

**MIGRATION IN ASSAM 1991-2001: CHARACTERISTICS AND DETERMINANTS**

*A Dissertation Submitted to the University of Hyderabad in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of*

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY  
IN  
ECONOMICS

SUBMITTED BY  
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**DECLARATION**

Date:

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**Mwikwm Narzary**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

- NSS-National Sample Survey
- POB- Place of Birth
- POLR- Place of Last Residence

## **CHAPTER-1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Understanding Migration**

Migration has always been an integral part and a process of human civilisation. With the evolution of societies, a search for a better way of life has always prompted societies to migrate from one place to another. Nomadic culture, Food gathering, the formation of households, concurring regions and societies, agriculture were the reasons for migration in the primitive times. With the progression of societies, a search for a better way of life would not end. Migration in recent times involves the movement of people for reason dating back to centuries ago. Modern migration is closely related to factors such as political, economic, personal, social, religious, etc. Migration also forms an important component of demographic transition both in the place of origin and in the place of destination, where it helps the redistribution of the population across the regions, it also affects the landscape land use, economic and social activities.

The study on migration can vary with regard to the field from which migration is looked upon. Sociology, geography, economics, anthropology, history and politics all of them views migration from a different perspective. The multi-disciplinary study also projects different cause and consequences of migration with all having equally important to why migration takes place.

Whether rich or poor they are equally likely to migrate, the former migrate for better or comfortable way of life while the latter may migrate for economic hardship. Economic reasons have been one of the main reasons by the migrants in the destination place. That is why the migrants look forward in the destination place. Moving to a new place can be challenging or rewarding to a migrant. For a migrant, there are always push and pull factors about the Place of origin and the place of destination and the obstacle to migration. The push and the pull factors depend on individuals and their economics background.

The typology of migration can be classified based on time, volume, direction, causes, velocity, selectivity, organisation, stability, behaviour, etc. Based on the place of origin and the place of destination migration can be classified as- Rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural. The former two patterns are mostly associated with migration of a movement of the population with a lower economic background while the latter mostly shows migration for people with a higher standard of living. Rural to rural migration is mainly caused by certain economic circumstances of the migrants (Choudhury, et. al 1987). Rural to urban migration basically comprises of seasonal migration since much of the rural economy depends to a large extent on agriculture, which is seasonal and highly dependent on monsoon, migrants and mostly a short term and for a shorter distance and much of them return back to the place of origin during the peak agricultural seasons. Such migrants have a very little or no education and training to get themselves engaged in organised jobs in the urban destination.

With such inflow of migrants into the urban destination, it becomes a massive crowd of people in the urban setup creating a problem like reducing the man-land ratio which has multiple other effects to mention a few like the formation of slum and a challenge to the city planners. A majority of the migrants from the rural origin end up working as construction workers and other are engaged in manual and unsafe works, which are mostly in the unorganised sector.

Other migration streams like urban to urban migration comprise of migrants who are economically better-off and migrate to long distances. They basically move for an improved way of life or for a better opportunity in services from a smaller urban origin to a much larger urban destination. Migrants from urban to rural destination are seen to be moving mainly in search of a healthier environment to live in because of health issues or other reasons such as moved for the property.

Based on distances migration can be classified as international migration, inter-state, inter-district and intra-district.

Study of migration in India can give different picture for different regions. As India is a diverse country with diverse geography and economy. With the integration of Indian

economy, some of the sectors have really been expanding at a very fast phase whereas the others are left behind. The urban economy of India shows a faster growth than that of the rural. It also constituted a diverse demographic structure between the places and shows diverse division of population in the urban and the rural areas. This faster development in some regions of the country widens inter-regional economic development gap in the country. Where the least developed sectors of the economy cannot absorb the entire potential factors of the economy.

This unbalanced growth within the economy gives way to the movement of people from one region to another for a better standard of living. Urbanisation of the Indian economy and post-liberalisation has paved a way to internal migration in India. Such scenarios have been prevailing in various parts of the country and also in most of the counties as well.

The rural economy depends more on agriculture which is mostly seasonal and depends mostly on the monsoon. From which most of the unemployed from the rural migrate to the urban in search of employment, mounting population growth in the urban areas. Better systems in the urban sectors also provide a higher standard of living which comprises of education, health care, employment opportunities etc.

Being an agrarian economy, seasonality in agriculture production in rural India is one of the main reasons for temporary labour migration in the country. Migration in India are mostly temporary and seasonal (Keshri et al, 2010), (Chandrasekhar et. al, 2014). Among the females marriage is to be one of the main reasons for migration in rural to rural stream found in many studies. Migration from one place to another has become much easier than the earlier times. Improvement of transport and communication contribute a lot to migration.

Migration into Assam is much recorded since the time of the colonial period. The British demanded a higher number of workforces for their fast growing industry in Assam. They started bringing workers from East-Bengal, Bihar, and Jharkhand for working in railways and tea plantations. Research also show the migration of Nepalese as a cattle rarer who began to permanently settle in the state. Before the

separation of Bengal, Bengali migrants were among the major streams of migration into the state.

Since then migration into the state has been a problem to the demographic and the economic development of the state. Studies show that the growth rate of population in Assam is found to be higher than the natural growth rate of population. Migration in Assam constitutes of inter-state, intra-state and international migration (Basumatari, 2014). A study of the population growth in Assam showed that interstate, intra-state and international migration is causing a massive population growth. Assam also has migrants from the nearby countries which has a positive impact on the population growth in the state (Chowdhury, 2013).

As most migrants come from a low economic background it becomes hard for them to live in the urban setup. They try to look over for accommodation and livelihood by clearing up the forest covered areas of Assam. It is also one of the main reason for the decrease in the forest covered areas and forest resources in the state. Migrants with a low level of education and skill work for low wages in most of the unorganised sectors of the region mainly engaging in manual labour work. Since they mostly come from the low economic background they are willing to accept any wage pay they are offered, as most of them are temporary seasonal workers.

Migrations in Assam lead to problems in the state such as the reduction in man-land ratio, shortage of food, and ethnic class. Migrants in Assam also showed higher productivity than that of the native Assamese population in terms of agriculture production, manpower employment etc. with the fewer resources they get.

In 2001 census, the data on the migration of Assam state shows that Assam is an out-migrating state with a net migrating rate of about -0.7 percent<sup>1</sup>. Now with all the studies showing that Assam is infected with the problem of interstate and international migration. A detailed analysis is required to examine the trends, patterns, causes and consequences of migration in Assam

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<sup>1</sup> Data highlights, 'Migration tables census of India-2001' p-14

## **1.2 Objective of the study**

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To study the trends and patterns of migrants in Assam and its Districts.
2. To examine the reasons of migration.
3. To analyse the characteristics of migrants in Assam.
4. To analyse the proximate determinants of migrants in all districts of Assam.

## **1.3 Nature and source of data**

This study is based on secondary data. Census of India is the main source of data for this study. The relevant data has been collected from the Census rounds of 1991 and 2001. Census collects data on migration based on, place of birth and place of last residence. Data is obtained for all the 23 districts of Assam from 1991 and 2001 census rounds. Data on migration was also collected from 49<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> NSS rounds for Assam state.

## **1.4 Methodology of the study**

In the study, the migrants have been categorised based on Place of Birth (POB) and Place of Last Residence (POLR). Data on sex, age categories, educational qualification, residence (i.e. rural and urban), work categories of migrants and the population are obtained. From 1991 and 2001 census data was collected at the district level also. From the POB and POLR statistics migrants are categorised based on distance of migration is categorised as viz. intra-district, inter-district, inter-state, and international categories. Migrants are divided based on sex, age group, reasons of migration and duration of migration. Data on population is also obtained from the census. The characteristics of migrants are then compared with the non-migrant population to analyse the difference between them.

The study uses the simple percentage method for analysing the pattern and trend of migrants with the help of Microsoft excel worksheet. Eight regression models are fitted to observe the determinants of migration at the district level. SPSS package is used to run the regression models.

### **1.5 Organisation of the study**

The study is organised as follows. The current chapter introduces the concept of migration. It also presents the objective of the study, nature and source of data, methodology of the study. The second chapter reviews some theories and literature related to the study of migration from the past. The third chapter shows the trend and pattern of migrants in Assam based on Place of Birth and Place of Last Residence statistics. The fourth chapter discusses the characteristics of migrants Assam. The fifth chapter discusses the proximate determinants of migration. The sixth chapter brings out the conclusions and policy implications of the study.

## CHAPTER-2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Introduction

Migration has a vast set of literature that goes back years. It all started when the economist stated the presence of difference of opportunities in the economy. The study of human migration is gaining importance day by day because of the complexity of human life and fast changing socio-economic conditions. Migration process has attracted attention of social scientists. With the expansion of studies and research, many scholars have worked on migration in different regions of the world. A brief review of the literature is presented based on eight themes/ issues of migration.

#### 2.2 Laws and Theories associated with Migration

Dualistic theories of economics by Boeke (1953)<sup>1</sup> and Higgins (1956)<sup>2</sup> well presented the broad idea of the presence of a dualistic and an unbalanced economy. This implicitly brings out a clear picture concerning the push and the pull factors present in the economy either on the place of origin or the place of destination. It also clearly determines the volume of the supply and demand force of various economic agents in between the two regions. Such economic models present a broad picture of two economic systems functioning simultaneously with a presence of imbalances in the economy.

Everett (1966)<sup>3</sup> in his theories of migration provided a framework to analyse migration which is an outcome of the pull and the push factors that could happen with the differences acting on the place of origin and the place of destination and the presence of intervening factors between them. According to Everett migration happens based on the strength to overcome the intervening obstacles between the

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<sup>1</sup> Boeke, J. H. (1953). *Economics and Economic Policy of dual Societies*. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations

<sup>2</sup> Higgins, B. (1956). The Economic Theory' of Underdeveloped Areas. *Economic Development and Social Change* , 4 (2), 99-115

<sup>3</sup> S.Lee, E. (1966). Theories of Migration. *Demography* , 3 (1), 47-57

place of origin and the place of destination. All these factors being individual specific, he failed to explain how the factors emerge on the place of origin and destination.

Ravenstein (1889)<sup>4</sup> observed certain common movement of people from rural to urban destination, which are centres of larger economic activities and further moving forward over to a larger urban destination. Rural to urban stream was seen to be dominating than the other stream of migration, from such observation the general laws of migration were presented. It also shows that the rate of migration increases or decreases based on the expansion of the economic activities and with the improved means of transport and communication between the place of origin and the place of destination.

The model on migration given by Lewis (1954)<sup>5</sup> and Todaro (1969)<sup>6</sup> also provides an important prior understanding to the literature towards the mobility of the people from one destination to another. Arthur Lewis showed the presence of a dual economy with one being distinguished by an agricultural economy with a huge surplus labour whose marginal product of labour is zero or negative and the other state of the economy that is highly capitalised with a great demand for labour. The model shows how the surplus labour from the agriculture sector is transferred to the capitalist sector, where there is a huge demand for labour and a presence of a positive labour productivity and a higher wage structure. This pattern of migration also asserted the rural to urban pattern of migration, where the positive factors in the urban destination could easily drive away the fewer negative factors of the rural origin.

Lewis model of surplus labour was later modified and formalised by John C.H. Fei and Gustav Ranis<sup>7</sup>.

Michael Todaro in his model showed that the wage differential prevailing between rural and urban wages constitutes to a growing rural to urban migration. Todaro feels

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<sup>4</sup> Ravenstein, E. (1889, June). The Laws of Migration. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* , 52.

<sup>5</sup> Lewis, W. A. (1954). Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour. *The Manchester School* , 22, 139-19

<sup>6</sup> Todaro, M. (1969). A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Unemployment in Undeveloped Countries. *The American Economic Review* , 59 (1)

<sup>7</sup> Thirwall, A. (2006). *Growth and Development with Special Reference to Development Economics*. Palgrave Macmillan

that it is expected rather than actual rural to urban wage differential, and a higher probability of getting an urban employment induces an individual to be a migrant. A migrant coming from a lower weak rural background also tries to maximise their welfare through migration to a suitable urban destination by seeking various ways like finding employment with a better wage etc<sup>8</sup>.

However, the rural and urban difference is always stated to be given and do not provide further explanation. Similar to the Lewisian Model, Todaro includes the social connection and the prevailing trend that motivates the population to migrate. Studies have also shown that the migration patterns are closely associated with the gradual progress of human societies and are historically associated with the patterns prevailing in the past.<sup>9</sup> With the evolution of societies worldwide people started living in groups at a particular location, with which they could identify themselves, and constant mobility was the way of life. However, the social formation gave a diversification of the labour force through migration which was one of the fundamental requirements for the formation of an agrarian economy<sup>10</sup>.

### **2.3 Patterns of Migration**

Singh (1998) analyzed trends and patterns in migration based on place of birth and place of the last residence from 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses. He classified the migrants into Intra-district, Inter-district Interstate and International migrants and further categorizing them into streams viz. rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban areas. The study also categorized migration based on duration of last residence of 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-19 years and 20 and above years. It was found from his study that marriage was the main reason for migration among women in short distance migration, whereas employment was the main reason among the male migrants. Rural to urban stream take over the other streams in inter-district,

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<sup>8</sup> Todaro, M. (1969). A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Unemployment in Undeveloped Countries. *The American Economic Review*, 59 (1)

<sup>9</sup> Sinha V.N.P., Ataulah MD. (1987), 'Migration- An Interdisciplinary Approach', *Semina Publication, Delhi*. P-14

<sup>10</sup> Peek, P. (1981). *Agrarian Change and Rural Emmigration*. why people move. Paris: UNESCO

inter-state category. In the Northeast region of the country 84 percent of International migrants were from Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Losume & Bhagat (2006) analyzed the trends and pattern of internal migration in India from 1971 to 2001 Censuses based on POLR by sex. They analyzed the migrants in different categories i.e. Intra-district, Inter-district and Interstate and streams of migrants viz., rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. There was a steep increase in the growth of migrant by 50 percent. Females are more among migrants than the males and more in short distance migration. Rural to rural migration was dominated mainly due to employment and work related reason for the male and marriage for the female. It was seen that for both male and female there was a positive growth in the inter-censal migration rate where employment was one of the main reasons for men. They also projected that urban to urban migration to emerge as a dominant stream in the future.

Kundu et al. (2008) worked on the Migration tables of five decades from Census. They divided India into six different geographical positions viz. Northern, Central, Southern, Western, Eastern, Northeastern and used Crude Net Migration Rate (CNMR) to insight the patterns of migration in the region. The streams of migration from the six region were categorized into rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban and five reasons for migration viz. Economic factors, Education, Family moved, Marriage, others. They found that the rural to urban stream was seen to be dominating the other streams in most of the regions of the country. Marriage and moved with family were the major reasons for migration among females. Similar patterns was observed in urban to rural and urban to urban stream. The western regions have always seen to be gaining followed by the northern region, while the southern region has been the constant losing region.

Bhagat et al. (2009) analyzed data from 1901 to 2001 censuses and found that rural to urban is dominated by the female migrants, males mostly migrate across the state from rural to urban. They found that out of every 1000 female migrants there were 1480 male migrants. The inter-state, urban to urban and rural to urban migration were also seen in the 1900s.

Keshri et al. (2010) analyzed data from the 55<sup>th</sup> round of NSS (1999-2000) and found that in India among migrant females are more migrant than males. Temporary and seasonal migration is higher in rural areas with people belonging to lower income groups and schedule tribes, who are illiterates, and old age persons across the country and it mostly covers short distance migration.

Chandrasekhar et. al. (2014) analyzed the urbanization and migration patterns in India from 2001 census. They focused on sex difference in migration and categorized inter-state migration flow between duration of migration. They found that migration to the urban areas has contributed to the decline of population in rural areas. Non-economic activity for female i.e. marriage and employment opportunities for males are the main reason for migration. And migration is predominantly intra-state in India.

#### **2.4 The role of Economy behind Migration**

Shukla et al. (2010) relating urbanization and migration trends from 1901 to 2001 in India found migration in the country is the consequence of the unequal development throughout the country which resulted in an unequal migration trends and pattern within the country. He observed that the states that are more developed are attractive destinations for the migrants. Because those states had higher potential for employment opportunities and industrialization.

Migration is a development-fostering process dependent on the socioeconomic development of the region that already existed, signifying the high presence of employment opportunity and diversified manpower (Joseph et al., 1977); (Bogue, 1977). Studies on migration included a wide explanation about the background of the existing social and the economic factors. It can never be a clear-cut proof that whether or not migrants benefit out of migration, but it surely leads to the growth of wage labour and class differentiation through capital accumulation.<sup>11</sup> They also found that migration encourages in the creation of formal and the informal sectors of the economy. Maximum number of the migrants to urban from rural end up in the

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<sup>11</sup> M.S.A. Rao (1986) *Studies in Migration: Internal and Inter-nation Migration in India*, Manohar.

informal sector with subsistence wages which is in sharp contrast to the dualistic and Todaro models.

Enormous workforce potential in some location has an immense appeal for the community to an inferior level of education and lower economic background. Such places have always been a grand destination for migrants looking for employment. It is all clear that migration and workforce moreover on the same plane. When one of them changes, it will have an enormous shock over the composition of migration pattern and work composition. Because it is the working aged people that migrate recomposing the workforce classification of the destination region. (Losume et al., 2013).

Migrants are often in demand in regions in higher economic potential to accumulate the growing trend of the economy. People find the place to migrate often through their friends and family already working at the place. Thus, as one individual moving to a location it will soon draw multiple numbers of other migrants to the destination. Studies have shown that migration follows a pattern that already is existing, which enables the migrant to get introduced to the place faster than moving entirely to a new destination all by himself (Bhagat et al., 2009).

Opening up a domestic economy attracts a huge potential for economic growth and development. This also causes a push for the people to move from one region to another, causing migration at a greater scale. Some studies proved that the economic reforms of 1991 in India caused a huge population movement within and outside the country through the widening of many sectors of the country (Kundu et al., 2008); (Ashashwatme, 2013).

## **2.5 Pull and Push factors of Migration**

“Migration is a highly selective process”<sup>12</sup>. It depends entirely on the personal decision-making of the migrant. A study shows that migration has a high dependence

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<sup>12</sup>Zachariah K.C. (1977), ‘ Measurement of Internal Migration from Census Data’, *Internal Migration: A Comparative Perspective*, Brown, Neuberger, New York Ch-8 P-127

on choices, feelings and perception of the individual, which can be internal or external with the involvement of social and psychological variables. (Bogue, 1977).

Morrison (1977) could clearly present from his studies that economic pull is clearly evident in migration studies, much of it being the pull and push off the employment opportunities in the place of destination and the place of origin. Migration studies have an interdisciplinary perspective dealing with key aspects of the society and well-being of the individuals.

In a study by Hall & Licari (1977) in Los Angeles found that migration is an outcome of the complex intervention of economic, environmental and demographic factors. They also found that migration emerges as an equilibrium that connects the place of origin and the place of destination and an interactive relationship between regions which will determine the pattern of migration.

The seasonal agricultural pattern in the developing countries, where drought and floods play a crucial role in the level of workforce participation in agriculture act as major determinant to the migrant whether or not to migrate. (Bhagat R. B., 2008); (Losume & Bhagat, 2013). Whereas Kundu et al. (2008) studying the internal migration pattern in India found that there was a huge demand and flow of migrants for agriculture labor to states like Punjab and Haryana after the enforcement of green revolution in the country. He also found that migrants from the Eastern India are attracted towards the north because of better education and employment opportunities. Studies have shown that states and districts with potential for economic growth have high potential to attract migrants from the nearby regions (Shukla et al., 2010); (Chandrasekhar et al., 2014).

Other than seasonality in agriculture and other economic reasons, there are other reasons such as the internal political conditions also steps in with a key role to force people to migrate. Looking forward to a region with better-off social life, the migrants sometimes do not mind leaving their place of origin. They form such as terrorism, violence, riots, ethnic conflict etc., are some of the stated reasons. (Bhagat, 2008). Looking forth such social issues migrants may not migrate for seeking jobs at the first hand but may look forward to getting employed at the place of destination.

Rural to urban migration has a huge reliance on the rural sustainability to employment. Most of the studies showed that urbanisation and employment potentials are the main reasons for migration to an urban destination encompass the economic reasons for migration (Kundu et al., 2008); (Bhagat et al., 2009); (Shukla et al, 2010); (Kumar, 2012); (Mahapatro, 2012); (Chandrasekhar et al., 2014). It is also clear from studies conducted by Bhagat<sup>13</sup> that improvised means of transport and communication have pushed migration into the nearby areas to the maximum which supports Ravenstein's theory on migration (Bhagat R. B., 2008).

Migration could not happen without a reason. 2001 census has categorised reasons for migration as work/employment, business, education, marriage, moved after birth, moved with household and others.<sup>14</sup>

Labour circulation in the form of seasonal movements is clearly linked with many interrelated processes of inequality, rural poverty, unequal development, neglect of backwards and dry land agriculture, the urban polarisation of resources and investment, the parasitic growth of cities and proliferation of urban sectors. The seasonality in agriculture production in rural India is one of the main reasons for temporary labour migration in the country. Studies have shown interstate and intra-state migrants in India are mostly temporary and seasonal. This shows the dominance of rural to urban migration stream. (Keshri et al., 2010); (Chandrasekhar et al., 2014). Developing nation like India, where maximum of the population live on basic agriculture and poverty migration in India is the main cause of the demographic explosion and poverty (Shukla K. K., Mishra, Tripathi, & Singh, 2010). But with the improvement of economic conditions, educational status and social status the propensity for temporary and seasonal migration declines. (Keshri & Bhagat, 2010).

## **2.6 Causes and Consequences of Migration**

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<sup>13</sup>Bhagat Ram B. 'Assessing the measurement of Internal Migration in India', *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 17(1), pp 91-102

<sup>14</sup> Data highlights, 'Migration tables census of India-2001' p-3

Status of the migrants has also been classified based on their education qualification and economic background. Shukla et al. (2010) found that in many parts of India people with lower educational level are migrating more than the ones with higher educational levels and Female migrants were seen to be mostly with little or no education attainment. (Keshri & Bhagat, 2010); (Mahapatro, 2012). Such migrants amount largely to seasonal and short distant migration. Ashashwatme (2013) found similar results that migrants from the rural are mostly seasonal and short distance migration.

Keshri and Bhagat (2010) found in their study of temporary and seasonal migration in India during 1999-2000 from NSSO that migration rate is high among those with lower educational attainment in the rural areas and much of them belong to the lowest MPEC quintile, unlike the urban areas. And they also found that migration rate decreases with increasing educational status. Migration rates are high among illiterates in the rural areas. They showed that there is no linear relationship between education and temporary migration in the rural areas.

Mahapatro (2012) studying the changing pattern of Indian economy found that much of the female migrants from the rural areas lack skills and education to compete in the developing trend but female migrants from the urban areas were found to be having higher skills and education to get themselves absorbed in the workforce which has a huge reliance on the openness of the society in the urban areas.

Abbas & Verma (2014) worked on internal migration from the Census and observed that the lack of education and skills among the migrants sometimes lead them towards lack in possessing identity certificates, birth certificates, aadhar card, ration card, etc. which lack them from upgrading themselves with better facilities like getting issued with a new ration card in the destination place, further lacking them from access towards basic provision from the local social organizations. The lack of education also lacks them to access formal financial services like a savings bank account. And they are forced to send their money home through some unsafe and expensive ways. They are also often much easy prey to agents that work out hard to exploit such migrants in different ways.

Migration takes many forms. It can involve local move of little economic significance, it may encompass with consequences towards output structure and growth, employment patterns and social change. Oberai (1983) studied the cause and consequences of International migration in Punjab and found that migration can have its consequences over both on the rural and the urban regions. It effects the rural regions in terms of income, capital formation, income distribution, production and fertility. It also showed that migration effects the urban regions in terms of availability of urban amenities and economies of scale, income distribution, urban development, demographic structure of the urban population, in the national development.

Migration to a new place may is expected to bring lot of opportunities such as, higher pay to a migrant as most of the migrants move to seek employment and for a better standard of living. Whereas the findings of the studies by Srivastava et al. (2003) and Keshri et al. (2010) have not shown a positive picture to for migrants at the destination. Migrants often end up working in unorganized sectors and maximum number of them get neglected by the social authorities, longer working hours than the normal duration, with not much of power to speak up to the authorities and also they face a severe social exclusion and exploitation.

Migrants often have identity issues in the place of destination, with the lack of documentation they fail to participate in many social activities. With a dreadful condition of living creating a huge overcrowd of people. They do not always have a standard wage pattern, it is often misled by the middleman who deals with the migrant workers. With plentiful of migrants workers, it becomes easier for the employer to obtain cheap and without much trade unions between the workers. Construction, domestic work, working in textile and brick manufacturing, transportation, mining and other low-level works was seen to be dominating among the migrants. (Abbas et al., 2014)

Some of them have shown a positive impact for migrants. Srivastava et al. (2005) while studying the agricultural pattern in 37 villages in the Brahmaputra Valley found that when comparing migrants and the non-migrants families, their home gardens and the output, migrants were seen to be more productive in agricultural production even

with smaller gardens. Migrants could have more productivity and income over the local agriculture even with the greater risk of natural disasters. But such cases are rarely seen in most of the places. It is always seen the other way round that migrants are looked down upon social aspects.

As the rate of the huge influx of population continues moving on to a destination it changes the demographic composition of the destination. Studies on the census of India by various experts have shown that migration is one of the key reasons for population growth in the place of destination. This includes movement of population from within the country and from outside the country which include the neighboring countries. Chowdhury (2013) studying the census of India 2001 for the state of Assam has found that Assam population growth has a positive correlation with the flood of migration from its neighboring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Such migration can have both positive and negative aspects on the destination.

Migration often occurs into less populated areas which are rich in natural resources like forest and wildlife. Migrants often end up clearing the forest for a residence in the destination leading to commercialization of forest resources, a threat to the environment. Khantania (2014) found that there is a relationship between migration pattern and deforestation in North-east India and concluded that there has been a large scale of deforestation due to migration in the North-east region.

## **2.7 Migration and Workforce**

Oberai (1983) from studying the migrants in Punjab found that there was a low participation in workforce among the migrants because of three reasons viz. 1) seasonal migrants from the rural to the urban in motive of saving money for better life back in the rural often become 'target workers', 2) migrants may fail to obtain jobs with higher wage because of caste issues, and 3) already existing huge number of workforce in the urban may reduce the incentive to the migrant to participate in the workforce.

Losume et al., (2013) studied the association of migration and workforce participation in the Himalayan states of India viz. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim,

Uttarakhand. They analyzed 2001 census migrants based on age, sex, duration and reasons for migration. They found that Sikkim had higher number of international migrants in the inter-censal period (1991- 2001). Most of the migrants are in the working age of 15-59 years. Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh being in-migrant states also have a higher workforce participation rate than the out-migrating state i.e. Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand. They also found a positive relationship between female migration and work participation rate. Female migrant's work participation outnumbered work participation male migrants.

## **2.8 Migration in Assam**

Laxmi Narayan (1986) studied the colonial intervention in the third world countries made significance over the economies and the societies in those economies. The colonial intervention cleared the path for the world of capitalism to gain strength in a maximum of the colonised economies, which dislocated many native people to many destinations internally and externally to meet the growing demand of labour in the capitalist economies. Colonial territories showed a steady growth of migration to the urban pockets which were subject to rapid urbanisation and development in terms of rail and road transport, mining, textile and other industries. This also came up with new technologies that yield much more positive results than the prevailing primitive techniques of production. Same results were found for the Indian migration stream during the colonial era. Also with rapid growth of cities and towns and a huge inflow of migrants from other regions has increased population growth in the urban areas causing other problem like a slum.

Migration in a certain region has a prolonged history of evolution from colonial and feudal structures. The unequal development ensued in the post independent times left underdeveloped blocks within regions which resulted in never-ending outmigration. The continued regime of semi-feudal structures with overlapping caste and class relations evolved an obnoxious system of exploitation, such as the Santali migrants working in a tea plantation in Assam. The employment generated in the tea estates and other works were expected to bring about development in the state. (Badgaiyan, 1987); (Choudhury et al., 1987)

Basumatari (2014) analyzed the pattern of migration in Assam based on POB data from 1991 and 2001 census and found that within the state districts with better development and economic system attracted a number of migrants. Migration gave rise to problems like the decline in man-land ratio, shortage of food, settlement problems etc.

Assam is bordering to Bangladesh and Bhutan as its international boundaries having that it also had to bear great impact to population rise due to immigration from its neighboring countries. Chowdhury (2013) clearly points out that Assam is affected by immigration from Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal, on its population growth. Khantania (2014) also clearly points out that Bangladesh and Nepal external immigration into the states affects the state Natural resources viz. Forest.

Nath et al. (2012) analyzing the census from 1971 to 2001 categorized the migrants based on language and religion and it was observed that Bengali speaking and Muslim population are high during 1971-2001 then other lingual and religious groups. They also observed that the growth of Muslim population in Bangladesh is lower than the growth of Muslim population in Assam. It was estimated that there were around 534819 illegal immigrants in Assam in 1991-2001.

## **2.9 Conclusion**

Most of the studies have either related to rural-urban migration and its consequences or the inter-regional migration in terms of age, sex, distance, stream, reasons for migration. The works on migration in India is mostly covered from the decadal survey done within the country by Census of India. The data on POB and POLR in census helps to determine various cause and consequence of migration for any region of study. Most study found that economic activity such as employment for male and marriage for female take over other region within the country. Maximum of the migrants also showed to be moving for a seasonal pattern and for a short distance mostly covering the rural to rural and rural to urban stream.

## **CHAPTER-3**

### **TRENDS AND PATTERN OF MIGRATION**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

According to census, migrants can be classified based on Place of Birth (POB) and Place of Last Residence (POLR). If the place of birth of a person is different from the place of enumeration the person is treated as migrant according to the place of birth statistics and if the place of enumeration of a person is different from the place of his last residence then the person is treated as migrant according to place of last residence statistics.

This chapter discusses the trends and pattern of migration based on place of birth and place of the last residence on the following aspects:

1. Categories of migration by distance for Assam and all 23 districts,
2. Streams of migration by origin and destination,
3. Net Migration for Assam and all 23 districts,
4. International Migration in Assam.

#### **3.2 Migration by Place of Birth**

According to the place of birth statistics from the Census, Assam has 5.3 million migrants which constitute 23.6 percent of the total population during 1991. Respectively there are 6.6 million migrants constituting 24.9 percent of the total population in 2001. These migration patterns include migrants coming from other states of India (internal migration viz. intra-district, inter-district and inter-state) and also from the neighbouring countries (international migration) (Basumatari, 2014).

From table 3.1 it is observed that in Assam out of the total female population i.e. 10.7 million, 3.3 million are migrants constituting 30.4 percent. And around 2 million male which is 17.5 percent were migrants in 1991. In 2001, 4.1 million females were migrants constituting 29.7 percent and 2.6 million males covering 18.7 percent.

From Table 3.1 district level data show that in 1991 the percentage of migrants to total population varies from a low 16.7 percent in Lakhimpur to 35.3 percent in North Cachar Hills. Similarly, it varied between 20.4 percent to 34.4 percent in Nagaon and Kamrup respectively during 2001. Among the male migrants, it varied between 11.3 percent to 36.6 percent which showed the lowest and the highest in Sibsagar and North Cachar Hills respectively in 1991. And in 2001 between 10.3 percent and 32.9 percent in which lowest was in Barpeta and highest in North Cachar Hills. Similarly, among the females in 1991, it varied between 21.1 percent to 36.4 percent which was observed in Lakhimpur and Karimganj respectively and in Tinsukia and Kamrup of 25.5 percent and 38.4 percent respectively in 2001.

**Table 3.1:** Migrants to total population, 1991-2001 POB (%)

| state/district     | 1991        |             |             | 2001        |             |             |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                    | Person      | Male        | Female      | Persons     | Males       | Females     |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>23.7</b> | <b>17.5</b> | <b>30.4</b> | <b>24.9</b> | <b>18.7</b> | <b>29.7</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 22.4        | 18.1        | 27.0        | 32.4        | 28.0        | 37.1        |
| Dhubri             | 24.6        | 15.6        | 34.1        | 21.4        | 11.0        | 32.5        |
| Goalpara           | 26.0        | 19.8        | 32.5        | 24.3        | 17.3        | 31.6        |
| Bongaigaon         | 27.3        | 21.3        | 33.6        | 26.0        | 18.1        | 34.4        |
| Barpeta            | 23.7        | 13.7        | 34.5        | 21.2        | 10.3        | 32.8        |
| Kamrup             | 28.9        | 23.6        | 34.9        | 34.4        | 30.7        | 38.4        |
| Nalbari            | 24.1        | 14.5        | 34.4        | 29.0        | 21.3        | 37.1        |
| Darrang            | 23.1        | 16.8        | 29.7        | 23.3        | 15.0        | 32.0        |
| Marigaon           | 21.6        | 13.6        | 30.1        | 21.2        | 12.8        | 30.2        |
| Nagaon             | 21.4        | 14.7        | 28.7        | 20.4        | 13.7        | 27.5        |
| Sonitpur           | 22.0        | 18.2        | 26.1        | 23.3        | 19.5        | 27.3        |
| Lakhimpur          | 16.7        | 12.7        | 21.1        | 20.9        | 14.9        | 27.3        |
| Dhemaji            | 32.8        | 31.2        | 34.6        | 29.5        | 28.4        | 30.7        |
| Tinsukia           | 23.7        | 21.8        | 25.7        | 24.8        | 24.2        | 25.5        |
| Dibrugarh          | 21.5        | 16.7        | 26.8        | 26.9        | 23.0        | 31.1        |
| Sibsagar           | 16.9        | 11.3        | 23.2        | 20.5        | 14.9        | 26.4        |
| Jorhat             | 17.1        | 12.1        | 22.6        | 23.3        | 18.9        | 27.9        |
| Golaghat           | 26.9        | 21.3        | 33.0        | 25.6        | 20.7        | 30.8        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 28.4        | 27.8        | 29.1        | 27.6        | 27.1        | 28.2        |
| North Cachar Hills | 35.3        | 36.6        | 33.8        | 31.7        | 32.9        | 30.2        |
| Cachar             | 23.5        | 14.4        | 33.2        | 24.1        | 14.7        | 34.1        |
| Karimganj          | 25.2        | 14.7        | 36.4        | 21.7        | 12.9        | 31.1        |
| Hailakandi         | 23.7        | 14.1        | 34.0        | 22.3        | 11.3        | 34.1        |

### 3.2.1 Categories of Migrants by Distance

Migrants are classified into four broad categories based on distance. Intra-district migrant is one who is born outside the place of enumeration but in the same district, inter-district migrant is one who is born outside the place enumeration but in the same state/ union territory, inter-state migrant is a person who is born outside the state/ union territory other than the state of enumeration but in the same country and international migrant is a who is person born outside the country other than the country of enumeration.

Table 3.A1 and table 3.A2 (in the appendix) show migrants by distance categories in each district. It is observed from the table that intra-district migration is dominant over the other categories covering 56.1 percent and 66.2 percent in 1991 and 2001 respectively of the total migrants. Intra-district migration also constitutes more percentage of female migrants, unlike the other categories which are a male dominated pattern. Intra-district category has increased from 56.1 percent to 66.2 percent over the decade while the other categories have decreased over the decade. It is observed from the table that intra-district migration covers about three-fifth of the total migration in the state.

In all the districts female migrants dominate the intra-district category ranging as high as 79.8 percent and 82.5 in Barpeta during 1991 and 2001 respectively. Maximum percentage of females are observed to be moving within the district. The highest contribution in both male and female migrants is 65 percent and 59.2 percent in 1991 and 47.8 percent and 44.3 percent in 2001 in Dhemaji. It is also observed from the table that in Dhemaji intra-district migration is lower than the inter-district category in 1991 but is observed to be equal to each other in 2001 census. Tinsukia, on the other hand, has highest migrants from other states in both 1991 and 2001 census. Karimganj has the highest number of International migrants in both the censuses. It is clear from the table that districts like Goalpara, Bongaigaon, Marigaon, Nagaon, Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj have higher number of International migrants than other category of migrants during 1991 census. During 2001 census the number has reduced

to three districts i.e. Barpeta, Cachar, and Karimganj. It is observed that districts which are economically better-off attract migrants from other state.

### 3.2.2 Streams of Migrants

Four streams are identified from the place of origin and place of destination of the migrants. They are rural to rural, urban to rural, rural to urban and urban to urban. The data on streams of migration is not available at the district level in 2001 census.

**Table 3.2 :** Distribution of Migrants by Streams in Each Category in Assam, from Census of 1991 and 2001 (POLR)

| 1991           | R-R  |        | U-R  |        | R-U  |        | U-U  |        |
|----------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
|                | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Intra-district | 86.8 | 92.2   | 9.3  | 5      | 2    | 1.6    | 1.9  | 1.1    |
| Inter-district | 63   | 71.9   | 19.7 | 12.6   | 4.9  | 5.2    | 12.4 | 10.3   |
| Inter-state    | 25   | 49     | 30.7 | 22.5   | 6.4  | 8.1    | 17.9 | 20.4   |
| 2001           |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |
| Intra-district | 87.9 | 92.4   | 1.9  | 1.6    | 8.4  | 4.8    | 1.7  | 1.2    |
| Inter-district | 79.7 | 68.8   | 5.1  | 5.5    | 14.2 | 11.3   | 15.9 | 14.3   |
| Inter-state    | 35.9 | 35.7   | 30.1 | 5.9    | 36.2 | 30.1   | 22.1 | 27     |

From the data of table 3.2 it is observed that in Assam about two-third of the male migrants and three-fourth of female migrants fall under rural to rural stream of the intra-district category. In the inter-district category both the male and female in the rural to rural stream account for about three-fourths of the total migrants followed by urban to rural stream and rural to urban stream. And in the inter-state category almost 50 percent of the migrants are from rural to rural stream and migrants accounting nearly to 50 percent in both male and female are seen to be moving towards the rural region either from rural or urban in both sexes..

Analysing data table 3.A3 (in the appendix) it is observed that that among all the categories intra-district category and rural to rural stream is dominant over the other categories. In the inter-state category, it is observed that people migrate more to the rural than to urban covering nearly 50 percent in the inter-state category in both the sexes. Accordingly, we can say that in the intra-district category movements predominantly are rural to rural, in inter-district and the inter-state category migrants

move more to the rural areas as well. This urban to rural movement in inter-district and inter-state categories is particular to Assam and its 23 districts.

### 3.2.3 Net Migration

Table D-15 of 1991 and D-11 of 2001 on Place of birth statistics of census show how many people born in another district in-migrate to a particular district and how many people born in the district move out of the district. The difference between the in-migration and out-migration from the same district gives the net migrants of the district. A positive net migration value to a district mean the district is gaining and a negative value presents a losing district.

From table 3.3 it is observed that Assam has 10 losing districts and 13 gaining districts in 1991 and correspondingly 11 and 12 districts in 2001. No particular geographical location is noticed in terms of the losing districts. But it is clear that almost all the losing districts in 1991 remain the losing districts in 2001 including Darrang and Marigaon which also started losing in 2001.

**Table 3.3 :** Net Migration: Gaining and Losing Districts during 1991 and 2001

| Losing Districts   | Gaining Districts  |
|--|--|
| <b>1991</b>  |  |
| Dhubri, Goalpara, Barpeta, Nalbari, Nagaon, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Cachar, Karimganj,                   | Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Kamrup, Darrang, Marigaon, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Karbi Anglong, North Cachar Hills, Hailakandi |
| <b>2001</b>  |  |
| Dhubri, Goalpara, Barpeta, Nalbari, Darrang, Marigaon, Nagaon, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Cachar, Karimganj | Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Kamrup, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Tinsukia, Golaghat, Karbi Anglong, North Cachar Hills, Hailakandi                               |

The districts with lower economic growth push people to move to another district on the other hand pull factors increases the prospect of internal migration within the state. Districts of Assam are not equally developed so the pattern of internal migration is not uniform. It is observed that developed districts attract more migrants from other districts. Districts like Kamrup, Dibrugarh with constant urbanization have a huge

gain of migrants, whereas other districts with lesser economic growth do not show such pattern. (Basumatari, 2014)

### 3.2.4 International Migration in Assam

According to place of birth statistics a persons is a international migrant if he /she is born in a country other than the country of enumeration. Assam has a great magnitude of International migration from its neighbouring countries (Chowdhry, 2013). It was clear from studies that among immigrants constitutes the maximum among all the other countries constituting 86.14 percent in 2001 followed by Nepal and Pakistan with 9.39 percent and 3.72 percent respectively (Basumatari, 2014). The international migration has caused population growth to increase higher than the estimated natural increase (Nath, Nath, & Bhattacharya, 2012). Such massive immigration of refugee to the state are due to easy accessibility to the border and they finally settle down in unused lands and later take over the forest as they increase in number (Khantania, 2014).

**Table 3.4 :** International Migration into Assam 1991-2001 (POB)

|                | INDIA                       |                             | ASSAM                     |                           |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                | 1991                        | 2001                        | 1991                      | 2001                      |
| Total migrants | 6,941,056                   | 6,166,930                   | 339,555                   | 190,558                   |
| Bangladesh     | 4,041,511<br><b>(58.2%)</b> | 3,742,883<br><b>(60.7%)</b> | 288,109<br><b>(84.8%)</b> | 164,144<br><b>(86.1%)</b> |
| Nepal          | 478,694<br><b>(6.8%)</b>    | 640,862<br><b>(10.3%)</b>   | 22,433<br><b>(6.6%)</b>   | 17,896<br><b>(9.4%)</b>   |
| Pakistan       | 1,774,764<br><b>(25.5%)</b> | 1,305,707<br><b>(21.1%)</b> | 15,110<br><b>(4.4%)</b>   | 7,097<br><b>(3.7%)</b>    |
| Others         | 646,087<br><b>(9.3%)</b>    | 477,478<br><b>(7.8%)</b>    | 13,903<br><b>(4.1%)</b>   | 1,421<br><b>(0.7%)</b>    |

Data from table 3.4 show that 6.4 percent and 2.9 percentage of migrants are International migration in 1991 and 2001 respectively. In both 1991 and 2001 fourth-fifths of the International migrants reported Bangladesh as their place of birth. Around

10 percent of the total international migrants constitutes from Nepal and Pakistan in both the census..

Data from table 3.A7 (in the appendix) show that in both 1991 and 2001 Karimganj, Cachar, and Nagaon has the highest rate of International migrants among all the other districts. From the table 3.A7 (in the appendix) it is observed that the percentage of all the International migrants; migrants from Bangladesh constitute the maximum in all the districts. Even though Pakistan does not share borders with Assam a good number of migrants from Pakistan has been identified in Assam. The volume of International migration in the districts shows a similar pattern in both 1991 and 2001 censuses.

There has been a huge influx of Bengali and Muslim migration into the state, which presented that the growth of Muslim population in Assam, was larger than the growth of Muslim population in Bangladesh (Nath, et al., 2012).

### 3.3 Migrants by Place of Last Residence

According to the place of last residence statistics there are 5.4 million migrants which constitute 24.1 percent in 1991 Census (from table 3.5). Respectively there are 6.7 million migrants constituting 25.5 percent in 2001. Out of the total i.e. 10.7 million, 3.3 million are female migrants constituting 31 percent and around 2 million which is 17.8 percent of male in 1991. Similarly, in 2001 4.1 million of the female migrants constituting 52.7 percent and 2.6 million covering 19.2 percent of the male migrants were identified.

**Table 3.5:** Migrants to total population, 1991-2001 POLR (%)

| State/District | 1991  |      |        | 2001  |      |        |
|----------------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|
|                | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Assam          | 24.1  | 17.8 | 31.0   | 25.5  | 19.2 | 32.2   |
| Kokrajhar      | 23.4  | 18.8 | 28.2   | 33.0  | 28.6 | 37.7   |
| Dhubri         | 25.4  | 16.2 | 35.0   | 21.8  | 11.2 | 32.9   |
| Goalpara       | 26.4  | 20.0 | 33.1   | 24.7  | 17.6 | 32.0   |
| Bongaigaon     | 27.9  | 21.8 | 34.5   | 26.4  | 18.5 | 34.9   |
| Barpeta        | 24.2  | 14.0 | 35.0   | 21.7  | 10.7 | 33.4   |
| Kamrup         | 29.5  | 24.0 | 35.7   | 35.1  | 31.4 | 39.2   |
| Nalbari        | 24.8  | 14.9 | 35.3   | 29.8  | 22.0 | 38.1   |
| Darrang        | 23.5  | 17.1 | 30.3   | 24.1  | 15.8 | 32.9   |

|                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Marigaon           | 21.7 | 13.7 | 30.3 | 21.9 | 13.3 | 30.9 |
| Nagaon             | 21.7 | 14.9 | 29.0 | 20.9 | 14.2 | 28.0 |
| Sonitpur           | 22.1 | 18.3 | 26.2 | 23.8 | 20.0 | 27.9 |
| Lakhimpur          | 17.5 | 13.3 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 15.3 | 27.9 |
| Dhemaji            | 33.3 | 31.6 | 35.2 | 30.5 | 29.3 | 31.7 |
| Tinsukia           | 24.1 | 22.2 | 26.2 | 25.4 | 24.8 | 26.1 |
| Dibrugarh          | 21.6 | 16.8 | 26.9 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 32.0 |
| Sibsagar           | 17.7 | 11.7 | 24.2 | 21.0 | 15.5 | 27.0 |
| Jorhat             | 17.5 | 12.4 | 23.2 | 24.2 | 19.7 | 29.0 |
| Golaghat           | 27.0 | 21.3 | 33.2 | 26.1 | 21.2 | 31.4 |
| Karbi Anglong      | 28.5 | 27.8 | 29.2 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 29.0 |
| North Cachar Hills | 35.4 | 36.6 | 33.9 | 32.4 | 33.6 | 30.9 |
| Cachar             | 24.0 | 14.7 | 33.9 | 24.7 | 15.1 | 35.0 |
| Karimganj          | 25.4 | 14.7 | 36.6 | 22.3 | 13.2 | 31.8 |
| Hailakandi         | 23.7 | 14.1 | 34.1 | 23.0 | 11.7 | 35.0 |

Data from table 3.A8 and 3.A9 (in the appendix), show that among both the sexes, female are more migrants than the male population in both the years. The figures of female migrants have just increased nearly double in 2001. It is observed that in North-Cachar Hills districts males are more among migrants than females which is very different from other districts, and it was also observed by many studies.

### 3.3.1 Categories of Migrants by Distance

Data from table 3.A8 and 3.A9 (in the appendix) show that during 1991 more than half of the migrants moved within the district. Intra-district migration ranged between 40 percent to nearly 80 percent. But migrants in intra-district category have increased over the decade. In 2001 over three-fourths of the migrants were intra-district migrants. Inter-district migration comes next to the intra-district migration in Assam in both 1991 and 2001. Only about one-fourth of the migrants fall under inter-district category in 1991 but in 2001 inter-district migration reduced constituting only one-sixth of the total migrants in the state. During 1991 International migration in seven districts viz. Goalpara, Bongaigaon, Nalbari, Marigaon, Nagaon, Cachar and Karimganj was higher than the inter-state migration. But the number of districts reduced to only two in 2001 i.e. Cachar and Karimganj. Tinsukia district is

observed to have the highest inter-state migrants in both the years and Karimganj with the highest percentage of international migrants.

Analysing the distribution of migrants by sex it is observed that the percentage of females are more among migrants in the intra-district category. Over two-third of the total female migrants are intra-district migrants. In all the districts in 1991, the percentage of females are more among migrant than males. Whereas inter-district category male migrants constitute more than the male counterpart in 1991 in most of the districts except Goalpara, Barpeta, and Sibsagar. In 2001, it is observed that female migrants are more than male in ten districts. In the inter-state and international category, male migrants are more than the female migrants. Showing the male migrants are more in the inter-state and international category.

### **3.3.2 Streams of Migrants**

Place of last residence statistics classifies migrants into four streams- rural to rural, urban to rural, rural to urban and urban to urban. From the 49<sup>th</sup> and the 55<sup>th</sup> round of NSS data on streams of migration are also obtained.

Data from table 3.6 and 3.7 show the distribution of migrants in Assam based on categories and streams for 1991 and 2001. It is observed that in both the years rural to rural stream is dominant over the other streams in all the categories. Females are more than males in the rural to rural stream. In the intra-district category rural to rural stream constitute more than three-fourths of all the streams. Similarly from data of table 3.3 it is observed that in both 49<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> round of NSS about three-fourth of the migrants fall under intra-district rural to rural category. As the distance increases the percentage of rural to rural migration reduces. And the other streams of migrants are observed to be increasing. As the distance increases migration into the urban constitute nearly two-fourth of the total migrants. It can be observed from this that short distance migration is prominent in the rural but as the distant increases migrants move more to the urban. Also urban to rural migration is more predominant than the rural to urban stream in 1991 census but not the same in 2001. In 2001 rural to urban migration exceeds urban to rural migration.

It is observed that according to the NSS there is higher percentage of urban to urban migration. From both the Census and NSS it is observed that during 1991 the urban to rural stream are seen dominant than the rural to urban categories which is unusual. This may be because the urban regions in the 90s were smaller in size and unable to meet the economic demands of the people and people move back to their rural origins. The number of urban regions in Assam in the 90s were smaller and much lesser than it is during 2001.

**Table 3.6 :** Distribution of Migrants by Streams in Each Category in Assam, from Census of 1991 and 2001 (POLR)

| <b>1991</b>    | <b>R-R</b> |        | <b>U-R</b> |        | <b>R-U</b> |        | <b>U-U</b> |        |
|----------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
|                | Male       | Female | Male       | Female | Male       | Female | Male       | Female |
| Intra-district | 86.5       | 91.9   | 8.7        | 5      | 2.2        | 1.7    | 2.6        | 1.4    |
| Inter-district | 60.8       | 70.5   | 19.8       | 13     | 5.2        | 5.2    | 14.2       | 11.3   |
| Inter-state    | 40.8       | 46.7   | 31.5       | 22.3   | 6.9        | 8      | 20.9       | 23     |
| <b>2001</b>    |            |        |            |        |            |        |            |        |
| Intra-district | 71.4       | 86.8   | 2.6        | 2      | 13         | 5.9    | 13.1       | 5.4    |
| Inter-district | 51.9       | 64.9   | 3.9        | 4.4    | 28.7       | 17.9   | 15.5       | 12.8   |
| Inter-state    | 33.5       | 38.4   | 5.9        | 7.3    | 39.9       | 28.7   | 20.6       | 25.6   |

**Table 3.7 :** Distribution of Migrants by Streams in Each Category in Assam, from 49th and 55th Round of NSS

| <b>49th Round</b> | <b>R-R</b> |        | <b>U-R</b> |        | <b>R-U</b> |        | <b>U-U</b> |        |
|-------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
|                   | Male       | Female | Male       | Female | Male       | Female | Male       | Female |
| Intra-district    | 63.0       | 66.1   | 38.3       | 5.2    | 5.2        | 25.0   | 5.0        | 12.8   |
| Inter-district    | 4.4        | 1.4    | 17.1       | 6.3    | 8.9        | 2.9    | 24.4       | 20.8   |
| Inter-state       | 11.3       | 0.1    | 1.8        | 4.9    | 7.2        | 4.5    | 13.4       | 50.0   |
| <b>55th Round</b> |            |        |            |        |            |        |            |        |
| Intra-district    | 63.5       | 76.4   | 3.8        | 1.6    | 34.4       | 32.3   | 12.6       | 15.1   |
| Inter-district    | 17.2       | 18.5   | 2.6        | 1.1    | 28.2       | 24.7   | 13.3       | 19.4   |
| Inter-state       | 6.6        | 1.2    | 0.1        | 0.1    | 7.7        | 3.8    | 2.7        | 3.0    |

Table 3.A10 and 3.A11 (in the appendix) show the stream of migrants in different categories for the districts. Examining the stream of migration in the district it can be clear that in the intra-district category, the percentage of rural to rural migration is higher than any other stream in all the districts in both 1991 and 2001. With the increase in distance, migrants are observed moving to other streams mostly to the urban. But unlike the other districts, in districts like Nalbari, Darrang, Dhemaji,

Golaghat, and Karbi Anglong the percentage of migrants towards the urban continue to remain low even with the increase in distance. Hence, it can be observed that in 2001 inter-district and inter-state migration may be more prominent in developed districts as it is seen in Kamrup district where migration to urban continues nearly two-fourths and two-thirds of the inter-district and inter-state category respectively.

### 3.3.3 Distribution of migrants by Duration of residence

Migrants by place of the last residence are categorised based on duration of residence in the place of destination. Duration of residence has been divided into five durations viz. less than 1 year, 1 to 4 year, 5 to 9 years, 10 to 19 years and 20 plus years. Table 3.8 analyses migrants by duration and sex for 1991 and 2001. From the table, it is observed that in Assam the volume of migrant's increases with the increase in years of migration in both the sexes. Similar to the sections discussed above female dominates male migrants in all the duration in both the years except in short durations. Which makes clear that in Assam males are migrating more for a short duration than the females. This may constitute to the growth of seasonal migration of the state.

**Table 3.8:** Distribution of Migrants by Duration 1991 and 2001, Assam (%)

|                   | 1991 |        | 2001 |        |
|-------------------|------|--------|------|--------|
|                   | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Less than 1 year  | 5.4  | 2.8    | 1.8  | 1.4    |
| 1-4 Year          | 18.4 | 16.5   | 10.3 | 12.7   |
| 5-9 years         | 14.3 | 17.0   | 9.0  | 12.8   |
| 10-19 years       | 23.4 | 27.3   | 12.7 | 21.6   |
| 20+ years         | 32.1 | 32.9   | 23.4 | 29.6   |
| Period not stated | 6.3  | 3.4    | 42.8 | 21.9   |

As shown in the table above for the state of Assam, a similar pattern also is seen north of the district of the state. Table 3.A12 and 3.A13 (in the appendix) show that in the districts the volume of migrants in both the sexes increased with increase in the duration. Whereas in 2001 number of migrants fall under the duration not stated category. Almost two-fourths of the male migrants and one-third of the female migrants did not report any duration.

### 3.3.4 Reasons for migration

According to Census the reason of migration is grouped into seven categories: employment, business, education, family moved, marriage, natural calamities, and others during 1991 census and in 2001 it was grouped as : work or employment, business, education, marriage, moved after birth, moved with household, and others. NSS data classifies reasons for migration on NSS is divided into six heads: employment, transfer of service, studies, marriage, moved with parents and others. The reasons for migration from census are further classified by the duration of the migrants.

**Table 3.9:** Distribution of Migrants by Reasons (All Durations) for 1991 and 2001 Assam (%)

|                      | Intra-district |        | Inter-district |        | Inter-state |        | International |        |
|----------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|
|                      | Male           | Female | Male           | Female | Male        | Female | Male          | Female |
| <b>1991</b>          |                |        |                |        |             |        |               |        |
| Employment           | 9.9            | 0.9    | 22.3           | 1.9    | 24.3        | 3.3    | 6.4           | 1.1    |
| Business             | 4.1            | 0.3    | 7.5            | 0.4    | 26.7        | 1.7    | 7.1           | 1.1    |
| Education            | 3.0            | 0.8    | 4.3            | 1.4    | 2.7         | 1.5    | 0.6           | 0.3    |
| Family moved         | 42.1           | 13.2   | 33.1           | 20.8   | 23.1        | 29.9   | 41.4          | 37.6   |
| Marriage             | 3.7            | 75.1   | 2.2            | 64.1   | 1.9         | 52.6   | 1.2           | 32.8   |
| Natural calamities   | 11.7           | 2.4    | 11.3           | 3.4    | 1.3         | 0.8    | 0.0           | 0.0    |
| Others               | 25.6           | 7.2    | 19.4           | 8.0    | 20.0        | 10.2   | 43.4          | 27.1   |
| <b>2001</b>          |                |        |                |        |             |        |               |        |
| Work/ Employment     | 7.5            | 0.8    | 25.5           | 2.3    | 26.9        | 2.8    | 8.3           | 0.8    |
| Business             | 3.9            | 0.2    | 9.6            | 0.5    | 24.9        | 1.1    | 7.0           | 0.6    |
| Education            | 0.9            | 0.3    | 2.7            | 0.7    | 1.3         | 0.7    | 0.5           | 0.1    |
| Marriage             | 1.7            | 59.6   | 1.5            | 60.5   | 1.2         | 48.2   | 0.6           | 25.6   |
| Moved after Birth    | 1.9            | 0.5    | 1.5            | 0.7    | 1.6         | 1.3    | 0.7           | 0.4    |
| Moved with Household | 17.2           | 9.1    | 26.0           | 18.8   | 19.7        | 30.1   | 40.6          | 44.2   |
| Others               | 66.9           | 29.4   | 33.2           | 16.4   | 24.4        | 15.9   | 42.2          | 28.3   |

Data from table 3.9 show the reasons for migration by distance for 1991 and 2001 census. Examining the table it is observed that in 1991, among the migrants employment covers 22 percent and 24 percent inter-district and inter-state category which cover over one-fourth in each category. Inter-state migrants. 26 percent of inter-state migrants migrate for business.

**Table 3.10:** Distribution of Migrants by Reasons (All Durations) form 49th and 55th NSS Rounds (%)

| <b>49th Round</b>   | <b>Rural</b> |        | <b>Urban</b> |        |
|---------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|                     | Male         | Female | Male         | Female |
| Employment          | 37.1         | -      | 46.3         | 7.9    |
| Transfer of service | 3.5          | 0.4    | 0.8          | 4.9    |
| Studies             | 15.5         | 12.6   | 19.4         | 6.9    |
| Marriage            | 12.2         | 73.8   | -            | 44.8   |
| Moved with Family   | 14.9         | 7.5    | 21.1         | 27.5   |
| Others              | 16.5         | 5.3    | 10.1         | 8.0    |
| <b>55th Round</b>   |              |        |              |        |
| employment          | 17.4         | 0.2    | 48.5         | 2.3    |
| studies             | 5.3          | 0.4    | 4.4          | 1.1    |
| forced              | 15.2         | 0.5    | 2.0          | 1.1    |
| marriage            | 9.6          | 92.0   | 1.6          | 66.8   |
| moved with family   | 23.7         | 3.7    | 23.6         | 22.3   |
| others              | 28.5         | 2.3    | 20.0         | 6.3    |

A good number of migrants move with family in every distance category among both the sexes. Marriage constituted over 75 percent in intra-district, 64 percent in inter-district, 52 percent in inter-state and 32 percent in the international category among females. Natural calamities have also caused movement over 11 percent of males and 2.4 percent of females in the intra-district category, 11 percent of males and 3 percent of females in the inter-district category and about 1 percent of males and females in the inter-state category. Among the international migrants, family moved and marriage constitutes nearly two-fourths of all the reasons.

Data from 49<sup>th</sup> round of the NSS show that among the rural and urban males, employment constituted the predominant reason for migration and marriage among the females. Both the census and NSS results show similar findings regarding reasons for migration.

During 2001 the reason for migration male migrants was employment and business in the inter-state category. Similarly from the 55<sup>th</sup> NSS round we observed that employment was the main reason for migration among the males. From both Census and NSS females are migrating for marriage in all the categories. A large percentage of migrants have also reported moving with the household as the reason for migration.

Among the International migrants marriage among the females and moved with family reasons in both sexes are seen predominant over the other reasons.

Table 3.A14 to 3.A23 (in the appendix) shows migration by reason in Assam based on their residence (i.e. rural and urban), distance and duration of migration. During 1991, it is observed that in all durations- employment, business and family moved for males and family moved and marriage for females were seen more predominated over reason. In both rural and urban marriage was the major reason for female to migrate. Similarly in 2001 work/ employment, business, moved with household for males and marriage and moved with household for the female are seen most predominant reasons.

### 3.3.5 International migration in Assam

According to the place of last residence statistics International migrants are those whose place of the last residence is beyond the country of enumeration. According to the data in table 3.11, it is observed that the volume of International migrants in 2001 decreased by almost half to that of 1991. The percentage of Bangladeshi migrants have increased by nearly 4 percent from 83 percent in 1991 to 87.7 percent in 2001, similarly, Nepali migrants also increased from 6.4 percent in 1991 to 8.6 percent in 2001. There was a small percentage decrease in the Pakistani migrants in Assam over the decade.

**Table 3.11:** International Migrants in Assam 1991-2001 (POLR)

|                | INDIA                |                      | ASSAM              |                    |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                | 1991                 | 2001                 | 1991               | 2001               |
| Total migrants | 5,927,882            | 5,155,423            | 254,893            | 130,966            |
| Bangladesh     | 3,375,829<br>(56.9%) | 3,084,826<br>(59.8%) | 213,077<br>(83.6%) | 114,844<br>(87.7%) |
| Nepal          | 436,518<br>(7.3%)    | 596,696<br>(11.5%)   | 16,383<br>(6.4%)   | 11,209<br>(8.6%)   |
| Pakistan       | 1,390,743<br>(23.4%) | 997,106<br>(19.3%)   | 9450<br>(3.7%)     | 3,865<br>(3.0%)    |
| Others         | 724,792<br>(12.2%)   | 476,795<br>(9.2%)    | 15,983<br>(6.3%)   | 1,048<br>(0.8%)    |

The statistics on international migration on the place of the last residence is not available for district level for 1991 but is available for district level for 2001 census. Similar to what was observed according to the place of birth statistics the highest international migrants come from Bangladesh covering over three-fourth of the total international migrants in the state, followed by Nepal and Pakistan. It is also clear that international migrants are mostly coming from the neighbouring countries.

The statistics in table 3.A24 (in the appendix) show that apart from North Cachar Hills all the other districts have 50 percent or more of Bangladeshi migrants which range from 50 to almost 98 percent in some districts. North Cachar Hill district has over 66 percent of Nepali migrants which is higher than any other districts. Nalbari districts have over 11 percent of migrants from Pakistan which is higher than the Nepali migrants in the district. Of all the countries the international migrants in all the districts in Assam comprise of migrants from Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan.

### **3.4 Conclusions**

The analysis based on place of birth and place of last residence statistics reveal that in Assam there was an increase in the number migrants between 1991 and 2001. Among the distance categories between 1991 and 2001 increase in the number of migrants was noticed in intra-district, inter-district category but in the inter-state and international category, there was a little decrease.

According to the place of birth data, it is clear that in Assam females are more migrant than males' counterpart. Females dominate the shorter distance migration i.e. intra-district migration. Nearly three-fourths of the female migrants constitute the intra-district category. As the distance of migration increases the percentage of female migrants' decreases, on the other hand, the percentage of males increases. The male migrants are seen to be migrating more between districts and states. This could be because males migrate more for economic reasons. With the increases in distance migrations into the rural destinations have seen to be increasing, which is an unusual finding in Assam and its 23 districts. These may be due to the seasonality of

agriculture in the rural counterpart and opportunities in the rural regions or due to insecurity in urban areas due to socio-political reasons. A similar observation has also been made with that of the place of last residence statistics.

Female migrate more in rural to rural stream in both place of birth and place of last residence statistics. In all the distance categories rural to rural stream is predominant by the female migrants. When it comes to migration to the urban regions male migrants outnumber the female migrants because urban regions are known for its multiple employment opportunities. Migration from urban to rural is much higher than the rural to urban stream during 1991 which could be because of the slow growth of the urban economy in the state and larger scope for agriculture and allied activities in the rural areas. But in 2001 where urban to rural stream is twice lower to that of rural to urban stream in all the distance categories according to place of the last residence statistics. This is because more opportunities are opened up in the urban areas after the 90s.

Migrants prefer to move maximum to developed districts like Kamrup, Tinsukia, Sonitpur, Bongaigaon, Dibrugarh, Golaghat. It may be because of the expanding urbanisation in those districts and expanding employment opportunities. During 2001, there has been a number of losing districts than that of 1991.

Male migrants in Assam are more in rural to rural stream and in short duration migration. This could be the result of seasonality in agriculture. As the duration increases the number of migrants increases among both male and the female migrants. Male migrants are observed to be moving within the district more for employment and moving along with the family. Female migrants move for marriage and moved with family. Male migrants move longer distances for employment, business and with the family and for females the reasons are moved with family and marriage. Even the international migrants are seen to be migrating for same reasons. Females' moving for marriage has been the typical characteristic of female migration in India.

Analysing the data from a place of birth and place of the last residence, it is observed that in both the statistics international migration in Assam has also constituted a great number to migrants in the state. Immigration in Assam is most commonly seen from

the neighbouring countries. Bangladesh outnumbered all the other countries when it comes to migration to Assam. As Bangladesh shares its international border with Assam migration into the Assam does not become a long distance migration and it may not be expensive. It is observed in studies that migration from Bangladesh is mostly illegal and is not documented. (Basumatari, 2014) (Boroah, 2013) (Khantania, 2014) (Nath, Nath, & Bhattacharya, 2012). Next to Bangladesh, migrants are from Nepal followed by Pakistan.

**Table 3.A1: Percentage of Migrants y Distance 1991 (POB)**

| State/District     | Intra district |             |             | Inter-district |             |             | Inter-state |             |            | International |            |            |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
|                    | Person         | Male        | Female      | Person         | Male        | Female      | Person      | Male        | Female     | Person        | Male       | Female     |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>56.1</b>    | <b>45.2</b> | <b>62.9</b> | <b>27.4</b>    | <b>30.6</b> | <b>25.4</b> | <b>10.1</b> | <b>15.1</b> | <b>7.0</b> | <b>6.4</b>    | <b>9.1</b> | <b>4.7</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 52.7           | 46.8        | 56.9        | 29.0           | 31.1        | 27.5        | 10.9        | 12.1        | 10.0       | 7.4           | 10.0       | 5.6        |
| Dhubri             | 76.2           | 72.2        | 78.1        | 12.0           | 12.7        | 11.7        | 7.4         | 8.2         | 7.1        | 4.4           | 6.9        | 3.1        |
| Goalpara           | 64.1           | 56.8        | 68.8        | 23.9           | 26.1        | 22.5        | 4.9         | 7.1         | 3.4        | 7.1           | 9.9        | 5.3        |
| Bongaigaon         | 40.3           | 32.8        | 45.4        | 39.6           | 40.2        | 39.2        | 9.8         | 12.9        | 7.7        | 10.3          | 14.1       | 7.8        |
| Barpeta            | 77.4           | 71.8        | 79.8        | 13.4           | 11.8        | 14.1        | 2.6         | 4.9         | 1.6        | 6.5           | 11.4       | 4.5        |
| Kamrup             | 42.6           | 29.6        | 52.6        | 36.3           | 41.5        | 32.3        | 16.2        | 22.7        | 11.2       | 4.8           | 6.1        | 3.8        |
| Nalbari            | 61.6           | 49.9        | 66.9        | 30.2           | 35.1        | 27.9        | 4.2         | 7.9         | 2.5        | 4.0           | 7.1        | 2.7        |
| Darrang            | 59.4           | 49.3        | 65.4        | 25.3           | 27.8        | 23.8        | 8.7         | 13.0        | 6.0        | 6.7           | 9.8        | 4.7        |
| Marigaon           | 62.2           | 54.2        | 66.1        | 27.8           | 28.3        | 27.6        | 4.3         | 7.9         | 2.6        | 5.6           | 9.6        | 3.7        |
| Nagaon             | 63.2           | 50.7        | 70.1        | 17.4           | 18.8        | 16.6        | 7.5         | 12.0        | 5.0        | 11.9          | 18.5       | 8.3        |
| Sonitpur           | 48.4           | 40.5        | 54.4        | 32.7           | 35.0        | 31.0        | 13.1        | 17.0        | 10.0       | 5.8           | 7.4        | 4.5        |
| Lakhimpur          | 49.4           | 37.2        | 57.2        | 36.8           | 40.6        | 34.2        | 9.0         | 15.2        | 5.0        | 4.8           | 6.9        | 3.5        |
| Dhemaji            | 26.8           | 21.2        | 32.3        | 62.1           | 65.0        | 59.2        | 6.6         | 8.5         | 4.7        | 4.5           | 5.3        | 3.8        |
| Tinsukia           | 38.3           | 30.8        | 45.4        | 33.5           | 33.6        | 33.3        | 23.0        | 29.4        | 17.0       | 5.2           | 6.2        | 4.3        |
| Dibrugarh          | 47.1           | 36.5        | 54.3        | 31.6           | 31.4        | 31.7        | 18.3        | 27.8        | 11.7       | 3.0           | 4.3        | 2.2        |
| Sibsagar           | 60.9           | 50.5        | 66.4        | 26.8           | 25.9        | 27.2        | 11.1        | 21.3        | 5.6        | 1.3           | 2.2        | 0.8        |
| Jorhat             | 55.3           | 45.6        | 61.0        | 30.7           | 29.5        | 31.4        | 12.4        | 22.3        | 6.6        | 1.6           | 2.6        | 1.0        |
| Golaghat           | 58.0           | 50.9        | 62.9        | 32.5           | 35.2        | 30.5        | 8.3         | 12.2        | 5.6        | 1.3           | 1.7        | 0.9        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 44.3           | 40.8        | 48.1        | 33.5           | 34.0        | 32.9        | 16.7        | 19.0        | 14.2       | 5.5           | 6.2        | 4.8        |
| North Cachar Hills | 43.0           | 36.9        | 50.8        | 41.8           | 46.1        | 36.4        | 11.4        | 12.4        | 10.2       | 3.8           | 4.6        | 2.7        |
| Cachar             | 66.2           | 52.6        | 72.6        | 14.3           | 16.2        | 13.4        | 6.8         | 10.8        | 4.9        | 12.7          | 20.5       | 9.1        |
| Karimganj          | 67.3           | 54.2        | 72.9        | 11.6           | 11.9        | 11.4        | 7.0         | 9.4         | 6.0        | 14.1          | 24.5       | 9.7        |
| Hailakandi         | 69.1           | 60.9        | 72.8        | 19.1           | 19.5        | 19.0        | 5.8         | 9.6         | 4.1        | 6.0           | 10.0       | 4.2        |

**Table 3.A2: Percentage of Migrants y Distance 2001 (POB)**

| State/District     | Intra district |             |             | Inter-district |             |             | Inter-state |             |            | International |            |            |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
|                    | Person         | Male        | Female      | Person         | Male        | Female      | Person      | Male        | Female     | Person        | Male       | Female     |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>66.2</b>    | <b>60.4</b> | <b>74.0</b> | <b>23.2</b>    | <b>24.3</b> | <b>17.8</b> | <b>7.8</b>  | <b>11.3</b> | <b>5.9</b> | <b>2.9</b>    | <b>4.0</b> | <b>2.3</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 74.1           | 77.1        | 71.7        | 16.8           | 13.8        | 19.1        | 6.1         | 5.5         | 6.7        | 3.0           | 3.6        | 2.5        |
| Dhubri             | 80.3           | 77.4        | 81.3        | 11.3           | 12.1        | 11.0        | 6.3         | 6.2         | 6.3        | 2.2           | 4.3        | 1.5        |
| Goalpara           | 66.6           | 60.1        | 70.4        | 25.0           | 28.0        | 23.3        | 4.4         | 6.4         | 3.3        | 3.9           | 5.5        | 3.1        |
| Bongaigaon         | 50.8           | 44.3        | 54.4        | 35.2           | 35.7        | 34.9        | 8.7         | 11.9        | 6.9        | 5.4           | 8.1        | 3.9        |
| Barpeta            | 81.9           | 79.9        | 82.5        | 13.7           | 11.0        | 14.6        | 1.9         | 3.8         | 1.2        | 2.6           | 5.3        | 1.6        |
| Kamrup             | 52.8           | 47.0        | 58.0        | 32.8           | 34.8        | 31.0        | 12.5        | 15.9        | 9.4        | 1.9           | 2.2        | 1.6        |
| Nalbari            | 77.2           | 79.1        | 76.0        | 19.2           | 15.6        | 21.5        | 1.9         | 2.9         | 1.3        | 1.7           | 2.4        | 1.2        |
| Darrang            | 72.8           | 65.1        | 76.6        | 19.2           | 21.6        | 18.0        | 5.2         | 8.8         | 3.4        | 2.8           | 4.5        | 2.0        |
| Marigaon           | 72.6           | 72.4        | 72.7        | 22.4           | 18.4        | 24.1        | 2.6         | 4.9         | 1.6        | 2.4           | 4.3        | 1.6        |
| Nagaon             | 71.9           | 64.8        | 75.6        | 17.1           | 17.7        | 16.8        | 5.5         | 8.9         | 3.6        | 5.5           | 8.5        | 3.9        |
| Sonitpur           | 57.8           | 53.1        | 61.4        | 30.6           | 32.2        | 29.3        | 8.9         | 11.3        | 7.1        | 2.7           | 3.4        | 2.2        |
| Lakhimpur          | 63.6           | 54.6        | 68.7        | 27.9           | 30.7        | 26.2        | 7.0         | 12.3        | 3.9        | 1.6           | 2.5        | 1.1        |
| Dhemaji            | 46.5           | 43.1        | 49.9        | 46.1           | 47.8        | 44.3        | 5.6         | 7.0         | 4.2        | 1.8           | 2.0        | 1.6        |
| Tinsukia           | 51.1           | 48.6        | 53.6        | 28.3           | 26.9        | 29.7        | 17.9        | 21.4        | 14.1       | 2.8           | 3.0        | 2.5        |
| Dibrugarh          | 65.4           | 64.1        | 66.4        | 22.8           | 20.2        | 24.8        | 10.7        | 14.3        | 7.9        | 1.1           | 1.4        | 0.8        |
| Sibsagar           | 64.7           | 60.1        | 67.4        | 25.1           | 22.0        | 27.1        | 9.6         | 17.1        | 5.1        | 0.5           | 0.8        | 0.4        |
| Jorhat             | 66.8           | 66.2        | 67.3        | 22.4           | 17.8        | 25.8        | 10.1        | 15.2        | 6.5        | 0.6           | 0.9        | 0.4        |
| Golaghat           | 64.0           | 59.5        | 67.2        | 27.2           | 27.8        | 26.8        | 8.1         | 11.7        | 5.4        | 0.7           | 0.9        | 0.6        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 57.5           | 56.2        | 58.8        | 26.8           | 25.4        | 28.1        | 12.8        | 14.9        | 10.5       | 3.0           | 3.4        | 2.5        |
| North Cachar Hills | 55.0           | 51.3        | 59.6        | 33.8           | 35.7        | 31.6        | 9.1         | 10.6        | 7.3        | 2.0           | 2.3        | 1.6        |
| Cachar             | 78.0           | 68.3        | 82.4        | 9.8            | 11.4        | 9.1         | 5.5         | 9.0         | 3.9        | 6.7           | 11.4       | 4.6        |
| Karimganj          | 76.7           | 69.9        | 79.6        | 10.3           | 10.5        | 10.2        | 5.7         | 6.9         | 5.2        | 7.4           | 12.7       | 5.1        |
| Hailakandi         | 75.6           | 70.0        | 77.5        | 17.5           | 16.9        | 17.7        | 4.3         | 8.2         | 2.9        | 2.6           | 5.0        | 1.8        |

**Table 3.A3:** Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Stream in Each Category 1991 (POB)

|                |     | Assam  |        | Kokrajhar |        | Dhubri  |        | Goalpara |        | Bongaigaon |        | Barpeta  |        |
|----------------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|------------|--------|----------|--------|
|                |     | Male   | Female | Male      | Female | Male    | Female | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male     | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 86.8   | 92.2   | 95.4      | 96.1   | 92.5    | 93.3   | 88.7     | 92.6   | 91.3       | 94.2   | 91.3     | 94.3   |
|                | R-U | 2.0    | 1.6    | 0.9       | 0.7    | 1.0     | 0.9    | 1.7      | 1.3    | 2.5        | 1.8    | 1.8      | 1.8    |
|                | U-R | 9.3    | 5.0    | 3.4       | 3.0    | 5.5     | 4.5    | 9.2      | 5.7    | 5.0        | 3.0    | 5.7      | 3.2    |
|                | U-U | 1.9    | 1.1    | 0.3       | 0.2    | 0.9     | 1.2    | 0.5      | 0.4    | 1.2        | 0.9    | 1.2      | 0.7    |
| Inter-district | R-R | 63.0   | 71.9   | 81.5      | 85.5   | 68.4    | 69.9   | 73.7     | 81.1   | 76.3       | 80.5   | 71.2     | 80.7   |
|                | R-U | 4.9    | 5.2    | 3.1       | 2.6    | 3.0     | 3.6    | 4.9      | 4.9    | 6.1        | 5.7    | 5.6      | 5.2    |
|                | U-R | 19.7   | 12.6   | 11.2      | 7.8    | 16.8    | 14.8   | 14.2     | 8.7    | 8.7        | 6.1    | 14.9     | 7.4    |
|                | U-U | 12.4   | 10.3   | 4.3       | 4.1    | 11.8    | 11.7   | 7.2      | 5.3    | 8.9        | 7.7    | 8.3      | 6.7    |
| Inter-state    | R-R | 45.0   | 49.0   | 63.7      | 69.6   | 44.3    | 57.7   | 62.2     | 68.6   | 33.5       | 36.3   | 44.8     | 37.8   |
|                | R-U | 6.4    | 8.1    | 4.0       | 4.7    | 4.5     | 3.5    | 13.1     | 9.8    | 9.0        | 10.6   | 5.9      | 7.7    |
|                | U-R | 30.7   | 22.5   | 22.1      | 16.0   | 30.6    | 17.5   | 17.0     | 12.9   | 37.6       | 30.0   | 33.9     | 28.0   |
|                | U-U | 17.9   | 20.4   | 10.2      | 9.7    | 20.6    | 21.3   | 7.7      | 8.7    | 19.8       | 23.1   | 15.4     | 26.5   |
|                |     | Kamrup |        | Nalbari   |        | Darrang |        | Marigaon |        | Nagaon     |        | Sonitpur |        |
|                |     | Male   | Female | Male      | Female | Male    | Female | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male     | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 67.6   | 85.0   | 95.4      | 97.4   | 90.7    | 95.0   | 90.6     | 95.0   | 87.3       | 92.2   | 89.0     | 91.8   |
|                | R-U | 1.9    | 1.6    | 0.8       | 0.9    | 1.4     | 1.2    | 0.8      | 0.7    | 1.9        | 1.7    | 2.7      | 2.5    |
|                | U-R | 25.7   | 10.9   | 3.8       | 1.7    | 7.3     | 3.4    | 8.1      | 4.1    | 9.3        | 4.9    | 6.6      | 4.4    |
|                | U-U | 4.9    | 2.4    | 0.1       | 0.0    | 0.7     | 0.5    | 0.5      | 0.1    | 1.6        | 1.2    | 1.7      | 1.2    |
| Inter-district | R-R | 18.5   | 34.6   | 90.5      | 90.2   | 80.5    | 82.6   | 62.7     | 80.4   | 66.7       | 71.3   | 79.5     | 79.6   |
|                | R-U | 1.4    | 2.4    | 4.9       | 5.9    | 5.8     | 5.7    | 5.0      | 5.2    | 5.8        | 6.1    | 5.4      | 6.7    |
|                | U-R | 48.4   | 34.1   | 3.4       | 2.5    | 8.5     | 6.2    | 21.9     | 9.1    | 14.3       | 10.1   | 7.8      | 5.9    |
|                | U-U | 31.8   | 28.9   | 1.3       | 1.4    | 5.3     | 5.5    | 10.5     | 5.4    | 13.2       | 12.5   | 7.4      | 7.7    |
| Inter-state    | R-R | 10.0   | 9.1    | 70.5      | 68.9   | 70.0    | 77.2   | 46.2     | 43.6   | 42.6       | 39.6   | 55.0     | 58.8   |
|                | R-U | 2.2    | 2.8    | 10.1      | 13.1   | 7.7     | 8.5    | 6.0      | 6.8    | 5.8        | 7.5    | 9.4      | 13.4   |
|                | U-R | 47.0   | 39.8   | 13.4      | 12.1   | 14.5    | 8.4    | 31.8     | 26.7   | 33.2       | 28.4   | 21.9     | 14.3   |
|                | U-U | 40.7   | 48.3   | 6.1       | 5.9    | 7.8     | 5.9    | 15.9     | 22.9   | 18.5       | 24.5   | 13.7     | 13.5   |

**Table 3.A3: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Distance Categories 1991 (POB) Contd.**

|                |     | Lakhimpur |        | Dhemaji       |        | Tinsukia           |        | Dibrugarh |        | Sibsagar  |        | Jorhat     |        |
|----------------|-----|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|
|                |     | Male      | Female | Male          | Female | Male               | Female | Male      | Female | Male      | Female | Male       | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 87.7      | 95.3   | 95.1          | 96.2   | 84.7               | 87.4   | 73.6      | 85.2   | 85.5      | 92.3   | 74.8       | 86.5   |
|                | R-U | 1.1       | 1.0    | 1.5           | 1.6    | 4.2                | 3.0    | 4.7       | 3.4    | 1.8       | 1.4    | 1.2        | 1.1    |
|                | U-R | 10.3      | 3.4    | 3.4           | 2.2    | 5.8                | 4.9    | 15.5      | 7.9    | 12.1      | 5.8    | 19.3       | 10.3   |
|                | U-U | 0.8       | 0.3    | 0.0           | 0.0    | 5.3                | 4.7    | 6.3       | 3.5    | 0.6       | 0.4    | 4.7        | 2.2    |
| Inter-district | R-R | 73.0      | 80.5   | 93.7          | 94.6   | 69.2               | 68.3   | 43.2      | 58.6   | 60.0      | 76.7   | 40.6       | 64.8   |
|                | R-U | 8.1       | 7.4    | 3.3           | 3.4    | 5.5                | 5.9    | 7.0       | 6.3    | 8.0       | 6.9    | 3.2        | 2.5    |
|                | U-R | 12.0      | 8.1    | 1.7           | 1.3    | 14.7               | 12.5   | 32.7      | 21.5   | 17.5      | 7.5    | 37.2       | 20.3   |
|                | U-U | 6.8       | 4.0    | 1.2           | 0.6    | 10.5               | 13.3   | 17.1      | 13.6   | 14.5      | 8.8    | 19.0       | 12.3   |
| Inter-state    | R-R | 51.4      | 57.0   | 80.4          | 86.0   | 48.6               | 50.1   | 43.9      | 45.5   | 43.9      | 51.1   | 37.7       | 34.2   |
|                | R-U | 8.1       | 13.3   | 9.3           | 9.4    | 5.2                | 7.0    | 5.0       | 7.6    | 9.9       | 12.7   | 2.7        | 3.3    |
|                | U-R | 28.8      | 18.6   | 7.5           | 2.7    | 35.3               | 27.4   | 36.5      | 29.2   | 34.8      | 20.5   | 39.2       | 33.7   |
|                | U-U | 11.7      | 11.1   | 2.8           | 1.9    | 10.9               | 15.5   | 14.6      | 17.6   | 11.4      | 15.8   | 20.4       | 28.9   |
|                |     | Golaghat  |        | Karbi Anglong |        | North Cachar Hills |        | Cachar    |        | Karimganj |        | Hailakandi |        |
|                |     | Male      | Female | Male          | Female | Male               | Female | Male      | Female | Male      | Female | Male       | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 90.0      | 93.4   | 81.4          | 84.9   | 83.6               | 87.1   | 85.7      | 92.5   | 90.0      | 94.9   | 93.9       | 94.3   |
|                | R-U | 2.1       | 1.8    | 1.7           | 2.5    | 2.1                | 1.8    | 3.3       | 2.1    | 2.8       | 1.6    | 1.2        | 1.3    |
|                | U-R | 6.4       | 3.9    | 12.3          | 8.9    | 12.5               | 9.8    | 9.5       | 4.8    | 5.9       | 3.0    | 4.5        | 4.1    |
|                | U-U | 1.5       | 0.9    | 4.7           | 3.7    | 1.8                | 1.3    | 1.5       | 0.6    | 1.3       | 0.6    | 0.4        | 0.3    |
| Inter-district | R-R | 76.8      | 83.8   | 64.3          | 70.7   | 49.1               | 42.3   | 61.4      | 71.9   | 52.2      | 66.6   | 64.4       | 76.7   |
|                | R-U | 5.4       | 5.2    | 7.5           | 6.2    | 7.0                | 9.3    | 8.6       | 7.5    | 8.2       | 9.9    | 9.2        | 6.6    |
|                | U-R | 13.5      | 6.0    | 20.5          | 16.6   | 28.6               | 31.8   | 20.2      | 13.0   | 16.3      | 10.2   | 16.1       | 9.4    |
|                | U-U | 4.3       | 5.1    | 7.7           | 6.6    | 15.3               | 16.6   | 9.8       | 7.7    | 23.3      | 13.3   | 10.3       | 7.2    |
| Inter-state    | R-R | 67.5      | 72.1   | 69.2          | 73.0   | 46.6               | 47.5   | 47.4      | 50.7   | 62.3      | 69.4   | 67.8       | 63.4   |
|                | R-U | 6.5       | 12.2   | 9.5           | 10.9   | 9.6                | 5.5    | 12.9      | 12.8   | 8.5       | 11.4   | 14.1       | 17.8   |
|                | U-R | 18.2      | 10.8   | 16.6          | 11.6   | 30.2               | 25.8   | 20.3      | 17.9   | 13.3      | 5.6    | 11.5       | 7.2    |
|                | U-U | 7.7       | 4.9    | 4.7           | 4.5    | 13.5               | 21.2   | 19.5      | 18.6   | 15.9      | 13.6   | 6.6        | 11.6   |

**Table 3.A4: Net Migrants 1991 (POB)**

| state/district     | In Migrants |        | Out Migrants |        | Net Migrant |        | Total  |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
|                    | Male        | Female | Male         | Female | Male        | Female |        |
| Kokrajhar          | 32316       | 39342  | 16666        | 27024  | 15650       | 12318  | 27968  |
| Dhubri             | 22260       | 41541  | 35599        | 44703  | -13339      | -3162  | -16501 |
| Goalpara           | 22596       | 27311  | 41297        | 51754  | -18701      | -24443 | -43144 |
| Bongaigaon         | 47080       | 61511  | 10856        | 16989  | 36224       | 44522  | 80746  |
| Barpeta            | 16380       | 36451  | 63619        | 74490  | -47239      | -38039 | -85278 |
| Kamrup             | 161187      | 142059 | 51129        | 71232  | 110058      | 70827  | 180885 |
| Nalbari            | 32730       | 51529  | 41950        | 44740  | -9220       | 6789   | -2431  |
| Darrang            | 46113       | 55749  | 25181        | 34085  | 20932       | 21664  | 42596  |
| Marigaon           | 16203       | 28193  | 8120         | 15864  | 8083        | 12329  | 20412  |
| Nagaon             | 44560       | 56370  | 74522        | 91492  | -29962      | -35122 | -65084 |
| Sonitpur           | 70516       | 72922  | 21077        | 31971  | 49439       | 40951  | 90390  |
| Lakhimpur          | 27657       | 29961  | 24387        | 33641  | 3270        | -3680  | -410   |
| Dhemaji            | 57011       | 50885  | 4160         | 7280   | 52851       | 43605  | 96456  |
| Tinsukia           | 69954       | 58645  | 11230        | 19211  | 58724       | 39434  | 98158  |
| Dibrugarh          | 54160       | 57734  | 32312        | 46548  | 21848       | 11186  | 33034  |
| Sibsagar           | 25330       | 32911  | 38354        | 51022  | -13024      | -18111 | -31135 |
| Jorhat             | 28510       | 35737  | 38585        | 50982  | -10075      | -15245 | -25320 |
| Golaghat           | 43480       | 47302  | 14440        | 22130  | 29040       | 25172  | 54212  |
| Karbi Anglong      | 51096       | 43293  | 8560         | 12659  | 42536       | 30634  | 73170  |
| North Cachar Hills | 17382       | 10954  | 1920         | 2010   | 15462       | 8944   | 24406  |
| Cachar             | 24456       | 35712  | 32724        | 39643  | -8268       | -3931  | -12199 |
| Karimganj          | 13262       | 25476  | 16614        | 21353  | -3352       | 4123   | 771    |
| Hailakandi         | 9536        | 16959  | 7341         | 13617  | 2195        | 3342   | 5537   |

**Table 3.A5: Net Migrants 2001 (POB)**

| state/district     | In Migrants |         | Out Migrants |        | Net Migrant |        | Total   |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|
|                    | Male        | Female  | Male         | Female | Male        | Female |         |
| Kokrajhar          | 19,582      | 33,037  | 16678        | 29073  | 2904        | 3964   | 6868    |
| Dhubri             | 14,827      | 37,973  | 36888        | 50818  | -22061      | -12845 | -34906  |
| Goalpara           | 20,687      | 26,626  | 27588        | 36309  | -6901       | -9683  | -16584  |
| Bongaigaon         | 35,077      | 54,574  | 15806        | 32151  | 19271       | 22423  | 41694   |
| Barpeta            | 10,295      | 29,318  | 66960        | 82386  | -56665      | -53068 | -109733 |
| Kamrup             | 161,245     | 147,344 | 40250        | 68933  | 120995      | 78411  | 199406  |
| Nalbari            | 14,729      | 26,943  | 49429        | 59163  | -34700      | -32220 | -66920  |
| Darrang            | 27,010      | 39,056  | 29442        | 44169  | -2432       | -5113  | -7545   |
| Marigaon           | 8,938       | 19,382  | 12588        | 25378  | -3650       | -5996  | -9646   |
| Nagaon             | 32,679      | 46,308  | 68354        | 93293  | -35675      | -46985 | -82660  |
| Sonitpur           | 52,389      | 58,295  | 20783        | 36956  | 31606       | 21339  | 52945   |
| Lakhimpur          | 23,538      | 28,698  | 20255        | 30327  | 3283        | -1629  | 1654    |
| Dhemaji            | 35,655      | 32,579  | 8496         | 13411  | 27159       | 19168  | 46327   |
| Tinsukia           | 51,961      | 46,279  | 11800        | 23328  | 40161       | 22951  | 63112   |
| Dibrugarh          | 35,825      | 41,315  | 28522        | 46382  | 7303        | -5067  | 2236    |
| Sibsagar           | 23,680      | 29,693  | 30790        | 47150  | -7110       | -17457 | -24567  |
| Jorhat             | 19,600      | 25,327  | 32985        | 48483  | -13385      | -23156 | -36541  |
| Golaghat           | 26,537      | 29,825  | 13463        | 25422  | 13074       | 4403   | 17477   |
| Karbi Anglong      | 32,986      | 32,255  | 10704        | 15242  | 22282       | 17013  | 39295   |
| North Cachar Hills | 13,205      | 9,133   | 1808         | 2090   | 11397       | 7043   | 18440   |
| Cachar             | 22,356      | 31,523  | 26730        | 35158  | -4374       | -3635  | -8009   |
| Karimganj          | 12,191      | 24,178  | 14343        | 19685  | -2152       | 4493   | 2341    |
| Hailakandi         | 7,977       | 18,580  | 6118         | 12032  | 1859        | 6548   | 8407    |

**Table 3.A6: Percentage of Net Migrants to Total Population (POB) %**

| state/district     | 1991 |        |       | 2001 |        |       |
|--------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
|                    | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Kokrajhar          | 2.0  | 1.5    | 3.5   | 0.3  | 0.4    | 0.5   |
| Dhubri             | -1.0 | -0.2   | -1.2  | -1.3 | -0.8   | -2.0  |
| Goalpara           | -2.8 | -3.7   | -6.5  | -0.8 | -1.2   | -1.7  |
| Bongaigaon         | 4.5  | 5.5    | 10.0  | 2.1  | 2.5    | 3.6   |
| Barpeta            | -3.4 | -2.7   | -6.2  | -3.4 | -3.2   | -6.2  |
| Kamrup             | 5.5  | 3.5    | 9.0   | 4.8  | 3.1    | 4.6   |
| Nalbari            | -0.9 | 0.7    | -0.2  | -3.0 | -2.8   | -4.0  |
| Darrang            | 1.6  | 1.7    | 3.3   | -0.2 | -0.3   | -0.4  |
| Marigaon           | 1.3  | 1.9    | 3.2   | -0.5 | -0.8   | -1.2  |
| Nagaon             | -1.6 | -1.9   | -3.4  | -1.5 | -2.0   | -3.5  |
| Sonitpur           | 3.5  | 2.9    | 6.3   | 1.9  | 1.3    | 2.7   |
| Lakhimpur          | 0.4  | -0.5   | -0.1  | 0.4  | -0.2   | 0.2   |
| Dhemaji            | 11.0 | 9.1    | 20.1  | 4.7  | 3.4    | 5.4   |
| Tinsukia           | 6.1  | 4.1    | 10.2  | 3.5  | 2.0    | 4.4   |
| Dibrugarh          | 2.1  | 1.1    | 3.2   | 0.6  | -0.4   | 0.1   |
| Sibsagar           | -1.4 | -2.0   | -3.4  | -0.7 | -1.7   | -2.2  |
| Jorhat             | -1.2 | -1.7   | -2.9  | -1.3 | -2.3   | -3.1  |
| Golaghat           | 3.5  | 3.0    | 6.5   | 1.4  | 0.5    | 1.4   |
| Karbi Anglong      | 6.4  | 4.6    | 11.0  | 2.7  | 2.1    | 3.5   |
| North Cachar Hills | 10.3 | 5.9    | 16.2  | 6.1  | 3.7    | 6.1   |
| Cachar             | -0.7 | -0.3   | -1.0  | -0.3 | -0.3   | -0.5  |
| Karimganj          | -0.4 | 0.5    | 0.1   | -0.2 | 0.4    | 0.2   |
| Hailakandi         | 0.5  | 0.7    | 1.2   | 0.3  | 1.2    | 1.4   |

**Table 3.A7: Percentage Distribution of International Migrants to Assam, 1991 and 2001 (POB)**

| State/District     | 1991        |            |            |            | 2001        |            |            |            |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                    | Bangladesh  | Nepal      | Pakistan   | Others     | Bangladesh  | Nepal      | Pakistan   | Others     |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>84.8</b> | <b>6.6</b> | <b>4.4</b> | <b>4.1</b> | <b>86.1</b> | <b>9.4</b> | <b>3.7</b> | <b>0.7</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 85.0        | 1.9        | 2.6        | 10.6       | 94.4        | 2.1        | 2.1        | 1.4        |
| Dhubri             | 92.4        | 0.9        | 6.2        | 0.5        | 95.2        | 1.5        | 2.9        | 0.4        |
| Goalpara           | 87.8        | 1.7        | 7.7        | 2.8        | 91.9        | 1.7        | 6.2        | 0.3        |
| Bongaigaon         | 93.1        | 1.2        | 2.4        | 3.3        | 96.1        | 1.5        | 2.1        | 0.3        |
| Barpeta            | 95.4        | 0.8        | 1.4        | 2.4        | 97.4        | 0.8        | 1.5        | 0.3        |
| Kamrup             | 77.9        | 11.9       | 2.6        | 7.6        | 75.8        | 17.0       | 5.6        | 1.6        |
| Nalbari            | 70.9        | 13.1       | 11.0       | 5.1        | 76.7        | 12.0       | 10.5       | 0.8        |
| Darrang            | 86.9        | 5.7        | 5.0        | 2.4        | 85.5        | 8.9        | 4.7        | 1.0        |
| Marigaon           | 80.2        | 1.3        | 15.0       | 3.5        | 88.8        | 2.8        | 7.8        | 0.5        |
| Nagaon             | 89.0        | 1.5        | 6.7        | 2.7        | 92.8        | 1.9        | 5.1        | 0.2        |
| Sonitpur           | 85.0        | 9.2        | 3.5        | 2.2        | 80.9        | 14.5       | 3.5        | 1.2        |
| Lakhimpur          | 72.7        | 15.8       | 2.6        | 8.9        | 69.5        | 23.9       | 5.8        | 0.8        |
| Dhemaji            | 66.0        | 9.0        | 18.9       | 6.1        | 71.7        | 15.7       | 11.6       | 0.9        |
| Tinsukia           | 59.8        | 30.3       | 3.4        | 6.5        | 55.6        | 40.3       | 1.7        | 2.4        |
| Dibrugarh          | 66.7        | 22.1       | 4.9        | 6.3        | 62.0        | 33.2       | 3.3        | 1.4        |
| Sibsagar           | 59.7        | 22.4       | 5.6        | 12.2       | 53.1        | 39.4       | 3.6        | 3.9        |
| Jorhat             | 65.3        | 17.1       | 2.5        | 15.1       | 60.4        | 34.2       | 2.5        | 2.9        |
| Golaghat           | 58.9        | 29.0       | 1.4        | 10.7       | 56.7        | 38.4       | 1.4        | 3.5        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 55.8        | 32.3       | 9.2        | 2.7        | 52.9        | 39.8       | 6.1        | 1.2        |
| North Cachar Hills | 34.3        | 59.2       | 2.5        | 4.0        | 37.1        | 61.4       | 0.8        | 0.8        |
| Cachar             | 93.9        | 0.6        | 1.0        | 4.5        | 97.4        | 0.8        | 1.6        | 0.2        |
| Karimganj          | 97.1        | 0.2        | 2.0        | 0.7        | 98.8        | 0.3        | 0.8        | 0.1        |
| Hailakandi         | 96.2        | 0.2        | 1.9        | 1.7        | 97.9        | 0.4        | 1.3        | 0.4        |

**Table 3.A8: Percentage of Migrants by Distance, 1991 (POLR)**

| State/District     | Intra-District |             |             | Inter-District |             |             | Inter-State |             |            | International |            |            |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
|                    | Person         | Male        | Female      | Person         | Male        | Female      | Person      | Male        | Female     | Person        | Male       | Female     |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>60.9</b>    | <b>51.5</b> | <b>66.7</b> | <b>25.4</b>    | <b>28.5</b> | <b>23.4</b> | <b>9.0</b>  | <b>13.3</b> | <b>6.3</b> | <b>4.7</b>    | <b>6.6</b> | <b>3.5</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 55.2           | 50.3        | 58.6        | 28.3           | 30.4        | 26.8        | 10.6        | 11.4        | 10.0       | 5.9           | 7.8        | 4.6        |
| Dhubri             | 76.9           | 73.6        | 78.5        | 12.1           | 12.4        | 11.9        | 7.3         | 8.0         | 6.9        | 3.8           | 6.0        | 2.7        |
| Goalpara           | 71.3           | 65.6        | 74.9        | 20.7           | 23.2        | 19.2        | 4.0         | 5.7         | 2.9        | 4.0           | 5.4        | 3.0        |
| Bongaigaon         | 45.2           | 38.3        | 49.8        | 38.2           | 39.3        | 37.5        | 9.1         | 12.0        | 7.2        | 7.5           | 10.3       | 5.5        |
| Barpeta            | 79.2           | 74.9        | 81.0        | 13.7           | 12.6        | 14.2        | 2.5         | 4.7         | 1.6        | 4.6           | 7.8        | 3.2        |
| Kamrup             | 44.1           | 31.5        | 53.7        | 35.8           | 40.9        | 31.9        | 16.1        | 22.4        | 11.3       | 4.1           | 5.2        | 3.2        |
| Nalbari            | 63.1           | 52.2        | 68.0        | 30.0           | 35.5        | 27.6        | 4.1         | 7.5         | 2.6        | 2.7           | 4.8        | 1.8        |
| Darrang            | 63.3           | 54.5        | 68.5        | 24.0           | 26.3        | 22.6        | 7.7         | 11.6        | 5.3        | 5.1           | 7.5        | 3.6        |
| Marigaon           | 66.0           | 59.3        | 69.2        | 25.9           | 26.5        | 25.5        | 4.0         | 7.2         | 2.5        | 4.1           | 7.0        | 2.7        |
| Nagaon             | 68.3           | 57.7        | 74.2        | 16.6           | 18.8        | 15.4        | 6.7         | 10.6        | 4.6        | 8.3           | 12.9       | 5.8        |
| Sonitpur           | 55.4           | 48.4        | 60.7        | 29.0           | 31.1        | 27.5        | 11.2        | 14.8        | 8.5        | 4.4           | 5.8        | 3.4        |
| Lakhimpur          | 54.1           | 44.2        | 60.6        | 33.8           | 36.7        | 31.9        | 8.2         | 13.7        | 4.7        | 3.9           | 5.4        | 2.9        |
| Dhemaji            | 40.1           | 34.8        | 45.2        | 52.9           | 56.6        | 49.3        | 5.6         | 6.9         | 4.4        | 1.5           | 1.8        | 1.2        |
| Tinsukia           | 48.5           | 42.6        | 54.1        | 29.6           | 30.4        | 28.9        | 18.2        | 22.7        | 13.9       | 3.7           | 4.3        | 3.2        |
| Dibrugarh          | 55.6           | 46.4        | 61.9        | 27.3           | 27.8        | 26.9        | 15.1        | 23.1        | 9.6        | 2.0           | 2.7        | 1.5        |
| Sibsagar           | 69.8           | 61.0        | 74.6        | 20.3           | 19.9        | 20.4        | 9.1         | 17.6        | 4.5        | 0.8           | 1.5        | 0.5        |
| Jorhat             | 63.5           | 55.1        | 68.4        | 25.2           | 25.3        | 25.1        | 10.0        | 17.6        | 5.5        | 1.3           | 2.0        | 1.0        |
| Golaghat           | 64.4           | 58.6        | 68.5        | 27.8           | 30.2        | 26.1        | 6.9         | 10.1        | 4.7        | 0.9           | 1.1        | 0.7        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 56.3           | 53.6        | 59.0        | 27.8           | 28.1        | 27.4        | 12.6        | 14.5        | 10.5       | 3.4           | 3.8        | 3.0        |
| North Cachar Hills | 48.6           | 43.5        | 55.1        | 39.3           | 42.9        | 34.8        | 9.7         | 10.5        | 8.6        | 2.4           | 3.1        | 1.5        |
| Cachar             | 68.3           | 56.2        | 74.0        | 14.7           | 17.1        | 13.7        | 6.6         | 10.6        | 4.8        | 10.3          | 16.1       | 7.6        |
| Karimganj          | 69.8           | 58.2        | 74.7        | 12.3           | 13.5        | 11.9        | 7.1         | 9.6         | 6.0        | 10.8          | 18.8       | 7.4        |
| Hailakandi         | 69.7           | 62.0        | 73.2        | 19.4           | 19.9        | 19.2        | 5.6         | 9.3         | 4.0        | 5.2           | 8.8        | 3.6        |

**Table 3.A9: Percentage of Migrants by Distance, 2001 (POLR)**

| State/District     | Intra-District |             |             | Inter-District |             |             | Inter-State |            |            | International |            |            |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
|                    | Total          | Male        | Female      | Total          | Male        | Female      | Total       | Male       | Female     | Total         | Male       | Female     |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>74.9</b>    | <b>70.8</b> | <b>77.6</b> | <b>17.1</b>    | <b>18.1</b> | <b>16.5</b> | <b>6.0</b>  | <b>8.5</b> | <b>4.4</b> | <b>1.9</b>    | <b>2.7</b> | <b>1.5</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 80.5           | 83.0        | 78.5        | 12.8           | 10.5        | 14.6        | 4.8         | 4.2        | 5.3        | 1.9           | 2.4        | 1.6        |
| Dhubri             | 83.5           | 81.0        | 84.4        | 9.1            | 10.0        | 8.8         | 5.7         | 5.7        | 5.7        | 1.7           | 3.3        | 1.1        |
| Goalpara           | 74.6           | 69.3        | 77.7        | 20.1           | 23.2        | 18.3        | 3.3         | 4.8        | 2.4        | 2.1           | 2.8        | 1.6        |
| Bongaigaon         | 59.1           | 54.0        | 62.0        | 29.6           | 30.0        | 29.4        | 7.9         | 10.8       | 6.2        | 3.4           | 5.2        | 2.4        |
| Barpeta            | 87.3           | 85.4        | 88.0        | 9.7            | 8.6         | 10.0        | 1.4         | 2.8        | 1.0        | 1.6           | 3.2        | 1.0        |
| Kamrup             | 64.0           | 59.9        | 67.6        | 25.0           | 26.2        | 23.9        | 9.9         | 12.5       | 7.5        | 1.2           | 1.4        | 1.0        |
| Nalbari            | 87.0           | 87.5        | 86.6        | 11.1           | 9.7         | 12.0        | 1.1         | 1.6        | 0.7        | 0.9           | 1.2        | 0.7        |
| Darrang            | 80.0           | 75.1        | 82.5        | 14.4           | 15.8        | 13.7        | 3.8         | 6.2        | 2.5        | 1.8           | 2.9        | 1.3        |
| Marigaon           | 82.0           | 80.9        | 82.5        | 14.7           | 13.1        | 15.4        | 2.0         | 3.7        | 1.2        | 1.4           | 2.3        | 0.9        |
| Nagaon             | 80.4           | 75.6        | 83.0        | 12.3           | 12.9        | 11.9        | 4.0         | 6.4        | 2.8        | 3.3           | 5.0        | 2.3        |
| Sonitpur           | 70.7           | 67.9        | 72.8        | 21.0           | 21.8        | 20.3        | 6.7         | 8.2        | 5.5        | 1.7           | 2.1        | 1.3        |
| Lakhimpur          | 71.8           | 65.1        | 75.7        | 22.1           | 24.6        | 20.6        | 5.3         | 9.2        | 3.1        | 0.8           | 1.2        | 0.6        |
| Dhemaji            | 60.1           | 57.9        | 62.3        | 35.3           | 36.6        | 34.1        | 3.8         | 4.6        | 3.0        | 0.7           | 0.8        | 0.7        |
| Tinsukia           | 64.6           | 63.2        | 66.0        | 20.8           | 19.4        | 22.1        | 12.9        | 15.5       | 10.2       | 1.8           | 1.9        | 1.7        |
| Dibrugarh          | 75.8           | 74.4        | 76.9        | 15.8           | 14.6        | 16.8        | 7.7         | 10.1       | 5.8        | 0.7           | 0.9        | 0.5        |
| Sibsagar           | 75.6           | 71.5        | 78.0        | 17.1           | 15.5        | 18.1        | 7.0         | 12.5       | 3.6        | 0.3           | 0.5        | 0.2        |
| Jorhat             | 81.0           | 80.2        | 81.6        | 12.2           | 10.0        | 13.7        | 6.5         | 9.2        | 4.4        | 0.4           | 0.5        | 0.3        |
| Golaghat           | 76.8           | 74.0        | 78.9        | 17.4           | 17.8        | 17.1        | 5.4         | 7.8        | 3.7        | 0.4           | 0.5        | 0.3        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 70.0           | 69.9        | 70.0        | 19.0           | 17.4        | 20.6        | 9.3         | 10.6       | 7.8        | 1.8           | 2.0        | 1.6        |
| North Cachar Hills | 62.0           | 59.2        | 65.5        | 29.0           | 30.3        | 27.4        | 7.7         | 9.1        | 6.1        | 1.3           | 1.5        | 1.1        |
| Cachar             | 79.1           | 70.2        | 83.2        | 9.7            | 11.2        | 9.0         | 5.4         | 8.7        | 3.8        | 5.8           | 9.9        | 4.0        |
| Karimganj          | 77.0           | 70.5        | 79.8        | 10.4           | 10.8        | 10.3        | 5.8         | 7.0        | 5.2        | 6.8           | 11.7       | 4.6        |
| Hailakandi         | 76.7           | 72.0        | 78.4        | 17.2           | 16.6        | 17.5        | 4.1         | 7.7        | 2.8        | 2.0           | 3.8        | 1.4        |

**Table 3.A10:** Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Stream in Each Category 1991 (POLR)

|                |     | Assam |        | Kokrajhar |        | Dhubri |        | Goalpara |        | Bongaigaon |        | Barpeta |        |
|----------------|-----|-------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|
|                |     | Male  | Female | Male      | Female | Male   | Female | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male    | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 86.5  | 91.9   | 94.8      | 95.7   | 92.8   | 93.3   | 89.6     | 93.1   | 91.1       | 94.0   | 90.4    | 93.6   |
|                | U-R | 8.7   | 5.0    | 3.8       | 3.2    | 5.5    | 4.5    | 8.4      | 5.6    | 4.6        | 3.1    | 5.8     | 3.5    |
|                | R-U | 2.2   | 1.7    | 0.9       | 0.9    | 0.8    | 0.9    | 1.5      | 1.0    | 2.5        | 1.6    | 2.2     | 1.9    |
|                | U-U | 2.6   | 1.4    | 0.4       | 0.3    | 0.8    | 1.2    | 0.5      | 0.3    | 1.8        | 1.3    | 1.6     | 0.9    |
| Inter-district | R-R | 60.8  | 70.5   | 79.5      | 84.2   | 66.6   | 70.4   | 71.5     | 79.0   | 74.5       | 80.0   | 69.2    | 79.7   |
|                | U-R | 19.8  | 13.0   | 12.1      | 8.7    | 16.0   | 14.1   | 15.0     | 9.5    | 9.4        | 6.4    | 14.4    | 7.3    |
|                | R-U | 5.2   | 5.2    | 3.2       | 2.8    | 3.9    | 3.9    | 4.9      | 4.8    | 5.8        | 5.4    | 7.7     | 5.9    |
|                | U-U | 14.2  | 11.3   | 5.1       | 4.3    | 13.5   | 11.6   | 8.6      | 6.7    | 10.3       | 8.2    | 8.7     | 7.1    |
| Inter-state    | R-R | 40.8  | 46.7   | 63.2      | 67.5   | 43.5   | 58.0   | 58.4     | 67.3   | 30.9       | 34.6   | 42.9    | 38.1   |
|                | U-R | 31.5  | 22.3   | 22.0      | 16.0   | 31.2   | 16.9   | 19.3     | 13.8   | 36.8       | 30.5   | 29.2    | 25.2   |
|                | R-U | 6.9   | 8.0    | 4.1       | 5.8    | 5.0    | 3.7    | 11.3     | 8.6    | 10.4       | 9.6    | 10.2    | 7.8    |
|                | U-U | 20.9  | 23.0   | 10.6      | 10.8   | 20.3   | 21.4   | 11.1     | 10.2   | 21.9       | 25.3   | 17.6    | 29.0   |

  

|                |     | Kamrup |        | Nalbari |        | Darrang |        | Marigaon |        | Nagaon |        | Sonitpur |        |
|----------------|-----|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
|                |     | Male   | Female | Male    | Female | Male    | Female | Male     | Female | Male   | Female | Male     | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 68.8   | 85.4   | 95.6    | 97.3   | 91.2    | 95.0   | 91.0     | 94.9   | 87.9   | 92.4   | 88.8     | 91.5   |
|                | U-R | 24.7   | 10.8   | 3.4     | 1.6    | 7.1     | 3.4    | 7.5      | 4.0    | 8.4    | 4.8    | 6.0      | 4.4    |
|                | R-U | 2.0    | 1.6    | 0.9     | 1.0    | 1.0     | 1.0    | 0.9      | 0.8    | 1.9    | 1.6    | 3.1      | 2.7    |
|                | U-U | 4.5    | 2.3    | 0.1     | 0.1    | 0.7     | 0.6    | 0.6      | 0.3    | 1.7    | 1.2    | 2.0      | 1.4    |
| Inter-district | R-R | 18.1   | 34.1   | 89.3    | 89.6   | 79.4    | 82.9   | 59.4     | 79.7   | 64.8   | 68.8   | 76.7     | 77.9   |
|                | U-R | 47.5   | 34.1   | 3.3     | 2.5    | 8.1     | 6.0    | 21.5     | 9.3    | 14.2   | 11.3   | 7.6      | 6.2    |
|                | R-U | 1.5    | 3.1    | 5.9     | 6.4    | 6.4     | 5.4    | 5.4      | 4.7    | 5.1    | 5.5    | 6.4      | 7.0    |
|                | U-U | 32.9   | 28.8   | 1.5     | 1.5    | 6.1     | 5.7    | 13.7     | 6.2    | 15.9   | 14.3   | 9.4      | 9.0    |
| Inter-state    | R-R | 9.1    | 9.5    | 68.8    | 71.1   | 68.3    | 75.9   | 43.5     | 42.0   | 35.9   | 35.7   | 50.7     | 54.2   |
|                | U-R | 45.6   | 36.7   | 13.4    | 9.4    | 14.7    | 9.3    | 32.8     | 25.9   | 36.2   | 30.1   | 23.0     | 15.6   |
|                | R-U | 2.2    | 2.9    | 12.0    | 12.8   | 7.1     | 8.6    | 3.6      | 8.0    | 5.9    | 7.3    | 10.2     | 14.9   |
|                | U-U | 43.1   | 50.9   | 5.8     | 6.7    | 9.8     | 6.2    | 20.1     | 24.1   | 22.0   | 27.0   | 16.1     | 15.3   |

**Table 3.A10: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Stream and Categories 19911 (POLR) Contd.**

|                |     | Lakhimpur |        | Dhemaji |        | Tinsukia |        | Dibrugarh |        | Sibsagar |        | Jorhat |        |
|----------------|-----|-----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
|                |     | Male      | Female | Male    | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male     | Female | Male   | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 76.5      | 90.4   | 81.0    | 86.8   | 68.0     | 73.6   | 60.3      | 78.4   | 71.6     | 88.0   | 53.7   | 78.4   |
|                | R-U | 13.2      | 5.3    | 12.9    | 8.9    | 11.8     | 9.1    | 15.7      | 7.6    | 14.5     | 5.5    | 22.9   | 10.3   |
|                | U-R | 3.4       | 2.0    | 1.8     | 1.4    | 6.0      | 5.7    | 4.2       | 3.2    | 4.4      | 2.9    | 2.2    | 1.6    |
|                | U-U | 6.9       | 2.3    | 4.4     | 2.9    | 14.3     | 11.6   | 19.9      | 10.7   | 9.5      | 3.6    | 21.2   | 9.7    |
| Inter-district | R-R | 70.9      | 79.6   | 87.6    | 88.8   | 56.5     | 56.3   | 31.3      | 50.1   | 47.6     | 68.8   | 32.8   | 57.7   |
|                | R-U | 17.0      | 10.7   | 7.2     | 6.5    | 22.0     | 18.6   | 35.6      | 21.8   | 30.7     | 13.3   | 37.6   | 20.1   |
|                | U-R | 3.6       | 3.8    | 2.8     | 2.4    | 5.2      | 5.7    | 5.0       | 5.8    | 9.0      | 8.5    | 4.5    | 4.0    |
|                | U-U | 8.4       | 5.9    | 2.4     | 2.3    | 16.3     | 19.3   | 28.1      | 22.3   | 12.7     | 9.5    | 25.1   | 18.1   |
| Inter-state    | R-R | 48.2      | 50.3   | 51.1    | 54.6   | 31.0     | 35.3   | 29.1      | 27.8   | 36.0     | 42.0   | 23.0   | 23.3   |
|                | R-U | 29.0      | 22.3   | 33.8    | 28.2   | 50.7     | 40.1   | 42.0      | 33.5   | 41.8     | 28.8   | 47.1   | 30.8   |
|                | U-R | 7.0       | 9.2    | 7.6     | 8.8    | 4.5      | 5.0    | 8.7       | 8.8    | 9.8      | 12.8   | 11.1   | 23.1   |
|                | U-U | 15.9      | 18.2   | 7.5     | 8.4    | 13.8     | 19.7   | 20.2      | 29.9   | 12.4     | 16.4   | 18.8   | 22.9   |

  

|                |     | Golaghat |        | Karbi Anglong |        | North Cachar Hills |        | Cachar |        | Karimganj |        | Hailakandi |        |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|
|                |     | Male     | Female | Male          | Female | Male               | Female | Male   | Female | Male      | Female | Male       | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 82.6     | 89.7   | 72.2          | 77.5   | 58.2               | 62.5   | 70.6   | 90.8   | 79.3      | 93.8   | 82.6       | 92.4   |
|                | R-U | 9.8      | 5.3    | 14.7          | 11.8   | 20.3               | 18.7   | 15.8   | 4.7    | 6.4       | 1.7    | 10.7       | 4.6    |
|                | U-R | 2.5      | 2.2    | 2.8           | 2.2    | 3.5                | 2.7    | 5.1    | 2.7    | 4.4       | 2.9    | 3.2        | 1.9    |
|                | U-U | 5.0      | 2.8    | 10.3          | 8.5    | 18.0               | 16.1   | 8.5    | 1.8    | 10.0      | 1.6    | 3.6        | 1.1    |
| Inter-district | R-R | 69.1     | 74.2   | 63.8          | 71.8   | 35.2               | 34.7   | 44.8   | 62.1   | 47.4      | 66.1   | 52.8       | 72.6   |
|                | R-U | 17.8     | 11.1   | 21.6          | 15.8   | 42.3               | 41.9   | 24.4   | 14.4   | 18.6      | 10.5   | 25.0       | 12.7   |
|                | U-R | 4.2      | 6.0    | 4.8           | 4.3    | 4.0                | 4.6    | 9.7    | 8.8    | 10.5      | 10.1   | 7.9        | 6.4    |
|                | U-U | 8.9      | 8.7    | 9.9           | 8.1    | 18.5               | 18.9   | 21.1   | 14.8   | 23.6      | 13.3   | 14.3       | 8.2    |
| Inter-state    | R-R | 70.0     | 69.9   | 69.4          | 71.3   | 32.2               | 34.8   | 34.2   | 36.3   | 56.3      | 70.2   | 49.0       | 46.6   |
|                | R-U | 17.8     | 12.8   | 14.6          | 11.1   | 44.1               | 37.1   | 26.4   | 17.6   | 17.5      | 7.1    | 26.0       | 23.7   |
|                | U-R | 4.9      | 7.7    | 7.7           | 9.0    | 4.6                | 5.0    | 12.6   | 17.6   | 9.4       | 10.0   | 8.9        | 10.1   |
|                | U-U | 7.2      | 9.6    | 8.3           | 8.6    | 19.1               | 23.1   | 26.8   | 28.5   | 16.8      | 12.7   | 16.1       | 19.6   |

**Table 3.A11: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Stream and Category 2001(POLR)**

|                |     | Assam  |        | Kokrajhar |        | Dhubri  |        | Goalpara |        | Bongaigaon |        | Barpeta  |        |
|----------------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|------------|--------|----------|--------|
|                |     | Male   | Female | Male      | Female | Male    | Female | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male     | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 71.4   | 86.8   | 92.2      | 93.8   | 87.8    | 91.8   | 85.2     | 91.7   | 84.2       | 92.0   | 82.5     | 92.7   |
|                | R-U | 13.0   | 5.9    | 3.8       | 3.0    | 7.0     | 4.7    | 10.4     | 5.6    | 9.7        | 4.4    | 11.3     | 4.4    |
|                | U-R | 2.6    | 2.0    | 1.4       | 1.4    | 1.7     | 1.4    | 2.4      | 1.6    | 2.2        | 1.8    | 2.0      | 1.5    |
|                | U-U | 13.1   | 5.4    | 2.7       | 1.9    | 3.6     | 2.1    | 2.0      | 1.1    | 3.9        | 1.8    | 4.2      | 1.4    |
| Inter-district | R-R | 51.9   | 64.9   | 71.9      | 77.0   | 55.1    | 63.3   | 73.3     | 78.6   | 56.9       | 69.4   | 54.7     | 74.5   |
|                | R-U | 28.7   | 17.9   | 12.3      | 9.6    | 21.2    | 16.5   | 15.1     | 12.1   | 20.3       | 13.0   | 21.1     | 11.7   |
|                | U-R | 3.9    | 4.4    | 4.5       | 4.4    | 3.3     | 3.4    | 5.0      | 3.1    | 4.0        | 4.2    | 5.9      | 4.7    |
|                | U-U | 15.5   | 12.8   | 11.3      | 8.9    | 20.4    | 16.8   | 6.5      | 6.1    | 18.8       | 13.4   | 18.4     | 9.1    |
| Inter-state    | R-R | 33.5   | 38.4   | 56.9      | 65.2   | 37.3    | 55.7   | 50.5     | 61.7   | 20.7       | 23.5   | 26.0     | 26.8   |
|                | R-U | 39.9   | 28.7   | 21.9      | 14.9   | 32.1    | 16.8   | 22.7     | 19.0   | 45.2       | 36.9   | 44.1     | 33.1   |
|                | U-R | 5.9    | 7.3    | 8.6       | 7.1    | 3.4     | 3.6    | 14.1     | 6.1    | 4.1        | 4.4    | 7.3      | 9.3    |
|                | U-U | 20.6   | 25.6   | 12.7      | 12.9   | 27.2    | 23.8   | 12.7     | 13.2   | 30.0       | 35.2   | 22.5     | 30.7   |
|                |     | Kamrup |        | Nalbari   |        | Darrang |        | Marigaon |        | Nagaon     |        | Sonitpur |        |
|                |     | Male   | Female | Male      | Female | Male    | Female | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male     | Female |
| Intra district | R-R | 27.4   | 58.9   | 93.5      | 96.2   | 86.9    | 94.6   | 89.1     | 95.8   | 73.5       | 88.3   | 81.3     | 87.7   |
|                | R-U | 28.3   | 14.6   | 2.3       | 1.3    | 6.3     | 2.4    | 5.9      | 2.2    | 12.4       | 5.4    | 7.6      | 5.3    |
|                | U-R | 1.2    | 1.3    | 2.1       | 1.6    | 2.5     | 1.6    | 2.3      | 1.3    | 2.8        | 2.1    | 2.7      | 2.3    |
|                | U-U | 43.1   | 25.2   | 2.0       | 0.9    | 4.2     | 1.5    | 2.7      | 0.7    | 11.3       | 4.2    | 8.4      | 4.7    |
| Inter district | R-R | 12.9   | 30.5   | 87.5      | 90.2   | 79.6    | 81.5   | 57.6     | 78.3   | 62.2       | 68.5   | 78.5     | 78.7   |
|                | R-U | 61.7   | 44.9   | 2.6       | 2.4    | 8.3     | 6.4    | 21.2     | 8.9    | 17.4       | 13.0   | 11.3     | 10.1   |
|                | U-R | 0.8    | 1.4    | 7.6       | 5.2    | 4.6     | 4.7    | 5.9      | 6.3    | 5.2        | 4.9    | 2.7      | 3.3    |
|                | U-U | 24.5   | 23.3   | 2.3       | 2.2    | 7.4     | 7.5    | 15.3     | 6.6    | 15.2       | 13.7   | 7.5      | 8.0    |
| Inter state    | R-R | 8.2    | 7.2    | 62.2      | 68.9   | 68.2    | 70.8   | 37.0     | 45.0   | 35.6       | 35.3   | 34.9     | 28.9   |
|                | R-U | 57.4   | 47.4   | 18.4      | 12.0   | 16.9    | 12.1   | 44.2     | 28.4   | 40.8       | 32.3   | 34.9     | 28.8   |
|                | U-R | 2.0    | 3.3    | 9.2       | 8.0    | 4.3     | 5.1    | 7.5      | 13.2   | 4.8        | 6.5    | 5.4      | 5.6    |
|                | U-U | 32.4   | 42.1   | 10.2      | 11.1   | 10.7    | 12.0   | 11.3     | 13.3   | 18.8       | 26.0   | 24.9     | 36.7   |

**Table 3.A11: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Distance and Category 2001 (POLR) Contd.**

|                |     | Lakhimpur |        | Dhemaji |        | Tinsukia |        | Dibrugarh |        | Sibsagar |        | Jorhat |        |
|----------------|-----|-----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
|                |     | Male      | Female | Male    | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male     | Female | Male   | Female |
| Intra-district | R-R | 76.5      | 90.4   | 81.0    | 86.8   | 68.0     | 73.6   | 60.3      | 78.4   | 71.6     | 88.0   | 53.7   | 78.4   |
|                | R-U | 13.2      | 5.3    | 12.9    | 8.9    | 11.8     | 9.1    | 15.7      | 7.6    | 14.5     | 5.5    | 22.9   | 10.3   |
|                | U-R | 3.4       | 2.0    | 1.8     | 1.4    | 6.0      | 5.7    | 4.2       | 3.2    | 4.4      | 2.9    | 2.2    | 1.6    |
|                | U-U | 6.9       | 2.3    | 4.4     | 2.9    | 14.3     | 11.6   | 19.9      | 10.7   | 9.5      | 3.6    | 21.2   | 9.7    |
| Inter district | R-R | 70.9      | 79.6   | 87.6    | 88.8   | 56.5     | 56.3   | 31.3      | 50.1   | 47.6     | 68.8   | 32.8   | 57.7   |
|                | R-U | 17.0      | 10.7   | 7.2     | 6.5    | 22.0     | 18.6   | 35.6      | 21.8   | 30.7     | 13.3   | 37.6   | 20.1   |
|                | U-R | 3.6       | 3.8    | 2.8     | 2.4    | 5.2      | 5.7    | 5.0       | 5.8    | 9.0      | 8.5    | 4.5    | 4.0    |
|                | U-U | 8.4       | 5.9    | 2.4     | 2.3    | 16.3     | 19.3   | 28.1      | 22.3   | 12.7     | 9.5    | 25.1   | 18.1   |
| Inter state    | R-R | 48.2      | 50.3   | 51.1    | 54.6   | 31.0     | 35.3   | 29.1      | 27.8   | 36.0     | 42.0   | 23.0   | 23.3   |
|                | R-U | 29.0      | 22.3   | 33.8    | 28.2   | 50.7     | 40.1   | 42.0      | 33.5   | 41.8     | 28.8   | 47.1   | 30.8   |
|                | U-R | 7.0       | 9.2    | 7.6     | 8.8    | 4.5      | 5.0    | 8.7       | 8.8    | 9.8      | 12.8   | 11.1   | 23.1   |
|                | U-U | 15.9      | 18.2   | 7.5     | 8.4    | 13.8     | 19.7   | 20.2      | 29.9   | 12.4     | 16.4   | 18.8   | 22.9   |

  

|                |     | Golaghat |        | Karbi Anglong |        | North Cachar Hills |        | Cachar |        | Karimganj |        | Hailakandi |        |
|----------------|-----|----------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|
|                |     | Male     | Female | Male          | Female | Male               | Female | Male   | Female | Male      | Female | Male       | Female |
| Intra District | R-R | 82.6     | 89.7   | 72.2          | 77.5   | 58.2               | 62.5   | 70.6   | 90.8   | 79.3      | 93.8   | 82.6       | 92.4   |
|                | R-U | 9.8      | 5.3    | 14.7          | 11.8   | 20.3               | 18.7   | 15.8   | 4.7    | 6.4       | 1.7    | 10.7       | 4.6    |
|                | U-R | 2.5      | 2.2    | 2.8           | 2.2    | 3.5                | 2.7    | 5.1    | 2.7    | 4.4       | 2.9    | 3.2        | 1.9    |
|                | U-U | 5.0      | 2.8    | 10.3          | 8.5    | 18.0               | 16.1   | 8.5    | 1.8    | 10.0      | 1.6    | 3.6        | 1.1    |
| Inter district | R-R | 69.1     | 74.2   | 63.8          | 71.8   | 35.2               | 34.7   | 44.8   | 62.1   | 47.4      | 66.1   | 52.8       | 72.6   |
|                | R-U | 17.8     | 11.1   | 21.6          | 15.8   | 42.3               | 41.9   | 24.4   | 14.4   | 18.6      | 10.5   | 25.0       | 12.7   |
|                | U-R | 4.2      | 6.0    | 4.8           | 4.3    | 4.0                | 4.6    | 9.7    | 8.8    | 10.5      | 10.1   | 7.9        | 6.4    |
|                | U-U | 8.9      | 8.7    | 9.9           | 8.1    | 18.5               | 18.9   | 21.1   | 14.8   | 23.6      | 13.3   | 14.3       | 8.2    |
| Inter state    | R-R | 70.0     | 69.9   | 69.4          | 71.3   | 32.2               | 34.8   | 34.2   | 36.3   | 56.3      | 70.2   | 49.0       | 46.6   |
|                | R-U | 17.8     | 12.8   | 14.6          | 11.1   | 44.1               | 37.1   | 26.4   | 17.6   | 17.5      | 7.1    | 26.0       | 23.7   |
|                | U-R | 4.9      | 7.7    | 7.7           | 9.0    | 4.6                | 5.0    | 12.6   | 17.6   | 9.4       | 10.0   | 8.9        | 10.1   |
|                | U-U | 7.2      | 9.6    | 8.3           | 8.6    | 19.1               | 23.1   | 26.8   | 28.5   | 16.8      | 12.7   | 16.1       | 19.6   |

**Table 3.A12: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Duration 1991 (POLR)**

| State/District     | less than 1 year |            | 1-4 Year    |             | 5-9 years   |             | 10-19 years |             | 20+ years   |             | period not stated |            |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|
|                    | Male             | Female     | Male        | Female      | Male        | Female      | Male        | Female      | Male        | Female      | Male              | Female     |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>5.4</b>       | <b>2.8</b> | <b>18.4</b> | <b>16.5</b> | <b>14.3</b> | <b>17.0</b> | <b>23.4</b> | <b>27.3</b> | <b>32.1</b> | <b>32.9</b> | <b>6.3</b>        | <b>3.4</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 2.8              | 2.1        | 15.4        | 16.0        | 11.8        | 16.2        | 25.2        | 28.8        | 29.2        | 26.6        | 15.6              | 10.3       |
| Dhubri             | 5.1              | 2.8        | 22.8        | 18.8        | 16.4        | 19.0        | 23.8        | 26.6        | 29.1        | 31.5        | 2.9               | 1.3        |
| Goalpara           | 4.8              | 3.2        | 21.6        | 18.9        | 16.0        | 18.7        | 23.6        | 25.7        | 29.5        | 31.0        | 4.6               | 2.5        |
| Bongaigaon         | 4.9              | 3.3        | 19.7        | 18.0        | 14.6        | 18.2        | 24.3        | 27.1        | 32.8        | 30.6        | 3.6               | 2.7        |
| Barpeta            | 6.6              | 2.7        | 20.4        | 16.7        | 14.3        | 16.9        | 23.8        | 26.8        | 33.1        | 36.2        | 1.8               | 0.8        |
| Kamrup             | 5.9              | 3.4        | 20.7        | 17.7        | 15.6        | 16.9        | 22.2        | 25.7        | 24.0        | 28.6        | 11.6              | 7.6        |
| Nalbari            | 3.9              | 1.8        | 15.2        | 13.7        | 11.9        | 16.0        | 28.6        | 28.2        | 37.2        | 39.0        | 3.3               | 1.3        |
| Darrang            | 4.6              | 2.5        | 16.3        | 16.1        | 12.8        | 17.0        | 23.0        | 28.0        | 41.2        | 34.9        | 2.1               | 1.5        |
| Marigaon           | 5.1              | 2.4        | 23.7        | 18.1        | 16.3        | 17.2        | 18.5        | 26.8        | 28.3        | 32.3        | 8.2               | 3.2        |
| Nagaon             | 7.0              | 2.9        | 14.0        | 15.0        | 11.5        | 16.5        | 18.7        | 26.9        | 43.2        | 36.5        | 5.5               | 2.2        |
| Sonitpur           | 5.2              | 3.4        | 19.0        | 18.2        | 15.5        | 18.1        | 25.0        | 28.3        | 32.8        | 30.4        | 2.5               | 1.6        |
| Lakhimpur          | 4.3              | 2.5        | 17.5        | 15.7        | 12.1        | 16.0        | 20.8        | 27.6        | 38.6        | 34.3        | 6.8               | 3.9        |
| Dhemaji            | 3.5              | 3.0        | 15.3        | 17.2        | 16.3        | 20.2        | 29.4        | 30.8        | 32.6        | 26.4        | 2.9               | 2.5        |
| Tinsukia           | 5.0              | 3.9        | 16.0        | 17.0        | 15.1        | 17.7        | 23.1        | 26.8        | 36.7        | 31.6        | 4.0               | 3.0        |
| Dibrugarh          | 6.0              | 3.1        | 18.7        | 16.9        | 15.4        | 17.2        | 20.3        | 27.3        | 31.8        | 32.1        | 7.7               | 3.4        |
| Sibsagar           | 7.6              | 3.0        | 21.0        | 15.8        | 15.1        | 17.0        | 21.1        | 27.2        | 23.1        | 31.7        | 12.2              | 5.4        |
| Jorhat             | 10.9             | 3.9        | 23.7        | 15.9        | 13.8        | 15.5        | 19.3        | 27.3        | 24.3        | 32.6        | 8.0               | 4.7        |
| Golaghat           | 6.7              | 2.9        | 16.0        | 16.0        | 12.7        | 17.0        | 33.2        | 32.2        | 27.5        | 29.3        | 4.0               | 2.5        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 3.9              | 2.9        | 16.8        | 18.0        | 14.7        | 16.4        | 21.2        | 25.8        | 31.9        | 28.2        | 11.5              | 8.8        |
| North Cachar Hills | 6.9              | 3.9        | 25.0        | 21.3        | 19.1        | 21.5        | 24.2        | 27.3        | 17.9        | 20.2        | 7.0               | 5.9        |
| Cachar             | 5.0              | 1.9        | 19.3        | 14.6        | 13.5        | 15.3        | 22.0        | 27.6        | 31.0        | 36.4        | 9.2               | 4.2        |
| Karimganj          | 4.4              | 1.8        | 13.7        | 14.0        | 11.9        | 15.9        | 22.4        | 26.1        | 43.4        | 40.9        | 4.2               | 1.4        |
| Hailakandi         | 3.3              | 1.8        | 16.4        | 14.4        | 14.8        | 15.9        | 25.2        | 27.2        | 34.9        | 38.4        | 5.3               | 2.3        |

**Table 3.A13: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Duration 2001 (POLR)**

| State/District     | < 1year    |            | 1-4 Years   |             | 5-9 Years  |             | 10-19 Years |             | >20 Years   |             | Periods not stated |             |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
|                    | Male       | Female     | Male        | Female      | Male       | Female      | Male        | Female      | Male        | Female      | Male               | Female      |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>1.8</b> | <b>1.4</b> | <b>10.3</b> | <b>12.7</b> | <b>9.0</b> | <b>12.8</b> | <b>12.7</b> | <b>21.6</b> | <b>23.4</b> | <b>29.6</b> | <b>42.8</b>        | <b>21.9</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 1.0        | 1.1        | 16.5        | 17.2        | 19.3       | 19.7        | 7.3         | 16.6        | 16.7        | 21.2        | 39.3               | 24.3        |
| Dhubri             | 3.1        | 2.0        | 17.5        | 17.1        | 13.7       | 16.0        | 17.8        | 25.5        | 24.1        | 32.4        | 23.8               | 7.0         |
| Goalpara           | 3.7        | 2.3        | 15.4        | 16.2        | 11.3       | 14.8        | 19.8        | 25.3        | 25.6        | 29.9        | 24.1               | 11.6        |
| Bongaigaon         | 2.4        | 1.8        | 12.1        | 14.5        | 11.4       | 14.8        | 17.2        | 24.8        | 33.0        | 32.9        | 23.8               | 11.3        |
| Barpeta            | 2.3        | 1.6        | 11.8        | 14.1        | 11.8       | 15.0        | 12.4        | 24.7        | 21.6        | 34.2        | 40.2               | 10.3        |
| Kamrup             | 1.4        | 1.1        | 11.4        | 12.2        | 10.3       | 11.6        | 15.7        | 19.4        | 21.0        | 24.4        | 40.2               | 31.3        |
| Nalbari            | 0.8        | 0.8        | 4.3         | 9.2         | 3.8        | 10.0        | 6.9         | 19.7        | 18.8        | 30.9        | 65.4               | 29.4        |
| Darrang            | 2.1        | 1.5        | 8.6         | 12.6        | 7.3        | 12.9        | 11.8        | 22.8        | 29.8        | 33.2        | 40.4               | 17.0        |
| Marigaon           | 3.6        | 1.9        | 9.4         | 12.9        | 7.5        | 13.3        | 13.7        | 23.8        | 17.4        | 30.8        | 48.5               | 17.3        |
| Nagaon             | 1.8        | 1.4        | 8.5         | 12.1        | 6.9        | 12.6        | 10.3        | 21.9        | 27.3        | 32.7        | 45.2               | 19.4        |
| Sonitpur           | 2.0        | 1.7        | 10.5        | 13.2        | 11.2       | 13.8        | 13.7        | 20.8        | 23.5        | 26.2        | 39.1               | 24.3        |
| Lakhimpur          | 2.9        | 1.9        | 11.2        | 13.4        | 8.3        | 13.2        | 13.4        | 24.1        | 32.7        | 33.5        | 31.4               | 13.8        |
| Dhemaji            | 1.2        | 1.2        | 6.7         | 9.3         | 5.9        | 9.5         | 14.3        | 20.6        | 33.9        | 29.1        | 38.0               | 30.4        |
| Tinsukia           | 1.4        | 1.2        | 8.6         | 10.6        | 7.7        | 10.5        | 13.7        | 19.1        | 28.6        | 26.8        | 39.9               | 31.8        |
| Dibrugarh          | 1.5        | 1.1        | 8.0         | 11.1        | 5.7        | 10.2        | 10.5        | 19.5        | 19.9        | 25.4        | 54.4               | 32.6        |
| Sibsagar           | 2.4        | 1.4        | 14.0        | 13.7        | 8.6        | 12.3        | 11.7        | 22.0        | 15.0        | 28.4        | 48.4               | 22.2        |
| Jorhat             | 1.6        | 1.2        | 10.1        | 11.2        | 5.9        | 9.8         | 8.7         | 18.2        | 14.0        | 25.3        | 59.7               | 34.3        |
| Golaghat           | 2.8        | 1.7        | 8.9         | 11.9        | 7.5        | 12.3        | 13.1        | 22.1        | 27.7        | 28.6        | 40.1               | 23.4        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 1.3        | 1.1        | 8.0         | 9.4         | 7.7        | 10.0        | 12.9        | 17.0        | 26.2        | 23.2        | 44.0               | 39.2        |
| North Cachar Hills | 2.8        | 1.8        | 10.8        | 12.0        | 11.9       | 12.8        | 18.2        | 17.5        | 18.2        | 15.8        | 38.1               | 40.1        |
| Cachar             | 1.7        | 1.0        | 8.8         | 11.1        | 6.5        | 12.1        | 10.1        | 22.2        | 19.7        | 34.0        | 53.2               | 19.7        |
| Karimganj          | 1.1        | 0.8        | 5.0         | 10.5        | 5.0        | 12.0        | 8.3         | 22.5        | 24.8        | 35.3        | 55.9               | 18.9        |
| Hailakandi         | 2.8        | 1.4        | 10.6        | 12.5        | 9.0        | 13.9        | 14.7        | 25.5        | 24.3        | 35.1        | 38.6               | 11.5        |

**Table 3.A14: Percentage Distribution for Migrants of all Duration by Reasons 1991 (POLR)**

|       |                | Employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Family moved |        | Marriage |        | Natural calamities |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male       | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male         | Female | Male     | Female | Male               | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 9.9        | 0.9    | 4.1      | 0.3    | 3.0       | 0.8    | 42.1         | 13.2   | 3.7      | 75.1   | 11.7               | 2.4    | 25.6   | 7.2    |
|       | Inter-district | 22.3       | 1.9    | 7.5      | 0.4    | 4.3       | 1.4    | 33.1         | 20.8   | 2.2      | 64.1   | 11.3               | 3.4    | 19.4   | 8.0    |
|       | Inter-state    | 24.3       | 3.3    | 26.7     | 1.7    | 2.7       | 1.5    | 23.1         | 29.9   | 1.9      | 52.6   | 1.3                | 0.8    | 20.0   | 10.2   |
|       | International  | 6.4        | 1.1    | 7.1      | 1.1    | 0.6       | 0.3    | 41.4         | 37.6   | 1.2      | 32.8   | 0.0                | 0.0    | 43.4   | 27.1   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 9.2        | 0.8    | 3.7      | 0.3    | 2.9       | 0.8    | 42.5         | 12.9   | 3.8      | 75.6   | 12.2               | 2.5    | 25.7   | 7.0    |
|       | Inter-district | 18.9       | 1.6    | 6.3      | 0.4    | 3.8       | 1.1    | 35.1         | 19.7   | 2.4      | 66.1   | 13.8               | 4.0    | 19.7   | 7.1    |
|       | Inter-state    | 23.1       | 3.2    | 27.6     | 1.8    | 2.2       | 1.1    | 23.2         | 29.5   | 2.1      | 54.2   | 1.6                | 1.0    | 20.2   | 9.2    |
| Urban | Intra-district | 24.6       | 2.6    | 12.1     | 0.8    | 4.7       | 2.4    | 34.1         | 22.6   | 2.3      | 60.3   | 1.4                | 0.9    | 20.7   | 10.4   |
|       | Inter-district | 36.7       | 3.4    | 12.5     | 0.6    | 6.4       | 2.7    | 26.0         | 26.8   | 1.5      | 56.0   | 1.3                | 0.6    | 15.6   | 10.0   |
|       | Inter-state    | 27.4       | 3.4    | 24.5     | 1.5    | 4.2       | 2.2    | 22.5         | 30.3   | 1.4      | 49.9   | 0.5                | 0.3    | 19.6   | 12.4   |

**Table 4.A15: Percentage Distribution for Migrants of Less Than One Year Duration by Reasons 1991 (POLR)**

|       |                | Employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Family moved |        | Marriage |        | Natural calamities |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male       | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male         | Female | Male     | Female | Male               | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 12.1       | 2.1    | 3.8      | 0.8    | 4.3       | 2.7    | 30.6         | 26.8   | 1.7      | 35.7   | 5.0                | 2.7    | 42.5   | 29.2   |
|       | Inter-district | 34.5       | 4.0    | 6.9      | 0.9    | 7.8       | 4.1    | 20.2         | 32.4   | 0.7      | 30.9   | 2.7                | 1.8    | 27.2   | 25.8   |
|       | Inter-state    | 33.8       | 5.1    | 18.1     | 2.0    | 5.3       | 3.4    | 17.2         | 46.8   | 1.0      | 18.5   | 0.3                | 0.2    | 24.3   | 24.0   |
|       | International  | 17.7       | 1.3    | 8.8      | 6.6    | 0.7       | 1.3    | 31.3         | 34.2   | 0.0      | 7.9    | 0.0                | 0.0    | 41.5   | 48.7   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 11.5       | 1.9    | 3.7      | 0.8    | 4.3       | 2.6    | 30.4         | 26.2   | 1.8      | 36.3   | 5.3                | 2.8    | 43.0   | 29.5   |
|       | Inter-district | 31.8       | 4.1    | 6.3      | 0.9    | 7.9       | 3.7    | 21.1         | 30.8   | 0.8      | 33.3   | 3.4                | 2.2    | 28.7   | 25.1   |
|       | Inter-state    | 33.9       | 6.3    | 21.9     | 2.7    | 4.3       | 2.9    | 14.6         | 44.4   | 0.9      | 18.3   | 0.3                | 0.0    | 24.0   | 25.4   |
| Urban | Intra-district | 21.4       | 5.7    | 6.5      | 0.7    | 4.9       | 5.3    | 31.4         | 38.0   | 0.8      | 24.0   | 0.3                | 1.3    | 34.7   | 25.0   |
|       | Inter-district | 42.2       | 3.8    | 8.5      | 0.9    | 7.5       | 5.6    | 17.8         | 38.1   | 0.5      | 22.3   | 0.4                | 0.6    | 23.2   | 28.7   |
|       | Inter-state    | 33.2       | 3.1    | 8.1      | 0.4    | 7.7       | 4.0    | 23.9         | 52.4   | 0.9      | 18.7   | 0.2                | 0.4    | 25.9   | 20.9   |

**Table 3.A16: Percentage Distribution for Migrants between 1 to 4 Years Duration by Reasons 1991 (POLR)**

|       |                | Employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Family moved |        | Marriage |        | Natural calamities |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male       | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male         | Female | Male     | Female | Male               | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 14.4       | 1.7    | 4.1      | 0.4    | 7.2       | 2.2    | 40.3         | 20.3   | 2.6      | 63.6   | 11.0               | 3.7    | 20.4   | 8.0    |
|       | Inter-district | 31.9       | 3.7    | 7.3      | 0.6    | 11.1      | 3.7    | 26.0         | 24.9   | 1.7      | 55.7   | 6.4                | 3.0    | 15.5   | 8.4    |
|       | Inter-state    | 30.8       | 4.0    | 20.9     | 1.4    | 6.5       | 3.9    | 24.7         | 40.1   | 1.2      | 41.3   | 0.5                | 0.6    | 15.3   | 8.6    |
|       | International  | 19.4       | 4.3    | 8.7      | 1.1    | 2.9       | 1.6    | 35.2         | 46.9   | 1.0      | 23.1   | 0.0                | 0.0    | 32.8   | 23.1   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 13.6       | 1.7    | 3.8      | 0.3    | 7.1       | 2.1    | 40.6         | 19.8   | 2.6      | 64.3   | 11.6               | 3.9    | 20.7   | 7.9    |
|       | Inter-district | 28.4       | 3.2    | 6.8      | 0.7    | 10.6      | 3.1    | 26.8         | 22.8   | 2.0      | 58.2   | 8.2                | 3.6    | 17.2   | 8.4    |
|       | Inter-state    | 29.1       | 3.3    | 23.1     | 1.3    | 5.3       | 3.4    | 23.3         | 37.7   | 1.4      | 44.6   | 0.6                | 0.8    | 17.1   | 9.0    |
| Urban | Intra-district | 28.6       | 3.1    | 8.6      | 1.2    | 9.6       | 6.0    | 35.4         | 31.4   | 1.0      | 47.4   | 1.2                | 0.7    | 15.6   | 10.2   |
|       | Inter-district | 43.4       | 5.5    | 8.9      | 0.3    | 13.0      | 6.1    | 23.2         | 33.7   | 0.9      | 45.9   | 0.6                | 0.3    | 10.1   | 8.3    |
|       | Inter-state    | 34.0       | 5.2    | 16.7     | 1.8    | 9.3       | 4.9    | 27.6         | 45.0   | 0.8      | 35.6   | 0.1                | 0.1    | 11.5   | 7.5    |

**Table 4.A17: Percentage Distribution for Migrants between 5 to 9 Years Duration by Reasons 1991 (POLR)**

|       |                | Employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Family moved |        | Marriage |        | Natural calamities |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male       | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male         | Female | Male     | Female | Male               | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 11.7       | 1.0    | 4.4      | 0.3    | 4.3       | 1.0    | 43.7         | 14.6   | 3.4      | 74.9   | 12.6               | 2.8    | 19.8   | 5.5    |
|       | Inter-district | 27.6       | 1.9    | 8.7      | 0.4    | 4.9       | 1.5    | 31.6         | 21.9   | 2.3      | 66.2   | 9.6                | 3.1    | 15.3   | 5.1    |
|       | Inter-state    | 26.1       | 2.6    | 29.0     | 1.2    | 4.2       | 1.9    | 22.7         | 30.1   | 1.9      | 57.6   | 1.2                | 0.8    | 14.9   | 5.8    |
|       | International  | 12.9       | 2.5    | 12.5     | 1.8    | 0.5       | 0.5    | 35.4         | 43.3   | 1.4      | 30.9   | 0.0                | 0.0    | 37.3   | 21.1   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 10.8       | 0.9    | 4.1      | 0.3    | 4.2       | 0.9    | 44.2         | 14.3   | 3.5      | 75.3   | 13.2               | 2.9    | 20.1   | 5.4    |
|       | Inter-district | 24.1       | 1.6    | 7.5      | 0.3    | 4.4       | 1.2    | 32.8         | 20.3   | 2.7      | 67.9   | 11.9               | 3.6    | 16.6   | 5.1    |
|       | Inter-state    | 23.8       | 2.4    | 30.7     | 1.3    | 3.9       | 1.4    | 22.3         | 28.8   | 2.4      | 59.4   | 1.2                | 1.0    | 15.7   | 5.7    |
| Urban | Intra-district | 28.0       | 3.0    | 11.6     | 0.8    | 5.5       | 3.1    | 35.4         | 24.2   | 2.7      | 60.4   | 1.6                | 0.5    | 15.1   | 7.9    |
|       | Inter-district | 40.7       | 3.8    | 13.3     | 0.7    | 7.0       | 2.8    | 27.0         | 29.4   | 0.8      | 57.6   | 1.0                | 0.5    | 10.3   | 5.2    |
|       | Inter-state    | 31.9       | 3.1    | 25.1     | 0.8    | 4.9       | 3.1    | 23.4         | 32.2   | 0.7      | 54.6   | 0.9                | 0.3    | 13.1   | 5.8    |

**Table 3.A18: Percentage Distribution of Migrants of Duration 10 Years And Above by Reasons 1991 (POLR)**

|       |                | Employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Family moved |        | Marriage |        | Natural calamities |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male       | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male         | Female | Male     | Female | Male               | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 8.4        | 0.6    | 4.3      | 0.3    | 1.0       | 0.3    | 47.3         | 10.1   | 4.4      | 83.2   | 13.7               | 2.0    | 20.8   | 3.5    |
|       | Inter-district | 17.5       | 1.2    | 7.8      | 0.4    | 1.4       | 0.5    | 39.1         | 18.7   | 2.5      | 71.1   | 15.4               | 3.9    | 16.3   | 4.3    |
|       | Inter-state    | 23.1       | 3.2    | 30.6     | 2.0    | 1.3       | 0.7    | 24.4         | 26.8   | 2.0      | 59.8   | 1.7                | 0.8    | 17.0   | 6.7    |
|       | International  | 5.8        | 0.8    | 7.1      | 0.9    | 0.5       | 0.2    | 42.6         | 37.0   | 1.1      | 34.8   | 0.0                | 0.0    | 42.9   | 26.2   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 7.7        | 0.5    | 3.8      | 0.3    | 1.0       | 0.3    | 47.8         | 9.9    | 4.5      | 83.5   | 14.3               | 2.0    | 21.0   | 3.5    |
|       | Inter-district | 14.0       | 1.0    | 6.1      | 0.3    | 1.1       | 0.4    | 40.8         | 18.1   | 2.6      | 71.6   | 18.0               | 4.4    | 17.3   | 4.2    |
|       | Inter-state    | 21.7       | 3.3    | 30.1     | 2.0    | 1.0       | 0.5    | 24.8         | 26.9   | 2.2      | 59.3   | 2.0                | 1.0    | 18.2   | 7.0    |
| Urban | Intra-district | 24.2       | 2.0    | 16.6     | 0.7    | 2.4       | 0.7    | 36.3         | 18.0   | 2.8      | 72.1   | 1.8                | 1.1    | 16.1   | 5.3    |
|       | Inter-district | 35.7       | 2.5    | 16.5     | 0.5    | 3.2       | 1.1    | 29.8         | 22.2   | 2.0      | 68.6   | 2.1                | 0.7    | 10.6   | 4.3    |
|       | Inter-state    | 27.3       | 3.1    | 32.2     | 1.8    | 2.2       | 1.1    | 23.0         | 26.6   | 1.5      | 61.4   | 0.5                | 0.1    | 13.4   | 5.8    |

**Table 4.A19: Percentage Distribution for Migrants of all Duration by Reasons 2001 (POLR)**

|       |                | work/employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Marriage |        | Moved after Birth |        | Moved with Household |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male            | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male     | Female | Male              | Female | Male                 | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 7.5             | 0.8    | 3.9      | 0.2    | 0.9       | 0.3    | 1.7      | 59.6   | 1.9               | 0.5    | 17.2                 | 9.1    | 66.9   | 29.4   |
|       | Inter-district | 25.5            | 2.3    | 9.6      | 0.5    | 2.7       | 0.7    | 1.5      | 60.5   | 1.5               | 0.7    | 26.0                 | 18.8   | 33.2   | 16.4   |
|       | Inter-state    | 26.9            | 2.8    | 24.9     | 1.1    | 1.3       | 0.7    | 1.2      | 48.2   | 1.6               | 1.3    | 19.7                 | 30.1   | 24.4   | 15.9   |
|       | International  | 8.3             | 0.8    | 7.0      | 0.6    | 0.5       | 0.1    | 0.6      | 25.6   | 0.7               | 0.4    | 40.6                 | 44.2   | 42.2   | 28.3   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 11.4            | 0.9    | 5.7      | 0.2    | 1.3       | 0.3    | 3.1      | 73.8   | 2.7               | 0.4    | 27.3                 | 9.9    | 48.5   | 14.5   |
|       | Inter-district | 25.3            | 2.2    | 10.1     | 0.5    | 2.6       | 0.6    | 1.8      | 65.4   | 1.2               | 0.4    | 29.5                 | 19.2   | 29.5   | 11.7   |
|       | Inter-state    | 28.3            | 3.1    | 27.6     | 1.2    | 1.0       | 0.5    | 1.4      | 52.9   | 1.3               | 0.9    | 19.3                 | 29.5   | 21.0   | 11.9   |
| Urban | Intra-district | 15.3            | 2.0    | 8.6      | 0.7    | 1.3       | 0.7    | 0.7      | 37.9   | 4.4               | 3.0    | 24.4                 | 20.4   | 45.2   | 35.3   |
|       | Inter-district | 38.9            | 3.6    | 12.3     | 0.6    | 4.6       | 1.3    | 0.9      | 56.5   | 3.3               | 1.9    | 21.9                 | 22.3   | 18.2   | 13.7   |
|       | Inter-state    | 29.4            | 2.6    | 23.1     | 1.0    | 2.4       | 1.0    | 0.7      | 45.9   | 2.8               | 2.1    | 24.5                 | 35.0   | 17.0   | 12.4   |

**Table 3.A20: Percentage Distribution for Migrants of Less Than One Year Duration by Reasons 2001 (POLR)**

|       |                | work/employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Marriage |        | Moved after Birth |        | Moved with Household |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male            | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male     | Female | Male              | Female | Male                 | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 19.1            | 3.8    | 5.2      | 0.5    | 5.4       | 2.2    | 1.6      | 46.8   | 1.8               | 1.0    | 34.7                 | 31.2   | 32.3   | 14.5   |
|       | Inter-district | 43.0            | 11.3   | 6.4      | 1.1    | 8.6       | 3.1    | 0.6      | 37.2   | 1.3               | 0.9    | 20.6                 | 33.4   | 19.5   | 13.1   |
|       | Inter-state    | 50.7            | 12.0   | 9.7      | 0.7    | 2.7       | 2.3    | 0.4      | 20.2   | 1.9               | 2.2    | 19.3                 | 51.4   | 15.2   | 11.3   |
|       | International  | 22.0            | 1.2    | 6.2      | 1.2    | 4.0       | 1.2    | 0.6      | 21.7   | 3.4               | 2.5    | 33.3                 | 50.3   | 30.5   | 21.7   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 18.5            | 3.9    | 5.0      | 0.4    | 5.7       | 2.0    | 1.6      | 49.9   | 1.2               | 0.5    | 36.9                 | 31.6   | 31.1   | 11.8   |
|       | Inter-district | 43.4            | 12.6   | 6.2      | 0.9    | 7.7       | 2.7    | 0.6      | 37.6   | 0.7               | 0.5    | 21.7                 | 33.0   | 19.8   | 12.8   |
|       | Inter-state    | 56.6            | 17.6   | 10.4     | 0.7    | 2.2       | 1.9    | 0.4      | 20.8   | 1.0               | 1.5    | 15.7                 | 46.4   | 13.8   | 11.1   |
| Urban | Intra-district | 30.1            | 4.1    | 7.8      | 1.1    | 4.5       | 4.8    | 0.8      | 28.7   | 7.1               | 6.6    | 27.6                 | 36.9   | 22.2   | 17.9   |
|       | Inter-district | 45.2            | 5.9    | 6.4      | 1.4    | 12.5      | 4.5    | 0.2      | 37.1   | 4.0               | 3.1    | 16.4                 | 36.5   | 15.2   | 11.5   |
|       | Inter-state    | 36.7            | 3.5    | 8.1      | 0.6    | 4.1       | 2.5    | 0.3      | 19.0   | 4.8               | 3.5    | 31.1                 | 60.1   | 14.9   | 10.9   |

**Table 4.A21: Percentage Distribution for Migrants between 1 to 4 Years Duration by Reasons 2001 (POLR)**

|       |                | work/employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Marriage |        | Moved after Birth |        | Moved with Household |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male            | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male     | Female | Male              | Female | Male                 | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 19.2            | 2.1    | 7.1      | 0.4    | 5.6       | 1.2    | 3.1      | 70.7   | 1.9               | 0.6    | 31.2                 | 16.0   | 31.8   | 8.9    |
|       | Inter-district | 35.3            | 4.5    | 11.2     | 0.8    | 10.3      | 3.0    | 1.6      | 60.4   | 1.1               | 0.6    | 21.4                 | 22.0   | 19.0   | 8.5    |
|       | Inter-state    | 38.3            | 3.4    | 17.0     | 0.9    | 5.7       | 2.8    | 1.1      | 38.6   | 1.5               | 1.5    | 24.2                 | 44.8   | 12.2   | 8.1    |
|       | International  | 42.4            | 2.5    | 8.3      | 1.5    | 1.6       | 0.6    | 1.6      | 37.9   | 0.6               | 0.5    | 24.1                 | 39.9   | 21.5   | 17.1   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 18.2            | 2.0    | 6.7      | 0.3    | 5.6       | 1.1    | 3.4      | 73.0   | 1.4               | 0.3    | 32.3                 | 15.2   | 32.4   | 8.1    |
|       | Inter-district | 32.8            | 4.4    | 11.9     | 0.8    | 9.2       | 2.6    | 1.8      | 62.8   | 0.7               | 0.3    | 22.3                 | 20.7   | 21.1   | 8.4    |
|       | Inter-state    | 36.8            | 3.2    | 22.0     | 1.1    | 4.8       | 2.5    | 1.4      | 46.9   | 1.1               | 1.0    | 20.5                 | 37.2   | 13.4   | 8.0    |
| Urban | Intra-district | 32.1            | 4.2    | 12.1     | 1.3    | 6.5       | 3.0    | 1.3      | 50.4   | 5.7               | 4.0    | 28.1                 | 27.7   | 14.3   | 9.4    |
|       | Inter-district | 45.3            | 5.3    | 9.5      | 0.8    | 13.3      | 4.2    | 0.9      | 52.9   | 2.5               | 1.9    | 18.4                 | 27.9   | 10.0   | 6.9    |
|       | Inter-state    | 41.5            | 3.6    | 9.6      | 0.7    | 6.9       | 2.7    | 0.6      | 28.6   | 2.3               | 2.1    | 30.0                 | 55.2   | 9.0    | 7.1    |

**Table 3.A22: Percentage Distribution for Migrants between 5 to 9 Years Duration by Reasons 2001 (POLR)**

|       |                | work/employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Marriage |        | Moved after Birth |        | Moved with Household |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male            | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male     | Female | Male              | Female | Male                 | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 16.5            | 1.1    | 8.1      | 0.3    | 1.6       | 0.3    | 3.6      | 76.1   | 3.2               | 0.7    | 33.1                 | 14.0   | 33.9   | 7.6    |
|       | Inter-district | 34.1            | 2.9    | 13.6     | 0.6    | 2.9       | 0.7    | 1.9      | 67.8   | 1.2               | 0.7    | 25.5                 | 21.1   | 20.7   | 6.3    |
|       | Inter-state    | 29.6            | 2.4    | 29.6     | 1.0    | 1.5       | 0.8    | 1.6      | 55.7   | 1.6               | 1.4    | 20.4                 | 31.5   | 15.7   | 7.1    |
|       | International  | 19.4            | 2.2    | 11.3     | 1.6    | 0.9       | 0.6    | 1.3      | 36.1   | 0.6               | 0.3    | 37.1                 | 42.0   | 29.2   | 17.2   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 15.0            | 1.0    | 7.4      | 0.3    | 1.5       | 0.3    | 3.9      | 77.6   | 2.8               | 0.4    | 32.8                 | 13.0   | 36.7   | 7.4    |
|       | Inter district | 31.2            | 2.6    | 13.9     | 0.6    | 2.5       | 0.6    | 2.2      | 69.5   | 0.7               | 0.4    | 26.2                 | 20.1   | 23.3   | 6.1    |
|       | Inter-state    | 28.6            | 2.1    | 31.4     | 1.1    | 1.1       | 0.5    | 1.9      | 57.3   | 1.2               | 1.0    | 19.2                 | 31.5   | 16.7   | 6.5    |
| Urban | Intra-district | 29.1            | 3.4    | 14.6     | 0.7    | 2.2       | 0.8    | 1.3      | 55.3   | 6.7               | 4.7    | 33.5                 | 28.0   | 12.6   | 7.1    |
|       | Inter-district | 46.7            | 4.4    | 13.0     | 0.6    | 4.1       | 1.2    | 1.0      | 60.7   | 3.1               | 2.1    | 22.4                 | 25.4   | 9.8    | 5.5    |
|       | Inter-state    | 33.3            | 3.2    | 25.1     | 0.9    | 2.7       | 1.3    | 0.9      | 53.3   | 2.8               | 2.3    | 24.0                 | 32.1   | 11.2   | 6.9    |

**Table 4.A23: Percentage Distribution for Migrants of Duration 10 Years and Above by Reasons 2001 (POLR)**

|       |                | work/employment |        | Business |        | Education |        | Marriage |        | Moved after Birth |        | Moved with Household |        | Others |        |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |                | Male            | Female | Male     | Female | Male      | Female | Male     | Female | Male              | Female | Male                 | Female | Male   | Female |
| Total | Intra-district | 15.9            | 0.7    | 9.4      | 0.3    | 0.6       | 0.1    | 4.2      | 83.7   | 4.4               | 0.5    | 38.2                 | 9.2    | 27.3   | 5.5    |
|       | Inter-district | 26.6            | 1.7    | 11.0     | 0.5    | 0.9       | 0.2    | 1.8      | 71.0   | 1.5               | 0.5    | 32.0                 | 18.5   | 26.3   | 7.6    |
|       | Inter-state    | 27.5            | 2.9    | 31.4     | 1.4    | 0.4       | 0.2    | 1.4      | 60.3   | 1.3               | 0.9    | 19.5                 | 26.2   | 18.4   | 8.1    |
|       | International  | 8.0             | 0.8    | 7.4      | 0.6    | 0.5       | 0.1    | 0.6      | 26.9   | 0.6               | 0.3    | 43.0                 | 46.3   | 39.8   | 25.0   |
| Rural | Intra-district | 14.9            | 0.6    | 8.5      | 0.2    | 0.6       | 0.1    | 4.7      | 85.4   | 4.1               | 0.3    | 37.8                 | 8.2    | 29.4   | 5.1    |
|       | Inter-district | 23.7            | 1.4    | 10.0     | 0.4    | 0.8       | 0.1    | 1.9      | 71.8   | 1.2               | 0.3    | 33.5                 | 18.3   | 28.9   | 7.6    |
|       | Inter-state    | 27.6            | 3.1    | 31.1     | 1.4    | 0.3       | 0.1    | 1.5      | 59.8   | 1.0               | 0.6    | 19.1                 | 26.9   | 19.3   | 8.1    |
| Urban | Intra-district | 23.8            | 2.4    | 15.7     | 1.0    | 0.9       | 0.3    | 1.3      | 60.1   | 5.9               | 3.0    | 39.1                 | 25.2   | 13.4   | 8.0    |
|       | Inter-district | 41.9            | 3.4    | 16.3     | 0.7    | 1.6       | 0.4    | 1.0      | 68.1   | 3.0               | 1.5    | 24.0                 | 19.6   | 12.1   | 6.5    |
|       | Inter-state    | 27.9            | 2.5    | 32.8     | 1.4    | 0.8       | 0.3    | 0.8      | 62.4   | 2.3               | 1.7    | 20.9                 | 24.5   | 14.4   | 7.3    |

**Table 3.A24: Percentage distribution of International Migrants 2001 (POLR)**

| State/ District    | Bangladesh  | Nepal      | Pakistan   | Others     |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>87.7</b> | <b>8.6</b> | <b>3.0</b> | <b>0.8</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 95.9        | 1.7        | 1.7        | 0.7        |
| Dhubri             | 94.5        | 1.6        | 3.5        | 0.4        |
| Goalpara           | 94.1        | 1.9        | 3.7        | 0.4        |
| Bongaigaon         | 96.4        | 1.6        | 1.7        | 0.4        |
| Barpeta            | 97.6        | 0.8        | 1.2        | 0.4        |
| Kamrup             | 73.2        | 19.2       | 5.1        | 2.4        |
| Nalbari            | 78.1        | 9.6        | 11.5       | 0.9        |
| Darrang            | 86.2        | 8.8        | 3.9        | 1.1        |
| Marigaon           | 88.3        | 2.3        | 8.8        | 0.6        |
| Nagaon             | 94.1        | 2.2        | 3.5        | 0.2        |
| Sonitpur           | 83.2        | 12.5       | 2.7        | 1.6        |
| Lakhimpur          | 68.8        | 23.6       | 6.5        | 1.1        |
| Dhemaji            | 68.6        | 21.0       | 9.0        | 1.4        |
| Tinsukia           | 58.6        | 37.7       | 1.2        | 2.5        |
| Dibrugarh          | 60.8        | 34.7       | 2.9        | 1.7        |
| Sibsagar           | 53.7        | 38.7       | 3.8        | 3.8        |
| Jorhat             | 64.9        | 30.3       | 1.5        | 3.3        |
| Golaghat           | 65.2        | 29.6       | 1.3        | 3.9        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 54.5        | 39.7       | 4.7        | 1.1        |
| North Cachar Hills | 32.1        | 66.9       | 0.4        | 0.6        |
| Cachar             | 97.2        | 0.9        | 1.8        | 0.2        |
| Karimganj          | 98.7        | 0.3        | 0.9        | 0.1        |
| Hailakandi         | 97.6        | 0.6        | 1.3        | 0.5        |

## **CHAPTER-4**

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The characteristics of migrants at the place of destination influence the demographic and socio-economic profile of the population. This chapter describes the consequences of migration on the place of destination. The demographic variables that are considered for analysis are the sex ratio, literacy and education levels.

#### **4.2 Sex ratio**

Sex ratio of migrants and population are obtained from D-2 and B-1 table from census. The sex ratios are calculated for each district of Assam for both 1991 and 2001. Table 4.A1 (in the appendix) shows that sex ratios higher for the migrants than the population in all districts except in North Cachar Hills district, a characteristic feature of migrants. The sex ratio of the migrants in Dhubri, Barpeta, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi are two times higher than that of the population in 1991. A similar pattern was observed in 2001.

#### **4.3 Literacy level of Migrants and Population**

Data from table 4.A2 and 4.A3 (in the appendix) show that migrants are more literate than the population in both the sexes in Assam in 1991 census. In 2001, more than half of the migrants are literates, whereas among the population only one-tenth of the population is literates. Among the female migrants, the percentage of literates range between 20 to 50 percent but among the female population highest percent of literacy is seen to be only 12 percent in North Cachar Hills district. Among the male population highest percent of literates are seen in Cachar district but still very low compared to the percentage of literates among migrants. District level statistics is not available for 1991 census. The above analysis indicates that mostly educate people migrate.

#### **4.4 Education Levels of Migrants and Population**

Table 4.A4 and 4.A5 (in the appendix) show the educational levels for migrants and the population. The statistics show that in both 1991 and 2001 about three-fourths of both migrants and the population are below metric or secondary level. But as we move toward the higher education, more percentage of the migrants have higher education than the population among both the sexes and in both rural and the urban regions.

#### **4.5 Workforce Participation**

Work participation can be defined as physical or mental involvement in any economically productive activity which could be with or without compensation, wage or profit<sup>1</sup>. Employment has also been one of the main reasons for migration next to marriage as observed in chapter 3. Whether migrants or population employment becomes one of the main reasons to sustain a smooth standard of living. If an individual could not seek employment at the place of origin, there is always an alternative for the individual to migrate to a different location and get involved in the economic activity at the destination. This section discusses the percentage of population and migrants in main workers, marginal workers and seeking work category and the non –workers.

Census of India defines a worker as main workers as when the worker has worked for six months (i.e. 180 days) or more in one year; marginal worker as when a worker has worked less than six months i.e. 180 days; and non worker if the person is not engaged in any economically productive activity in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration<sup>2</sup>. National Sample Survey (NSS) defines a person's participation in economic activity into three main categories i.e. working or being engaged in economic activity, not engaged in economic activity or being available for work and not being engaged in any economic activity<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Meta Data, Census of India. <http://www.censusindia.gov.in>

<sup>2</sup> Meta Data, Census of India, *Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India* New Delhi, 2011, pp- 16

<sup>3</sup> (June 2010). *Migration in India 2007-2008*. National Sample Survey Office. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Based on 1991 and 2001 census, the economic activities of migrants are obtained to compare with the population. Further the activity status of migrants and population are obtained from 49<sup>th</sup> round and 55<sup>th</sup> round of the National Sample Survey held during 1993-1994 and 1999-2000 respectively. Employment has been the main reason for migration. From the data of table 4.1 and 4.2 it is observed that in Assam, there are more percentage of main workers among migrants than the population in both sexes. Similar findings are observed from the NSS. Higher percentages of migrants in the main category indicate that large percent of migrants migrate for employment at the destination. NSS show similar findings, however, the difference between population and migrants with respect to percentage of main workers is less in NSS compared to the census data. Both census and NSS show that people migrate for employment reason.

**Table 4.1:** Percentage Distribution of Workforce Participation of population and migrants in Assam During 1991 and 2001 (%)

| Census           | 1991       |        |          |        | 2001       |        |          |        |
|------------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|------------|--------|----------|--------|
|                  | Population |        | Migrants |        | Population |        | Migrants |        |
|                  | Male       | Female | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male     | Female |
| Main Workers     | 24.8       | 8.6    | 74.3     | 59.1   | 25.5       | 9.8    | 61.9     | 35.9   |
| Marginal Workers | 40.1       | 42.0   | 10.1     | 6.0    | 49.4       | 32.9   | 6.7      | 14.3   |
| Seeking Work     |            |        |          |        | 43.6       | 21.8   | 41.1     | 18.8   |
| Non-Workers      | 36.6       | 58.4   | 15.9     | 35.4   | 30.1       | 49.3   | 31.4     | 51.7   |
| Seeking Work     | 3.8        | 1.9    | 7.4      | 2.7    | 12.1       | 10.2   | 16.4     | 12.5   |

**Table 4.2:** Percentage Distribution of Workforce Participation of population and migrants in Assam During 49<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> NSS rounds (%)

| NSS              | 49th Round |        |          |        | 55th Round |        |          |        |
|------------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|------------|--------|----------|--------|
|                  | Population |        | Migrants |        | Population |        | Migrants |        |
|                  | Male       | Female | Male     | Female | Male       | Female | Male     | Female |
| Main Workers     | 40.4       | 7.0    | 78.6     | 53.2   | 53.8       | 20.3   | 74.0     | 30.0   |
| Marginal Workers | 15.5       | 14.5   | 9.0      | 8.6    | 7.9        | 13.3   | 2.7      | 7.0    |
| Non-Workers      | 44.1       | 78.5   | 4.8      | 38.2   | 38.3       | 65.5   | 23.2     | 62.5   |

Migrants try to get employed at the place of destination. So, the percentage of migrants in marginal is observed to be lower among the population. It is observed that in 1991 marginal workers among population are nearly two times higher than the migrants and to nearly six times higher during 2001. Similar findings were also observed from the NSS. About 70 percent of the population in Assam depend on agriculture<sup>4</sup>. Agriculture in Assam is cultivated on a seasonal basis depending on the monsoon. Agriculture farmers become unemployed during the non-cultivating season. This contributes largely to marginal workforce among the non-migrants. It is observed that percentage of Marginal workers seeking for work is almost similar between migrants and the non-migrants.

Both the census and NSS data show that non-workers are higher among the non-migrants. But, non workers seeking for work is higher among the migrants. The percentage of females in the non-worker category is observed to be higher than the males in both census and the NSS. These findings show that some of the migrants remain unemployed at the destination even after migration.

#### **4.5.1 Age wise Composition in Workforce Participation**

Age wise distributions of work participation are obtained from B-1 and D-2 tables of census. Analysis on age wise composition of work participation (from table 4.3 and 4.4) show that more than 80 percent of the main workers among migrants and population are in the economically active population i.e. between age groups of 15 to 59. Among the males workers it is observed that larger percentage of main and marginal workers are between age groups of 31 to 45. But among the females higher percentage of marginal workers are between age groups of 46 to 59. Larger percentages of marginal workers are among elderly migrants when compared to population. During 2001 higher percentage of marginal workers seeking work are observed to be between age group of 15 to 45 among both migrants and population. Not much difference was observed between the migrants and population.

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<sup>4</sup> 'Assam at Glance'; Department of Agriculture; Government of Assam.  
<http://www.rkvyassam.in/?brief>

**Table 4.3:** Percentage Distribution of workforce by age among Population and Migrants, 1991

|       | Population  |        |                 |        | Migrants    |        |                 |        |
|-------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
|       | Main Worker |        | Marginal Worker |        | Main Worker |        | Marginal Worker |        |
|       | Male        | Female | Male            | Female | Male        | Female | Male            | Female |
| 0-14  | 6.5         | 3.5    | 9.1             | 5.7    | 1.8         | 2.6    | 6.8             | 1.2    |
| 15-30 | 30.1        | 32.6   | 17.2            | 20.4   | 33.8        | 20.4   | 20.9            | 17.2   |
| 31-45 | 39.8        | 35.4   | 33.0            | 31.3   | 38.1        | 40.1   | 28.3            | 32.1   |
| 46-59 | 17.2        | 21.9   | 32.1            | 35.6   | 15.7        | 33.6   | 26.9            | 45.2   |
| 60+   | 6.1         | 6.4    | 8.6             | 7.7    | 10.4        | 3.7    | 17.1            | 4.6    |
| A.N.S | 0.2         | 0.1    | 0.2             | 0.1    | 0.1         | 0.1    | 0.2             | 0.1    |

**Table 4.4:** Percentage Distribution of workforce by age among Population and Migrants, 2001

|       | Population  |        |                 |        |      |        | Migrants    |        |                 |        |      |        |
|-------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|------|--------|
|       | Main Worker |        | Marginal Worker |        |      |        | Main Worker |        | Marginal Worker |        |      |        |
|       | Male        | Female | Male            | Female | Male | Female | Male        | Female | Male            | Female | Male | Female |
| 0-14  | 1.6         | 3.2    | 11.6            | 6.9    | 3.0  | 1.3    | 1.0         | 1.9    | 6.9             | 1.9    | 4.3  | 3.5    |
| 15-30 | 32.1        | 45.6   | 19.8            | 17.1   | 56.1 | 45.2   | 32.1        | 31.1   | 21.4            | 21.5   | 51.9 | 41.2   |
| 31-45 | 33.6        | 34.0   | 32.7            | 36.6   | 22.9 | 21.6   | 41.7        | 40.6   | 21.2            | 32.1   | 22.6 | 38.6   |
| 46-59 | 24.5        | 12.6   | 30.7            | 34.8   | 13.5 | 29.6   | 14.2        | 19.8   | 39.3            | 39.5   | 19.1 | 15.0   |
| 60+   | 8.1         | 5.1    | 5.6             | 4.2    | 3.4  | 2.0    | 10.7        | 6.2    | 10.7            | 5.5    | 1.6  | 1.4    |
| A.N.S | 0.1         | 0.1    | 0.1             | 0.1    | 0.1  | 0.0    | 0.1         | 0.1    | 0.1             | 0.1    | 0.0  | 0.0    |

#### 4.6 Distribution of workers in Industrial categories

Distribution of workers among migrants and population in the industrial category in the districts of Assam for 1991 are shown in table 4.A6 and 4.A7 (in appendix). The data show that migrants are two times higher in most of the non-agricultural occupational category compared to the population. Population were observed to be concentrated mostly within the agricultural activities. The possible reason could be because migrants at the place of destination do not get land for agriculture activities, hence are engaged in the non-agriculture activities.

Females are observed to be very distinct from the males. Larger percentage of female population is absorbed in the non-agricultural activities compared to the female migrants. In the districts unlike the males, the contribution of female workers in agriculture related activities is more from the female migrants than the female population. But in districts like Goalpara, Nalbari, Marigaon, Dhemaji, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills female population contribution in agriculture related

activities is more than the female migrants. Female population are engaged more in activities like trade, hotel transport financial, real estate etc.

The district level statistics is not available for 2001 instead, census provides statistics on the cities with population more than one lakh. Assam has seven cities with population of more than one lakh (i.e. Guwahati, Nagaon, Tezpur, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Silchar). Table 4.A8 and 4.A9 (in the appendix) presents the occupational division of migrants in the cities. From the statistics, it is observed that in all cities the occupation among the migrants is concentrated in trade (20 to 30 percent) in both the streams rural to urban and urban to urban followed other public services and education. Large percentage female migrants are working in education followed by financial serviced and trade. Inadequate numbers of higher educational facilities in many of the districts cause huge migration to the cities for employment, education and then public service sector. Financial services, trade and other professional works are also concentrated in the urban, so such activities in the urban are highly engaged by migrant workers.

#### **4.7 Conclusions**

This chapter analyses the consequences of migration. Population and migrants are compared based on sex ratios, literacy, educational levels and work participation.

It is observed that sex ratio of migrants is two times higher than the population during 1991 and 2001. Population of North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong districts have higher sex ratio compared to the migrants. The reason could be because North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong are districts with large coal mines. Males migrate to those districts to get employed into mining works leaving behind their families.

Migrants have higher literacy than population. Only one out of ten male population that are literate. But, more than half of the male migrants are literate. More percentage female migrants are literate than the female population. Analysing the educational levels it is observed that large percentage of migrants and population have completed population have completed matriculation or secondary but not graduated. Migrants

are predominant over the literates with higher educational attainment indicating that mostly educated will move out.

Employment is the most important reasons for migration. Comparisons between migrants and population are made based on main workers, marginal workers and marginal workers seeking work; and the non-workers. Migrants and population are analysed based on the distribution of the industrial categories.

According to Census and NSS data, the percentage of main workers is more among migrants than population in both the sexes. Migrants are five percent higher than population in the main work category. Srivastava et.al. (2005) found that migrants are more productive than population. From this we can say that migrants move to destination seeking work.

The percentage of marginal workers among population is more than the migrants. The percentage of marginal workers seeking work is higher among migrants than the population. Similar findings are observed from NSS also.

About 50 percent of male population and 70 percent female population are non-workers in census during 2001. The percentage of non-workers among male migrants is lower than the non-working male population. The percentage of non-workers seeking work is higher among migrants than the population.

The distributions of workers across industrial categories show that the percentage of male migrants is higher in the non-agricultural activities. And the percentage of population male population is higher in agriculture activities. This is mainly because migrants do not get direct access to owning land at the destination so migrants seek non-agricultural works. Which are available in urban areas. Unlike the males, female migrants on the other hand are engaged predominantly in agricultural sector and female population in the non-agriculture sector.

When the distribution of migrants in various occupational categories was examined across cities, it is observed that non-agricultural sectors such as: trade, education. In the cities female migrants are engaged predominantly in trade, education, financial

services and transport. Wider employment opportunities in education in the urban areas also attract migrants from the nearby areas.

**Table 4.A1: Sex Ratios of Migrants and Populations (POLR)**

| State/District     | 1991       |             | 2001       |             |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|                    | Population | Migrants    | Population | Migrants    |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>923</b> | <b>1603</b> | <b>935</b> | <b>1565</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 941        | 1414        | 943        | 1245        |
| Dhubri             | 950        | 2046        | 947        | 2775        |
| Goalpara           | 947        | 1567        | 956        | 1739        |
| Bongaigaon         | 940        | 1486        | 945        | 1784        |
| Barpeta            | 939        | 2353        | 941        | 2944        |
| Kamrup             | 879        | 1308        | 901        | 1127        |
| Nalbari            | 936        | 2219        | 939        | 1628        |
| Darrang            | 938        | 1658        | 944        | 1965        |
| Marigaon           | 941        | 2089        | 946        | 2195        |
| Nagaon             | 929        | 1807        | 944        | 1864        |
| Sonitpur           | 912        | 1310        | 929        | 1295        |
| Lakhimpur          | 931        | 1540        | 951        | 1736        |
| Dhemaji            | 927        | 1031        | 941        | 1017        |
| Tinsukia           | 891        | 1052        | 913        | 961         |
| Dibrugarh          | 905        | 1451        | 931        | 1261        |
| Sibsagar           | 907        | 1877        | 928        | 1619        |
| Jorhat             | 913        | 1707        | 933        | 1374        |
| Golaghat           | 920        | 1431        | 930        | 1378        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 907        | 952         | 926        | 965         |
| North Cachar Hills | 857        | 792         | 884        | 813         |
| Cachar             | 932        | 2141        | 945        | 2187        |
| Karimganj          | 946        | 2352        | 947        | 2273        |
| Hailakandi         | 929        | 2250        | 935        | 2787        |

**Table 4.A2:** Distribution of Literates among Population and Migrants 1991

| State/District     | Population  |            | Migrants    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|                    | Male        | Female     | Male        | Female      |
| <b>Assam</b>       | <b>10.3</b> | <b>8.2</b> | <b>55.4</b> | <b>34.0</b> |
| Kokrajhar          | 8.6         | 6.4        | 43.1        | 23.4        |
| Dhubri             | 7.9         | 5.8        | 37.9        | 22.2        |
| Goalpara           | 9.1         | 7.4        | 46.1        | 27.1        |
| Bongaigaon         | 10.1        | 7.9        | 51.7        | 30.6        |
| Barpeta            | 7.4         | 5.8        | 40.2        | 22.8        |
| Kamrup             | 10.2        | 9.3        | 50.6        | 24.4        |
| Nalbari            | 11.2        | 8.5        | 46.4        | 30.1        |
| Darrang            | 8.4         | 6.4        | 40.3        | 22.8        |
| Marigaon           | 10.9        | 8.7        | 48.1        | 28.8        |
| Nagaon             | 11.2        | 9.3        | 56.0        | 37.0        |
| Sonitpur           | 9.9         | 7.4        | 52.9        | 33.8        |
| Lakhimpur          | 10.6        | 8.8        | 58.0        | 35.1        |
| Dhemaji            | 11.2        | 8.6        | 55.3        | 27.3        |
| Tinsukia           | 10.2        | 7.8        | 61.4        | 37.9        |
| Dibrugarh          | 10.1        | 7.9        | 67.0        | 44.8        |
| Sibsagar           | 9.6         | 7.7        | 64.6        | 49.4        |
| Jorhat             | 10.6        | 8.5        | 72.1        | 52.7        |
| Golaghat           | 11.6        | 9.7        | 56.6        | 40.4        |
| Karbi Anglong      | 11.7        | 9.0        | 52.2        | 27.5        |
| North Cachar Hills | 13.7        | 12.6       | 63.3        | 39.0        |
| Cachar             | 14.5        | 11.1       | 64.6        | 39.7        |
| Karimganj          | 11.8        | 9.2        | 60.4        | 35.6        |
| Hailakandi         | 11.2        | 8.3        | 56.3        | 31.8        |

**Table 4.A3:** Distribution of Literates among Population and Migrants 2001

|       |            | Illiterate |        | Literate |        |
|-------|------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|
|       |            | Male       | Female | Male     | Female |
| Total | Population | 40.6       | 54.8   | 59.4     | 45.2   |
|       | Migrants   | 33.7       | 53.1   | 66.3     | 46.9   |
| Rural | Population | 43.7       | 58.4   | 56.3     | 41.6   |
|       | Migrants   | 36.8       | 57.3   | 63.2     | 42.7   |
| Urban | Population | 20.2       | 29.3   | 79.8     | 70.7   |
|       | Migrants   | 14.7       | 21.6   | 85.3     | 78.4   |

**Table 4.A4: Literacy and Education level among Population and Migrants (1991)**

|            | Below Matric |        | Matric not graduate |        | Tech. dip./certi. Not degree |        | Graduate non tech. |        | Non-tech dip/cert not degree |        | Tech. / PG |        |
|------------|--------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|
|            | Male         | Female | Male                | Female | Male                         | Female | Male               | Female | Male                         | Female | Male       | Female |
| Population | 76.02        | 82.42  | 19.02               | 15.10  | 0.28                         | 0.04   | 4.61               | 2.42   | 0.06                         | 0.02   | -          | -      |
| Migrants   | 67.90        | 78.05  | 22.16               | 17.82  | 0.68                         | 0.07   | 7.93               | 3.72   | -                            | -      | 1.34       | 0.34   |

**Table 4.A5: Literacy and Education level among Population and Migrants (2001)**

|       |            | Below Matric/Secondary |        | Matric not graduate |        | Tech. dip./certi. Not degree |        | >Graduate non tech. |        | Tech. / PG |        | Unclassified |        |
|-------|------------|------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|       |            | Male                   | Female | Male                | Female | Male                         | Female | Male                | Female | Male       | Female | Male         | Female |
| Total | Population | 87.76                  | 91.64  | 6.18                | 4.79   | 0.25                         | 0.04   | 5.79                | 3.52   | -          | -      | 0.02         | 0.01   |
|       | Migrants   | 61.90                  | 69.04  | 27.95               | 25.58  | 0.55                         | 0.06   | 9.59                | 5.31   | 1.57       | 0.49   | -            | -      |
| Rural | Population | 90.74                  | 94.31  | 5.33                | 3.80   | 0.14                         | 0.02   | 3.77                | 1.86   | -          | -      | 0.02         | 0.01   |
|       | Migrants   | 64.91                  | 72.89  | 26.50               | 23.74  | 0.49                         | 0.04   | 8.11                | 3.33   | 1.11       | 0.26   | -            | -      |
| Urban | Population | 78.04                  | 86.43  | 9.27                | 7.31   | 0.46                         | 0.02   | 12.20               | 6.23   | -          | -      | 0.03         | 0.00   |
|       | Migrants   | 43.79                  | 50.04  | 34.26               | 34.37  | 1.27                         | 0.17   | 20.69               | 15.42  | 4.65       | 1.64   | -            | -      |

**Table 4.A6:** Distribution of total male workers among migrants and population by Industrial category in 1991 (POLR)

|                   | cultivation | agri lbr | pltn,<br>lvstk, Forsty | mining | HHI | Non HHI | Elect | Constn | Trade | Hotel | transport | Fin real | pu,<br>Edn others |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|--------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| <b>Assam</b>      |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 29.4        | 8.5      | 7.1                    | 1.3    | 2.0 | 6.1     | 1.0   | 4.1    | 13.2  | 1.1   | 6.2       | 4.0      | 15.8              |
| Population        | 37.7        | 9.0      | 11.4                   | 0.7    | 2.5 | 4.2     | 0.6   | 3.2    | 9.5   | 0.7   | 3.9       | 2.9      | 13.7              |
| <b>Kokrajhar</b>  |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 36.2        | 22.9     | 4.4                    | 0.1    | 2.3 | 3.2     | 1.4   | 2.9    | 7.9   | 0.7   | 3.5       | 2.5      | 12.2              |
| Population        | 47.5        | 14.7     | 4.6                    | 0.0    | 2.8 | 2.6     | 0.8   | 2.2    | 6.3   | 0.6   | 2.9       | 2.5      | 12.5              |
| <b>Dhubri</b>     |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 31.7        | 21.8     | 2.6                    | 0.5    | 2.5 | 5.1     | 0.5   | 3.7    | 10.7  | 0.9   | 5.9       | 1.9      | 12.3              |
| Population        | 38.0        | 21.6     | 3.6                    | 0.3    | 3.1 | 4.3     | 0.3   | 3.4    | 9.0   | 0.7   | 4.8       | 1.6      | 9.2               |
| <b>Goalpara</b>   |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 27.4        | 13.3     | 3.7                    | 0.8    | 3.0 | 5.5     | 0.4   | 5.2    | 15.0  | 1.4   | 7.3       | 2.2      | 14.9              |
| Population        | 39.1        | 13.7     | 3.8                    | 0.7    | 3.3 | 3.8     | 0.3   | 3.9    | 10.5  | 1.1   | 4.6       | 2.0      | 13.2              |
| <b>Bongaigaon</b> |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 23.8        | 11.6     | 3.0                    | 1.7    | 2.1 | 7.9     | 0.6   | 6.0    | 12.9  | 1.1   | 12.4      | 2.8      | 14.1              |
| Population        | 38.4        | 12.6     | 2.7                    | 0.8    | 2.8 | 4.6     | 0.4   | 3.8    | 10.0  | 0.9   | 6.7       | 2.4      | 13.6              |
| <b>Barpeta</b>    |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 35.2        | 12.4     | 2.5                    | 0.1    | 2.9 | 5.0     | 0.4   | 3.7    | 13.1  | 1.2   | 6.0       | 3.2      | 14.2              |
| Population        | 43.2        | 12.0     | 2.9                    | 0.1    | 4.1 | 4.0     | 0.3   | 3.2    | 10.6  | 0.8   | 4.4       | 2.4      | 11.9              |
| <b>Kamrup</b>     |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 10.7        | 2.9      | 2.8                    | 0.9    | 1.8 | 8.2     | 1.7   | 6.6    | 18.5  | 1.5   | 11.0      | 8.8      | 24.5              |
| Population        | 24.3        | 5.0      | 2.4                    | 0.5    | 3.5 | 5.9     | 1.2   | 4.5    | 13.7  | 1.0   | 7.6       | 6.9      | 23.5              |
| <b>Nalbari</b>    |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 40.0        | 9.6      | 2.9                    | 0.1    | 3.8 | 3.7     | 0.7   | 3.7    | 9.8   | 0.8   | 4.1       | 4.0      | 16.8              |
| Population        | 41.2        | 8.9      | 3.8                    | 0.1    | 4.3 | 3.3     | 0.7   | 3.3    | 9.0   | 0.7   | 3.7       | 3.6      | 17.4              |
| <b>Darrang</b>    |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 39.6        | 11.6     | 9.1                    | 0.2    | 2.1 | 4.2     | 0.6   | 2.7    | 10.4  | 0.9   | 3.4       | 3.2      | 11.9              |
| Population        | 46.9        | 11.6     | 10.3                   | 0.2    | 2.1 | 2.8     | 0.4   | 2.3    | 7.5   | 0.6   | 2.5       | 2.4      | 10.6              |
| <b>Marigaon</b>   |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 43.6        | 14.2     | 2.7                    | 0.1    | 1.2 | 6.2     | 0.9   | 2.5    | 10.7  | 0.8   | 3.2       | 2.1      | 11.9              |
| Population        | 55.4        | 14.5     | 2.1                    | 0.1    | 1.6 | 3.2     | 0.4   | 2.0    | 7.1   | 0.5   | 2.1       | 1.5      | 9.5               |
| <b>Nagaon</b>     |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 34.3        | 12.3     | 4.0                    | 0.2    | 2.0 | 5.9     | 0.8   | 2.8    | 14.2  | 1.2   | 6.8       | 2.7      | 12.7              |
| Population        | 38.9        | 15.2     | 5.9                    | 0.2    | 2.3 | 4.0     | 0.6   | 2.5    | 11.1  | 0.8   | 4.4       | 2.1      | 12.0              |
| <b>Sonitpur</b>   |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 35.4        | 7.7      | 11.1                   | 0.2    | 2.0 | 4.9     | 0.6   | 2.7    | 12.2  | 0.9   | 4.6       | 2.7      | 15.0              |
| Population        | 33.9        | 7.2      | 20.0                   | 0.2    | 2.0 | 3.5     | 0.5   | 2.6    | 8.8   | 0.7   | 2.9       | 2.5      | 15.3              |

**Table 4.A6:** Distribution of total male workers among migrants and population by Industrial category in 1991 (POLR) Contd.

|                           | Cultivation | agri lbr | pltn,<br>lvstk, Forsty | mining | HHI | Non HHI | Elect | Constn | Trade | Hotel | transport | Fin real | pu,<br>Edn others |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|--------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| <b>Lakhimpur</b>          |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 39.9        | 5.1      | 5.0                    | 0.3    | 1.9 | 4.8     | 0.6   | 4.4    | 13.0  | 1.1   | 4.7       | 2.8      | 16.4              |
| Population                | 60.5        | 3.9      | 6.5                    | 0.2    | 1.6 | 2.4     | 0.4   | 2.9    | 6.6   | 0.5   | 1.9       | 1.7      | 10.9              |
| <b>Dhemaji</b>            |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 63.2        | 5.6      | 1.1                    | 0.3    | 1.3 | 2.5     | 0.5   | 2.4    | 8.5   | 0.7   | 2.4       | 1.8      | 9.7               |
| Population                | 72.2        | 3.5      | 1.0                    | 0.3    | 1.4 | 1.5     | 0.4   | 1.5    | 5.3   | 0.4   | 1.5       | 1.7      | 9.2               |
| <b>Tinsukia</b>           |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 21.6        | 3.3      | 17.3                   | 4.2    | 1.6 | 7.6     | 0.9   | 4.3    | 15.8  | 1.1   | 5.8       | 4.5      | 12.1              |
| Population                | 26.6        | 2.9      | 30.7                   | 2.4    | 1.5 | 6.8     | 0.5   | 2.6    | 10.1  | 0.6   | 3.1       | 3.7      | 8.5               |
| <b>Dibrugarh</b>          |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 16.9        | 3.9      | 17.8                   | 5.9    | 1.6 | 8.2     | 2.5   | 3.8    | 13.5  | 1.3   | 6.1       | 4.3      | 14.3              |
| Population                | 22.8        | 3.4      | 32.0                   | 2.6    | 1.6 | 5.1     | 1.0   | 2.4    | 9.1   | 0.6   | 3.5       | 3.4      | 12.5              |
| <b>Sibsagar</b>           |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 17.9        | 3.7      | 16.3                   | 5.9    | 1.5 | 6.1     | 0.8   | 5.4    | 14.9  | 1.5   | 5.3       | 3.3      | 17.4              |
| Population                | 23.9        | 2.6      | 30.1                   | 2.9    | 1.8 | 4.0     | 0.8   | 3.2    | 9.6   | 0.6   | 3.1       | 2.2      | 15.1              |
| <b>Jorhat</b>             |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 18.6        | 3.6      | 10.9                   | 1.3    | 2.0 | 7.3     | 1.1   | 4.4    | 17.4  | 1.6   | 6.7       | 5.1      | 20.2              |
| Population                | 31.0        | 2.7      | 19.9                   | 0.7    | 2.4 | 4.4     | 0.9   | 3.3    | 10.1  | 0.8   | 3.6       | 3.0      | 17.2              |
| <b>Golaghat</b>           |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 44.5        | 6.5      | 8.4                    | 1.3    | 1.9 | 7.0     | 0.4   | 2.3    | 9.4   | 0.9   | 2.9       | 1.8      | 12.6              |
| Population                | 42.4        | 4.9      | 20.7                   | 0.6    | 2.0 | 4.5     | 0.4   | 2.1    | 7.2   | 0.5   | 2.1       | 1.6      | 10.9              |
| <b>Karbi Anglong</b>      |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 48.9        | 7.4      | 4.3                    | 0.3    | 1.7 | 4.3     | 1.1   | 3.7    | 8.5   | 1.3   | 3.4       | 2.8      | 12.2              |
| Population                | 63.8        | 6.5      | 3.5                    | 0.2    | 2.3 | 2.2     | 0.6   | 2.2    | 4.7   | 0.7   | 1.7       | 2.2      | 9.5               |
| <b>North Cachar Hills</b> |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 27.2        | 2.0      | 3.9                    | 4.0    | 1.5 | 5.9     | 3.1   | 5.5    | 9.2   | 1.1   | 7.1       | 4.4      | 25.3              |
| Population                | 44.8        | 2.8      | 3.3                    | 1.9    | 1.0 | 2.9     | 2.2   | 3.6    | 5.9   | 0.7   | 4.3       | 3.2      | 23.4              |
| <b>Cachar</b>             |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 17.1        | 8.6      | 12.2                   | 1.3    | 1.9 | 6.6     | 0.8   | 5.3    | 15.9  | 0.9   | 5.9       | 4.6      | 18.8              |
| Population                | 24.3        | 8.1      | 17.3                   | 0.7    | 2.4 | 5.2     | 0.6   | 4.7    | 12.0  | 0.7   | 4.7       | 3.4      | 15.9              |
| <b>Karimganj</b>          |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 26.1        | 12.8     | 7.4                    | 0.3    | 3.1 | 6.8     | 0.7   | 3.9    | 13.0  | 0.9   | 5.8       | 4.0      | 15.1              |
| Population                | 27.7        | 10.7     | 10.9                   | 0.4    | 3.0 | 5.7     | 0.5   | 6.2    | 11.9  | 0.7   | 4.5       | 3.5      | 14.4              |
| <b>Hailakandi</b>         |             |          |                        |        |     |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 30.7        | 11.2     | 11.0                   | 0.2    | 1.4 | 10.3    | 1.0   | 3.6    | 9.3   | 0.6   | 3.8       | 2.4      | 14.5              |
| Population                | 36.2        | 10.1     | 17.9                   | 0.2    | 1.7 | 5.3     | 0.5   | 3.3    | 7.3   | 0.5   | 3.4       | 2.0      | 11.6              |

**Table 4.A7:** Distribution of total female workers among migrants and population by Industrial category in 2001 (POLR)

|                   | Cultivation | agri lbr | pltn,<br>lvstk, Forsty | mining | HHI  | Non HHI | Elect | Constn | Trade | Hotel | transport | Fin real | pu,<br>Edn others |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|--------|------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| <b>Assam</b>      |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 41.1        | 16.4     | 12.8                   | 0.2    | 7.9  | 2.3     | 0.1   | 0.8    | 2.2   | 0.2   | 0.4       | 3.9      | 11.7              |
| Population        | 34.9        | 7.5      | 24.7                   | 0.2    | 5.7  | 2.8     | 0.1   | 1.0    | 2.5   | 0.3   | 0.6       | 3.7      | 16.0              |
| <b>Kokrajhar</b>  |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 41.7        | 27.8     | 3.4                    | 0.0    | 6.1  | 0.9     | 0.1   | 0.9    | 2.3   | 0.3   | 0.1       | 4.3      | 12.3              |
| Population        | 51.8        | 13.0     | 6.3                    | 0.0    | 5.1  | 1.3     | 0.2   | 1.0    | 2.6   | 0.4   | 0.2       | 4.2      | 13.9              |
| <b>Dhubri</b>     |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 27.8        | 29.0     | 4.8                    | 0.8    | 9.9  | 2.6     | 0.1   | 0.8    | 3.4   | 0.2   | 0.3       | 4.0      | 16.3              |
| Population        | 17.7        | 24.4     | 9.2                    | 1.1    | 9.7  | 3.5     | 0.1   | 1.7    | 4.7   | 0.4   | 0.5       | 4.7      | 22.5              |
| <b>Goalpara</b>   |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 29.6        | 23.6     | 7.0                    | 0.3    | 14.7 | 2.7     | 0.0   | 1.4    | 2.9   | 0.6   | 0.1       | 3.1      | 14.1              |
| Population        | 33.8        | 15.6     | 8.2                    | 0.2    | 10.3 | 2.1     | 0.1   | 1.9    | 3.6   | 0.8   | 0.3       | 2.4      | 20.8              |
| <b>Bongaigaon</b> |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 38.2        | 23.6     | 3.0                    | 0.4    | 10.5 | 2.6     | 0.0   | 2.0    | 2.0   | 0.4   | 0.8       | 3.2      | 13.2              |
| Population        | 37.1        | 15.2     | 3.5                    | 0.5    | 9.1  | 1.7     | 0.1   | 2.0    | 3.2   | 0.7   | 1.2       | 3.8      | 21.8              |
| <b>Barpeta</b>    |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 32.4        | 18.9     | 15.4                   | 0.1    | 12.1 | 2.6     | 0.0   | 0.7    | 2.2   | 0.2   | 0.1       | 4.3      | 10.9              |
| Population        | 28.9        | 11.0     | 11.7                   | 0.1    | 16.3 | 3.3     | 0.1   | 1.5    | 2.9   | 0.4   | 0.2       | 4.1      | 19.6              |
| <b>Kamrup</b>     |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 19.6        | 13.4     | 2.1                    | 0.2    | 13.2 | 4.2     | 0.4   | 1.8    | 4.8   | 0.4   | 1.8       | 9.4      | 28.7              |
| Population        | 18.3        | 5.9      | 2.3                    | 0.2    | 11.4 | 4.6     | 0.5   | 2.0    | 5.6   | 0.5   | 2.5       | 9.9      | 36.3              |
| <b>Nalbari</b>    |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 36.1        | 19.9     | 3.2                    | 0.1    | 16.3 | 2.3     | 0.0   | 0.6    | 2.7   | 0.2   | 0.1       | 6.1      | 12.5              |
| Population        | 38.2        | 10.0     | 7.4                    | 0.0    | 14.0 | 2.2     | 0.1   | 0.7    | 2.5   | 0.3   | 0.3       | 5.6      | 18.7              |
| <b>Darrang</b>    |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 47.9        | 20.1     | 11.8                   | 0.0    | 5.6  | 1.3     | 0.0   | 0.8    | 1.3   | 0.2   | 0.1       | 2.2      | 8.8               |
| Population        | 33.7        | 9.7      | 29.1                   | 0.3    | 3.6  | 1.6     | 0.1   | 0.9    | 2.2   | 0.3   | 0.1       | 3.4      | 15.0              |
| <b>Marigaon</b>   |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 49.7        | 25.5     | 3.6                    | 0.0    | 7.7  | 1.7     | 0.1   | 0.1    | 1.5   | 0.1   | 0.2       | 1.5      | 8.4               |
| Population        | 52.7        | 12.0     | 4.6                    | 0.0    | 5.5  | 2.2     | 0.1   | 0.8    | 2.3   | 0.3   | 0.3       | 2.3      | 16.9              |
| <b>Nagaon</b>     |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 37.5        | 20.3     | 10.1                   | 0.0    | 10.7 | 2.4     | 0.1   | 0.4    | 2.0   | 0.2   | 0.7       | 2.7      | 12.8              |
| Population        | 26.9        | 10.9     | 19.7                   | 0.2    | 8.2  | 2.4     | 0.2   | 0.8    | 2.9   | 0.3   | 1.1       | 3.1      | 23.3              |
| <b>Sonitpur</b>   |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants          | 34.6        | 20.7     | 19.4                   | 0.1    | 6.8  | 2.6     | 0.0   | 0.9    | 2.2   | 0.2   | 0.2       | 2.7      | 9.7               |
| Population        | 24.2        | 8.3      | 41.4                   | 0.1    | 3.5  | 2.5     | 0.1   | 1.1    | 2.3   | 0.2   | 0.3       | 2.8      | 13.2              |

**Table 4.A7:** Distribution of total female workers among migrants and population by Industrial category in 2001 (POLR) Contd.

|                           | cultivation | agri lbr | pltn,<br>lvstk, Forsty | mining | HHI  | Non HHI | Elect | Constn. | Trade | Hotel | transport | Fin real | pu,<br>Edn others |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|--------|------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| <b>Lakhimpur</b>          |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 73.5        | 8.9      | 4.8                    | 0.0    | 3.1  | 0.9     | 0.0   | 0.7     | 1.0   | 0.2   | 0.1       | 1.0      | 5.7               |
| Population                | 70.9        | 3.5      | 9.6                    | 0.1    | 2.3  | 1.5     | 0.1   | 1.0     | 1.3   | 0.2   | 0.1       | 1.4      | 8.0               |
| <b>Dhemaji</b>            |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 74.5        | 10.3     | 0.6                    | 0.0    | 6.0  | 0.5     | 0.0   | 0.3     | 1.1   | 0.2   | 0.0       | 1.6      | 4.8               |
| Population                | 80.5        | 4.2      | 0.5                    | 0.0    | 2.5  | 0.4     | 0.0   | 0.3     | 1.2   | 0.2   | 0.1       | 2.1      | 8.0               |
| <b>Tinsukia</b>           |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 43.7        | 8.0      | 23.8                   | 0.5    | 3.2  | 3.4     | 0.1   | 0.6     | 2.5   | 0.1   | 0.5       | 4.2      | 9.5               |
| Population                | 30.0        | 3.6      | 45.5                   | 0.5    | 1.6  | 5.4     | 0.1   | 0.6     | 1.9   | 0.1   | 0.4       | 3.2      | 7.2               |
| <b>Dibrugarh</b>          |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 39.1        | 10.7     | 27.7                   | 0.3    | 4.1  | 2.5     | 0.2   | 0.5     | 1.9   | 0.1   | 0.4       | 3.6      | 8.9               |
| Population                | 23.1        | 4.5      | 49.5                   | 0.3    | 2.6  | 3.4     | 0.2   | 0.4     | 1.8   | 0.1   | 0.6       | 3.0      | 10.6              |
| <b>Sibsagar</b>           |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 43.5        | 8.3      | 28.3                   | 0.3    | 5.5  | 1.6     | 0.1   | 0.2     | 1.3   | 0.1   | 0.1       | 1.5      | 9.1               |
| Population                | 20.3        | 2.9      | 51.6                   | 0.5    | 2.3  | 2.6     | 0.1   | 0.5     | 1.6   | 0.1   | 0.3       | 1.7      | 15.5              |
| <b>Jorhat</b>             |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 48.3        | 10.2     | 17.1                   | 0.0    | 6.8  | 1.4     | 0.1   | 0.5     | 1.3   | 0.1   | 0.3       | 2.3      | 11.5              |
| Population                | 35.6        | 3.2      | 34.6                   | 0.0    | 3.5  | 2.3     | 0.1   | 0.6     | 1.8   | 0.2   | 0.5       | 2.5      | 15.1              |
| <b>Golaghat</b>           |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 51.1        | 13.6     | 17.4                   | 0.2    | 3.6  | 3.4     | 0.0   | 0.4     | 1.4   | 0.1   | 0.1       | 2.5      | 6.1               |
| Population                | 38.1        | 5.9      | 36.6                   | 0.2    | 3.1  | 3.6     | 0.1   | 0.6     | 1.2   | 0.1   | 0.2       | 1.4      | 8.8               |
| <b>Karbi Anglong</b>      |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 55.9        | 19.4     | 3.7                    | 0.1    | 6.7  | 1.7     | 0.1   | 0.7     | 1.7   | 0.3   | 0.1       | 2.9      | 6.6               |
| Population                | 68.4        | 7.6      | 4.2                    | 0.1    | 5.3  | 1.2     | 0.1   | 0.6     | 1.4   | 0.3   | 0.1       | 2.7      | 8.1               |
| <b>North Cachar Hills</b> |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 59.1        | 5.2      | 2.3                    | 0.3    | 4.3  | 0.4     | 0.9   | 1.3     | 3.1   | 0.4   | 0.8       | 3.9      | 18.1              |
| Population                | 63.7        | 2.8      | 2.0                    | 0.2    | 1.2  | 0.5     | 0.8   | 1.0     | 2.3   | 0.4   | 0.9       | 2.7      | 21.6              |
| <b>Cachar</b>             |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 14.9        | 17.2     | 28.0                   | 0.2    | 8.8  | 3.0     | 0.1   | 1.5     | 3.4   | 0.1   | 0.4       | 7.0      | 15.5              |
| Population                | 11.6        | 6.7      | 39.2                   | 0.3    | 6.8  | 3.4     | 0.2   | 1.4     | 3.3   | 0.2   | 0.8       | 6.0      | 20.2              |
| <b>Karimganj</b>          |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 13.5        | 13.6     | 20.8                   | 0.2    | 12.8 | 3.3     | 0.1   | 1.4     | 4.4   | 0.1   | 0.5       | 11.1     | 18.2              |
| Population                | 10.6        | 6.8      | 27.9                   | 0.4    | 9.7  | 4.8     | 0.1   | 1.6     | 4.7   | 0.2   | 1.0       | 7.8      | 24.5              |
| <b>Hailakandi</b>         |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Migrants                  | 27.0        | 15.6     | 26.4                   | 0.0    | 7.5  | 3.3     | 0.1   | 0.9     | 2.6   | 0.1   | 0.3       | 4.4      | 11.8              |
| Population                | 18.5        | 7.2      | 45.1                   | 0.0    | 4.7  | 3.3     | 0.1   | 1.1     | 2.6   | 0.1   | 0.5       | 3.1      | 13.5              |

**Table 4.A8:** Percentage Distribution of male migrant workers by industrial category in cities in 2001 (POLR)

|                  | cultivation | Agri. lbr | pltn,<br>lvstk, Forsty | mining | HHI | Non HHI | Elect | Constn. | Trade | Hotel | transport | Fin real | pu,<br>Edn others |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|--------|-----|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| <b>Guwahati</b>  |             |           |                        |        |     |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.4         | 0.3       | 2.2                    | 1.1    | 1.2 | 8.8     | 2.1   | 7.6     | 22.2  | 1.7   | 13.1      | 10.9     | 28.2              |
| R-U              | 0.3         | 0.3       | 2.3                    | 1.0    | 1.4 | 9.3     | 2.1   | 9.2     | 21.2  | 1.9   | 13.2      | 8.8      | 28.9              |
| U-U              | 0.4         | 0.3       | 2.1                    | 1.3    | 1.0 | 8.3     | 2.1   | 5.2     | 23.1  | 1.6   | 12.8      | 13.6     | 28.3              |
| <b>Nagaon</b>    |             |           |                        |        |     |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.3         | 0.4       | 2.4                    | 0.6    | 1.8 | 12.8    | 1.6   | 4.9     | 30.0  | 2.1   | 12.4      | 5.3      | 25.3              |
| R-U              | 0.3         | 0.6       | 1.7                    | 0.6    | 1.7 | 11.9    | 1.7   | 4.6     | 27.7  | 2.4   | 13.6      | 4.3      | 29.0              |
| U-U              | 0.2         | 0.1       | 3.0                    | 0.6    | 1.2 | 14.0    | 1.6   | 3.8     | 30.5  | 2.0   | 11.6      | 7.1      | 24.3              |
| <b>Tezpur</b>    |             |           |                        |        |     |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.3         | 0.3       | 2.8                    | 0.6    | 1.3 | 9.9     | 2.1   | 4.2     | 26.8  | 1.9   | 9.6       | 7.5      | 32.6              |
| R-U              | 0.3         | 0.3       | 3.0                    | 0.8    | 1.1 | 10.3    | 2.5   | 4.8     | 22.5  | 2.0   | 12.5      | 4.9      | 35.0              |
| U-U              | 0.2         | 0.3       | 3.0                    | 0.3    | 1.7 | 10.8    | 2.4   | 3.7     | 29.2  | 2.2   | 9.4       | 8.9      | 27.8              |
| <b>Tinsukia</b>  |             |           |                        |        |     |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.4         | 0.3       | 2.5                    | 1.0    | 1.0 | 10.7    | 2.0   | 5.6     | 29.2  | 2.2   | 16.5      | 9.3      | 19.1              |
| R-U              | 0.5         | 0.3       | 2.3                    | 0.8    | 1.2 | 10.0    | 2.6   | 6.3     | 26.6  | 2.4   | 18.4      | 7.8      | 20.9              |
| U-U              | 0.3         | 0.4       | 2.7                    | 1.2    | 0.7 | 11.5    | 1.6   | 5.3     | 31.0  | 2.1   | 13.7      | 10.9     | 18.6              |
| <b>Dibrugarh</b> |             |           |                        |        |     |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.2         | 0.3       | 2.9                    | 0.5    | 1.5 | 8.5     | 2.0   | 6.9     | 24.3  | 2.1   | 16.3      | 9.3      | 25.1              |
| R-U              | 0.2         | 0.4       | 2.6                    | 0.5    | 1.6 | 9.0     | 2.1   | 8.4     | 22.3  | 2.6   | 19.4      | 6.1      | 24.8              |
| U-U              | 0.2         | 0.2       | 3.3                    | 0.4    | 1.7 | 8.5     | 2.1   | 5.5     | 24.7  | 1.5   | 14.7      | 10.4     | 26.7              |
| <b>Jorhat</b>    |             |           |                        |        |     |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.6         | 0.3       | 3.1                    | 2.3    | 0.8 | 9.5     | 1.7   | 5.8     | 28.8  | 2.8   | 11.4      | 8.4      | 24.6              |
| R-U              | 0.4         | 0.4       | 3.3                    | 1.4    | 0.9 | 9.6     | 1.1   | 6.2     | 26.7  | 3.1   | 14.2      | 6.7      | 26.2              |
| U-U              | 0.3         | 0.1       | 1.9                    | 3.8    | 0.5 | 10.1    | 2.0   | 4.4     | 34.4  | 2.5   | 8.9       | 10.4     | 20.8              |
| <b>Silchar</b>   |             |           |                        |        |     |         |       |         |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.2         | 0.2       | 2.0                    | 1.1    | 0.8 | 7.8     | 1.8   | 5.3     | 29.3  | 2.0   | 12.6      | 8.7      | 28.2              |
| R-U              | 0.2         | 0.2       | 1.9                    | 0.8    | 0.9 | 9.3     | 1.3   | 7.1     | 27.7  | 2.4   | 15.5      | 6.6      | 26.3              |
| U-U              | 0.1         | 0.0       | 1.5                    | 1.4    | 0.8 | 6.8     | 2.0   | 3.3     | 27.6  | 1.4   | 7.9       | 10.2     | 36.9              |

**Table 4.A9: Percentage Distribution of female migrant workers by industrial category in cities in 2001 (POLR)**

|                  | cultivation | agri lbr | pltn,<br>lvstk, Forsty | mining | HHI  | Non HHI | Elect | Constn | Trade | Hotel | transport | Fin real | pu,<br>Edn others |
|------------------|-------------|----------|------------------------|--------|------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| <b>Guwahati</b>  |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 1.2         | 0.9      | 1.3                    | 0.4    | 4.2  | 3.8     | 0.8   | 3.2    | 8.0   | 0.8   | 4.4       | 14.0     | 57.0              |
| R-U              | 1.0         | 0.6      | 1.2                    | 0.5    | 4.0  | 4.2     | 0.7   | 4.6    | 8.2   | 1.1   | 3.4       | 11.9     | 58.5              |
| U-U              | 1.1         | 0.9      | 1.2                    | 0.3    | 4.6  | 3.4     | 1.1   | 1.8    | 7.5   | 0.6   | 5.6       | 14.7     | 57.2              |
| <b>Nagaon</b>    |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.4         | 0.1      | 2.2                    | 0.0    | 3.4  | 3.4     | 0.7   | 2.2    | 6.9   | 1.8   | 1.0       | 8.0      | 70.0              |
| R-U              | 0.3         | 0.0      | 1.8                    | 0.0    | 3.7  | 3.7     | 0.5   | 1.7    | 6.9   | 2.7   | 0.8       | 7.4      | 70.5              |
| U-U              | 0.3         | 0.3      | 2.5                    | 0.0    | 3.2  | 2.5     | 0.6   | 0.0    | 6.0   | 0.6   | 0.9       | 6.3      | 76.6              |
| <b>Tezpur</b>    |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.9         | 0.9      | 2.2                    | 0.1    | 6.5  | 3.5     | 1.0   | 1.9    | 6.5   | 0.8   | 2.6       | 10.4     | 62.8              |
| R-U              | 0.6         | 1.7      | 2.0                    | 0.3    | 5.4  | 4.3     | 1.0   | 1.3    | 4.3   | 0.8   | 2.8       | 5.4      | 70.2              |
| U-U              | 0.7         | 0.6      | 3.2                    | 0.0    | 10.0 | 2.9     | 1.2   | 2.6    | 6.2   | 0.9   | 2.3       | 11.2     | 58.1              |
| <b>Tinsukia</b>  |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 1.3         | 0.9      | 2.4                    | 0.4    | 3.8  | 4.5     | 0.9   | 4.0    | 7.7   | 0.5   | 7.0       | 13.7     | 53.1              |
| R-U              | 1.9         | 2.3      | 3.3                    | 0.5    | 3.3  | 3.3     | 1.5   | 3.3    | 8.0   | 0.5   | 8.2       | 14.6     | 49.0              |
| U-U              | 0.6         | 0.1      | 1.8                    | 0.4    | 3.8  | 5.1     | 0.4   | 4.3    | 8.3   | 0.5   | 6.3       | 13.0     | 55.3              |
| <b>Dibrugarh</b> |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.8         | 0.6      | 3.0                    | 0.1    | 3.7  | 3.9     | 0.6   | 2.3    | 9.2   | 0.4   | 5.3       | 15.3     | 54.9              |
| R-U              | 1.2         | 1.1      | 4.1                    | 0.0    | 4.8  | 4.1     | 1.1   | 2.9    | 7.9   | 0.2   | 5.7       | 6.3      | 60.6              |
| U-U              | 0.3         | 0.4      | 3.0                    | 0.0    | 4.6  | 4.3     | 0.4   | 2.4    | 8.5   | 0.7   | 6.7       | 9.7      | 59.0              |
| <b>Jorhat</b>    |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 2.9         | 1.1      | 5.5                    | 0.1    | 4.7  | 3.0     | 0.8   | 3.7    | 5.9   | 1.0   | 2.1       | 9.1      | 60.2              |
| R-U              | 1.5         | 1.2      | 8.1                    | 0.1    | 5.4  | 2.5     | 0.6   | 3.6    | 5.8   | 0.6   | 2.5       | 7.3      | 60.9              |
| U-U              | 1.4         | 0.2      | 1.6                    | 0.3    | 1.6  | 3.1     | 1.0   | 4.9    | 5.7   | 1.6   | 2.2       | 11.2     | 64.9              |
| <b>Silchar</b>   |             |          |                        |        |      |         |       |        |       |       |           |          |                   |
| Total            | 0.5         | 0.3      | 1.3                    | 0.1    | 2.5  | 3.5     | 0.6   | 3.7    | 9.6   | 0.8   | 2.9       | 19.7     | 54.5              |
| R-U              | 0.5         | 0.3      | 1.1                    | 0.0    | 2.7  | 4.5     | 0.4   | 5.8    | 8.4   | 0.8   | 2.6       | 12.9     | 59.9              |
| U-U              | 0.1         | 0.3      | 2.1                    | 0.3    | 2.1  | 2.7     | 1.2   | 2.6    | 7.9   | 0.7   | 3.8       | 16.8     | 59.5              |



## CHAPTER-5

### PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

Migration theories have proved that migration is an outcome of pull and push factors at the place of origin and the place of destination<sup>1</sup>. The presence of dual economy shown by Lewis brings out the reason for a person to move from one region to another. Socio-economic reasons of one region are always different from the other region. A region with better development always pulls migrants from other regions. But the region with lower development becomes a push factors for the migrants to move to other region. This Chapter analyses the pull and push factors of migration in each districts. Eight regression models are fitted for the district level to see the reason behind the patterns of migration

#### 5.2 Regression Models for 1991 Census

Based on the district level data of 1991 census trend of migration, four regression models are fitted. For the regression model, 1) percentage of urban to rural intra-state migration to total intra-state migrants (URTRU), 2) percentage of urban to rural male migrants to total male migrants (URMMIG), 3) percentage of inter-district and inter-state in-migrants to total population (INMIGMF) and 4) percentage of inter-district and inter-state male in-migrants to total male population (INMIGM) are chosen as the dependent variables. From 1991 census percentage of urban population to total population (URPOP), percentage of urban literates to the urban population (URLIT), and percentage of main workers engaged in the manufacturing and non-agricultural activities to total main workers (MUNF), percentage of main workers in agricultural activities to total main workers (AGRIC), percentage of rural literates to the rural population (RULIT), are chosen as the independent variables. The data for other independent variables i.e. per capita output per worker (PCAPQ), per capita income (PCI), average land owning in acres (LAND), percentage of gross cropped area to

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<sup>1</sup> Everett, L. S. (1966). Theories of Migration. *Demography*, 3 (1), 47-57.

total geographical area (FDCROP) for each district are obtained from the Directorate Economics and Statistics, Government of Assam.

### 5.2.1 Urban to Rural migration both male and female (POB)

The pattern of migration in Assam during 1991 was unusual and different than the pattern in other Indian states. The percentage of urban to rural stream of migration was higher than the rural to urban stream migration. For each district the percentage of urban to rural migration to total intra state migrants (URTRU) is chosen as the dependent variable. It is hypothesised that percentage of rural literates to the rural population, percentage of main workers in agriculture activities and average land owning in acres will have a positive influence on urban to rural male in-migration.

The regression results given in table 5.1 points out that rural literates to the rural population, percentage of main workers in agricultural activities and average land owning in acre show positive and significant correlation with male in-migrants to rural. The above acre explains 68 percent of intra-state urban to rural migration. Thus, pull factors in the rural of the district are the reason for large magnitude of urban to rural migration. This has caused urban to rural migration higher than rural to urban migration during 1991 which is rather unusual.

**Table 5.1:** Regression Results for urban to rural Migrants (POB), 1991

| Variables                        | B       | SE (B) | Beta  | t-value | Sig t   |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| (Constant)                       | -48.786 | 17.932 |       | -1.785  | 0.032   |
| RULIT                            | 0.273   | 0.112  | 0.462 | 2.613   | 0.021*  |
| AGRIC                            | 0.276   | 0.116  | 0.496 | 2.110   | 0.023*  |
| LAND                             | 0.561   | 0.281  | 0.422 | 1.992   | 0.005** |
| R-square                         | 0.772   |        |       |         |         |
| Adjusted R-Square                | 0.680   |        |       |         |         |
| Std. Error                       | 2.622   |        |       |         |         |
| F-Ratio (3.19 0.002)             | 6.07    |        |       |         |         |
| * At 0.05 level of Significance  |         |        |       |         |         |
| ** At 0.01 level of Significance |         |        |       |         |         |

### 5.2.2 Urban to rural male migrants (POB)

From place of birth statistics, for every district the percentage of male urban to rural migrants to total male migrants is calculated to identify the amount of male migrating from urban to rural in the districts. Therefore percentage of urban to rural migrants is taken as the dependent variable (URMMIG). It is hypothesised that percentage gross cropped area, percentage of urban population to total population, per capita income, percentage of urban literates to the urban population and percentage of main workers engaged in the manufacturing and non-agricultural activities will positively influence the male out-migrants in urban areas.

**Table5.2:** Regression Results urban to rural male migrants (POB), 1991

| Variables                        | B       | SE (B) | Beta   | t-value | Sig t   |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| (Constant)                       | -43.517 | 5.834  |        | -6.623  | 0.070   |
| FDCROP                           | 2.008   | 0.423  | 0.410  | -2.004  | 0.028*  |
| URPOP                            | 1.102   | 0.355  | 0.823  | 1.209   | 0.001** |
| PCI                              | -0.006  | 0.009  | -0.640 | -4.561  | 0.000** |
| URLIT                            | 1.254   | 0.425  | 0.499  | 4.871   | 0.018*  |
| MUNF                             | -0.087  | 0.056  | -0.253 | 1.632   | 0.043*  |
| R Square                         | 0.661   |        |        |         |         |
| Adjusted R-square                | 0.549   |        |        |         |         |
| Std. Error                       | 2.945   |        |        |         |         |
| F-Ratio (5.17 0.002)             | 6.81    |        |        |         |         |
| * At 0.05 level of Significance  |         |        |        |         |         |
| ** At 0.01 level of Significance |         |        |        |         |         |

The regression result given in table 5.2 show that, all variables positively and significantly influence male out-migration in urban areas. It is further observed that per-capita income and percentage of main workers engaged in the manufacturing and non-agricultural activities have a negative and significant influence to the male outmigration in urban areas. This shows that males are likely to migrate to rural areas from the urban if the rural regions have higher food crop production. Higher percentage of urban literacy and higher non-working males in the urban pushes the males to move to the rural regions. It also shows that if a person with a positive income he is not likely to migrate to the rural from the urban region. Thus all the independent variables together describe 54 percent of variation in the dependent

variable. This signifies that pull factors of larger agriculture production in the rural region of the district, and the push factors difficulty to find employment in the urban are the reason for male out-migration in urban areas.

### 5.2.3 Inter-District and Inter-State In-Migrants (POLR)

Based on place of last residence statistics, the percentage of inter-district and inter-state in-migrants to total population is calculated and treated as the dependent variable (INMIGMF). It is hypothesised that urban literacy, per-capita income, average land owning in acres and percentage of main workers engaged in the manufacturing and non-agricultural activities have a positive influence on in-migration.

**Table 5.3:** Regression results for Inter-District and Inter-state In-Migrants (POLR), 1991

| Variables                        | B      | SE (B) | Beta  | t-Value | Sig t   |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| (Constant)                       | -8.283 | 5.002  |       | -3.851  | 0.004   |
| URLIT                            | 0.256  | 0.657  | 0.139 | 1.028   | 0.009** |
| PCI                              | 5.803  | 1.739  | 0.884 | 2.728   | 0.002** |
| LAND                             | 0.966  | 0.184  | 0.741 | 4.926   | 0.000** |
| MUNF                             | 0.863  | 0.157  | 0.602 | 5.382   | 0.072   |
| R Square                         | 0.797  |        |       |         |         |
| Adjusted R-square                | 0.605  |        |       |         |         |
| Std. Error                       | 2.544  |        |       |         |         |
| F-Ratio (4.18 0.005)             | 6.216  |        |       |         |         |
| * At 0.05 level of Significance  |        |        |       |         |         |
| ** At 0.01 level of Significance |        |        |       |         |         |

The result from regression in table 5.3 shows that all the variables (i.e. percentage of urban literates to urban population, per-capita income, average land owning in acres and percentage of main workers engaged in the manufacturing and non-agricultural activities) have a positive and significant influence on inter-district and inter-state in-migration. Thus urban literacy, per-capita income, average land owning in acres and percentage of main workers engaged in the manufacturing and non-agricultural activities explain 60 percent of variation in the inter-district and inter-state in-migration. Indicating that in-migration in the district is significantly influenced by economic factors in the district.

### 5.2.4 Inter-District and Inter-State Male In-Migrants (POLR)

For every district the percentage of inter-district and inter-state male in-migrants based on place of last residence statistics to total male population is calculated and used as the dependent variable (INMIGM). It is hypothesised that urban literacy, per-capita income, average land owning in acres and percentage of main workers engaged in the manufacturing and non-agricultural activities will have a positive influence on male in-migration.

**Table 5.4:** Regression results for Inter-District and Inter-state Male In-Migrants (POLR), 1991

| Variables                        | B       | SE (B) | Beta  | t-Value | Sig t   |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| (Constant)                       | -14.846 | 9.013  |       | -2.835  | 0.301   |
| URLIT                            | 2.648   | 0.149  | 0.715 | 1.728   | 0.292   |
| PCI                              | 0.001   | 3.847  | 0.583 | 3.119   | 0.000** |
| LAND                             | 0.927   | 0.109  | 0.819 | 6.936   | 0.000** |
| MUNF                             | 0.929   | 0.264  | 0.683 | 2.400   | 0.105   |
| R Square                         | 0.875   |        |       |         |         |
| Adjusted R-square                | 0.749   |        |       |         |         |
| Std. Error                       | 2.005   |        |       |         |         |
| F-Ratio (4.18 0.001)             | 12.61   |        |       |         |         |
| * At 0.05 level of Significance  |         |        |       |         |         |
| ** At 0.01 level of Significance |         |        |       |         |         |

The result from regression in table 5.4 show that per-capita income and average land owning in acres has a positive and significant influence on inter-district and inter-state male in-migration. However, urban literacy, per-capita income average land owning in acre and percentage of main workers engaged in the manufacturing and non-agricultural activities explain 75 percent of variation in the inter-district and inter-state male in-migration. Indicates that male in-migration in the district is significantly influenced by economic factors in the district.

### 5.3 Regression Model for 2001 Census

Based on 2001 census district level data regression models are fitted with independent variables are 1) urban in-migrant male and female i.e. percentage of rural to urban and urban to urban migrants to total migrants (INMMIG), 2) percentage of male in-migrants in urban areas female (i.e. percentage of rural to urban and urban) to total

male migrants (URMOUT), 3) percentage of inter-district and inter-state in-migrants (both male and female) to total population (INMIGMF), 4) percentage of inter-district and inter-state male in-migrants to total male population (INMIGM). As per 2001 census percentage of urban literates to the urban population (URLIT), percentage of non-workers to total population (NONWRK), percentage of main workers engaged in the manufacturing to total main workers (MUNF), percentage of main workers in agriculture category to total main workers (AGRIC) are chosen as independent variables. The remaining independent variables i.e. per capita output per worker (PCAPQ), percentage gross cropped area to total geographical area (FDCROP), per capita income (PCI), average land owning in acres (LAND), per capita electricity consumption (PCELCM) are collected from the Directorate Economics and Statistics, Government of Assam.

### **5.3.1 Urban in-Migrants both Male and Female (POB)**

Based on place of birth statistics, the stream of migration reveals that non-economic reasons for females and economic reasons for males are dominant reasons for migration. In each district the percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population is calculated. Urban in-migrant both male and female i.e. rural to urban and urban to urban is chosen as the dependent variable (INMMIG). It is hypothesised that per capita output per worker, percentage of gross cropped area, per capita income, percentage of main workers in agriculture category, average land owning in acres and per capita electricity consumption have a positive influence on urban male in-migration.

The Result from regression in table 5.5 show that per capita output per worker, per capita income and average land owning in acre have a significant and positive influence. Whereas, percentage of gross cropped area has a negative and significant influence on the male in-migration. Thus all the independent variables together explain 52 percent of variation in the dependent variable. This signifies that pull factors in the districts higher per capita output, higher standard of life in the urban are the reason for in-migration in urban areas and increase in agriculture cultivation decreases in-migration in urban areas.

**Table 5.5:** Regression results for In- Migrants to Urban Areas both male and female (POB), 2001

| Variables                        | B       | SE (B) | Beta  | t-Value | Sig t   |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| (Constant)                       | -11.956 | 5.419  |       | -1.048  | 0.149   |
| PCAPQ                            | 2.046   | 1.036  | 0.305 | 2.324   | 0.008** |
| FDCROP                           | -3.048  | 0.578  | 0.593 | -3.229  | 0.008** |
| AGRIC                            | 0.067   | 0.072  | 0.319 | 1.654   | 0.2     |
| PCI                              | 0.000   | 2.511  | 0.548 | 4.879   | 0.003** |
| LAND                             | 2.067   | 1.002  | 0.573 | 2.865   | 0.033*  |
| PCELCM                           | 0.005   | 0.004  | 0.165 | 1.842   | 0.266   |
| R-square                         | 0.648   |        |       |         |         |
| Adjusted R-Square                | 0.527   |        |       |         |         |
| Std. Error                       | 2.888   |        |       |         |         |
| F-Ratio (6,16 0.003)             | 6.17    |        |       |         |         |
| * At 0.05 level of Significance  |         |        |       |         |         |
| ** At 0.01 level of Significance |         |        |       |         |         |

### 5.3.2 Male in-Migrants in Urban Areas (POB)

Based on place of birth statistics, for every district the percentage of male in-migrants in the urban areas to the total urban population is calculated to identify the amount of male in migration from the district. Therefore male in-migrants in urban areas (i.e. rural to urban and urban to urban) are taken as the dependent variable (URMOUT). It is hypothesised that percentage gross cropped area, percentage of non-workers to total population, per capita income, percentage of urban literates to the urban population and percentage of main workers in manufacturing category will positively influence the male out-migrants in urban areas.

The regression result given in table 5.6 show that, all variables positively and significantly influence on male in-migration in urban areas but per-capita income has a negative and significant influence to the male out-migration from the urban areas. As the per capita increases the probability of male in-migrating the urban areas decreases. Thus all the independent variables together describe 53 percent of variation in the dependent variable. This signifies that pull factors in the urban such as better employment and literacy play a key role for a male in-migrate from the urban areas.

**Table 5.6:** Regression Results of Male in- Migrant Urban Areas (POB), 2001

| Variables                        | B       | SE (B) | Beta   | t-Value | Sig t   |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| (Constant)                       | -48.933 | 22.945 |        | -1.162  | 0.074   |
| FDCROP                           | 1.845   | 0.436  | 0.274  | 2.572   | 0.004** |
| NONWUR                           | 2.723   | 1.004  | 0.526  | 2.478   | 0.052*  |
| PCI                              | -0.014  | 0.000  | -0.681 | -4.700  | 0.000** |
| URLIT                            | 1.000   | 0.291  | 0.493  | 3.000   | 0.003** |
| MUNF                             | 1.539   | 0.635  | 0.854  | 2.841   | 0.048*  |
| R Square                         | 0.694   |        |        |         |         |
| Adjusted R-square                | 0.523   |        |        |         |         |
| Std. Error                       | 3.877   |        |        |         |         |
| F-Ratio (6,16 0.006)             | 7.21    |        |        |         |         |
| * At 0.05 level of Significance  |         |        |        |         |         |
| ** At 0.01 level of Significance |         |        |        |         |         |

### 5.3.3 Inter-District and Inter-State In-Migrants (POLR)

Based on place of last residence statistics, for every district the percentage of inter-district and inter-state in-migrants (both male and female) to total population is calculated and chosen as the dependent variable (INMIGMF). It is hypothesised that urban literacy, per-capita income, per capita output per worker and percentage of workers participation in manufacturing sector will have a positive influence on in-migration.

**Table 5.7:** Regression results for Inter-District and Inter-state migrants In-Migrants (POLR), 2001

| Variables                        | B       | SE (B) | Beta  | t-Value | Sig t   |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| (Constant)                       | -12.294 | 8.852  |       | -4.001  | 0.013   |
| PCI                              | 4.488   | 1.039  | 0.729 | 3.005   | 0.065   |
| PCAPQ                            | 0.700   | 0.475  | 0.735 | 3.032   | 0.001** |
| MUNF                             | 0.953   | 0.173  | 0.746 | 5.936   | 0.000** |
| URLIT                            | 1.056   | 0.393  | 0.052 | 2.009   | 0.001** |
| R Square                         | 0.651   |        |       |         |         |
| Adjusted R-square                | 0.511   |        |       |         |         |
| Std. Error                       | 2.216   |        |       |         |         |
| F-Ratio (4, 18 0.002)            | 6.01    |        |       |         |         |
| * At 0.05 level of Significance  |         |        |       |         |         |
| ** At 0.01 level of Significance |         |        |       |         |         |

The result from regression in table 5.7 shows that all the independent variables have a positive and significant influence on the dependent variable and explain 51 percent of variation in the dependent variable. Which indicates that in-migration in the district is significantly influenced by economic factors of the district attracting migrants from other districts and state.

#### 5.3.4 Inter-District and Inter-State Male In-Migrants (POLR)

Based on place of last residence statistics, for every district the percentage of inter-district and inter-state male in-migrants to total male population is selected as the dependent variable (INMIGM). It is hypothesised that urban literacy, per-capita income, per capita output per worker and workers in the manufacturing category has a positive influence on male in-migration.

The results from regression in table 5.8 shows that urban literacy, per-capita income and per capita output per worker have a positive and significant influence on inter-district and inter-state male in-migration. Thus all the independent variables explain 58 percent of variation in the dependent variable. Which indicates that male in-migration in the district is significantly influenced by development factors of the district

**Table 5.8:** Regression results for Inter-District and Inter-state migrants Male In-Migrants (POLR), 2001

| Variables                        | B       | SE (B) | Beta  | t-Value | Sig t   |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| (Constant)                       | -18.600 | 5.011  |       | -5.855  | 0.000   |
| URLIT                            | 2.078   | .488   | 1.282 | 4.783   | 0.001** |
| PCI                              | 0.001   | 3.391  | 0.611 | 3.000   | 0.005** |
| PCAPQ                            | 1.592   | 0.209  | 2.893 | 4.922   | 0.024*  |
| MUNF                             | 0.174   | 0.527  | 1.953 | 2.532   | 0.069   |
| R Square                         | 0.728   |        |       |         |         |
| Adjusted R-square                | 0.579   |        |       |         |         |
| Std. Error                       | 2.154   |        |       |         |         |
| F-Ratio (4.18 0.001)             | 10.51   |        |       |         |         |
| * At 0.05 level of Significance  |         |        |       |         |         |
| ** At 0.01 level of Significance |         |        |       |         |         |

## 5.4 Conclusions

In this chapter we have tested the patterns of migration from statistics on place of birth and place of last residence from 1991 and 2001 census and data from Directorate Economics and Statistics, Government of Assam. The regressions models were fitted with the hypothesis that pull factors in the developed district are the reason for people to migrate to other district. Four regression models are fitted for 1991 and 2001 census for all the 23 districts.

Lewis (1954)<sup>2</sup> and Todaro (1976)<sup>3</sup> stated that migration is a result of pull and push factors at the place of origin and the place of destination. Regions with higher potential for employment opportunities and industrialization always attract migrants from other regions<sup>4</sup>. Morrison (1977) presented that region with more number of pull factors such as employment opportunities; higher standard of living etc. attracts larger number of migrants from other region.

The regression results of 1991 show; the presence of higher urban to rural migration was mainly because there is larger scope for employment in agriculture in the rural areas. This made the urban population to migrate to the rural areas. Migration within the state and migration from other states were mainly influenced by economic factors.

During 2001 pull factors in the urban areas such as higher per capita income, higher productivity, and better standard of living attracted migrants from the rural regions. Economic factors of the district were the main reason for migrants to move within the state and for migrants coming from other states.

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<sup>2</sup> Lewis, W. A. (1954). Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour. *The Manchester School*, 22, 139-19

<sup>3</sup> Todaro, M. (1969). A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Unemployment in Undeveloped Countries. *The American Economic Review*, 59 (1)

<sup>4</sup> Shukla, K. K., Mishra, S., Tripathi, S., & Singh, A. (2010). Urbanisation and Migration Trend in India. *Demography India*, 39 (1), 43-54.

## CHAPTER-6

### CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Migration is a multi disciplinary concept which includes sociology, geography, economics, anthropology, history and politics. Migration affects the profile of population at place of origin and place of destination. For a migrant, there are always push and pull factors about the Place of origin and the place of destination.

Most of the studies in Assam have either shown trends and patterns of migration or consequences of migration. Very few studies made comparison of various aspects between population and migrants. No systematic study has looked at the characteristics, pull and push factors and determinants of migration in Assam. This research tries to fill this gap. For this study migration data from 1991 and 2001 census is analyzed according to place of birth and place of last residence statistics for Assam and its 23 districts. Data on migration was also analysed from 49<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> NSS rounds for Assam state.

The main objectives of this research are:

1. To study the trends and patterns of migrants in Assam and its Districts.
2. To examine the reasons of migration.
3. To analyse the characteristics of migrants and population in Assam.
4. To analyse the proximate determinants of migrants in all districts of Assam.

Chapter 2 brings out findings of the literature. Studies on migration have explained migration patterns, causes and pull and push factors of migration. Literature reveals that migration follows a pattern. Migration is mainly for economic activity among males and among females for non-economic activity that is marriage. Migrants in India are mostly seasonal and move mostly for a short distances. Studies have shown that rural to rural and rural to urban migration are predominant streams in internal migration in India. Apart from the internal migrants Assam has a huge number of migrants from the neighboring countries i.e. Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan.

In chapter 3 the trends and pattern of migration in Assam and its 23 districts based on place of birth and place of last residence are discussed. According to the place of birth data, it is clear that in Assam among migrants females are more than males. Females dominate the shorter distance migration i.e. intra-district migration. Nearly three-fourths of the female migrants constitute the intra-district category. As the distance of migration increases the percentage of female migrants decreases, on the other hand, the percentage of males increases. The male migrants are seen to be migrating more between districts and states. This could be because males migrate more for economic reasons. With the increases in distance migration into the rural destinations has seen to be increasing, which is an unusual finding in Assam and its 23 districts in 1991 census. These may be due to the seasonality of agriculture in the rural areas and opportunities in the rural areas or due to insecurity in urban areas due to socio-political reasons. A similar observation has also been made with that of the place of last residence statistics.

When the data on streams are analysed it was found that female migrate more in rural to rural stream in both place of birth and place of last residence statistics. In all the distance categories rural to rural stream is predominant by the female migrants. When it comes to migration to the urban regions male migrants outnumber the female migrants because urban regions are known for its multiple employment opportunities. Migration from urban to rural is much higher than the rural to urban stream during 1991 which could be because of the slow growth of the urban economy in the state and larger scope for agriculture and allied activities in the rural areas. But in 2001 where urban to rural stream is twice lower to that of rural to urban stream in all the distance categories according to place of the last residence statistics. This is because more opportunities are opened up in the urban areas after the 90s.

Migrants prefer to move mostly to developed districts like Kamrup, Tinsukia, Sonitpur, Bongaigaon, Dibrugarh, Golaghat. It may be because of the expanding urbanisation in those districts and expanding employment opportunities. The number of losing districts in 1991 is 9 and 11 in 2001. Instead government should bring out policies for uniform development in the districts to avoid distress migration.

Male migrants in Assam are more in rural to rural stream and in short duration migration. This could be the result of seasonality in agriculture. As the duration increases the number of migrants increases among both male and the female migrants. Male migrants are observed to be moving within the district more for employment and moving along with the family. Female migrants move for marriage and moved with family. Male migrants move longer distances for employment, business and with the family and for females the dominant reasons are moved with family and marriage. Even the international migrants are seen to be migrating for same reasons. Females moving for marriage have been the typical characteristic of female migration in India.

Analysing the data from a place of birth and place of the last residence, it is observed that in both the statistics international migration in Assam has also constituted a great number to migrants in the state. Immigration in Assam is most commonly seen from the neighbouring countries. Bangladesh outnumbers all the other countries when it comes to migration to Assam. As Bangladesh shares its international border with Assam migration into the Assam does not become a long distance migration and it may not expensive. It is observed in studies that migration from Bangladesh is mostly illegal and is not documented. (Basumatari, 2014) (Borooah, 2013) (Khantania, 2014) (Nath, Nath, & Bhattacharya, 2012). Next to Bangladesh, migrants are from Nepal followed by Pakistan.

In chapter 4 based on characteristics of population and migrants are compared based on sex ratios, literacy, educational levels and work participation.

It is observed that sex ratio of migrants is two times higher than the population during 1991 and 2001. Population of North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong districts have higher sex ratio compared to the migrants. The reason could be because North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong are districts with large coal mines. Males migrate to those districts to get employed into mining works leaving behind their families.

Migrants have higher literacy than population. Only one out of ten male population that are literate. But, more than half of the male migrants are literate. More percentage female migrants are literate than the female population. Analysing the educational levels it is observed that large percentage of migrants and population have completed

population have completed matriculation or secondary but not graduated. Migrants are predominant over the literates with higher educational attainment indicating that mostly educated will move out.

Employment is the most important reasons for migration. Comparisons between migrants and population are made based on main workers, marginal workers and marginal workers seeking work; and the non-workers. Migrants and population are analysed based on the distribution of the industrial categories.

According to Census and NSS data, the percentage of main workers is more among migrants than population in both the sexes. Migrants are five percent higher than population in the main work category. Srivastava et.al. (2005) found that migrants are more productive than population. From this we can say that migrants move to destination seeking work.

The percentage of marginal workers among population is more than the migrants. The percentage of marginal workers seeking work is higher among migrants than the population. Similar findings are observed from NSS also.

About 50 percent of male population and 70 percent female population are non-workers in census during 2001. The percentage of non-workers among male migrants is lower than the non-working male population. The percentage of non-workers seeking work is higher among migrants than the population.

The distributions of workers across industrial categories show that the percentage of male migrants is higher in the non-agricultural activities. And the percentage of population male population is higher in agriculture activities. This is mainly because migrants do not get direct access to owning land at the destination so migrants seek non-agricultural works. Which are available in urban areas. Unlike the males, female migrants on the other hand are engaged predominantly in agricultural sector and female population in the non-agriculture sector.

When the distribution of migrants in various occupational categories was examined across cities, it is observed that non-agricultural sectors such as: trade, education. In the cities female migrants are engaged predominantly in trade, education, financial

services and transport. Wider employment opportunities in education in the urban areas also attract migrants from the nearby areas.

The findings of chapter three and four brought out trends, patterns and characteristics of migrants in Assam and its 23 districts during 1991 and 2001. It is important to analyse the determinants of migration.

In Chapter 5, based on place of birth and place of last residence eight regression models are fitted and analysed. For 1991 the models are 1) percentage of urban to rural intra-state migration to total intra-state migrants (URTRU), 2) percentage of urban to rural male migrants to total male migrants (URMMIG), 3) percentage of inter-district and inter-state in-migrants to total population (INMIGMF) and 4) percentage of inter-district and inter-state male in-migrants to total male population (INMIGM) And for 2001 the models 1) urban in-migrant male and female i.e. percentage of rural to urban and urban to urban migrants to total migrants (INMMIG), 2) percentage of male in-migrants in urban areas female (i.e. percentage of rural to urban and urban) to total male migrants (URMOUT), 3) percentage of inter-district and inter-state in-migrants (both male and female) to total population (INMIGMF), 4) percentage of inter-district and inter-state male in-migrants to total male population (INMIGM). And it is hypothesised that pull factors at the destination and push factors at the place of origin have an influence on migration patterns.

The regressions models were fitted with the hypothesis that pull factors in the developed districts are the reason for people to migrate. Three regression models are fitted for 1991 census and four regression models are fitted for 2001 census at the district level.

The regression results of 1991 show; the presence of higher urban to rural migration was mainly because there is larger scope for employment in agriculture in the rural areas. This made the urban population to migrate to the rural areas. Migration within the state and migration from other states were mainly influenced by economic factors.

During 2001 pull factors in the urban areas such as higher per capita income, higher productivity, and better standard of living attracted migrants from the rural regions.

Economic factors of the district were the main reason for migrants to move within the state and for migrants coming from other states. Government must bring out policies for rural development so that employment options and facilities are available in rural areas also. NREGS is aimed to provide 100 days work per year in rural areas for the unemployed who are seeking for work.

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