

CHAPTER-III

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION SCENARIO IN INDIA AND IN WEST BENGAL

3.1 Introduction

A necessary part for development of any region or country is the movement of people from one place to another, that is, migration. It is one of the most well-known characteristics of human being. Migration is one of the three basic elements of population growth of any area, the others being fertility and mortality. It obsesses size, composition and distribution of population. Internal migration is now perceived as an important factor for influencing social and economic development, especially in developing countries. In the middle of the 20th century volume of inter-state migration in India was low due to predominance of agriculture, stringency of the caste system, the role of joint families, the diversity of language and culture, food habits and lack of education. But the hasty transformation of Indian economy, improvement in level of education and that of transport and communication facilities, shift of workforce from agriculture to industry and other tertiary activities accelerated mobility among Indian people in recent times.

Migration from rural to urban is a response to diverse economic opportunities across space. Historically it has played a significant role in the urbanization process of several countries and countries to be significant in scale, even though migration rates have slowed down in some countries (Lall, Selod and Shalizi, 2006). In India, though rural-urban migration has been found to be modest (accounting for around 30 per cent of the total urban growth), in the context of urban poverty, urban slums and informal sector employment a huge deal has been talked in reference to rural-urban population mobility.

The two main secondary sources of data on migration in India are the Census Reports and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys may underestimate some migration flows, such as temporary, seasonal and circulatory migration, both due to experiential and conceptual difficulties. Since such migration and commuting are predominantly employment oriented, the data underestimate the volume of labour mobility, although economic theories of migration are primarily about worker migration. The primary motive for migration, recorded by the census as well as the NSSO, is an important indicator of how mobility is influenced by conditions of the labour market. Of the 27.4 percent who changed place of

residence, as per 1991 census, 8.8 percent moved for employment reasons and 2.3 percent had business purpose. The proportion moving due to economic purposes was higher for males (27.8 percent moved for employment reasons, and 7.1 percent for business reasons), compared with females (only 1.8 percent moved for employment reasons and 0.5 percent for business reasons).

The proportion migrating for economic reasons is greater among long-distance migrants; most male migrants moving between states did so for economic reasons. Again, economic motives are more important in urban migration streams, especially for males. While the share of inter-state to total migrants was only 11.8 percent in 1991, such migrants included 28 percent of all economic migrants. Similarly, whilst 49 percent of male migrants were in urban areas, 69.2 percent of such migrants migrated for employment. According to 2001 census, 309 million persons were migrants on the place of last residence, which constitute about 30 per cent of the total population of the country.

Now, in case of work pattern of migrants a distinct regional variation emerges in the States of India. In the northeastern states and some others, migrants are mainly employed in the tertiary and secondary sector of the economy. An analysis of the occupational division of migrant workers (other than cultivators and agricultural labourers) shows that among males, 43 percent are engaged in production related work. In the tertiary sector, significant proportions of male migrants are engaged as sales workers, followed by clerical and related work.

All the western states have a significant proportion of male migrants in secondary activity and in the southern and north-eastern states they are mainly engaged in the tertiary sector. In the case of female migrant workers, 40 percent are in production related works and a major proportion are in technical and professional activity.

During the days when there is a lot of economic and industrial development in different parts of the country and when movement of the population has intensified, importance should be given to further understanding and study of the trends and patterns of migration. Analysis of the recent trends of labour mobility, on the basis of NSSO estimates from the 49th (1992–93) and 55th rounds (1999–00) have been done. This period shows a sharp rise in urban male mobility, with a significantly larger percentage of male. The survey would record all those who left their homes for a period between two to six months for work/in search of work would be recorded as out-migrants. That would still leave very short period out-migrants

(those leaving home for work for periods less than two months) unrecorded. Migrants reporting economic and employment linked reasons for mobility. For other streams, there has been a downfall in the percentage of migrants giving economic reasons for mobility. Now, comparing activity status before and after migration for all migrants, the data find that migrants in general set forth much higher work participation rates for both urban and rural areas. In the urban areas, the NSSO 55th round figures show a significant transition towards regular employment and self-employment among males, with a small decline in the percentage of casual labour.

In terms of the duration of migration, Census of India 1991 estimates 56.2 percent of the migrants were of more than 10 years standing, while 21.4 percent were of 1 to 9 years duration. Only 7.07 million or 3.04 percent of the migrants were recorded as short duration (less than one year's duration), of whom 1.37 million migrated for economic motives. The NSSO survey of 1999–00 has estimated that there was 8.64 million short duration (less than one year) (in)-migrants in 1999–00, out of whom 3.24 million had migrated for economic reasons. However, in 1992–93 the total number of estimated short duration migrants was 16.75 million, suggesting a sharp fall in the intervening years. The NSSO 55th round has separately estimated (for the first time) the number of short duration out migrants in 1999–00 (those who stayed away for a period between 2 and 6 months for work or seeking work).

The migratory drift from different parts of India to West Bengal is an aged phenomenon which can be marked out back to the beginning of the 19th century when the process of urbanization began in the Eastern India based on Kolkata city. In West Bengal, the total population according to Census 2001 was 8,01,76,197. For migration data, the total in-migrants from other states (2001) are 7,24,524 and the out-migrants (2001) are 7,30,226.

Now, according to 2011 census, out of 1,210 million people in the country, 455.8 million (about 37 percent) were reported as migrants of place of last residence. Data from different Census revealed that one-third of the population was migrants by place of birth. It is also revealed that since the 1961 Census, the proportion of interstate migration remained constantly low over the decades. Out of total population of Census 1971, interstate migration by place of last residence was 3.4 percent which has declined to 3.2 percent in the 1991. But, during 1990s, it has sharply risen around 4 percent by the both place of birth and place of last residence. Census 2011 has provided the data in this aspect that it has gone down to around 3.6 percent which is equal to the level of the 1981 Census.

Census 2011 data present that Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have an inexplicably high number of out-migrants, while migrants constituted more than one-third of the population in metros like Delhi and Mumbai. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are responsible for the most number of migrants as 20.9 million people migrated outside the state from the two above mentioned states which was 37 percent of the total number of people who were inter-state migrants according to that enumeration. The Census 2011 data also present that Delhi and Mumbai are widely migrant magnets cities. According to its data, migrants from other states in Delhi and Mumbai numbered 9.9 million, or almost a third of the combined population of 29.2 million. The North-Western belt of India is the major source of migrants. According to this census, four states like, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh accounted for 50 percent of India's total inter-state migrants. Uttar Pradesh figures in both lists – while there are people who migrate for in search of livelihoods, there are also noticeably people who beginning for it in search of livelihoods.

The migration scenario in West Bengal has changed over the decade due to mild development. According to 2011 census, more and more people migrate out to other states and countries. As reported in Census 2011, the net migration in West Bengal has decreased over the decades which signify increased out-migration in the state.

3.2 Migration by Place of Birth and by Place of Last Residence in India

According to Census definition, migrants by place of birth are those who are enumerated at a village/town at the time of census other than their place of birth. As a person could have migrated a number of times during his lifetime, migration by place of birth would not give a correct picture of the migration taking place currently. A person, on the other hand, is taken into account as migrant by place of last residence, if the place in which he is enumerated during the census other than his place of immediate last residence. By capturing the latest of the migrations in cases where persons have migrated more than once, this concept would give a better picture of current migration scenario. For understanding the pattern of migration, data are collected on the place of last residence. A person could have moved from another village or town in the same district, or from another district of the state, or another state in India or even from another country at the time of enumeration in census. Census provides migration data on all these migration streams by both the concepts to understand the dynamics in the movement of population and the broad reasons behind.

Till 1961 Census of India, migration data was presented with reference to place of birth only. The information on place of birth was being collected since 1872. In 1961 the scope of collecting information on migration was enlarged by including the rural or urban status of the place of birth and duration of residence at the place of residence. Since 1971 Census, data are being collected on the basis of place of last residence in addition to question on birth place. Question on 'Reason for migration' was introduced since 1981. The pattern accepted in 1991 and 2001 Census remained same as in 1981 except that in 2001 Census; the rural urban status of place of birth was not collected. Also the category 'Natural Calamities' as one of the reasons for migration in 1991 was excluded and a new reason 'Moved at birth' included in 2001.

Table 3.1: Total inter-state migrants by place of birth in major states – INDIA

States	Total population	Total In-migrants	% of In-migrants to total population	Share of total migrants
INDIA	1,028,610,328	48,508,633	4.7	100.0
Maharashtra	96,878,627	7,954,038	8.2	16.4
Delhi	13,850,507	5,646,277	40.8	11.6
West Bengal	80,176,197	5,582,325	7.0	11.5
Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	2,972,111	1.8	6.1
Haryana	21,144,564	2,951,752	14.0	6.1
Gujarat	50,671,017	2,602,631	5.1	5.4
Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	2,305,999	3.8	4.8
Karnataka	52,850,562	2,152,096	4.1	4.4
Punjab	24,358,999	2,130,662	8.7	4.4
Rajasthan	56,507,188	1,845,782	3.3	3.8
Jharkhand	26,945,829	1,798,037	6.7	3.7
Bihar	82,998,509	1,794,219	2.2	3.7
Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	1,052,165	1.4	2.2
Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	1,020,337	4.9	2.1
Rest	198,638,575	6,700,202	3.4	13.8

Source: Migration Table D-1, Census of India 2001

Table 3.1 shows the most important 14 states in terms of inter-state migration in India, all of which reported more than 1 million in-migrants by place of birth from outside the state which is graphically presented with the help of bar diagrams in Figs. 3.1(a) and 3.1((b) and is also exhibited in-migration data of the year 2000 by the given Indian map 3.1 below. State-wise data on inter-state migrants by place of birth would help to identify those, which were most

preferred destinations. It may be pointed out that this data include both old migrants as well as the recent migrants. Maharashtra was at the top of the list with 7.9 million in-migrant population, followed by Delhi (5.6 million) and West Bengal (5.5 million). The percentage of the in migrants to the total population in these three states were, 8.2, 40.8 and 7.0 respectively, accounting for about 39.5 percent of the total inter-state migrants in the country. Among the mentioned states, the highest percentage of in-migrants to the total population was Delhi i.e., 40.8 percent and the lowest was the state of Andhra Pradesh i.e., 1.4 percent.

Fig. 3.1(a): Total inter-state migrants by place of birth in major states – INDIA 2001

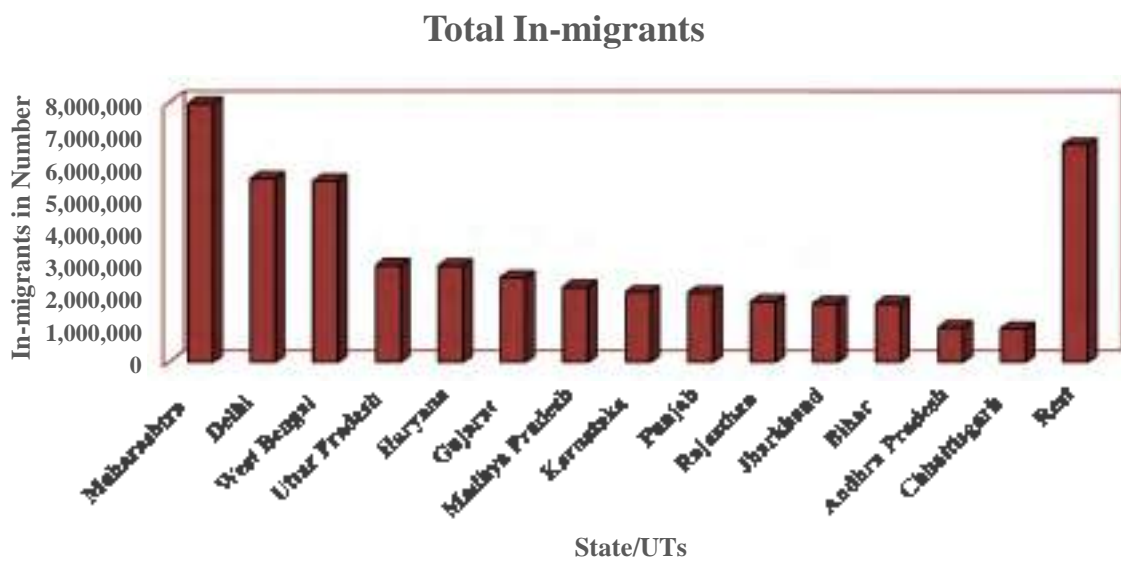
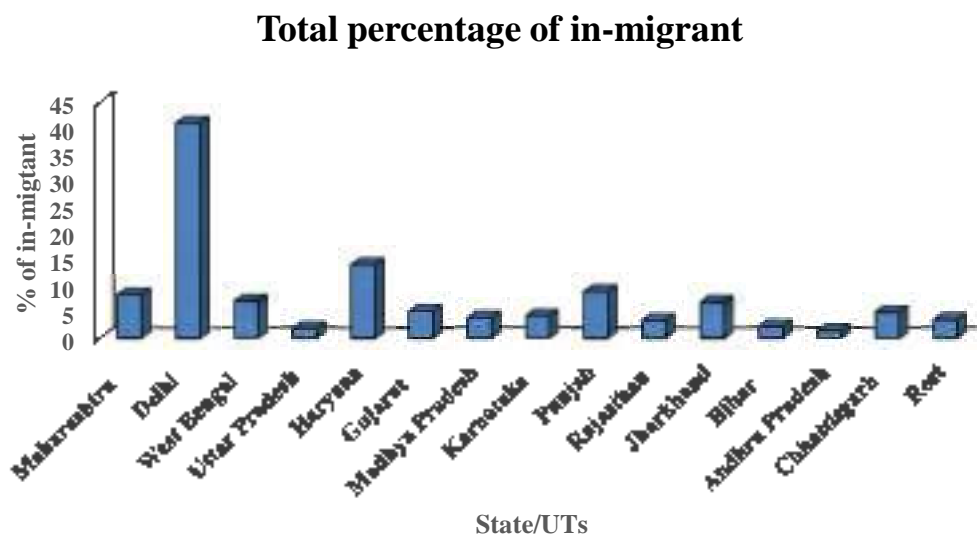


Fig. 3.1(b): Total inter-state migrants by place of birth in major states – INDIA 2001



Map: 3.1

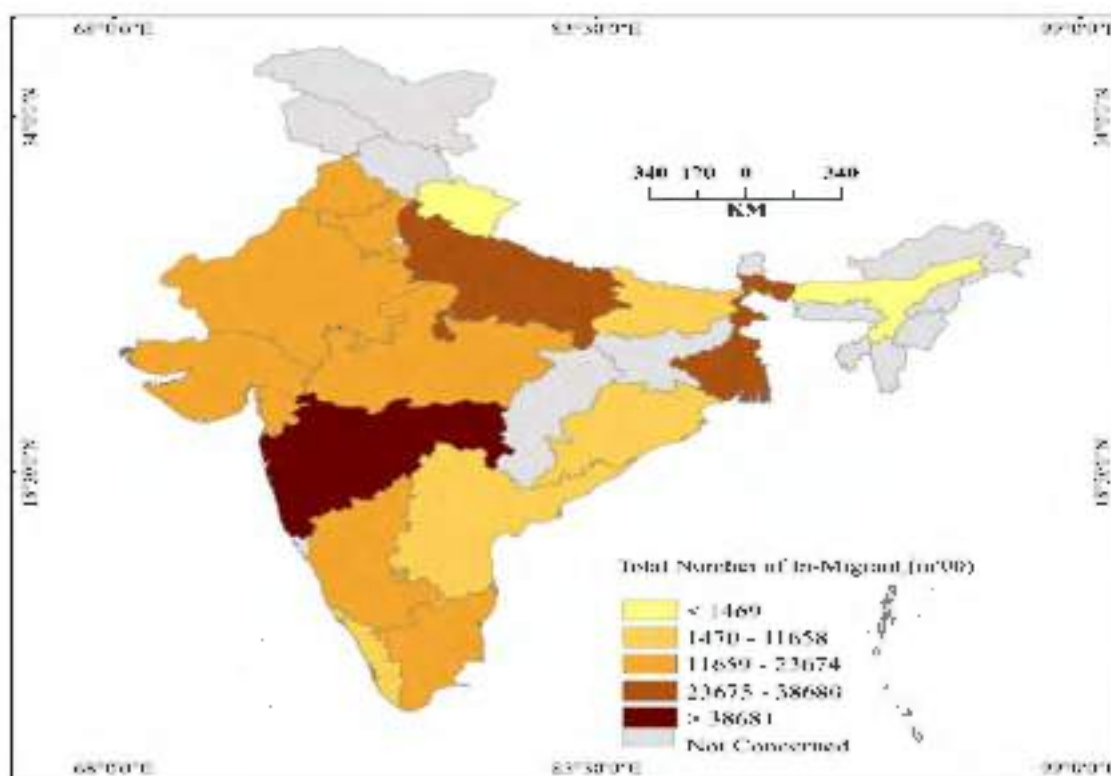


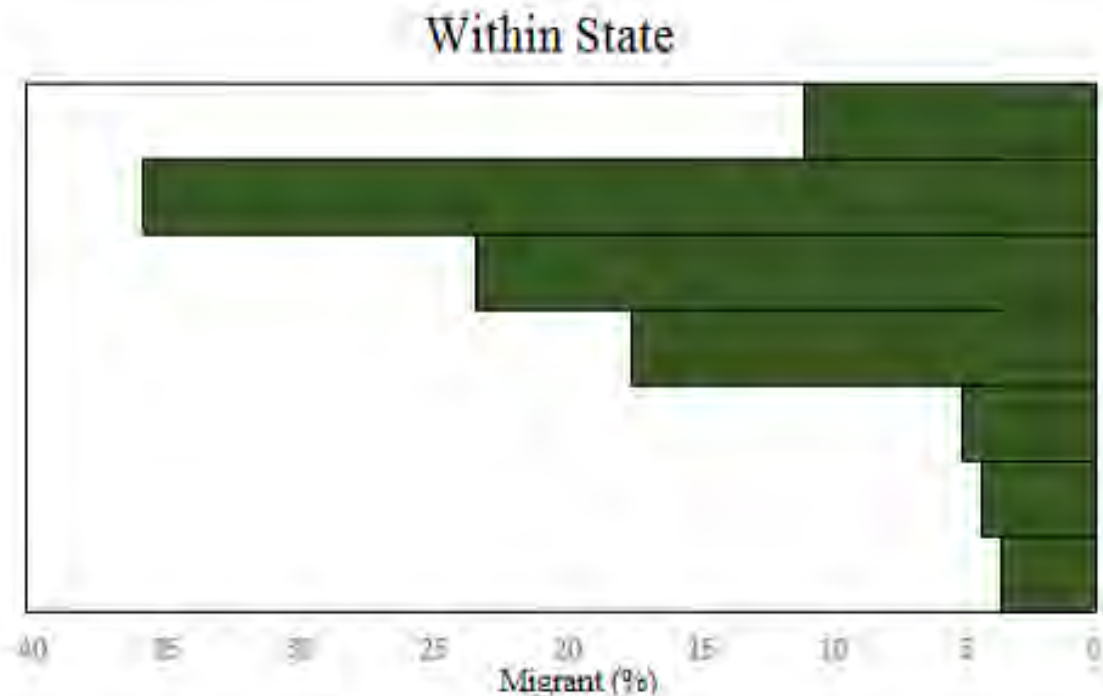
Table 3.2: Migrants by place of birth and age: INDIA 2001

	Within the state		Outside the state in India	
	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
All ages	258,641,103	100.0	42,341,703	100.0
0-4 years	9,060,658	3.5	1,343,976	3.2
5-9 years	11,013,578	4.3	1,783,998	4.2
10-14 years	12,924,036	5.0	2,029,960	4.8
15-24 years	45,095,896	17.4	7,824,658	18.5
25-34 years	59,875,997	23.2	10,458,756	24.7
35-59 years	91,972,022	35.6	15,290,835	36.1
60+	28,151,029	10.9	3,538,137	8.4
Age not stated	547,887	0.2	71,383	0.2

Source: Migration Table D-1, Census of India 2001.

The above migration Table 3.2 of 2001 Census gives information on migrants by age groups, which is also diagrammatically presented in Fig. 3.2. Out of the total migrants counting about 258 million (Table 3.2) in India who migrated within the state, 3.5 percent were in the age group 0-4 years, 17.4 percent in the age group 15-24 years, 23.2 percent in the age group 25-34 years, 35.6 percent in the age group 35 – 59 years and 10.9 percent in the age of above 60 years. Among total migrants (about 423 million) by place of birth from outside the state of enumeration in India, 3.2 percent were in the age group 0-4 years, 18.5 percent were in the age group 15-24 years, 24.7 percent in the age group 25-34 years, 36.1 percent were in the age group 35-59 years and 8.4 percent were in the age of above 60 years. The age groups of 5-9 years and 10-14 years of migrants migrated within the state and outside the state in India show more or less the same percentage. Interestingly, the same percentage i.e., 0.2 percent migrants migrated either within the state or outside the state in India where age group of migrants were not stated. Hence, the migration data of the above Table confirm that the high proportions in the older and economically active age groups perhaps reflect their migration for work in a new state.

Fig. 3.2: Migrants by place of birth and age: INDIA 2001



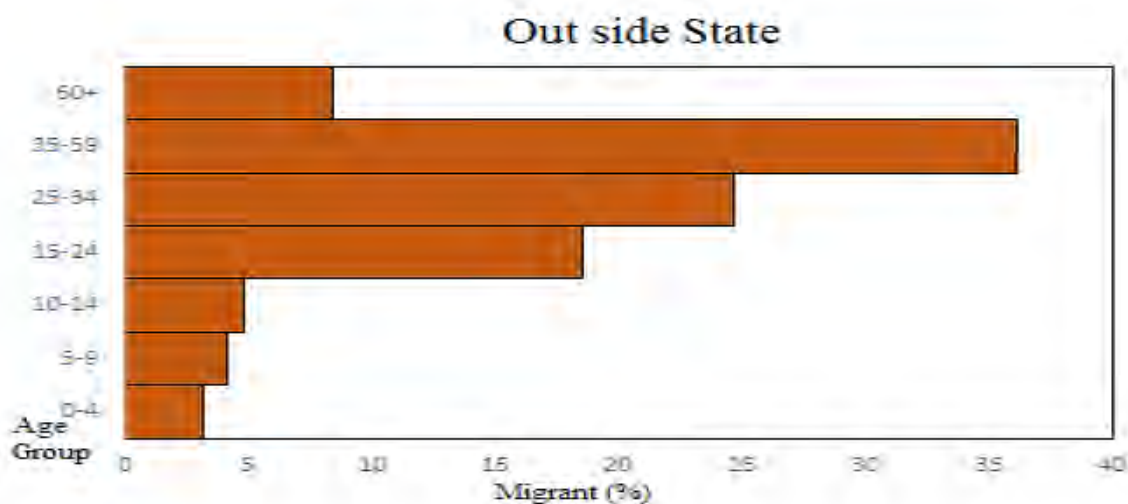


Table 3.3: Migrants by last residence and classified by duration of residence: INDIA 2001(within State)

Duration of residence	Total Migrants			Within the state		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All duration	314,541,350	93,361,809	221,179,541	268,219,260	71,579,630	196,639,630
Less than 1 year	8,885,724	4,173,469	4,712,255	6,793,724	2,979,450	3,814,274
1 to 4 years	47,281,223	16,587,389	30,693,834	38,675,322	12,159,989	26,515,333
5 to 9 years	42,134,395	12,136,128	29,998,267	35,264,395	8,858,844	26,405,551
10 to 19 years	69,471,092	16,731,962	52,739,130	58,923,599	12,095,574	46,828,025
20 years and above	101,092,520	19,875,240	81,217,280	86,178,093	13,325,406	72,852,687
Not stated	45,676,396	23,857,621	21,818,775	42,384,127	22,160,367	20,223,760

Source: Migration Table D-2, Census of India 2001

The above Table 3.3 indicates the distribution of migrants in India by place of last residence. Data on migration by last residence makes known recent migration over the years and therefore more informative on the current status of the population. As per 2001 Census, the data on migration by last residence in India shows that the total numbers of migrants were about 314 million. This is due to a significant number of persons, who went out for various reasons, like education, as agricultural labourers, on seasonal migration, etc. Among 314 million migrants, males and females migrants were about 93 million and about 221 million respectively. Out of about 314 million migrants by last residence, about 268 million migrants (85 percent) were found to be from within the state in all duration among which male were

about 71 million and female were about 196 million. The duration of residence details express that the migrations are consistently spread. The maximum number of migrants migrated within the state for the duration of 20 years and above i.e., permanent migration. The migrants migrated within the state were minimum for the duration of less than one year i.e., temporary migration. Out of about 46 million migrants in which duration of residence were not stated, about 42 million migrants migrated within the state.

Table 3.4: Migrants by last residence and classified by duration of residence: INDIA 2001(From other states)

Duration of residence	Total Migrants			From other states		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All duration	314,541,350	93,361,809	221,179,541	41,166,265	19,098,082	22,068,183
Less than 1 year	8,885,724	4,173,469	4,712,255	2,014,770	1,142,279	872,491
1 to 4 years	47,281,223	16,587,389	30,693,834	8,276,637	4,253,242	4,023,395
5 to 9 years	42,134,395	12,136,128	29,998,267	6,535,472	3,116,640	3,418,832
10 to 19 years	69,471,092	16,731,962	52,739,130	9,738,507	4,246,843	5,491,664
20 years and above	101,092,520	19,875,240	81,217,280	11,651,135	4,829,648	6,821,487
Not stated	45,676,396	23,857,621	21,818,775	2,949,744	1,509,430	1,440,314

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001

The Table 3.4 shows the distribution of total migrants and their migration pattern from other states in India by place of last residence those are classified by duration of residence. The data on migration by last residence in India as per 2001 Census indicates that the total number of migrants was about 314 million out of which about 93 million were males and about 221 million were females. So the number of female migrants was higher than the number of male migrants. The duration of residence details show that the migrations are evenly spread. In respect of all duration of residence, the number of migrants coming from outside the state in India was about 41 million (13.5 percent) among which about 19 million

were male and about 22 million were female indicating that the migration of females were more than the migration of males.

The above Table expresses that the maximum number of migrants migrated from other states of India for the duration of 20 years and above, i.e., permanent migration and the migrants migrated from the same state were minimum for the duration of less than one year, i.e., temporary migration. Out of about 46 million migrants in which duration of residence were not stated, only about 2.9 million (6.4 percent) migrants migrated from other states of India. The following map of India showed the out-migrants of the year 2000 in major states transparently.

Map: 3.2

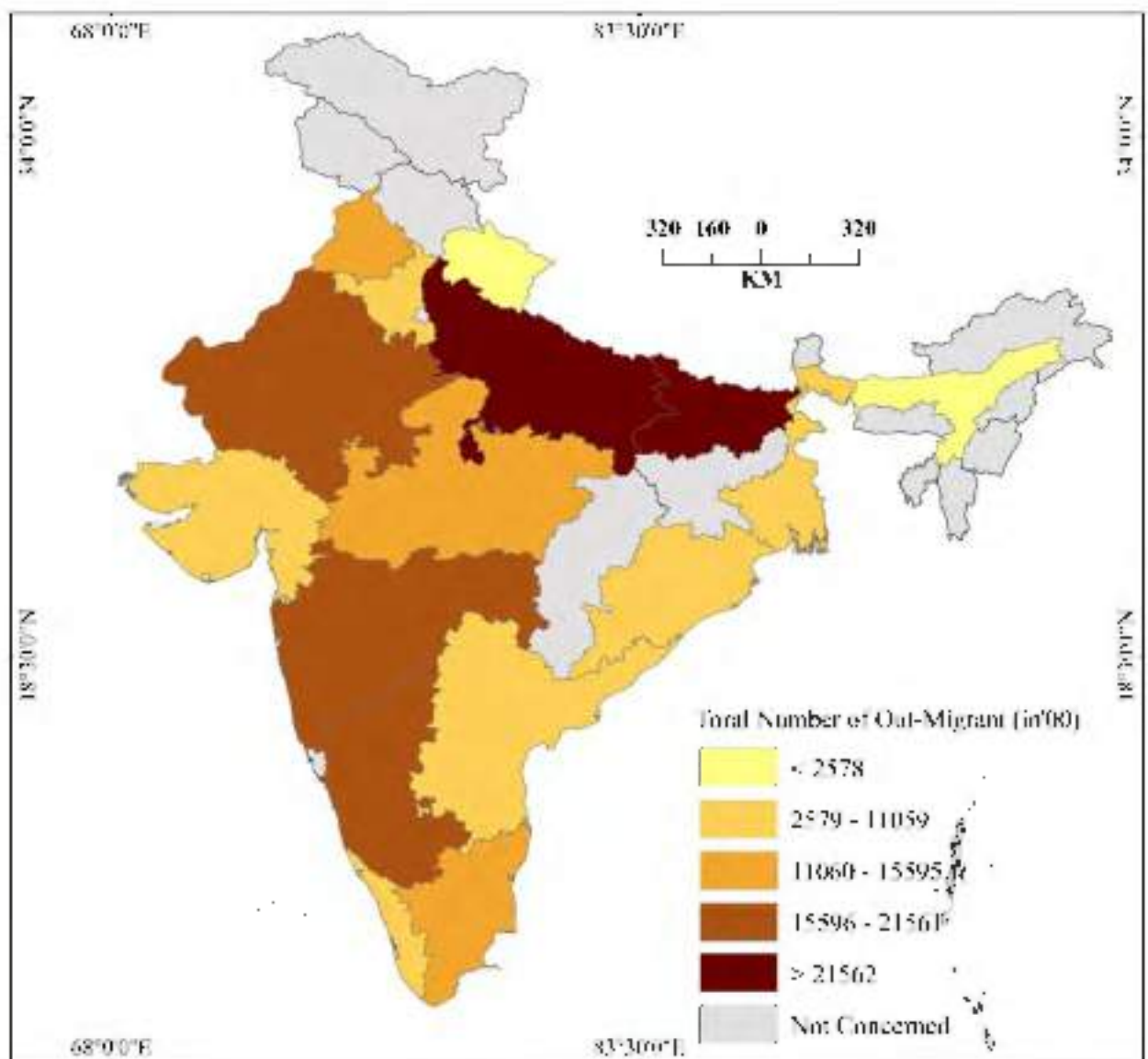


Table 3.5: Migrants by last residence in India (excluding J&K) in 1991 and 2001 Census - (All duration)

Place of last residence	2001 (excl J&K)	1991 (excl J&K)	Variation (in %) (1991 – 2001)
Total migrants	312,735,593	232,112,973	34.7
Migrants within the state of enumeration	266,594,252	199,198,251	33.8
Migrants from within the district	192,265,527	140,357,053	37.0
Migrants from other districts of the state	74,328,725	58,841,198	26.3
Migrants from other states in India	41,008,262	26,689,595	53.6

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001.

The Table 3.5 shows the comparison of various migration trends by place of last residence between 1991 and 2001 Census migration data excluding the state of J&K, which can also be depicted with the help of bar and pie diagrams in Figs. 3.3(a) and 3.3(b). The above statement reveals that the total number of migrants by place of last residence in India excluding the state of J&K has increased from 232 million to 312 million, a decadal growth of 34.7 percent migrants within the state of enumeration have increased from 199 million to 266 million (by 33.8 percent). Migrants from within the district have increased from 140 million to 192 million i.e., there is appreciable growth (37.0 percent) in migration by last residence within the district. The minimum growth (26.3 percent) recorded for migration trend of migrants by the place of last residence from other districts of the state compared to other migration trends. The number of migrants from other states in the country has recorded highest growth (by 53.6 percent) among migration trends, which would indicate increasing mobility due to migration for work/employment and education in other states.

Fig. 3.3(a)

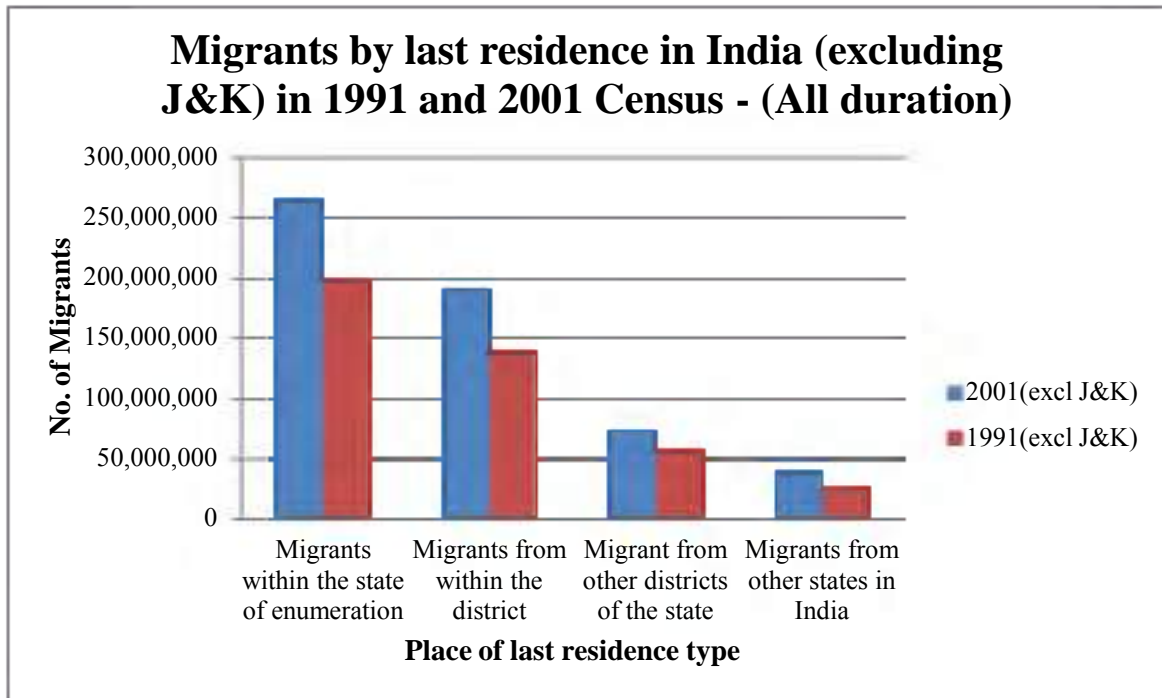
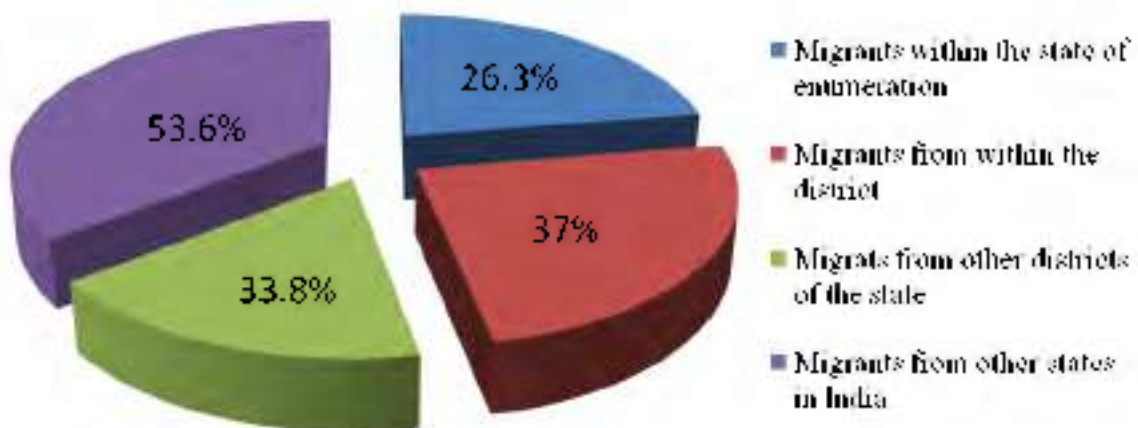


Fig. 3.3(b)

Variation by place of last residence (1991-2001) in %



3.3 Migration Rates

3.3.1 Migration rates among different categories of persons in different NSS rounds

Table 3.6: Migration rates per 1000 of each category of persons in different NSS rounds

All-India						
round (year)	category of persons					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
55 (July 1999 – June 2000)	69	426	244	257	418	334
49 (Jan - June, 1993)	65	401	228	239	382	307
43 (July 1987 – June 88)	74	398	232	268	396	329
38 (Jan - Dec, 1983)	72	351	209	270	366	316

Note: Source for the 38th and 43rd rounds: NSS report number 382, for 49th round: NSS report number 430.

The ‘migration rate’ for any category of persons of a region (say, rural or urban, state etc.) for a specified period of time since migration has been estimated by the number of persons of that category migrated in that region during the specified period of time per 1000 persons of that category in that region.

The Table 3.6 shows the migration rates per 1000 persons of each category of persons in different NSS rounds. At the all- India level, considering all the migrants, the following features are observed from the Table: (i) percentage of migrants to the total population was higher (33) in urban areas than that (24) in rural areas and (ii) in both rural and urban areas, females showed a higher propensity to migrate than males. Female migrants were about 43 per cent in rural areas and about 42 per cent in urban areas among female population whereas only about 7 per cent of rural males and about 26 per cent of urban males reported themselves as migrants. Thus, low migration rate among rural males signifies that males neither from rural areas nor from urban areas have the tendency to migrate to rural areas.

From the above Table, we can observe that during the period of 1983 to 2000, the percentage of male migrants to the total population remained almost constant i.e., about 7 per cent - for

rural areas and showed little variation - between 24 to 27 percent in urban areas. A rising trend in the case of females is, however, noticeable in percentage of migrants to the total population over this period. For rural females, it increased steadily from 35 per cent in 1983 to about 43 per cent in 1999 – 2000 whereas for urban females the increase was from about 37 per cent in 1983 to about 42 per cent in 1999 – 2000.

3.3.2 Net-migration rates of the major states

Net migration is defined as the difference between in-migration and out-migration of a specific area of a state or a country. The value of net migration may be positive or negative. If the in-migrants of a particular area are greater than the out-migrants of that particular area then the value of net migration is positive. On the other hand, if the in-migrants of a particular area are less than the out-migrants of that particular area then the value of net migration is negative. The net migration rates are calculated here on the basis of per 1000 of in-migrants and out-migrants of the major states in India.

Table 3.7: Net Migration Rates for the Major States

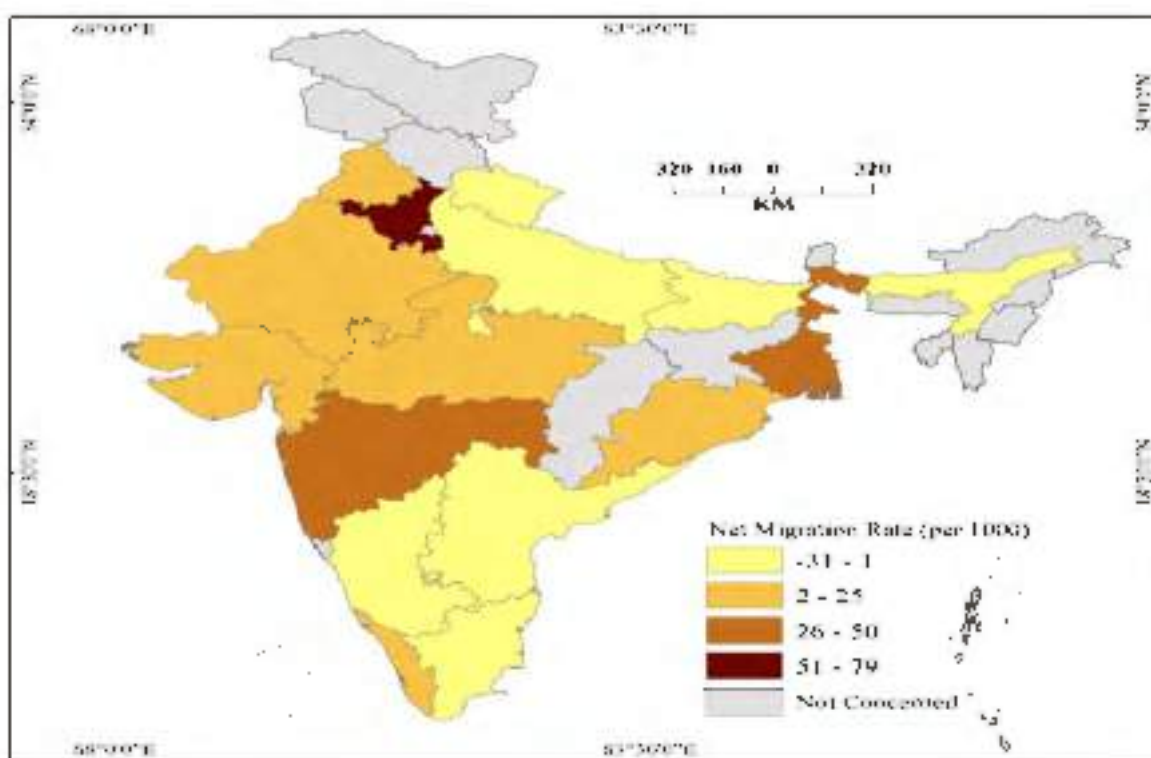
Major States	In-migrants (in '00)	Out-migrants (in '00)	Net migrants (in '00)	Net migration rate (per 1000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	11658	11059	599	1
Assam	1469	2578	-1109	-5
Bihar	5923	34483	-28560	-31
Gujarat	18569	9995	8574	19
Haryana	23674	8667	15007	79
Karnataka	14329	18482	-4053	-8
Kerala	10050	8498	1552	6
Madhya Pradesh	22817	15249	7568	10
Maharashtra	60462	21561	38901	44
Orissa	7352	5418	1934	6
Punjab	18138	12848	5290	25
Rajasthan	15288	18622	-3334	7
Tamil Nadu	14487	15595	-1108	-2
Uttar Pradesh	38680	51350	-12640	-8
West Bengal	29002	9318	19684	27

Source: NSS Report No. 470: Migration in India, 1999-2000.

The above Table 3.7 indicates the net migration rates for the major states in India considering all the periods of migration which can also be cleared through the given Indian map 3.3 below. The Table reveals that among the major states, in-migration was the highest in the state of Maharashtra (about 6.05 million) followed by Uttar Pradesh (about 3.87 million), West Bengal (about 2.9 million) and Haryana (about 2.37 million).

The highest out-migration occurred for the state of Uttar Pradesh (about 5.13 million) followed by Bihar (about 3.45 million) and Maharashtra (about 2.16 million). A gain in in-migrants over out-migrants among the major states is observed for most of the states excepting Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Table also reveals that the net-migration rate was the highest for Haryana (79) followed by Maharashtra (44), West Bengal (27) and Punjab (25).

Map: 3.3



3.4 Distribution of Migrants through migration streams

As per the place of last residence (or birth) and place of enumeration, internal migrants can be classified into three migration streams, which are indicative of distance of migration:

Intra-district migrants: persons with last residence outside the place of enumeration but within the same district.

Inter-district migrants: persons with last residence outside the district of enumeration but within the same state.

Inter-state migrants: persons with last residence in India but beyond the state of enumeration.

Further, based on rural and urban nature of the place of last residence and the place of enumeration, internal migrants can further be classified into four migration streams: **rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural, and urban-to-urban.**

Generally, the distribution of migrants by migration streams is associated with the degree of economic and social development. Employment opportunities in urban area, population pressure on land, education and a variety of reasons including marriage in case of females contribute to migration to a rural or an urban area.

Table 3.8: Distribution of intercensal migrants (migrants with 0-9 years duration) of each sex by migration streams, India 1991-2001 (in percentage)

Type of migration streams	1991			2001		
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
I Intra-district:						
Rural to Rural	27.6	48.5	280	22.5	47.1	238
Rural to Urban	12.2	7.5	802	9.8	6.5	759
Urban to Rural	4.3	3.5	605	4.0	3.1	646
Urban to Urban	4.4	2.9	736	4.9	3.2	776
Sub-total	48.6	62.6	382	43.5	61.4	354
II Inter-district:						
Rural to Rural	9.3	13.2	345	8.3	12.7	326
Rural to Urban	10.6	5.6	930	10.2	5.4	944
Urban to Rural	3.1	2.3	654	2.4	1.8	663
Urban to Urban	8.7	5.4	792	8.6	5.3	808
Sub-total	31.7	26.6	587	30.3	25.8	587
III Inter-state:						
Rural to Rural	3.9	3.4	569	5.4	4.2	648
Rural to Urban	7.5	2.9	1247	11.7	3.9	1481
Urban to Rural	1.7	0.9	903	1.6	0.8	986
Urban to Urban	6.4	3.5	913	6.8	3.5	962
Sub-total	19.6	10.8	895	26.2	12.8	1024
All Streams:						
Rural to Rural	40.8	65.1	308	36.1	64.0	282
Rural to Urban	30.3	16.0	929	31.7	15.8	1002
Urban to Rural	9.1	6.7	662	7.9	5.7	700
Urban to Urban	19.5	11.8	814	20.3	12.0	845
Total Migrants (Million)	26.7	54.3	492	32.5	65.0	500

Note: Sex Ratio is male per 1000 female.

Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

The Table 3.8 portrays the percentage distribution of migrants of each sex by migration streams in India in 1991 and 2001. From the table, it is seen that there is a substantial decline in the proportion of intra-district migrants and a corresponding increase in inter-district and inter-state migrants. The creation of three new states in 2000 may have inflated the proportion of interstate migrants in 2001.

Here, rural to rural migration stream formed the most dominant stream at the national level, but its importance declined over time for both males and females in all the three distance categories.

The decline is much higher in case of males. There is a large share of female intra-district rural-to-rural migration, which is generally explained in terms of marriage migration.

While there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of rural-to-urban migrants over time in all three distance categories, there has also been an increase in the proportion of urban-to-urban migrants. Intra-district, inter-district and interstate migration streams contributed almost equally in the net rural-to-urban male migration over the period.

The percentage share of urban-to-urban migration of both males and females is comparatively low in the intra-district stream, but it has increased substantially in the inter-district and interstate streams of migration. The percentage of total migrants in case of females is larger than males in all four streams of migration both in 1991 and 2001.

The sex ratio improves sharply in favour of females in all four streams of migration as migration distance increases. Only the sex ratio is favorable to male in interstate rural-to-urban migration stream both in 1991 and 2001. But, the sex ratio in all other streams, females outnumbered males.

Table 3.9: Growth of migrants by migration streams, India 1991-2001(in Percentage)

Migration streams	Intercensal Migrants (migrants with 0-9 years duration)		
	Persons	Males	Females
All Internal Migrants:			
Rural to Rural	15.37	7.78	17.71
Rural to Urban	22.84	27.68	18.35
Urban to Rural	3.00	6.48	0.70
Urban to Urban	24.27	26.85	22.17
Intradistrict:			
Rural to Rural	12.55	-0.99	16.34
Rural to Urban	1.25	-1.89	3.77
Urban to Rural	8.24	12.69	5.55

Urban to Urban	33.41	37.44	30.45
Interdistrict:			
Rural to Rural	13.44	8.54	15.13
Rural to Urban	16.30	17.17	15.50
Urban to Rural	-8.65	-7.87	-9.16
Urban to Urban	19.05	20.42	17.96
Interstate:			
Rural to Rural	54.58	67.61	47.16
Rural to Urban	77.59	90.98	60.88
Urban to Rural	12.02	17.19	7.35
Urban to Urban	24.92	28.37	21.76

Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

Table 3.9 shows the percentage growth of migrants by migration streams in India during the decade of 1991-2001. Here, we can see that there are some negative percentages of growth of males and female migrants in rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural migration streams of intra-district and inter-district migration during the decade. On the other hand, there are all positive percentages of growth of intercensal migrants in interstate migration stream. Male interstate rural to urban migration stream shows an increase of nearly 91 percent while females increased by about 61 per cent and males show an increase by 28 percent in interstate urban to urban migration stream while females have increased by 22 percent. These increases in rural - urban and urban - urban are greater than the increases in other streams of migration for both male and female categories.

3.5 Trend and Pattern and Extent of Rural – Urban Migration in India

Internal migration has four streams- rural to urban, rural to rural, urban to rural and urban to urban. Here we focus the rural to urban stream of internal migration in India. The migration from rural to urban area occurs mainly due to the differences in the level of development between rural and urban areas. The higher growth rate of towns and cities than the rural areas depends upon the actual planning and development process of those towns and cities. The direction of the growth of towns and cities has been moved through the centripetal forces of development. Although, the reason for migration in different streams can be categorized under two broad heads- ‘push factors’ and ‘pull factors’...Push factors are like low

productivity, low income, landlessness, unemployment or underemployment, low wages etc. and pull factors are better employment, better conditions of work, better wages with better living conditions, more employment, better health and educational facilities etc. In our country rural to rural and urban to urban migration streams contribute the most predominant streams of migration. Employment opportunities in urban areas, higher wages, better health and educational facilities have been a pull factor to attract people for migration from rural to urban areas. There is also some movement of people in the reverse direction due to different reasons.

Now, according to NSSO data of 1999-2000 on migration, the trend and pattern of rural-urban migration in India are explained in the following:

Table 3.10: Number of persons migrated from rural areas per 1000 migrants in urban areas for different periods of migration

All-India			
Period since migrated(years)	Category of persons		
	Male	Female	Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0	567	563	565
1-4	530	520	525
5-9	574	566	570
10 & above	643	610	622
All	592	581	586

Source: NSS Report No. 470: Migration in India, 1999-2000.

The Table 3.10 shows the number of persons migrated from rural areas per 1000 migrants in urban areas for different periods of migration. It is revealed from the above table that the proportions of migration from rural areas to urban areas decreased both for males and female from the period 0 to 1-4 years. But from the subsequent periods, the proportions of migration from rural to urban areas increased both for males and females. The highest proportions of migration from rural to urban areas both for males and females visible in the table was for the period 10&above and the lowest proportions of migration from rural to urban areas both for males and females was for the period 1-4 years. The data in the above Table show that the proportion of migration for males in each period of migration was greater than the proportion

of migration for females in each period of migration and the above NSSO data also reveals that the overall movement of males from rural to urban areas was more frequent than females.

Table 3.11: Number of persons migrated within district, state or from other states per 1000 migrants for different periods of migration

All India								
Period since migrated (years)	Migrated in rural areas				Migrated in urban areas			
	Within state			From other states	Within state			From other states
	Same district	Different district	All		Same district	Different district	All	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Male								
0	518	235	753	216	353	358	711	273
1-4	612	228	840	136	380	376	756	229
5-9	576	254	830	148	366	380	746	240
10 & above	555	255	810	134	298	422	720	258
All	574	245	819	142	339	396	735	246
Female								
0	690	222	912	83	429	370	799	191
1-4	722	210	932	63	434	388	822	172
5-9	733	212	945	50	449	383	832	160
10 & above	750	203	953	40	453	381	834	154
All	742	206	948	46	447	383	830	161
Person								
0	632	227	895	127	392	365	757	230
1-4	696	214	910	81	409	382	791	199
5-9	706	220	926	68	414	382	796	195
10 & above	730	208	938	49	397	395	792	191
All	717	211	928	60	404	389	793	195

Source: NSS Report No. 470: Migration in India, 1999-2000.

Table 3.11 represents the number of persons migrated within district, state or from other states per 1000 migrants for different periods of migration through different migration

streams. The above table depicts that at the all- India level, inter-district and inter-state migration was relatively less frequent as compared to intra-district and intra-state migration among all categories of persons except among male migrants in urban area for whom inter-district migration was most frequent. Migration prominence among migrants in rural areas was more than among migrants in urban areas in case of intra-state and the intra-district migration and it was especially most pronounced among female migrants in rural areas.

It is seen from the Table that among migrants in rural areas, about 72 per cent migrated within the district, about 93 per cent within the state and about 6 per cent from other states in India. The migration of person in urban areas from rural areas, the corresponding proportions among migrants were about 40 percent, about 79 per cent and about 20 per cent, respectively. Among all the male migrants in rural areas, about 57 per cent migrated within the district, about 25 percent in different districts and about 82 per cent within the state. Among all the female migrants in rural areas, the corresponding figures were about 74 per cent, about 21 percent and about 95 per cent respectively. Among all the male migrants in urban areas, only about 34 per cent of them migrated in the same district, about 40 percent in the different district and about 74 per cent within the same state. The movement among all females' migrants in urban areas, the corresponding figures was about 45 per cent, 33 percent and 83 per cent respectively. Therefore, higher proportion of intra-district movement for females than males in both rural and urban areas implies that the migratory movement for females was more restricted to the shorter distances than the migratory movement of males.

It is also revealed from the Table that inter-district and inter-state migrations both for males and females were more frequent for migrants in urban areas than those for migrants in rural areas. From the table, it is noticed that inter-state migration accounted for about 25 per cent of the male migrants in urban areas but only 14 per cent of the male migrants in rural areas while the corresponding proportions for female migrants in rural and urban India were about 5 per cent and about 16 per cent respectively. Therefore, the proportion of migrants both for males and females from other states had increased during the periods of migration.

Table 3.12: Percentage distribution of internal migrants by intra-district, inter-district and inter-state movements for each component of migration streams

All-India				
Migration Stream	% distribution of migrants			
	Within State		Between States	All
	Same district	Different districts		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural-to-Rural	75	20	5	100
Rural-to-Urban	44	36	20	100
Urban-to-Rural	47	33	20	100
Urban-to-Urban	37	43	20	100

Source: NSS Report No. 470: Migration in India, 1999-2000.

The above Table 3.12 shows the percentage distribution of internal migrants by intra-district, inter-district and inter-state movements for each component of rural-urban migration streams. From the above table it is seen that a majority of the rural- to-rural movement (95 per cent) was restricted to within the state. Out of this 95 percent rural-to-rural movement, a bulk (75 per cent) was within the same district while about 20 per cent of the movement was in different districts. Only 5 percent rural-to-rural movement of internal migrants occurred between the states. Interestingly, it is noticed that the same percentage that is 20 percent of the movements for each of the rural-to- urban, urban-to-rural and urban-to- urban migration streams were between the states. Therefore, the rural-to-rural movement of internal migrants was restricted to shorter distances as compared to the other components of rural-urban migration streams.

According to the census 2001 data, the migration that is based on migrants with duration of residence of 0-9 years at the place of enumeration, by various migration streams are summarized in the following:

Table 3.13 Migrants by place of last residence indicating migration streams (duration 0-9 years) INDIA 2001

Migration Stream	2001			2001(in %)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Intra-State Migrants						
Total	80,733,441	23,998,283	56,735,158	100.0	100.0	100.0

Rural to Rural	48,880,074	9,985,581	38,894,493	60.5	41.6	68.6
Rural to Urban	14,222,276	6,503,461	7,718,815	17.6	27.1	13.6
Urban to Rural	5,213,151	2,057,789	3,155,362	6.5	8.6	5.6
Urban to Urban	9,898,294	4,387,563	5,510,731	12.3	18.3	9.7
Inter-State Migrants						
Total	16,826,879	8,512,161	8,314,718	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	4,474,302	1,759,523	2,714,779	26.6	20.7	32.7
Rural to Urban	6,372,955	3,803,737	2,569,218	37.9	44.7	30.9
Urban to Rural	1,053,352	522,916	530,436	6.3	6.1	6.4
Urban to Urban	4,490,480	2,201,882	2,288,598	26.7	25.9	27.5

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001.

The above Table 3.13 represents the different streams of migration between intra-state and inter-state migrants by last residence (duration 0-9 years). These various streams include people who are migrating from rural to rural areas, rural to urban areas, urban to rural areas or even urban to urban areas for both the sexes. The above set of data for both intra-state and inter-state migrants helps to track the mobility in the streams. The table shows that the total of 80 million migrants in 2001 was migrated from one part of the state or district to another part of the state or district. Out of 80 million intra-state migrants, 48.8 million migrants which constituted 60.5 percent moved from rural to rural area, the majority of them were female migrants who usually moved out from their natal residence due to marriage. About 14 million migrants were migrated from rural to urban area which constituted 17.6 percent and only 6.5 percent migrants moved out from urban to rural area. The migrants who moved out from one urban area to another urban area were about 10 million that comprised of 12.3 percent of intra-state migrants through urban to urban migration stream.

Now, for inter-state migrants, 16.8 million migrants were migrated from one state to another state through the different streams of migration. The rural to rural migration is low in comparison to the intra-state category mainly because of the small number of women migrated due to marriage in other state. Out of 16.8 million migrants, only 4.4 million migrants coming from outside the state that belong to the stream of rural to rural migration. The migration from rural to urban area for the inter-state migration was higher (37.9 percent) compare to the migration from rural to urban area for intra-state migration (17.6 percent) indicating that there was no limitation of the choice of town to those while migrated within

the state. There was almost the same percentage of migrants for urban to rural migration in both inter-state and intra-state migration. The percentage of urban to urban migration among inter-state migrants was quite high that is 26.7 percent and distributed evenly among both males and females.

Table 3.14 Number of intra-state and inter-state migrants in the country with duration of residence 0-9 years by rural urban status of place of last residence and place of enumeration - INDIA 2001 Census

Rural urban status of place of last residence	Rural urban status of place of enumeration		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	97,560,320	61,428,374	36,131,946
Rural	73,949,607	53,354,376	20,595,231
Urban	20,655,277	6,266,503	14,388,774
Unclassified	2,955,436	1,807,495	1,147,941

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001.

The Table 3.14 shows the number of intra-state and inter-state migrants in the country with duration of residence 0-9 years by rural-urban status of place of last residence and the place of enumeration. From the table it is seen that according to 2001 census, out of 97.5 million internal migrants in the country, 53.3 million (54.7 percent) migrants moved within rural areas and about 20.6 million migrants (21.1 percent of the total migrants) migrated from rural areas to urban areas. In the rural-urban status of place of last residence, only 6.2 million urban persons (6.4 percent) migrated from urban areas to rural areas and 14.4 million urban persons, that is, about 14.7 percent of the total migrants moved from one urban area to another urban area. About 3 percent of the migrants of the rural-urban status of place of last residence from which they migrated could not be classified or determined. Therefore, it is cleared from the table that as classified from rural-urban status of last residence, the highest percentage that is 54.7 percent migrants of the total migrants migrated within the state and outside the state from one rural area to another rural area and the lowest percentage that is 6.4 percent migrants migrated within the state and outside the state from urban area to rural area.

Table 3.15 Migration streams for top ten states for intra-state migration by last residence (duration 0-9 years) –India 2001 (excludes Union Territories)

Rank	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to rural	Urban to urban
1	Bihar (3,799,368; 79.9%)	Mizoram (32,555; 39.1%)	Goa (48,288; 26.7%)	Tamil Nadu (1,001,633; 27.4%)
2	Jharkhand (1,215,941; 75.8%)	Meghalaya (10,823; 27.4%)	Kerala (412,772; 13.3%)	Mizoram (21,271; 25.5%)
3	Assam (1,127,168; 73.0%)	Nagaland (13,782; 26.8%)	Nagaland (6,757; 13.2%)	Goa (39,519; 21.9%)
4	Himachal Pradesh (439,222; 71.8%)	Arunachal Pradesh (31,984; 26.1%)	Sikkim (5,818; 11.8%)	Nagaland (10,447; 20.3%)
5	Sikkim (35,039; 70.8%)	Gujarat (1,420,541; 25.9%)	Tamil Nadu (420,815; 11.5%)	Maharashtra (2,401,703; 19.2%)
6	Uttar Pradesh (6,261,203; 69.8%)	Tamil Nadu (852,824; 23.3%)	Meghalaya (4,343; 11.0%)	Punjab (264,685; 15.5%)
7	Rajasthan (3,285,585; 69.7%)	Haryana (339,483; 21.9%)	Mizoram (7,108; 8.5%)	Karnataka (745,235; 15.3%)
8	Chhattisgarh (1,360,501; 69.2%)	Maharashtra (2,653,862; 21.2%)	Andhra Pradesh (606,004; 8.4%)	Gujarat (801,593; 14.6%)
9	Orissa (2,067,885; 67.5%)	Karnataka (1,033,723; 21.2%)	Maharashtra (1,020,045; 8.2%)	Arunachal Pradesh (15,779; 12.9%)
10	West Bengal (3,982,608; 66.5%)	Jammu & Kashmir (79,163; 21.1%)	Karnataka (363,542; 7.4%)	Manipur (8,024; 12.5%)

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001

The above Table 3.15 signifies the migration streams for top 10 states in terms of internal migration in states (intra-state migration) by last residence with duration 0-9 years of 2001 Census of India excluding Union Territories. It focuses on those states where large proportion of internal migration was feasible among different migration streams. The data of the Table reveals that the state Bihar recorded the highest 79.9 percent migrants moving from rural to rural areas followed by Jharkhand (75.8 percent) and Assam (73.0 percent) whereas the state West Bengal positioned at 10th (66.5 percent) in that that type of migration stream. The state Mizoram ranked top with 39.1 percent of internal migrants among the 10 states of India moving from rural to urban areas. Interestingly, West Bengal had no rank among top ten states of India in rural to urban migration stream for intra-state migration by the last residence. Goa, the smallest state of India ranked top with 26.7 percent of the intra-state

migrants in the category of rural to urban migration. Tamil Nadu, the southern state of India reported the highest 27.4 percent for intra-state migration by last residence among top ten states of India moving from one urban area to another urban area. Thus, from the above given table the state West Bengal did not gain any position among top ten states in rest of migration streams (except rural to rural) for intra-state migration.

3.6 Trend, Pattern and Extent of Rural-Urban Migration in West Bengal

The decadal variation signifies that during 1981 to 1991, the total migrants were about 227 million in case of India and it increased to about 454 million during 2001 to 2011. It entails that in a country having a population about 1210 million in 2011, in every three persons one is a migrant. During last three decades migration in India has increased at an unprecedented rate along with long distance permanent migration, the rate of increase in short distance temporary and circular migration has also been unparalleled.

The pattern of migration of migrant workers may be either on temporary or permanent basis. It may again be seasonal and circular in nature that has been considered as the major living strategy of the poor people.

3.6.1: Trend and Extent of Migration by place of Birth

According to the Census 2001, the total population of West Bengal was 80,176,197. Total in-migrants (Inter-state and from abroad) by place of birth in West Bengal is 5,582,325 which is 7% of the total population of West Bengal and 11.5 percent share of the total migrants all over India.

Table 3.16: First three states with highest number of migrants by place of birth

Rank	Name of the States	Migrants by place of birth (from other states and abroad)
1 st	Maharashtra	7.9 million
2 nd	Delhi	5.6 million
3 rd	West Bengal	5.6 million

Source: Table D-1, Census of India 2001

The above Table 3.16 presents first three states with highest number of migrants by place of birth. The data shows that West Bengal comes to the 3rd position with almost 5.6 millions of migrants. The total migrant by place of birth in Maharashtra was 7.9 million that comes to the

1st position. According to Census report 1991, the total migrant by place of birth was 5.1 million that indicates a rise in migration over the decade 1991-2001.

3.6.2: Trend and Extent of Migration by place of Last Residence

We analyse here the trend and extent of migration by place of last residence in West Bengal on the basis of census data of 1991, 2001 and 2011 with the help of the following Tables.

Table 3.17: Migration by place of Last Residence in West Bengal

In-migrants from other states	724,524
Out-migrants	730,226

Source: Table D2, Census of India 2001.

Table 3.17 indicates migration by place of last residence in 2001 Census. The above data shows that the in-migrants in West Bengal came from other states are 724,524 and the out-migrants are 730,226. So, there is a little bit more out-migrants than in-migrants by place of last residence in West Bengal in 2001.

Table 3.18: Migration statistics by the place of last residence (Figures in millions)

Census Year	India			West Bengal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1991	64.3 (27.7)	167.8 (72.3)	232.1 (100.0)	5.5 (30.7)	12.4 (69.3)	17.9 (100.0)
2001	90.4 (29.4)	216.7 (70.6)	307.1 (100.0)	7.7 (30.5)	17.5 (69.5)	25.2 (100.0)
2011	140.9 (30.9)	312.7 (69.1)	453.6 (100.0)	9.6 (28.8)	23.7 (71.2)	33.3 (100.0)

Source: Census India, D Series, 1991, 2001 and 2011 (Figures in the parentheses is percent)

The Table 3.18 presents the migration statistics of India as well as of West Bengal according to the place of last residence from 1991 to 2011. The data reveal in the table that in case of India, the extent of male migrants has gradually increased during the periods 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011 while the extent of female migrants has gradually decreased during those periods. On the other hand, in case of West Bengal just opposite reality is observed where the extent of male migrants has gradually decreased and the extent of female migrants has

gradually increased. For the case of total migrants in India, it is seen that the extent of total migrants has primarily decreased during the period 1991 to 2001 and then increased during the period 2001 to 2011. But, the extent of total migrants for the state West Bengal has gradually increased during the above mentioned periods. Thus, it becomes clear from the census data that migration trend of male is stronger than migration trend of female for the case of India but for the case of West Bengal just reverse phenomena is observed.

3.6.3 Pattern of Migration by Place of Last Residence in West Bengal

Pattern of Migration are broadly categorised as rural-rural migration, rural-urban migration, urban-rural migration and urban-urban migration. Table 3.19 presents below the growth rate of in-migration of West Bengal during 1991 to 2011 census. The data revealed that the number of in-migrants were gradually increasing from 1991 to 2011 for all patterns of migration. It is noticed in the table that there was a sharp increase in annual growth rate of rural to urban and urban to rural in-migration during 1991-2011 but in case of rural to rural migration, there was a marginal increase in-migration during 1991-2011. Reverse phenomenon was observed in case of urban to urban migration. In this pattern of migration, the annual growth rate of in-migration was slightly decreasing during 1991-2011 although there was gradual increase of in-migrants from 1991 to 2011.

Table 3.19: Growth Rate of In-Migration of West Bengal during 1991 to 2011

Pattern of Migration	Number of Migrants			Annual Growth Rate	
	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
Rural-Rural	0284756	12994223	16946335	2.63	3.04
Rural-Urban	2727946	3405729	5658340	2.48	6.61
Urban-Rural	705324	932623	1656008	3.22	7.76
Urban-Urban	1328551	2648585	5249685	9.94	9.82
Total Migration	15046577	19981160	29510368	3.28	4.77

Note: Place of last residence as unclassifiable as 'Rural' and 'Urban' is excluded from this table and also we include place of last residence as only "Last residence in India".

Source: D-Series, Census Data 1991, 2001, 2011.

The overall aggregate annual growth rate of in-migrants was increased from 3.28 percent to 4.77 percent during 1991-2011. Thus, it is cleared from the above table that during 1991-2011 the urban area of West Bengal could attract more in-migrants compare to the rural area. Therefore, the implication of rural to urban migration pattern is that it revealed a disparity in the urban growth centers within West Bengal.

Table 3.20: Rural to Urban Migration Classified by Place of Last Residence of West Bengal

Duration of Residence	1991		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
< 1 Year	5.3	2.7	2.5	2.0	4.1	3.0
1 - 4 Years	24.1	19.5	13.3	14.7	11.6	13.6
5 - 9 Years	17.9	18.5	12.8	14.6	12.0	14.2
10 Years and Above	41.2	53.6	65.9	63.9	72.2	69.2
All Duration Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 'Period of last residence does not specified' includes in All duration of residence and Emigration from other countries does not include here.

Source: D-Series, Census Data 1991, 2001, and 2011.

The Table 3.20 represents rural to urban migration for both male and female migrants during 1991 to 2011 on the basis of their place of last residence in West Bengal. The data revealed in the above Table that the shares of male and female migrants were highest for duration of residence of 10 years and above whereas the duration of residence of less than one year, the share of male and female migrants were the lowest from rural to urban area in West Bengal among the four categories of duration of residence. It is also revealed that with medium duration of stay namely, for 1-4 years and 5-9 years in the destination urban area since the shares of both male and female migrants were gradually declined during 2001-2011, it is therefore clearly indicate inadequacy of better job opportunities for both male and female migrant workers in the urban area of West Bengal.

3.7: Migration Streams in West Bengal

According to Census 2001, among the 35 States including Union Territories, West Bengal is in the 10th position in the case of the rural-rural migration with 10,769,514 intra-districts rural to rural migrants.

Table 3.21: Distribution of Migrants by Migration Streams in West Bengal

Sl. No.	Migrants	Last residence (TRU)	TRU	Persons	Males	Females
1	Intra-district migrants	Rural	Rural	10,769,514	1,218,674	9,550,840
2	Intra-district migrants	Urban	Rural	532,548	189,827	342,721
3	Intra-district migrants	Rural	Urban	1,305,662	442,324	863,338
4	Intra-district migrants	Urban	Urban	865,010	374,644	490,366
5	Inter-district migrants	Rural	Rural	1,657,557	322,609	1,334,948
6	Inter-district migrants	Urban	Rural	311,697	110,264	201,433
7	Inter-district migrants	Rural	Urban	943,802	425,636	518,166
8	Inter-district migrants	Urban	Urban	1,295,757	567,005	728,752
9	Inter-state migrants	Rural	Rural	567,152	200,587	366,565
10	Inter-state migrants	Urban	Rural	88,378	40,668	47,710
11	Inter-state migrants	Rural	Urban	1,156,265	739,258	417,007
12	Inter-state migrants	Urban	Urban	487,818	260,003	227,815

Source: Census of India (2001).

The above Table 3.21 shows the migration streams in West Bengal in 2001. The data of the table indicate that almost in all stream of migration, the number of female migrants were more than the number of male migrants except inter-state rural to urban and urban to urban migration streams and the highest difference for female and male migrants was in case of intra-district migrants (rural to rural). The reason is that most of the females had left their last residence due to marriage which made the number of female migrants higher than the male migrants. Migration to towns of the other states on the other hand, went in favour of males mainly because of employment and education purposes.

3.7.1: Number of Rural and Urban Migrants in West Bengal

Table 3.22: Number of migrant household per 1000 household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey

Name of the State	Rural Migrants	Urban Migrants	(Rural+Urban) Migrants
West Bengal	8	17	10

Source: 64th round NSSO Survey (2007-2008).

Table 3.22 indicates that the number of rural migrants as per 1000 households in West Bengal was 8 and the number of urban migrants was 17. When 1000 households were considered in both rural and urban sector, the number of total migrants was 10. Thus, it is cleared that urban people in West Bengal migrate more than that of rural people in either rural or urban areas.

3.7.2: Number of Male/ Female Migrants (per 1000 Persons) in West Bengal

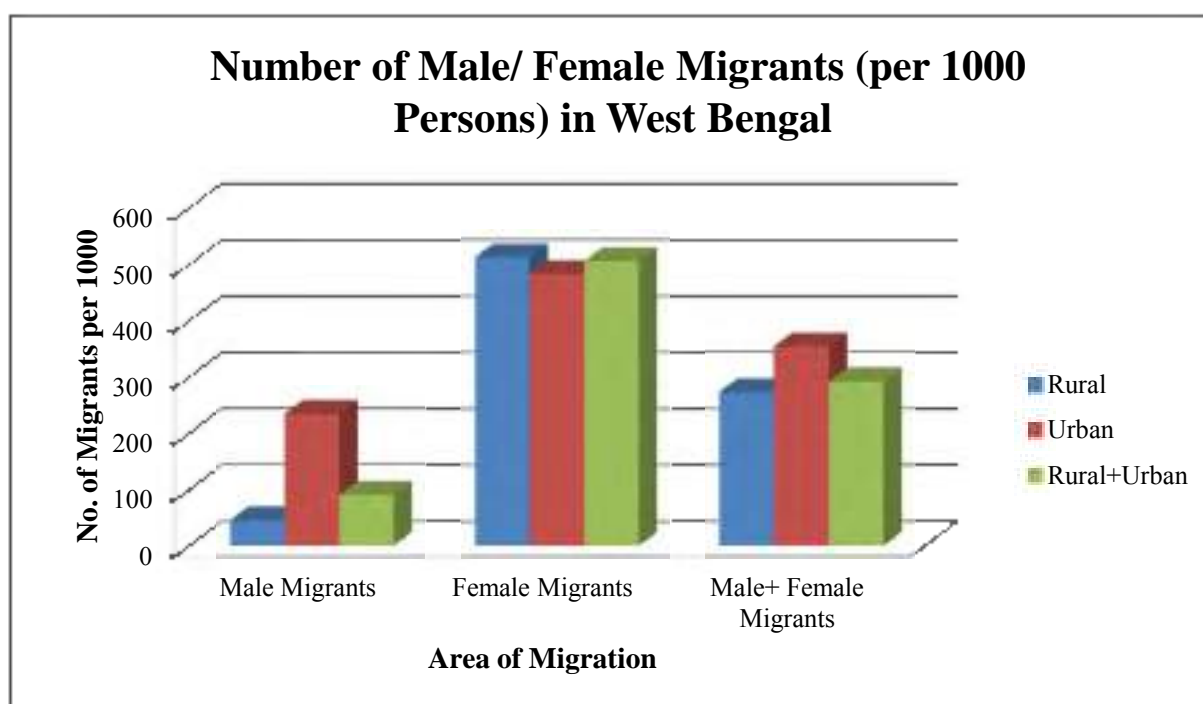
Table 3.23: Number of Male/ Female Migrants (per 1000 Persons) in West Bengal

West Bengal	Male	Female	Male+ Female
Rural	45	512	272
Urban	233	482	353
Rural+Urban	90	505	291

Source: 64th round NSSO Survey (2007-2008).

Table 3.23 shows the number of male/female migrants per 1000 persons in West Bengal which is also graphically presented with the help of bar diagram in Fig. 3.4. It is seen from the above table that the male migrants in both rural and urban sector were 90 and the female migrants were 505. It is also noticed that the number of female migrants was higher in every sector than male migrants.

Fig. 3.4



3.7.3: Distribution (per 1000) of Migrants by Nature of Movements for West Bengal

Table 3.24: Distribution (per 1000) of Migrants by Nature of Movement

West Bengal		Temporary with Duration of Stay		Permanent	All
		Less than 12 months	12 months or more		
Rural	Male	24	134	841	1000
	Female	0	21	979	1000
	Male +Female	2	30	967	1000
Urban	Male	3	202	795	1000
	Female	0	77	922	1000
	Male +Female	1	119	878	1000

Source: 64th round NSSO Survey (2007-2008).

Table 3.24 shows the nature of movement of migration in West Bengal. It is seen from the table that in both the cases of rural and urban the number of female migrants was nil when it came to the case of temporary migration with duration of stay less than 12 months. This means that the female migrants were either permanent migrants or migrants with duration of more than 12 months. This is because female migrants were either the part of family/ household migration or migrants due to marriage. As a result in both the cases of permanent and temporary migration with duration of stay more than 12 months, number of female migrants is noticeably higher than the number of male migrants.

3.7.4: Distribution (per 1000) of Internal Migrants by the types of Migration Streams for West Bengal

Table 3.25: Distribution (per 1000) of Internal Migrants by the types of Migration Streams for West Bengal

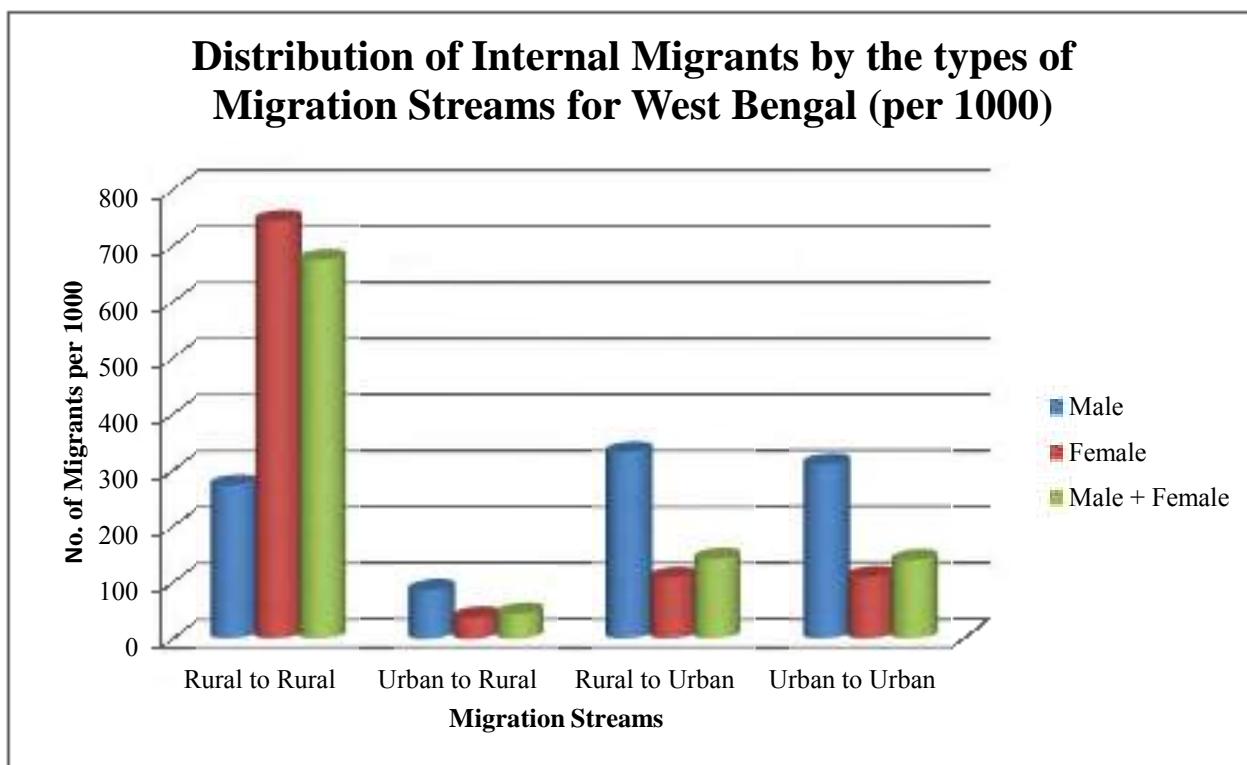
West Bengal	Migration Stream				All
	Rural to Rural	Urban to Rural	Rural to Urban	Urban to Urban	
Male	273	86	332	310	1000

Female	744	37	109	110	1000
Male + Female	674	44	142	139	1000

Source: 64th round NSSO Survey (2007-2008).

Table 3.25 presents the distribution (per 1000) of internal migrants by the types of migration stream for West Bengal which can also be depicted with the help of bar diagram in Fig. 3.5. It is seen from the table that among the four migration streams, the migration of male was the highest that is 332 per 1000 households in rural to urban migration stream and the lowest was 86 per 1000 households in urban to rural migration stream. In case of female migration the highest among the migration stream was 744 per 1000 households in rural to rural migration stream and the lowest was 37 per 1000 households in urban to rural migration stream. It is also seen from the table that among the migration stream, the migration for both male and female was highest that is 674 per 1000 households in rural to rural migration stream and the lowest was 44 per 1000 households in urban to rural migration stream. Therefore, the data shows that most of migration for both male and female occurred through rural to rural and rural to urban migration streams in West Bengal.

Fig. 3.5



3.8 Reasons for Migration in India

One of the important aspects of studying migration is to detect the reasons for which any person leaves his residence to find a new residence. The part reason for migration with few factors came into existence for the first time in 1991 Census. After that some factors of reason for migration also added in 2001 Census. The factors which cause migration are broadly categorized as push and pull factors. Here, we discuss below with the help of the tables the reasons for migration of migrants by last residence with duration 0-9 years.

Table 3.26: Reasons for migration of migrants by last residence with duration (0-9 years) India 2001

Reason for migration	Number of migrants			Percentage to total migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Migrants	98,301,342	32,896,986	65,404,356	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration:						
Work/Employment	14,446,224	12,373,333	2,072,891	14.7	37.6	3.2
Business	1,136,372	950,245	186,127	1.2	2.9	0.3
Education	2,915,189	2,038,675	876,514	3.0	6.2	1.3
Marriage	43,100,911	679,852	42,421,059	43.8	2.1	64.9
Moved after birth	6,577,380	3,428,673	3,148,707	6.7	10.4	4.8
Moved with households	20,608,105	8,262,143	12,345,962	21.0	25.1	18.9
Other	9,517,161	5,164,065	4,353,096	9.7	15.7	6.7

Source: Census of India 2001

The Table 3.26 presents in detail the reasons for migration of migrants by last residence with duration 0-9 years in 2001 Census which is also illustrated with the help of pie diagrams in Figs.3.6(a), 3.6(b) and 3.6(c). The above data shows that the reasons for migration in case of males and females migrants differ considerably. The most important reason for migration among males (37.6 percent) was due to work or employment whereas marriage was the most important reason for migration of female migrants (64.9 percent) from the place of last residence. The above table data highlighted that a quite amount of 20.6 million (21.0 percent) migrants migrated from the place of last residence across the country India due to moved with households. Interestingly, it may be noticed that about 6.6 million (6.7 percent) migrants exemplified due to 'Moved after birth' as the reason of their migration by the last residence.

Fig.3.6(a)

REASONS FOR MIGRATION -TOTAL

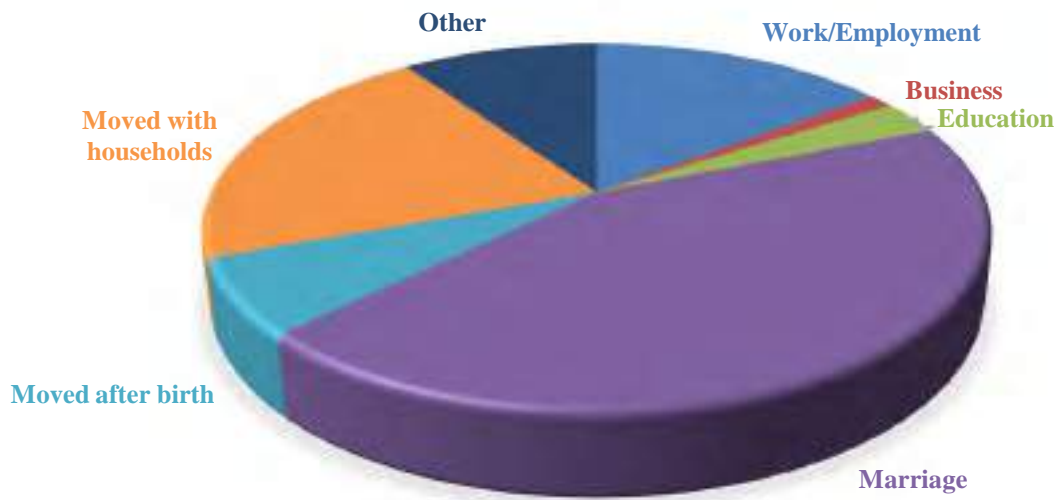


Fig.3.6(b)

REASONS FOR MIGRATION OF MALE

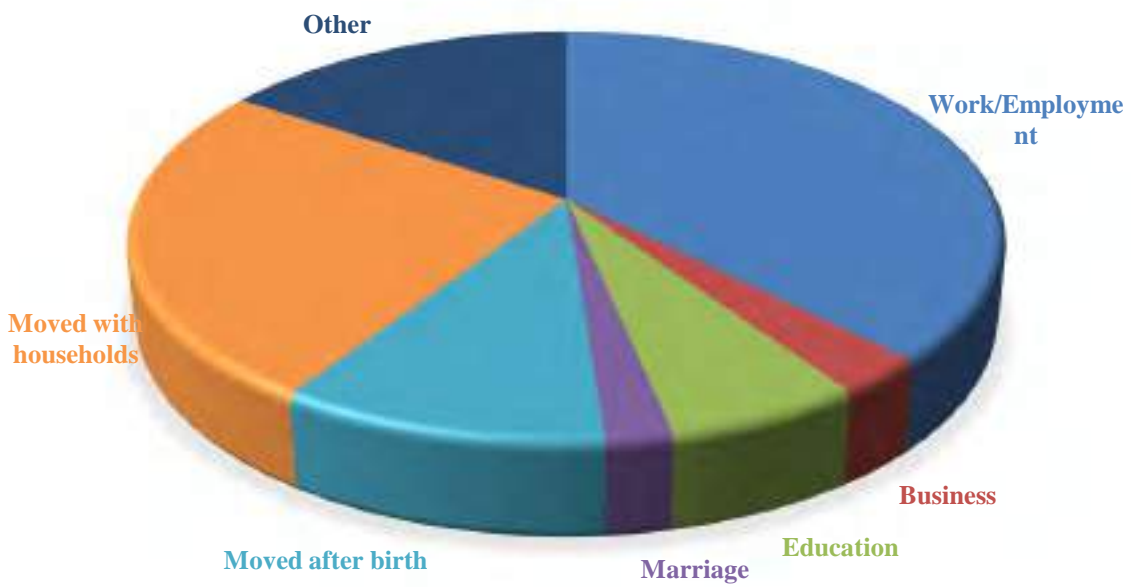


Fig.3.6(c)

REASONS FOR MIGRATION OF FEMALE

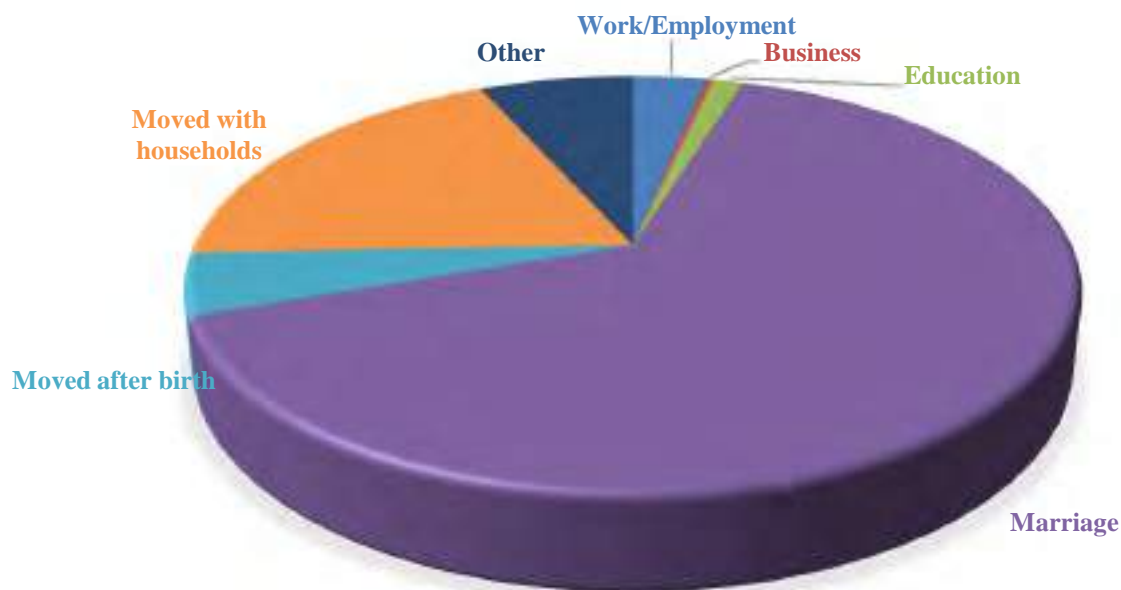


Table 3.27: Reasons for migration of migrants by last residence with duration (0-9 years) India (excluding J&K) 2001 & 1991

Reason for migration	Number of migrants			Percentage to total migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
2001 Census (excluding J & K)						
Total migrants	97,837,113	32,720,108	65,117,005	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration:						
Work/Employment	14,372,194	12,309,216	2,062,978	14.7	37.6	3.2
Business	1,131,763	946,921	184,842	1.2	2.9	0.3
Education	2,902,027	2,029,462	872,565	3.0	6.2	1.3
Marriage	42,925,568	674,884	42,250,684	43.9	2.1	64.9
Moved after birth	6,569,178	3,424,194	3,144,984	6.7	10.5	4.8
Moved with households	20,482,990	8,210,258	12,272,732	20.9	25.1	18.8
Other	9,453,393	5,125,173	4,328,220	9.7	15.7	6.6
1991 Census (excluding J & K)						
Total migrants	82,107,175	27,255,302	54,851,873	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration:						
Employment	9,937,046	8,286,330	1,650,716	12.1	30.4	3.0
Business	2,245,485	1,809,643	435,842	2.7	6.6	0.8
Education	3,453,065	2,439,795	1,013,270	4.2	9.0	1.8
Family moved	18,450,763	8,273,769	10,176,994	22.5	30.4	18.6
Marriage	36,856,978	717,778	36,139,200	44.9	2.6	65.9
Moved after birth		Data not available				
Natural calamities	424,645	247,587	177,058	0.5	0.9	0.3
Other	10,739,193	5,480,400	5,258,793	13.1	20.1	9.6

Source: Table D3, 2001 and 1991 Census

The data present in the above Table give the comparative assessment of the reasons for migration of migrants by last residence with duration as 0-9 years between the last two decades (1991 and 2001 Census data). Both the censuses represent nearly similar picture as the reasons are distinguished in terms of proportion to total migrants. It is evident from the above comparison that the most important reason for migration among females was due to marriage in 1991-2001 as it was the case in 1981-1991. According to 1991 census data, out of total 82.1 million migrants (both male and female) by last residence about 36.1 million were female migrants who moved on account of marriage. The proportion of female migrants who had migrated due to marriage declined slightly to 64.9 percent in 2001 from 65.9 percent in 1991. Obviously, 'Work/Employment' and 'Family moved' continue to be important reasons among males migrants.

Table 3.28 Reasons for migration (other than marriage) of migrants by last residence with duration (0-9 years) India 2001

Reason for migration	Number of migrants			Percentage to total migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total migrants	55,200,431	32,217,134	22,983,297	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration:						
Work/ Employment	14,446,224	12,373,333	2,072,891	26.2	38.4	9.0
Business	1,136,372	950,245	186,127	2.1	2.9	0.8
Education	2,915,189	2,038,675	876,514	5.3	6.3	3.8
Marriage		----- Excluded -----				
Moved after birth	6,577,380	3,428,673	3,148,707	11.9	10.6	13.7
Moved with households	20,608,105	8,262,143	12,345,962	37.3	25.6	53.7
Other	9,517,161	5,164,065	4,353,096	17.2	16.0	18.9

Source: Table D3, Census of India 2001

A compilation showing for reasons for migration by the last residence other than marriage presents in the above Table. Here, among female migrants a drastic change is noticed in terms of proportion of different reasons for migration by last residence with duration as 0-9 years i.e., ten years. As the male migrants any way did not quote marriage being an important reason, no noticeable change is visible among males. Work or Employment (38.4 percent) was the most significant reason for migration among males followed by those who cited 'Moved with household' as the reason for migration (25.6 percent). Among female migrants,

the highest 53.7 percent reported migration due to ‘Moved with household’ as the reason by last residence. Number of females migrated due to Work or Employment is 2.0 million (9.0 percent) across the country. Interestingly, Moved after birth’ as the reason for migration added for the first time in 2001 Census, a quite amount of about 6.5 million migrants migrated by the last residence to various rural and urban areas in the country. There were about 9.5 million (17.2 percent) migrants who have cited ‘Other’ reasons for migration by the last residence.

3.9 Comparison of Reasons for Migration in India using 2001 and 2011 Census data

Labour migration is one of the important factors that results the course of socio-economic development in India. Rural-urban migration of labour has historically played an important role in the urbanization process. At the same time, the economic, social and political marginalisation of migrant workers has been an area of concern. Now, here we discuss the comparison of reasons for migration between the Censuses of 2001 and 2011 with the help of the following Tables.

Table 3.29: Reasons and Streams of Intercensal Migration (as % share of each stream)

	Work and Business		Education		Marriage		Family related		Others		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
2011												
Rural to Rural	9.3	6.4	1.9	2.7	61.2	59.0	19.4	24.1	8.3	7.7	56.3	47.4
Rural to Urban	29.9	24.3	4.9	4.8	21.8	22.4	34.5	40.6	8.8	7.9	21.8	22.1
Urban to Rural	14.5	8.9	3.0	2.7	28.1	25.5	42.9	55.6	11.4	7.3	6.6	7.9
Urban to Urban	21.8	17.5	4.3	3.4	21.9	18.4	42.6	47.9	9.5	12.9	15.2	22.6
Total	16.0	13.1	3.0	3.3	44.4	39.1	27.8	35.6	8.8	8.9	100.0	100.0

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

The various reasons and streams of intercensal migration (as percentage share of each stream in total migration) are presented in Table 3.29. The data in the Table show that marriage and other family related migration, which constituted the major 74.7 percentage of all migration during 2001 to 2011. But the interesting fact is that the share of marriage is diminishing while the share of other family related migration is growing during that period. The growing share of family migrants may signify that the earlier flow of migrants are now settling into urban areas and bringing their families over. This is also pursued in the growing share of female migrants from rural to urban India, which increased from 49.9 percent in 2001 to 53.2 percent in 2011.

Migration of people due to work and business is diminishing from 16.0 percent to 13.1 percent share of all migration streams during 2001 to 2011 while migration due to education and others lies almost stagnant of all migration during that period. Particularly, in case of rural to urban migration, there is a slight percentage increase of migration due to marriage during 2001 to 2011 but the converse phenomenon is shown in case of all other streams of migration during that period. The data of final two columns of the above Table indicate the share of each stream in total migration. Work-related migrants from urban to urban areas, the share of urban origin migrants has increased from 33.7 percent in 2001 to 42.4 percent in 2011, signifying that inter-urban mobility is a growing phenomenon.

Table 3.30: Percentage Distribution of Rural-Urban Migrants on the Basis of Reasons for migration in India- 2001 and 2011 Censuses (all durations)

	Male					Female				
	Work*	Study	Family*	Others	Total	Work*	Study	Family*	Others	Total
Total in 2011	49.7	4.1	36.4	9.9	100.0	5.1	2.0	86.5	6.4	100.0
Total in 2001	55.2	3.7	27.8	13.3	100.0	4.1	1.2	85.3	9.3	100.0
Within										
District	42.2	5.5	35.2	17.0	100.0	3.1	1.6	85.7	9.6	100.0
Other Districts within State	54.7	4.4	28.3	12.7	100.0	4.7	1.2	84.6	9.5	100.0
Inter-State	66.6	1.6	21.1	10.7	100.0	5.0	0.6	85.8	8.6	100.0

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011 (*work/employment and business and marriage, moved after birth and moved with household have been consolidated into work and family respectively) Each of the rows (separately for male and female) will add to 100, subject to rounding errors.

The percentage distribution of rural-urban migrants of both male and female on the basis of reasons for migration in India- 2001 and 2011 Censuses (all durations) is presented in Table-3.30. The data in the above table expose that migration of male people either in rural or urban areas due to work/employment which constituted the highest percentage of male migrants in total among the other reasons for migration is diminishing from 55.2 percent to 49.7 percent during 2001 to 2011. Also, it is evident that migration of male people due to other reasons, like business, natural calamities etc. is diminishing from 13.3 percent to 9.9 percent in total during 2001 to 2011. Contrariwise, migration of male people due to study and family movement is increasing during that period. Now, in case of female migration, only migration due to others reasons is decreasing during 2001 to 2011 but migration due to work/employment, education and family movement or marriage is increasing during that period.

For the case of pattern of migration, the highest 66.6 percent rural-urban male migrants migrate one state to another state due to work/employment that categorized as inter-state migration and the lowest 1.6 percent is due to education also lie in that category. On the other hand, the highest 85.8 percent rural-urban female migrants migrate one state to another state on account of family movement/ marriage that categorized as inter-state migration and the lowest 0.6 percent is due to education also lie in that category. Thus, overall data reveals that the dominant pattern of migration for both male and female rural-urban migrants is inter-state migration and the majority of migration of male migrants is caused due to work/employment and also for female migrants, the majority of migration is occurred due to family movement/ marriage although fluctuations are observed among the reasons for migration of both male and female rural-urban migrants during the period of 2001 and 2011.

3.10 Comparison of Reasons for Migration in West Bengal using 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census data

We can isolate seven basic reasons for migration for any in-migration in any particular area namely, work/employment, business, education, marriage, moved with family, moved after birth and any other reasons in West Bengal.

3.10.1 Reasons for Migration: For both Male and Female Migrants Who Moved to Rural Area

The Table 3.31 below presents the distribution of male and female in-migrants on the basis of reasons for migration who moved to rural area. Data revealed in the Table that the share of female migrants due to marriage was highest in rural area compared to other reasons for migration of female whereas the share of female migrants due to business purpose in rural area was lowest in West Bengal during 1991 to 2011. On the other hand, as far as the share of male migrants in rural West Bengal is concerned, it is noticed that the share of male migrants due to other reasons was the highest whereas the share of male migrants due to education purpose was the lowest in rural area of West Bengal. It is clearly noticed in the table that the dominating factors of migration are found to be ‘movement with family’ and ‘other reasons’.

Table 3.31: Distribution of Male and Female Migrants on the Basis of Reasons for Migration, Moved to Rural Area

Reasons for Migration	1991		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Work/Employment	11.6	0.8	10.9	0.8	8.8	0.6
Business	2.6	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.4	0.2
Education	2.9	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2
Marriage	4.4	81.1	4.1	78.6	7.1	82.2
Moved with Family	30.8	7.2	24.7	7.6	20.8	4.5
Moved after Birth	0.0	0.0	11.8	2.3	27.6	4.9
Others	47.8	10.3	44.4	10.4	32.2	7.4
Total Moved to Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100
Annual Growth Rate	-	-	2.47	3.60	1.37	2.44
Total Migration to Rural	12524233		16708897		20406304	

Note: Moved after birth was not classified in 1991 Census as reason for migration; Unclassifiable are not shown. Also, Migration data for calamities as a reason are negligible, so we add that data to other reasons for 1991

Source: D-Series, Census Data 1991, 2001, and 2011.

It is also revealed in the above table that the share of male migrants due to work/employment was gradually declining in rural area during 1991 to 2011. On the other hand, the share of female migrants due to work/employment was very marginal percent and also more or less stagnant in rural area of West Bengal during 1991 to 2011. Overall, the annual growth rate of both male and female migrants regarding reasons for migration declined during 2001 to 2011.

3.10.2 Reasons for Migration: Male and Female Migrants Who Moved to Urban Area

The Table 3.32 below shows the distribution of male and female in-migrants on the basis of reasons for migration who moved to urban area in West Bengal. Data revealed in the table that the share of male in-migrants due to work/employment in urban area of West Bengal was highest in 1991 although it was gradually declining during 1991 to 2011. On the other hand, the share of female in-migrants due to work/employment in urban area was marginal percent and also declining over the period. The share of female in-migrants due to business in urban area in West Bengal was the lowest during 1991 to 2011. It is observed in the table that determining factors behind male in-migration were found to be the ‘search for work/employment’ in urban area and ‘movement with families during 1991 to 2011’. However, in this case the principal decisive factors of migration behind female in-migration in urban West Bengal were marriage.

Table 3.32: Distribution of Male and Female Migrants on the Basis of Reasons for Migration, Moved to Urban Area

Reasons for Migration	1991		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Work/Employment	34.1	3.4	27.7	2.4	23.3	2.3
Business	5.4	0.5	4.3	0.3	4.9	0.6
Education	3.4	1.1	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.8
Marriage	1.9	52.4	0.7	43.9	1.7	52.3
Moved with Family	26.6	24.5	25.3	26.0	25.6	19.9
Moved after Birth	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.9	13.3	6.4
Others	28.6	18.0	33.7	23.0	28.8	17.6
Total Moved to Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100
Annual Growth Rate	-	-	5.6	5.8	3.7	7.1
Total Migration to Urban	5346548		8388732		12947686	

Note: Moved after birth was not classified in 1991 Census as reason for migration; Unclassifiable are not shown. Also, Migration data for calamities as a reason are negligible, so we add that data to other reasons for 1991

Source: D-Series, Census Data 1991, 2001, and 2011.

Interestingly, it is found that there was no any share of male and female in-migrants in urban area of West Bengal due to the factor ‘moved with family’. It is cleared that the annual growth rate of male migrants declined during the period 2001 to 2011 but the annual growth of female migrants increased during that period. It is also clear from the Table that overall the total male and female migration in urban area in West Bengal increased during 1991 to 2011.