and managerial workers  
 3 : Clerical and related workers  
 4 : Sales workers  
 5 : Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers  
 6 : Service workers  
 7-9: Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers  
 X : Workers not classified by occupations

STATEMENT (B): ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRANTS (%) BY STATE OF ORIGIN

STATE/U.T	URBAN origin		RURAL origin	
	SAME STATE/U.T	OTHER STATE/U.T	SAME STATE/U.T	OTHER
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
ANDHRA PRADESH	99.96	0.04	100.00	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	89.78	10.22	93.54	
ASSAM	91.14	8.86	99.27	
BIHAR	100.00	0.00	100.00	
GOA	99.69	0.31	100.00	
GUJARAT	99.54	0.46	99.25	
HARAYANA	85.70	14.30	98.87	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	99.85	0.15	99.63	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	99.31	0.79	100.00	
KARNATAKA	99.24	0.76	99.97	
KERALA	99.97	0.03	100.00	
MADHYA PRADESH	97.41	2.59	99.99	
MAHARASHTRA	98.97	1.03	99.63	
MANIPUR	98.39	1.61	100.00	
MEGHALAYA	98.64	34.62	100.00	
MIZORAM	95.31	4.69	100.00	
NAGALAND	57.75	42.25	93.94	
ORISSA	95.64	4.36	99.72	
PUNJAB	95.25	4.75	99.43	
RAJASTHAN	98.64	1.36	99.85	
SIKKIM	100.00	0.00	94.44	
TAMIL NADU	99.87	0.13	99.95	
TRIPURA	100.00	0.00	99.66	
UTTAR PRADESH	97.82	2.18	99.10	
WEST BENGAL	83.45	16.55	97.28	
A & N ISLAND	85.40	14.60	92.92	
CHANDIGARH	31.75	68.25	89.89	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	100.00	0.00	100.00	
DAMAN & DIU	100.00	0.00	100.00	
DELHI	6.79	93.21	2.99	
LAKSHA DWEEP	100.00	0.00	100.00	
PONDICHERY	100.00	0.00	100.00	





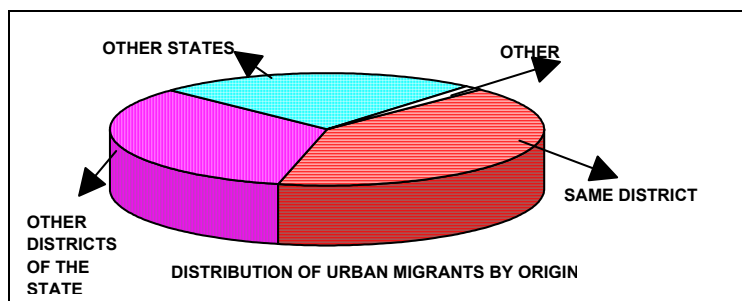
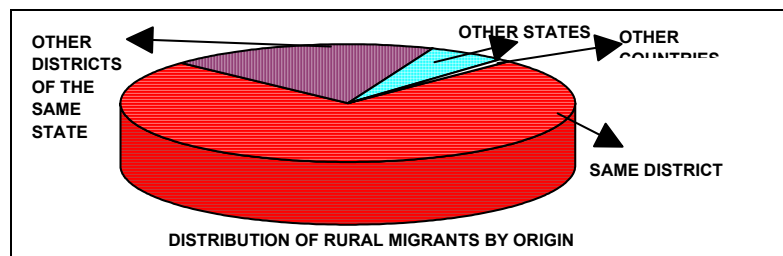
## 5.2 From where do the migrants come ?

Col.12, in Table-13 of Appendix, gives 'estimated number of migrants' by origin of state for each sector and sex. Statement (B), derived from the table, provides state-wise details of migrants by their origin(same state/other states; rural/urban) for each sector. It is observed that in almost all cases migration to a state is mainly from the state itself. Table-16 of Appendix provides further details on the above aspect. It reveals that at All India level, out of 1000 migrants in rural India, 744 come from the same district, 191 from the other districts of same state, 55 from the other states of the country and 9 from other countries (NR=2).

Out of 1000 migrants in urban India, 417 come from the same district, 344 from the other districts of same state, 224 from the other states of the country and 13 from other countries (NR=2).

It has already been pointed out that at All India level, 81.26% migrants come from rural India, 17.71% from urban India and remaining 1.03% from foreign countries.

In rural India, 90.05% migrants come from rural India and only 9.05% from urban India, whereas in urban India the contribution from rural India is 61.11% and that of urban India is 37.58%. The remaining part in both the sectors are from foreign countries. The above figures on comparison with the population figures of rural India and urban India reveal the true dimension of inter-sector movements. From above figures, it is also seen that the rate of migration from sector 'x' to sector 'y' measured in terms of number of migrants from 'x' to 'y' per thousand persons at x, (time factor being a common factor for comparison is ignored) is highest from urban to urban and lowest from rural to rural. In fact, at All India level, difference between the rates for rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural movements are not significant. Moreover, the rate of urban to urban movement is almost double the rate for any other inter-sector rate (say, rural to rural).



## 5.3 Why do people migrate ?

Tables 15, 17 and 20 of Appendix throws light on the reasons behind the migration of different persons. Reasons for movement (migration) of persons have been categorised into 13 classes, 12 specific and 1

residual. Out of these 13 classes, 5 classes are directly linked to employment. They are: (1) in search of employment, (2) in search of better employment, (3) to take up employment / better employment, (4) transfer of service / contract & (5) proximity to place of work. From Tables 15



and 17, it is seen that the leading reason for migration of male migrants is 'movement of parents/earning members' in both the sectors. The percentage movement by this reason varies from 24.0% in case of urban males for the period '10 years & above' to 32.8% for rural males for the period '5 - 9' years. On the average, the next most important reason is 'search of better employment' in both the sectors. In rural India, 15.1% of movements are accounted by this reason, 8.9% by 'to take up employment / better employment', 6.7% by 'transfer of service/contract', 5.5% by 'search of employment', 4.5% by 'study', etc. In urban India, 16.3% movements are accounted by 'search of better employment', 14.8% by 'search of employment', 10.0% by 'transfer of service / contract', 8.3% by 'to take up employment / better employment', 9.2% by 'study' etc.

In case of female migrants, movements in both the sectors are mainly due to the reasons 'movement of parents/earning members' and 'marriage'. In rural India, the latter has considerable lead over the former, whereas in urban India there is close contest between the two reasons. More precisely, in the past, i.e., before five years, 'movement because of marriage' has lead over 'movement because of movements of parents/earning members', in urban India also, but in recent times (less than 5 years period) the latter has taken lead over the former. It is also important to note that the percentage of reporting movement because of marriage has been declining trend over time in both the sectors.

Table-15 provides reflection on relationship between 'usual activity before migration' and 'reason for migration'. Table-20 of Appendix gives reflection on reason for movement of employed migrants. These tables may be seen for further details.

Following table provides comparative data for different rounds. further details are available from Table-17.

Reason for migration	Round No.	Last one year			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.In search of employment	38	12.48	2.04	17.63	3.17
	43	9.50	1.60	15.70	2.40
	49	5.20	0.50	8.60	1.30
2.In search of better employment	38	13.45	1.92	12.89	2.45
	43	13.40	1.50	13.40	1.70
	49	12.30	1.30	12.90	1.40
3.To take up employment or better employment	38	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	49	20.50	5.10	6.10	1.20
4.Transfer of service/contract	38	9.67	0.77	15.77	2.51
	43	9.60	0.50	16.70	2.40
	49	8.10	1.30	12.20	0.60
5.Proximity to place of work	38	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	49	1.60	0.10	1.70	0.40
6.Studies	38	8.51	1.20	14.99	4.27
	43	9.10	0.90	12.40	5.10
	49	4.10	1.10	18.00	7.00
7.Acquisition of house/flat	38	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	49	2.60	0.90	3.10	1.20
8.Housing problems	38	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	49	2.60	0.60	2.20	0.90
9.Social/ political problem	38	3.68	1.58	1.59	1.314
	43	4.00	1.40	1.70	1.50
	49	3.40	1.00	0.70	0.70
10.Health	38	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	43	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	49	0.40	0.30	1.10	0.30
11.Marriage	38	2.51	58.22	0.71	26.15
	43	4.80	63.80	1.10	29.30
	49	2.30	61.60	0.90	31.70
12. Movement of parents/ earning member	38	27.23	23.84	26.22	51.95
	43	24.10	20.00	26.10	47.70
	49	28.80	23.70	28.30	49.50
19. Others	38	20.23	9.65	9.98	8.03
	43	25.00	10.00	12.80	9.70
	49	8.10	2.50	4.20	3.80

\* no. before reason indicates codes.

[ Codes in different rounds are not uniform. Codes given in col. (1) pertains to the 49<sup>th</sup> rounds are not comparable. Moreover the code 'natural calamity' used in the 38<sup>th</sup> & the 43<sup>rd</sup> round has not been given in the table as the same has not been used in the 49<sup>th</sup> round. Codes 9 & 12 are roughly equivalent to similar codes of the 38<sup>th</sup> & the 43<sup>rd</sup> round].

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER SIX

### OUT - MIGRANTS

6.0 The choice of a place for migration depends not only on the socio-economic condition of the place but also on the background, contact and personal preference of the migrant. Based on the information collected for the persons migrating to other states or countries during the last five years before the date of survey, the important results are presented in the following paragraphs. In this report, Tables 8 to 12 of Appendix throw light on different characteristics of out-migrants. Here the term out-migrants has been used in a broader sense and includes emigrants as well as migrants to other states/union territories. However, the cases of out-migration of entire household has been excluded because of operational limitations

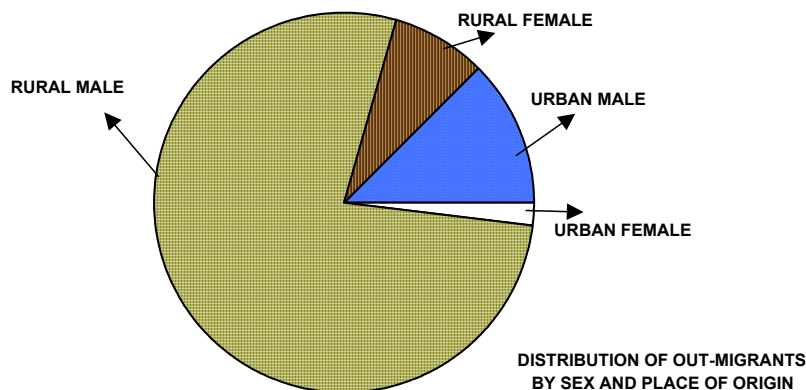
#### 6.1 GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

6.1.1 Table-9 of Appendix displays that at All India level, the break-up of estimated number

of out-migrants is as follows : males (89.87%), females (10.13%); from rural India (85.48%) and from urban India (14.52%). The share of male out-migrants in out-migrants from rural India is 90.44%, whereas the corresponding figure for urban India is 86.55%. Clearly, male out-migrants have out-numbered female out-migrants considerably in both the sectors, while the population is males (51.82%) and females (48.18%).

It is also interesting to note that in contrast to the above, female migrants have outnumbered male migrants in both the sectors.

This contrasting position is basically because of predominance of different sets of reasons in different cases. [Pl. see T-17 & T-10 of Appendix] The following picture depicts the distribution of out-migrants from rural/urban and sex angles:



STATEMENT (C) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT- MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR MIGRATION FOR E

STATE/U.T	REASON FOR MIGRATION				
	1	2	3	4	5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ANDHRA PRADESH	437	184	273	22	71
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	92	23	358	277	-
ASSAM	84	289	250	32	-
BIHAR	350	128	286	35	156
GOA	116	51	86	681	65
GUJRAT	274	391	264	11	50
HARAYANA	105	258	442	18	92
HIMACHAL PRADESH	181	285	226	47	225
JAMMU & KASHMIR	71	330	413	66	74
KARNATAKA	105	101	98	25	7
KERALA	589	225	159	8	6
MADHYA PRADESH	192	300	193	54	29
MAHARASHTRA	179	197	217	11	329
MANIPUR	150	133	542	34	45
MEGHALAYA	81	58	254	66	-
MIZORAM	99	146	690	-	20
NAGALAND	44	36	881	-	38
ORISSA	303	372	228	-	88
PUNJAB	353	260	224	20	115
RAJASTHAN	669	145	92	46	44
SIKKIM	41	61	837	20	-
TAMIL NADU	523	208	155	18	51
TRIPURA	285	83	525	23	42
UTTAR PRADESH	414	251	203	45	56
WEST BENGAL	494	200	148	63	52
A & N ISLAND	24	161	241	131	35
CHANDIGARH	209	50	580	25	7
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	698	-	302	-	-
DAMAN & DIU	272	497	183	-	20
DELHI	-	107	616	174	77
LAKSHA DWEEP	51	54	788	42	59
PONDICHERY	199	170	573	-	-
ALL INDIA	372	195	210	36	81

STATEMENT (C): PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT- MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR MIGRATION FOR EACH STATE AND U.T

STATE/U.T	REASON FOR MIGRATION					
	1	2	3	4	5	9
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA PRADESH	495	203	251	10	24	17
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	123	234	588	-	-	54
ASSAM	485	225	160	90	2	38
BIHAR	693	169	78	6	42	12
GOA	473	354	137	-	35	-
GUJRAT	440	96	207	-	87	169
HARAYANA	188	413	233	11	141	14
HIMACHAL PRADESH	308	389	258	1	12	32
JAMMU & KASHMIR	324	431	109	115	11	11
KARNATAKA	461	188	109	27	204	11
KERALA	574	236	130	14	9	37
MADHYA PRADESH	490	124	76	59	223	29
MAHARASHTRA	496	248	167	13	36	39
MANIPUR	44	163	652	8	1	133
MEGHALAYA	163	323	514	-	-	-
MIZORAM	18	43	469	10	71	389
NAGALAND	302	4	433	-	237	24
ORISSA	564	100	267	2	49	20
PUNJAB	655	208	68	9	47	12
RAJASTHAN	526	310	98	2	45	19
SIKKIM	232	93	626	-	-	50
TAMIL NADU	642	179	112	1	50	17
TRIPURA	177	293	100	93	32	104
UTTAR PRADESH	562	289	75	9	50	15
WEST BENGAL	664	199	87	9	21	21
A & N ISLAND	2	138	526	148	55	132
CHANDIGARH	543	166	-	-	-	291
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	70	244	639	-	8	38
DAMAN & DIU	976	8	4	-	12	-
DELHI	-	8	492	492	8	-
LAKSHA DWEEP	8	229	675	-	-	88
PONDICHERY	143	284	376	141	-	55
ALL INDIA	578	227	109	11	52	23

STATEMENT (D) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-MIGRANTS BY PERIOD SINCE MIGRATED FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

STATE/U.T.	PERIOD (IN YEARS ) SINCE MIGRATED					
	0	1	2	3	4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
ANDHRA PRADESH	234	136	298	240	93	
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	96	251	41	64	172	
ASSAM	196	120	346	203	135	
BIHAR	275	214	252	123	136	
GOA	24	189	344	288	155	
GUJRAT	278	244	119	105	254	
HARAYANA	332	131	175	130	233	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	171	139	232	183	276	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	253	157	275	160	155	
KARNATAKA	263	141	306	137	152	
KERALA	207	187	218	178	209	
MADHYA PRADESH	309	193	243	129	126	
MAHARASHTRA	398	228	119	90	165	
MANIPUR	26	388	313	229	43	
MEGHALAYA	54	54	509	231	151	
MIZORAM	159	184	360	243	55	
NAGALAND	8	218	625	52	97	
ORISSA	214	203	225	163	194	
PUNJAB	209	190	205	169	228	
RAJASTHAN	112	169	254	201	265	
SIKKIM	6	279	463	158	94	
TAMIL NADU	298	229	241	131	102	
TRIPURA	98	67	377	121	338	
UTTAR PRADESH	178	151	225	219	228	
WEST BENGAL	356	145	197	129	173	
A & N ISLAND	245	153	66	258	277	
CHANDIGARH	164	301	301	-	235	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	50	-	668	253	30	
DAMAN & DIU	135	237	354	135	139	
DELHI	984	8	-	-	8	
LAKSHA DWEET	81	9	148	542	220	
PONDICHERY	30	192	254	247	277	
ALL INDIA	232	181	234	167	186	

STATEMENT (D) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-MIGRANTS BY PERIOD SINCE MIGRATED FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

STATE/U.T.	PERIOD (IN YEARS ) SINCE MIGRATED					
	0	1	2	3	4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
ANDHRA PRADESH	355	158	67	294	125	
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	-	639	181	-	181	
ASSAM	483	4	500	-	13	
BIHAR	134	426	105	169	165	
GOA	85	547	368	-	-	
GUJRAT	17	60	200	49	673	
HARAYANA	414	222	110	166	88	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	68	144	215	137	436	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	186	123	-	475	216	
KARNATAKA	316	136	226	140	182	
KERALA	267	209	273	195	56	
MADHYA PRADESH	300	222	195	164	119	
MAHARASHTRA	464	-	215	200	121	
MANIPUR	27	460	206	282	25	
MEGHALAYA	-	-	-	-	-	
MIZORAM	232	138	510	59	61	
NAGALAND	-	268	514	218	-	
ORISSA	92	180	304	281	143	
PUNJAB	117	75	317	183	307	
RAJASTHAN	84	147	342	155	273	
SIKKIM	-	170	734	96	-	
TAMIL NADU	115	279	170	350	86	
TRIPURA	77	64	398	4	457	
UTTAR PRADESH	154	198	327	131	190	
WEST BENGAL	393	410	25	9	164	
A & N ISLAND	575	73	73	140	139	
CHANDIGARH	1000	-	-	-	-	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	-	-	-	-	-	
DAMAN & DIU	799	-	201	-	-	
DELHI	16	-	-	984	-	
LAKSHA DWEEP	-	-	1000	-	-	
PONDICHERY	-	183	817	-	-	
ALL INDIA	220	221	225	170	164	

STATEMENT (D) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-MIGRANTS BY PERIOD SINCE MIGRATED FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

STATE/U.T.	PERIOD (IN YEARS ) SINCE MIGRATED					
	0	1	2	3	4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
ANDHRA PRADESH	250	139	266	247	98	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	82	309	382	54	173	
ASSAM	250	98	375	164	112	
BIHAR	267	226	244	125	137	
GOA	31	233	347	253	136	
GUJARAT	229	210	134	94	332	
HARYANA	348	149	162	137	203	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	163	139	231	179	288	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	251	156	265	170	158	
KARNATAKA	278	140	284	138	160	
KERALA	215	190	225	180	190	
MADHYA PRADESH	306	203	227	140	124	
MAHARASHTRA	405	204	129	102	160	
MANIPUR	26	398	298	237	40	
MEGHALAYA	54	54	509	231	551	
MIZORAM	179	171	402	192	57	
NAGALAND	7	222	617	65	90	
ORISSA	200	200	235	177	188	
PUNJAB	205	184	210	170	231	
RAJASTHAN	110	168	259	198	265	
SIKKIM	6	267	491	152	85	
TAMIL NADU	280	234	234	152	100	
TRIPURA	95	66	379	108	351	
UTTAR PRADESH	176	154	232	213	226	
WEST BENGAL	358	157	189	124	172	
A & N ISLAND	385	119	69	208	219	
CHANDIGARH	407	213	213	-	166	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	50	-	668	253	30	
DAMAN & DIU	173	223	345	128	131	
DELHI	500	4	-	492	4	
LAKSHA DWEEP	77	8	185	518	211	
PONDICHERY	24	190	371	196	220	
ALL INDIA	231	185	234	167	184	

STATEMENT (D) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-MIGRANTS BY PERIOD SINCE MIGRATED FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

M

STATE/U.T.	PERIOD ( IN YEARS ) MIGRATED					
	0	1	2	3	4	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA PRADESH	233	170	366	93	138	1000
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	44	246	456	210	44	1000
ASSAM	44	146	284	117	408	1000
BIHAR	153	231	325	126	166	1000
GOA	188	384	169	209	70	1000
GUJRAT	271	127	284	216	103	1000
HARAYANA	273	142	145	65	375	1000
HIMACHAL PRADESH	144	184	313	135	224	1000
JAMMU & KASHMIR	182	242	215	180	181	1000
KARNATAKA	310	304	255	96	35	1000
KERALA	238	215	197	148	202	1000
MADHYA PRADESH	169	158	346	228	100	1000
MAHARASHTRA	206	79	534	98	82	1000
MANIPUR	17	112	368	326	177	1000
MEGHALAYA	399	75	38	293	194	1000
MIZORAM	56	317	459	109	58	1000
NAGALAND	13	262	410	183	133	1000
ORISSA	147	117	330	234	171	1000
PUNJAB	106	165	297	202	230	1000
RAJASTHAN	166	299	278	144	113	1000
SIKKIM	91	456	283	85	85	1000
TAMIL NADU	274	150	210	186	180	1000
TRIPURA	75	213	292	254	167	1000
UTTAR PRADESH	162	199	240	143	256	1000
WEST BENGAL	69	65	278	187	402	1000
A & N ISLAND	153	293	231	98	225	1000
CHANDIGARH	88	205	144	189	374	1000
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	-	-	-	302	698	1000
DAMAN & DIU	317	166	104	60	352	1000
DELHI	529	151	92	-	228	1000
LAKSHA DWEEP	187	260	256	109	187	1000
PONDICHERY	331	170	335	75	90	1000
ALL INDIA	207	193	281	139	180	1000



STATEMENT (D) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-MIGRANTS BY PERIOD SINCE MIGRATED FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

STATE/U.T.	PERIOD ( IN YEARS ) MIGRATED				
	0	1	2	3	4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ANDHRA PRADESH	146	487	96	271	-
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	-	96	807	96	-
ASSAM	-	11	-	52	937
BIHAR	99	102	644	13	142
GOA	-	106	28	866	-
GUJRAT	-	-	360	582	58
HARAYANA	150	233	300	161	156
HIMACHAL PRADESH	688	52	-	61	199
JAMMU & KASHMIR	74	510	80	138	198
KARNATAKA	63	285	223	377	52
KERALA	426	190	241	65	79
MADHYA PRADESH	71	54	414	-	461
MAHARASHTRA	221	156	553	25	46
MANIPUR	-	336	222	125	317
MEGHALAYA	839	-	-	81	81
MIZORAM	-	438	562	-	-
NAGALAND	-	415	585	-	-
ORISSA	38	28	699	151	84
PUNJAB	115	64	359	113	349
RAJASTHAN	343	350	301	6	-
SIKKIM	-	268	145	587	-
TAMIL NADU	275	171	200	207	146
TRIPURA	-	207	258	234	301
UTTAR PRADESH	69	438	227	71	196
WEST BENGAL	122	102	31	462	283
A & N ISLAND	231	96	214	233	226
CHANDIGARH	59	-	288	653	-
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	-	-	-	-	-
DAMAN & DIU	-	300	111	-	589
DELHI	267	170	562	-	-
LAKSHA Dweep	140	325	179	356	-
PONDICHERY	-	282	491	227	-
ALL INDIA	183	183	360	158	116

STATEMENT (D) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-MIGRANTS BY PERIOD SINCE MIGRATED FOR EACH STATE/U.T.

STATE/U.T.	PERIOD ( IN YEARS ) MIGRATED						PERSONS
	0	1	2	3	4	ALL	ESTIMA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ANDHRA PRADESH	224	202	339	111	124	1000	5'
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23	175	623	156	23	1000	
ASSAM	39	131	252	110	468	1000	!
BIHAR	142	204	391	102	161	1000	9'
GOA	32	150	52	754	12	1000	!
GUJARAT	223	104	297	280	95	1000	1'
HARAYANA	255	156	168	79	343	1000	2'
HIMACHAL PRADESH	321	141	211	111	216	1000	!
JAMMU & KASHMIR	167	279	196	174	184	1000	!
KARNATAKA	305	303	255	101	35	1000	10'
KERALA	262	212	203	137	186	1000	13'
MADHYA PRADESH	153	141	357	191	158	1000	2'
MAHARASHTRA	210	97	539	81	73	1000	9'
MANIPUR	15	146	346	295	198	1000	.
MEGHALAYA	581	44	22	206	147	1000	
MIZORAM	45	342	480	87	46	1000	
NAGALAND	13	267	416	176	128	1000	
ORISSA	122	97	415	215	151	1000	1'
PUNJAB	107	152	305	190	246	1000	2'
RAJASTHAN	171	300	279	140	110	1000	6'
SIKKIM	65	403	244	226	61	1000	
TAMIL NADU	274	152	209	188	177	1000	7'
TRIPURA	61	212	285	250	192	1000	.
UTTAR PRADESH	153	223	238	136	250	1000	12'
WEST BENGAL	72	67	262	204	394	1000	6'
A & N ISLAND	187	207	224	157	225	1000	.
CHANDIGARH	78	134	194	349	245	1000	1'
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	-	-	-	302	698	1000	
DAMAN & DIU	295	175	105	56	369	1000	
DELHI	444	157	245	-	154	1000	1'
LAKSHA DWEEP	171	282	230	194	123	1000	
PONDICHERY	293	183	353	92	80	1000	!
ALL INDIA	204	192	291	141	172	1000	98'

6.1.2 The average number of out-migrants per household reporting out-migration from rural India is 1.14 persons and 1.17 persons for urban India.

6.1.3 The share of different states/union territories in out-migrants can be seen from Table-12 of Appendix.

## 6.2 Rate of Out-migrations

Col (2) of Table-12 indicates the proportion of out-migrants per 1000 population for each state, sector & sex. The proportion of out-migrants per 1000 population from rural India is 17 for males, 2 for females and 10 for the combined population. For urban India, the same is 8 for males, 1 for females and 5 for the combined population. For comparison purpose these proportions can be taken as rates as time is a common factor. Clearly the rate of out-migration from rural India is higher than that from urban India for males, females and combined population. It is also clear that this rate for male population is much higher than the corresponding rate for female population.

Table-12 of Appendix provides state-specific proportion of out-migrants also. In rural India, the proportion is maximum for Kerala (38), followed by Bihar (25), Laksha Dweep (19) etc. This is minimum in case of Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh (1 each). In case of urban India, the rate is maximum for Goa (23), followed by Kerala and Daman & Diu (22 each) etc.

## 6.3 Out-migration & Age :

Table -9 of Appendix provides information in this regard. Col-10 of the table provides per thousand distribution of out-migrants by different age - groups. Here, it is seen that highest percentage of out-migrants belongs to the age group '15-24' years in both the

sectors for each sex. This group is followed by the age group '25-34' years. In case of females, this is true only in urban sector. This is obvious because these two groups together constitute the economically most mobile group and majority of marriages are in this combined group only.

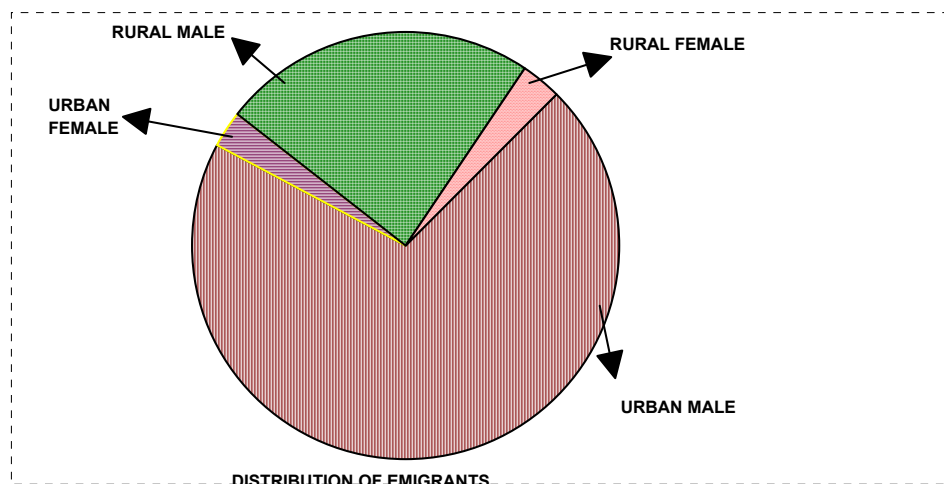
## 6.4 Out-migration & MPCE classes

(a) *General* : In tables 8 & 10 of Appendix, certain information on out-migration is presented by MPCE class wise. In Table-8, cols (2), & (3) provide distribution of 'All Households' and distribution of 'Households Reporting Out-migration' over different MPCE classes. On comparison of these two columns, it is observed that these two distributions over MPCE classes are not alike. This is basically because of differential rate of out-migration for different MPCE classes. Col. (4) of Table-8 of Appendix provides this proportion for different MPCE classes. This is especially true for the lowest as well as highest MPCE classes in both the sectors as the changes over these classes are more visible. The reason behind these differences can easily be traced from col.(4) of Table-8 which shows that the No. of households reporting out-migration per 1000 households is significantly high for these MPCE classes in both the sectors. In rural India, the proportion of household reporting out-migration is highest for the lowest MPCE class [78 per 1000] followed by the corresponding proportion for the highest MPCE class [60 per 1000]. In urban India, the rate of migration is highest for the MPCE class Rs 700 & above [53 per 1000] followed by the proportion for the lowest MPCE class [27 per 1000]. The proportion for rural sector is 44 per 1000 and for urban sector is 20 per 1000. In spite of these differences in the proportion of household reporting out-migration, out-migrants are mainly from the MPCE group - Rs. '140 & Above' in the rural India and Rs. '185 & Above' in urban India.

### (b) Emigration & MPCE

Table-8 of Appendix also reflects the comparison between migrants abroad and out-migrants within the country. The ratio of these two figures is different for different MPCE groups and no trend is visible in either sector. In rural India, the highest ratio [303:697] is assigned to the highest MPCE class- Rs. '385 & ABOVE'.

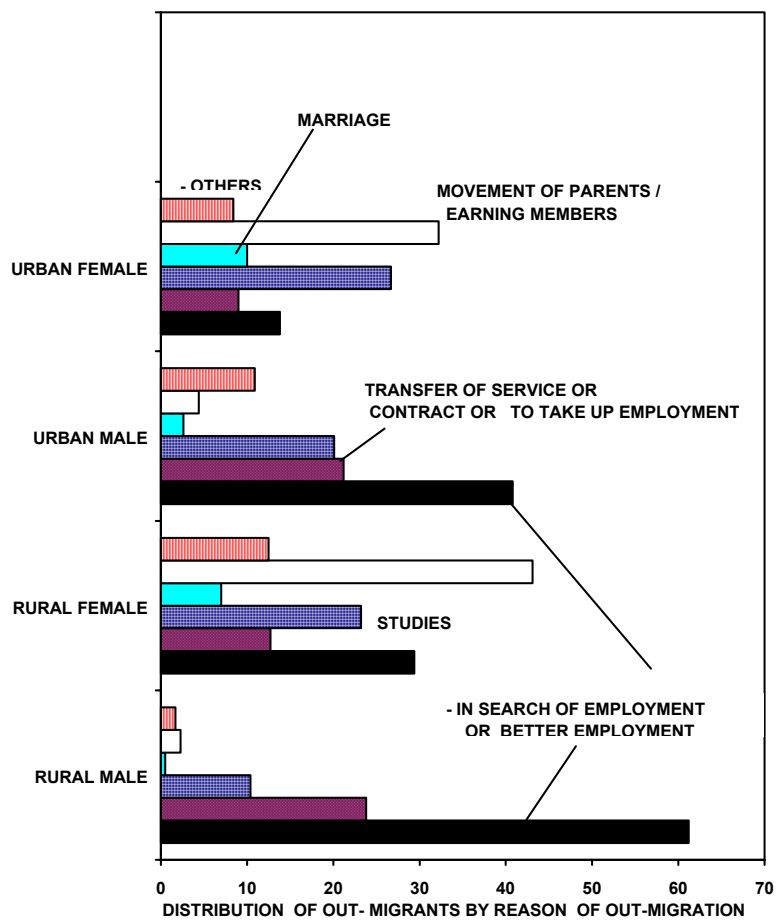
This ratio is lowest [52 : 948] for the lowest MPCE class - Less than Rs. '65'. In urban India, both the highest and the lowest pertain to MPCE classes with small sample and hence need no attention. The following diagram depicts the distribution of emigrants:



### 6.5 Why do people out migrate ?

The reasons for out-migration have been categorised into 6 classes, 5 specific and 1 residual, which light on the above issue. In both the sectors, the prominent reason for out-migration in case of males is 'search for

employment or better employment', whereas for female out-migration it is 'movement of parents / earning members'. State-wise details on above aspect may be seen from the Statement (C) for persons. The following picture depicts reason wise distribution for different population groups.



## 6.6 Do people of different age-groups out migrate for different reasons ?

As important reasons behind out-migration are employment, study and marriage, all of which are age specific, it is natural to expect variations in the pattern of migration for different age-groups. Table-9 of Appendix throws light on this aspect for each sex & sector. The table reveals that, the behaviour of the age-group '0 - 14' years is different from other age-groups. In this age group, the dominant reasons for out-migration are 'out-migration of parents/earning members' and 'study' as expected, since this group is dependent on parents /earning members. The age-group '15 years & ABOVE' being economically active, the dominant reason for out-migration in the case of males is 'employment' in both the sectors. However, the degree of dominance is more in rural sector(i.e. from rural India) than in the urban sector.

For females in India in the age-group '15 YEARS AND ABOVE', the dominant reasons for migration are 'employment' and out-migration of parents/earning members'. In urban India, out-migration of parents/earning members takes lead over employment, whereas in rural India it is opposite. For the age-group '15 - 24' years, 'study' is an equally dominant reason for out-migration for all groups except for rural males.

## 6.7 Out-migration over time

It has already been pointed out that the data for out-migration has been collected for the last five years before the date of survey. From Table-11 of Appendix , it is seen that 'estimated number of out-migrants' has some sort of fluctuating tendency over time (period) in all the cases of sex & sector. Moreover, at all India level, maximum number of out-migrants belong to the period '2 -3' years, followed by the period 'LESS THAN ONE YEAR' from the date of survey in all cases. State-wise details may be seen from the statement (D) which provides per thousand distribution of out-migrants by period since migrated for each state/u.t.

The changes in the relative values of different reasons for out-migration over period can also be studied from Table-11 of Appendix. Though five years period is relatively small for such study, in the fast changing economic world, the table provides some interesting results. In case of rural males, not only the reason 'search for employment/better employment' has been leading for all the five years, its relative value has also

gone up with time. Similar is the case for the reason 'marriage'. On the contrary, the relative value of the reason 'transfer of service/contract or to take up employment' has gone down with time. In case of 'study' in the first half there is increasing tendency and in the second half decreasing one. This trend for the reason 'study' is confirmed in all other cases also. In case of urban males, the relative values for the reasons 'search of employment/better employment' and 'transfer of service/ contract or to take-up employment' have been fluctuating over time. State-wise details on the above aspect may be observed from the statement (D).

## 6.8 Migrants abroad

The proportion of migrants abroad measured in terms of number of migrants abroad per 1000 out-migrants reflects the relative position of migrants abroad. For out-migrants from rural India, the share of migrants abroad is 12.6% and from urban India it is 27.5%, Male emigrants from rural India account for 13.5% of out-migrants and the corresponding figure for females is 4.9%. Male emigrants from urban India account for 28.3% of male out-migrants and the corresponding figure for females is 22.8%. The proportion of male emigrants is higher than the female emigrants. Similarly, the proportion for urban sector is much higher than the proportion for the rural sector.

Table-9 of Appendix provides proportion of out-migrants abroad for different age-groups. Excluding the cases of sample migrants less than 20, it is seen that in rural India, the proportion is highest for the age-group '35 - 59' years, followed by the age-group '25 - 34' years for both males & females. The above trend is true in the case of urban males also. But, in case of urban females, the age-group '25 - 34' years has the highest proportion of out-migrants abroad, followed by the age-group '35 - 59' years.

In terms of estimated numbers, in all cases maximum number of out-migrants are from the age-group '25 -34' years, followed by the age-group '35 - 59' years. It is interesting to recall that maximum number of out-migrants are from the age-group '15 - 24' years. Table-10 of Appendix provides information on out-migrants abroad for each MPCE class in detail

## 6.9 Out-migration & Remittance :

It has already been observed that the male migration is mainly guided by employment related reasons and as such it is important to study out-

migration from remittance angle. From Table 12 of Appendix we observed that most of the employed male out-migrants have made remittances. The percentage making remittance varies from about 90% in the case of male out-migrants within country from rural sector (to any sector) to about 72% in case of male emigrants from urban sector. In both the sector the

percentage of the emigrants making remittance is less than the percentage of out-migrants within country making remittance. Similarly, in case of emigrants as well as out-migrants within country the percentage making remittance to rural sector is more than the percentage making remittance to urban sector. State specific data can be seen from the Table 12 of the Appendix.

\*\*\*\*\*

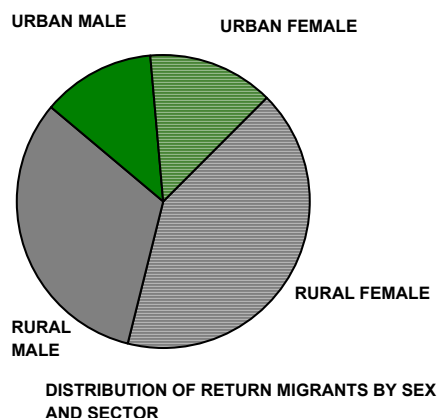
# CHAPTER SEVEN

## RETURN MIGRANTS

7.0 Some of the migrants often return to their earlier usual place of residence for various reasons. It is important to study the volume of return-migration, magnitude of changes in the volume over time by sex both in rural and urban India, etc. In this report, Table-22 of Appendix provides per thousand distribution of return-migrants by location of last residence as well as number of return migrants per thousand migrants for each period since migrated for each sex and sector separately.

### 7.1 General Distribution

7.1.1 The following chart shows the distribution of return migrants by sex and sector (place of return).



Statement 'E' provides similar information in respect of different states/u.ts.

### 7.2 Proportion of return migration

The proportion of return migrants per thousand migrants provides comparative data for different states, sex, sector, etc. Col. (11) of Table-22 of Appendix provides this proportion of return migrants for each sex, sector & period. Statement 'E' provides similar information in respect of different states/u.ts.

Statement (E) shows per thousand distribution of return migrants by location type for each state & u.t also. From this statement, we observe that the proportion of return migrants in rural India is 66 per thousand and the corresponding proportion in urban India is 54 per thousand. In case of following states/uts the proportion of return migrants to rural Sector is higher than the corresponding All India proportion (66):

Rural Sector: Meghalaya (888), Manipur(438), Mizoram(422), Gujarat (209), Laksha Dweep (162), Kerala (142), Haryana (141), Arunachal Pradesh (111), Tamil Nadu (99), Chandigarh (82), Bihar (77), Maharashtra (70).

In case of following states/uts the proportion of return migrants to urban sector is higher than the corresponding All India rate (54):

Urban Sector: Manipur (458), Laksha Dweep (393), Mizoram (332), Nagaland (187), Haryana (144), Meghalaya (138), Andaman & Nicobar Islands(123), Goa(113), Jammu & Kashmir (109), Kerala (77), Uttar Pradesh (70), Rajasthan(60), Andhra Pradesh (60), Punjab (58), Assam (57).

In case of rural male, this proportion is very high (197 per 1000) in comparison to the corresponding proportion among rural female (43 per 1000), urban male (61 per 1000) and urban female (49 per 1000). The same trend is visible in case of all major states. Similarly in case of all major states the proportion of return migrants among females in both the sector is invariably less than the corresponding proportion among males.







STATEMENT (E) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF RETURN- MIGRANTS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH STATE AND U.T.

STATE/U.T	NO. OF RETURN MIGRANTS  PER 1000 MIGRANTS	LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE									RE MIC
		SAME DISTRICT		OTHER DIST OF		OTHER STATE		OTHER COUNTRY	NR	ALL	
		RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	ESTD
ANDHRA PRADESH	87	634	157	103	39	19	48	-	-	1000	20119
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	221	871	20	50	20	-	11	-	28	1000	32
ASSAM	167	630	52	44	89	113	72	-	-	1000	479
BIHAR	695	26	15	13	92	54	787	13	-	1000	4493
GOA	68	416	-	-	-	-	489	95	-	1000	6
GUJARAT	595	61	3	47	870	-	15	4	-	1000	8240
HARAYANA	477	73	36	337	176	87	269	22	-	1000	1195
HIMACHAL PRADESH	208	233	22	28	71	36	590	21	-	1000	411
JAMMU & KASHMIR	46	536	-	257	113	-	94	-	-	1000	37
KARNATAKA	86	265	198	281	138	35	82	-	-	1000	854
KERALA	214	397	36	76	78	40	168	206	-	1000	2975
MADHYA PRADESH	107	360	186	62	129	37	203	-	24	1000	1346
MAHARASHTRA	182	257	92	239	311	6	87	8	1	1000	4559
MANIPUR	586	186	478	123	81	29	64	-	40	1000	37
MEGHALAYA	785	903	87	-	-	10	-	-	-	1000	51
MIZORAM	426	283	630	38	17	-	29	-	3	1000	28
NAGALAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORISSA	196	364	16	136	133	10	341	-	-	1000	937
PUNJAB	69	149	-	61	20	89	130	551	-	1000	176
RAJASTHAN	210	351	74	55	182	15	322	1	-	1000	1718
SIKKIM	16	-	373	-	-	627	-	-	-	1000	-
TAMIL NADU	202	244	111	93	290	71	153	38	-	1000	3330
TRIPURA	34	139	31	233	44	121	368	65	-	1000	29
UTTAR PRADESH	128	124	82	55	251	52	431	4	-	1000	3351
WEST BENGAL	97	604	58	103	165	6	27	37	-	1000	2001
A & N ISLAND	59	638	208	28	21	-	96	8	-	1000	30
CHANDIGARH	108	31	960	-	-	-	9	-	-	1000	28
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	91	-	-	-	367	525	107	-	-	1000	2
DAMAN & DIU	83	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000	-
DELHI	119	-	-	-	-	34	966	-	-	1000	42
LAKSHA DWEEP	196	47	601	-	-	-	352	-	-	1000	2
PONDICHERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL INDIA	197	234	63	96	325	30	223	28	1	1000	38420

STATEMENT (E) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF RETURN- MIGRANTS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH STATE AND U.T.

STATE/U.T	NO. OF RETURN MIGRANTS PER 1000 MIGRANTS	LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE								ALL
		SAME DISTRICT		OTHER DIST OF SAME STATE		OTHER STATE		OTHER COUNTRY	NR	
		RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH	47	712	82	119	25	48	15	-	-	1000
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	36	751	-	169	-	-	-	-	80	1000
ASSAM	26	661	251	14	29	1	45	-	-	1000
BIHAR	13	829	-	94	9	55	-	12	-	1000
GOA	27	166	-	477	-	-	343	15	-	1000
GUJARAT	123	311	2	57	625	-	5	-	-	1000
HARAYANA	108	207	14	572	17	181	9	-	-	1000
HIMACHAL PRADESH	13	676	8	-	7	100	209	-	-	1000
JAMMU & KASHMIR	49	895	-	73	-	32	-	-	-	1000
KARNATAKA	54	639	116	192	26	23	3	-	-	1000
KERALA	112	643	26	213	54	13	24	28	-	1000
MADHYA PRADESH	32	755	76	38	32	23	70	-	6	1000
MAHARASHTRA	47	452	45	237	203	17	42	3	-	1000
MANIPUR	234	397	54	239	-	40	47	-	224	1000
MEGHALAYA	1000	979	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
MIZORAM	416	243	611	49	9	-	85	3	-	1000
NAGALAND	3	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
ORISSA	14	654	3	98	78	6	161	-	-	1000
PUNJAB	10	320	29	488	-	21	122	20	-	1000
RAJASTHAN	12	484	48	11	265	92	99	-	-	1000
SIKKIM	30	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000
TAMIL NADU	70	522	60	89	128	89	113	-	-	1000
TRIPURA	44	664	37	270	5	9	14	-	-	1000
UTTAR PRADESH	27	597	42	289	31	23	16	2	-	1000
WEST BENGAL	45	860	12	70	36	15	6	-	-	1000
A & N ISLAND	66	732	160	24	6	32	46	-	-	1000
CHANDIGARH	41	132	868	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	11	528	-	-	-	391	80	-	-	1000
DAMAN & DIU	33	-	963	-	-	-	37	-	-	1000
DELHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
LAKSHA DWEEP	113	183	153	-	-	-	664	-	-	1000
PONDICHERY	77	55	-	-	15	930	-	-	-	1000
ALL INDIA	43	563	42	166	157	35	33	3	1	1000

STATEMENT (E) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF RETURN- MIGRANTS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH STATE AND U.T.

PERSONS											
STATE/U.T	NO. OF RETURN MIGRANTS	LOCATION TYPE								F MI	
		SAME	OTHER DIST OF		OTHER		OTHER	NR	ALL		
	PER 1000 MIGRANTS	DISTRICT	SAME STATE		STATE		COUNTRY				
		RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN				
ANDHRA PRADESH	57	684	109	113	30	38	26	-	-	1000	
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	111	849	16	73	16	-	9	-	38	1000	
ASSAM	50	643	136	31	63	66	60	-	-	1000	
BIHAR	77	145	13	25	80	54	671	13	-	1000	
GOA	32	232	-	351	-	-	381	36	-	1000	
GUJARAT	209	181	2	57	752	-	11	2	-	1000	
HARAYANA	141	166	20	500	66	152	89	7	-	1000	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	42	347	18	21	54	52	492	16	-	1000	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	49	837	-	102	18	27	15	-	-	1000	
KARNATAKA	61	550	135	213	53	26	22	-	-	1000	
KERALA	142	534	30	152	64	25	88	107	-	1000	
MADHYA PRADESH	39	651	105	44	57	27	105	-	11	1000	
MAHARASHTRA	70	366	66	238	251	12	62	5	-	1000	
MANIPUR	438	233	383	149	63	31	60	-	81	1000	
MEGHALAYA	888	944	51	-	-	5	-	-	-	1000	
MIZORAM	422	268	623	42	14	-	50	1	2	1000	
NAGALAND	2	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	
ORISSA	30	484	11	121	110	8	267	-	-	1000	
PUNJAB	16	247	16	306	8	50	125	246	-	1000	
RAJASTHAN	30	398	65	39	211	43	243	1	-	1000	
SIKKIM	21	-	182	513	-	306	-	-	-	1000	
TAMIL NADU	99	398	82	91	200	81	131	17	-	1000	
TRIPURA	40	492	35	258	18	46	130	21	-	1000	
UTTAR PRADESH	37	433	56	208	107	33	159	3	-	1000	
WEST BENGAL	54	786	26	80	74	12	12	11	-	1000	
A & N ISLAND	62	685	184	26	14	16	72	4	-	1000	
CHANDIGARH	82	50	943	-	-	-	7	-	-	1000	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	18	303	-	-	157	449	92	-	-	1000	
DAMAN & DIU	35	-	866	-	-	-	134	-	-	1000	
DELHI	49	-	-	-	-	34	966	-	-	1000	
LAKSHA DWEEP	162	85	474	-	-	-	441	-	-	1000	
PONDICHERY	53	55	-	-	15	930	-	-	-	1000	
ALL INDIA	66	418	51	135	231	33	117	14	1	1000	

STATEMENT (E) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF RETURN-MIGRANTS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH STATE AND U.T.  
MALE

STATE/U.T	NO. OF RETURN MIGRANTS PER 1000 MIGRANTS	LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE								I E	
		SAME		OTHER DIST OF SAME STATE		OTHER STATE		OTHER COUNTRY	NR		ALL
		DISTRICT									
		RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
ANDHRA PRADESH	71	143	133	196	218	19	260	27	3	1000	
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	22	492			108	108	292			1000	
ASSAM	72	383	51	117	244	18	134	13	41	1000	
BIHAR	89	64	35	159	727	8	8			1000	
GOA	152		12	48		96	707	138		1000	
GUJRAT	42	74	90	439	330	10	58			1000	
HARAYANA	149	210	102	13	290	168	134	83		1000	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	56	166	14	292	245	14	270			1000	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	121	104	91	168	249		388			1000	
KARNATAKA	87	132	371	140	113	168	73	3		1000	
KERALA	103	103	348	31	157	94	146	102	19	1000	
MADHYA PRADESH	42	159	141	252	366	13	46		23	1000	
MAHARASHTRA	47	176	123	174	177	148	124	78		1000	
MANIPUR	582	37	16	593	272		82			1000	
MEGHALAYA	155			165	439	324	73			1000	
MIZORAM	333	198	753		16	11	8		13	1000	
NAGALAND	233	103		4	77	671	145			1000	
ORISSA	40	411	136	151	39	65	198			1000	
PUNJAB	95	117	181	126	185	302	29	58	1	1000	
RAJASTHAN	106	223	155	61	324	3	210	24		1000	
SIKKIM	24			1000						1000	
TAMIL NADU	52	144	140	179	424	19	82	11		1000	
TRIPURA	51	622		39	305	11	11	11		1000	
UTTAR PRADESH	67	327	187	99	310	2	65	9		1000	
WEST BENGAL	43	295	32	178	133	259	96	6		1000	
A & N ISLAND	135	520		151	7	114	208			1000	
CHANDIGARH	41		11			135	854			1000	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI											
DAMAN & DIU	42					876		124		1000	
DELHI	48					384	559	48	10	1000	
LAKSHA DWEEP	408	207	586			44	162			1000	
PONDICHERY											
ALL INDIA	61	181	147	141	235	107	150	35	3	1000	1

STATEMENT (E) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF RETURN- MIGRANTS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH STATE AND U.T.

FEMALE											
STATE/U.T	NO. OF RETURN MIGRANTS PER 1000 MIGRANTS	LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE								E	
		SAME DISTRICT		OTHER DIST OF SAME STATE		OTHER STATE		OTHER COUNTRY	NR		ALL
		RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
ANDHRA PRADESH	51	312	151	126	163	18	210	14	5	1000	
ARUNANCHAL PRADESH	27	375			196		179		250	1000	
ASSAM	41	552	128	63	208	49				1000	
BIHAR	36	179	64	134	529	6	88			1000	
GOA	71						1000			1000	
GUJRAT	35	72	238	249	311	5	108	17		1000	
HARAYANA	140	122	242	69	223	106	217	21		1000	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	13	148	38	335			479			1000	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	104	66	325	276	123	-	210			1000	
KARNATAKA	72	235	439	107	118	74	26	2		1000	
KERALA	59	574	181	70	72	-	82		21	1000	
MADHYA PRADESH	28	215	194	114	364	19	94			1000	
MAHARASHTRA	36	284	129	172	172	119	76	46		1000	
MANIPUR	262	-	22	561	383		35			1000	
MEGHALAYA	100	-	-	-	750	250				1000	
MIZORAM	330	304	623		61		12			1000	
NAGALAND	118	89		113	113	490	194			1000	
ORISSA	23	675	93	160	60		11			1000	
PUNJAB	40	69	182	305	280	141	23			1000	
RAJASTHAN	38	247	283	66	251	20	133			1000	
SIKKIM	19			1000						1000	
TAMIL NADU	43	147	153	104	481	35	73	5	1	1000	
TRIPURA	36	795		12	193					1000	
UTTAR PRADESH	72	276	259	205	186	11	55	6		1000	
WEST BENGAL	45	373	72	249	99	126	57	23		1000	
A & N ISLAND	105	391		148		328	133			1000	
CHANDIGARH	22	-	47	-	-	35	917	-	-	1000	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DAMAN & DIU	16	-	-	-	-	876	124	-		1000	
DELHI	41					257	743			1000	
LAKSHA DWEEP	375	259	590				151			1000	
PONDICHERY										1000	
ALL INDIA	49	252	201	153	208	59	113	13	1	1000	

STATEMENT (E) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF RETURN- MIGRANTS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH STATE AND U.T.  
PERSONS

STATE/U.T	NO. OF RETURN MIGRANTS PER 1000 MIGRANTS	LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE									RI MI
		SAME DISTRICT		OTHER DIST OF SAME STATE		OTHER STATE		OTHER COUNTRY	NR	ALL	
		RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN				ESTD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
ANDHRA PRADESH	60	224	142	163	192	18	236	21	4	1000	288
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	24	438	-	-	149	58	240	-	116	1000	-
ASSAM	57	444	79	97	231	29	85	8	26	1000	23
BIHAR	51	124	50	146	624	7	49	-	-	1000	33
GOA	113	-	8	33	-	66	797	95	-	1000	8
GUJRAT	38	73	172	334	319	7	86	9	-	1000	104
HARAYANA	144	161	179	44	253	134	180	49	-	1000	214
HIMACHAL PRADESH	30	161	20	303	180	10	326	-	-	1000	4
JAMMU & KASHMIR	109	79	247	241	165	-	269	-	-	1000	14
KARNATAKA	78	189	408	121	116	116	47	2	-	1000	217
KERALA	77	323	270	49	117	50	116	54	20	1000	137
MADHYA PRADESH	33	190	171	176	364	16	72	-	10	1000	147
MAHARASHTRA	41	227	126	173	175	134	101	63	-	1000	447
MANIPUR	458	29	17	586	297	-	71	-	-	1000	3
MEGHALAYA	138	-	-	127	509	307	57	-	-	1000	1
MIZORAM	332	242	700	-	34	7	10	-	8	1000	2
NAGALAND	187	99	-	32	86	625	158	-	-	1000	3
ORISSA	31	524	118	155	48	37	118	-	-	1000	37
PUNJAB	58	95	182	209	229	228	26	31	1	1000	89
RAJASTHAN	60	233	209	63	293	10	178	14	-	1000	173
SIKKIM	21	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-
TAMIL NADU	47	146	147	141	453	27	78	8	1	1000	279
TRIPURA	42	708	-	25	250	6	6	6	-	1000	2
UTTAR PRADESH	70	291	239	175	222	9	58	7	-	1000	512
WEST BENGAL	44	340	55	219	113	183	74	16	-	1000	239
A & N ISLAND	123	474	-	150	5	190	181	-	-	1000	5
CHANDIGARH	32	-	23	-	-	103	874	-	-	1000	9
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAMAN & DIU	24	-	-	-	-	876	62	62	-	1000	-
DELHI	45	-	-	-	-	333	632	29	6	1000	120
LAKSHA DWEEP	393	230	588	-	-	25	157	-	-	1000	1
PONDICHERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL INDIA	54	219	176	147	221	82	130	23	2	1000	3123



A detailed study of the reasons for migration for the above four population categories may throw some light on the difference. (Pl. see Table-22 of the Appendix).

### 7.3 Return-migration: Location of last residence

7.3.1 Return migration may be viewed from location angle also. From statement (E), we have observed the differences between the magnitude and pattern of return-migration to rural and to urban areas. We have also observed that the proportion of return-migration in rural India is 66/1000 whereas the proportion of return-migrants in urban India is 54/1000.

From statement (E) we get the following summary chart for to and from return movement:

DISTRIBUTION CHART FOR RETURN MIGRANTS:

RETURN	TO		
FROM	RURAL	URBAN	ALL
RURAL	43.21	11.82	55.03
URBAN	29.42	13.91	43.33
OTHER COUNTRIES	1.03	0.61	1.64
TOTAL	73.66	26.34	100.00

It is seen from statement (E) that in rural India out of 1000 return-migrants 469 come from the same district, 835 from the same state, 150 from other states and 14 from other countries (NR=2). In urban India out of 1000 return-migrants, 395 comes from the same district, 763 from the same state, 212 from other states and 23 from other countries (NR=2). Thus, in rural India, 83.5% return-migrants are from the same state and in urban India the corresponding figure is 76.3%. Like migrants, return-migrants are also mainly from the same state. Statement (E) gives state-wise variations on this subject for each sex and sector separately. In case of male return migrants, the data confirm the high share of return migrants from abroad for Goa, Kerala and Punjab despite the small number of return migrants in the sample.

Return migration from rural to urban and from urban to rural can also be viewed from statement (E) at All India level and at state level separately for each sex and combined population. At All India level, rural to urban return-migrants account for 44.8% of urban return-migrants, whereas 39.9% of rural return-migrants are accounted by urban to rural return migration.

### 7.4 Return-migration over time

Table-22 of Appendix provides per thousand distribution of return-migrants by location of last residence for each period since migration for each sex & sector separately. From this table variation over period can be observed for each case separately.

\*\*\*\*\*



LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES :

TABLE NO.	TITLE\DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
TABLE-1 :	<i>ESTIMATES (000) OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION FOR EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY</i>	A - 1
TABLE-2:	<i>PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SOCIAL GROUP FOR EACH STATE AND U.T.</i>	A - 3
TABLE-3:	<i>PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LAND POSSESSED CLASS FOR EACH SOCIAL GROUP AND HOUSEHOLD MIGRATION STATUS</i>	A - 5
TABLE-4:	<i>PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY REASON FOR MOVEMENT FOR EACH M P C E CLASS</i>	A - 6
TABLE-5:	<i>PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY NATURE OF MOVEMENT FOR EACH LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE</i>	A - 7
TABLE-6:	<i>PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH NATURE OF MOVEMENT</i>	A - 8
TABLE-7 :	<i>PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE CURRENTLY LIVING IN FOR EACH TYPE OF STRUCTURE WHERE LIVED BEFORE MIGRATION</i>	A - 9
TABLE-8:	<i>PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING OUT-MIGRATION BY M.P.C.E CLASS</i>	A - 10
TABLE-9:	<i>PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR MIGRATION FOR EACH AGE GROUP</i>	A - 11
TABLE-10:	<i>PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR MIGRATION FOR EACH MPCE CLASS</i>	A - 14

TABLE NO.	TITLE\DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
TABLE-12:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF OUT MIGRANTS BY EMPLOYMENT AND REMITTANCE STATUS FOR EACH STATE AND U.T.	A - 20
TABLE-13:	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRANTS (00) BY STATE OF ORIGIN AND PERIOD SINCE MIGRATED	A - 26
TABLE-14:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MIGRATION STATUS AND PERIOD SINCE MIGRATED FOR EACH STATE AND	A - 44
TABLE-15:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR LEAVING LAST USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE(UPR) FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY BEFORE MIGRATION	A - 50
TABLE-16:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD M P C E CLASS	A - 74
TABLE-17:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR LEAVING LAST USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE(UPR) FOR EACH LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE	A - 98
TABLE-18:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH SOCIAL GROUP	A - 110
TABLE-19:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY AFTER MIGRATION FOR EACH USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY BEFORE MIGRATION	A - 122
TABLE-20:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR LEAVING LAST USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE (UPR) FOR EACH PRINCIPAL USUAL STATUS AND OCCUPATION	A - 146
TABLE-21:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION AFTER MIGRATION FOR EACH OCCUPATION BEFORE MIGRATION	A - 152
TABLE-22:	PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF RETURN MIGRANTS BY LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE FOR EACH PERIOD SINCE MIGRATED	A - 158
TABLE-23	CODE LIST	A - 161