



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS INTO KARNATAKA
1971



MANPOWER & EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
-PLANNING DEPARTMENT
BANGALORE
1985

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TRENDS IN MIGRATION DURING 1971 AND 1981

Although detailed tables providing information on inter districts, intra districts are not available through 1981 census, the details of data on inter State migration on place of birth based on 5% sample data issued by the Register General and Census Commissioner of India reveal certain characteristics of migration in Karnataka. According to these estimates, Karnataka's net gain due to migration as per 1981 census was 1,45,230. The details are given in table below:-

Sex	inmigration	outmigration	netmigration
MALE	7,51,104	6,58,848	92,256
FEMALE	8,85,488	8,32,512	52,976
ALL	16,36,592	14,91,360	1,45,232

2. The net decadal migration during 1971-1981 in Karnataka was

MALES: 33,630

FEMALES: 55,827

TOTAL : 89,457

Decadal rate of migration was

MALES: 0.22

FEMALES: 0.39

TOTAL: 0.30

3. A comparative study of migration in different States indicates that besides Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal where the other States were inmigration was more than out-migration. Karnataka has recorded the least net gain whereas West Bengal had the highest net gain due to migration.

4. The 10 year survival Ratio 1971-81 for Karnataka is estimated at 0.93355 which gives an estimate of 55,775 survivors of 71 migrants. The estimate also reveal that in 81 census 29,964 inmigrants were, those whose place of birth was outside India, as against 22,630 in 1971. This indicates that inmigrants in 1981 from outside India has recorded an increase of (32.41% over 1971 census.

5. The analysis of data of 1971 census covers only migrants in place of residence and deals with ihter districts, intra districts and inter State migrants. Hence, the results of 1971, census outlined in the report is not comparable with the 5 percent sample of 1981 census results discussed above.

INTRODUCTION:

Migration is a necessary element of normal population redistribution and equilibrium. Of all the components of population change internal mobility has been the most difficult to measure. The mobility of the people has been the subject of increasing study in recent decades. A major handicap for a detailed analysis of trends in migration is insufficient data. The reasons for such inadequate data are (1) not including questions sufficiently on internal migration in census slips, (2) not including questions uniformly in successive censuses to facilitate the process of comparison over a period of time to maintain the trend, sequences and continuity and (3) delay in tabulation and publication of census results. Unless we have a good continuous population register it has not been easy to obtain accurate measures of net ~~an~~ gross movement of the people. None the less both ~~direct~~ and indirect methods of measurement have gradually been introduced and refined so that there is a variety of approaches from which to choose. The causes for movement could be search of food, water and shelter. The occurrence of natural calamities such as floods, famine earth-quakes etc., or occurrence of epidemics may cause temporary migration. Movement of people from one place to another may be due to social, political, cultural and economic causes. In developing countries, economic causes have been causing a large scale movement of people from one place to another. Availability of job opportunities and development of facilities due to urbanisation, exploitation of mineral wealth and facilities for education are some of the causes for migration.

The present study is based on data published in 1971 census. Migration can be within the district of enumeration (i.e., short-distance or intra district), from one district to another district (within the state medium distance or inter district) and from states beyond the state of enumeration i.e. outside India, (long distance or inter state). Migration has taken place from rural to rural, rural to urban and vice-versa, urban to urban and is applicable for both sexes. In the 1971 census, migration data is given with reference to place of last residence, the rural urban

status of a place has been determined with reference place at the time of migration. Characteristics of the migrant population like workers and non-workers, among workers classified according to occupational divisions, educational levels of migration age wise classification, duration of stay are some of the characteristics which have been studied.

One of the views expressed often is that the shift of population from rural to urban areas indicates the degree of development. This may perhaps be true partly, because development does not take place in urban areas only. However, migration into urban areas and most of the cities with population above 1,00,000 has been analysed. The coverage is restricted to classified data only as details for non-classified data are not available. Further migrants outside india are left out due to non-availability of such information.

2. General characteristics of Migrants :

Migrants in Karnataka numbered 92,13,820 for a population of 2,92,99,041 in 1971. The percentage of migrants was 31.45 per cent. Migration has taken place from both sexes into urban and rural areas. Data on migrants classified by place of residence and sex is as under :-

T A B L E : I
PROPORTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION BY SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE

S e x	Place of residence			
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Male	(a) Total Population	1,12,49,209	37,22,691	1,49,71,900
	(b) Migrant population	21,78,040 (19.36)	13,17,775 (35.40)	34,95,815 (23.35)
Female	(a) Total Population	1,09,27,712	33,99,402	1,43,27,114
	(b) Migrant Population	43,98,580 (40.25)	13,19,425 (38.81)	57,18,005 (39.91)
All	(a) Total Population	2,21,76,921	71,22,093	2,92,99,014
	(b) Migrant population	65,76,620 (29.66)	26,37,200 (37.03)	92,13,820 (31.45)

SOURCE P Census of India, 1971, - Part II-D.Migration Tables - Tables D I and DII

Note : (i) Figures in brackets indicate percentage to respective total population.

(ii) Migrant population includes migration from within and outside India.

Females out-numbered males among the population who migrated. While migration is a common phenomenon, the selection of places to migrate depends upon various considerations. The trend of migration in 1971 shows that a majority of the population migrated to rural areas in preference to urban areas. The percentage of migrants into rural areas was more than as compared to movement in urban area. The proportion of migrants into rural areas to total rural population was more when compared to such movement in urban areas its proportion to the total rural population was less when compared to the population of migrants to the total urban population.

A comparison of sex-wise movement of migrants into rural areas and urban areas reveals that female migrants into rural areas were more than male migrants, to urban areas were more compared to female migrants.

Bangalore District attracted the largest number of migrants. Bidar District was lowest. Details of district-wise urban-wise classification of migrants by sex is given in Annexure-I and Annexure I-B. Urbanwise migration is higher in case of Bangalore District. Ruralwise migration is higher in case of Belgaum District. Migrants when classified for sexwise distribution, the percentage of migration in Bangalore District was highest. In both male and female category the lowest migration among males and females among the Districts was in Bidar and Kodagu districts respectively. The data of migrants classified according to different age groups is presented in Annexure-II. A scrutiny of data shows that among the non-migrants, the percentage of population in the age group 0 to 14 was 15.44% whereas among the migrants, the percentage was 20.65. The percentage of population in the age group 15 to 49 which is the labour force among non-migrants was 37.42% and among migrants was 63.33%. A major cause for migration was search for wage, salaries, employment and self-employment opportunities. The data on Sex-wise composition of non-migrants and migrants shows that females among non-migrants are less and that among migrants more when compared to males. The sex ratio of non-migrants is 750 female per 1,000 males, while the same among the migrants is 1636 females for every 1,000 males. In the age group 0 to 14, the sex ratio among migrants was 996 females for 1,000 males, which is more than the sex ratio i.e., 950 females for every 1000 males among the migrants in this age group. In all the other age groups sex ratio was more among migrants than among non-migrants.

Migrants have been classified according to marital status. Out of a total of 92,13,820 migrants, classified the data is available for 92,08,295 migrants. The data available is presented in Table-II.

T A B L E : II
MARITAL STATUS OF MIGRANTS

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	17,60,565 (50.41)	11,14,595 (19.50)	28,75,160 (31.22)
Married	16,26,490 (46.58)	37,96,590 (66.42)	54,23,080 (58.90)
Widowed and Divorced	1,05,270 (3.01)	8,04,785 (14.08)	9,10,055 (9.88)
A l l	34,92,325 (100.00)	57,15,970 (100.00)	92,08,295 (100.00)

SOURCE : Census of India 1971-Table D VI- Statement-I

NOTE : Unclassified not included.

A perusal of the data shows that marriage is one of the reasons for migration among females. Migration in the work force group of the population was highest as compared to other age groups. Majority of migrants, both among males and females were in the age group 15 to 49 and majority of them were married. Percentage distribution of migrants by age group sex and marital status is given in Annexure-III.

Migration has taken place from places within the District of enumeration (short distance) from other districts of State of enumeration (medium distance) from other States of India and outside India (long distance) and this migration is noticed both in rural and urban areas. A comparative study of migration between 1961-71 census is given in Table-3.

Table - 3

Migrants Classified according to Sex, Place of last residence and distance.

Place of last residence	1961 Census	1971 Census								
		R u r a l			U r b a n			T o t a l		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration (Short-distance)	5034628 (66.82)	1548210	3405060	4953270 (75.62)	559215	617365	1176580 (44.78)	2107425	4022425	6129850 (66.79)
II Outside the District but elsewhere in the State of Enumeration (Medium Distance)	1459915 (19.38)	380000	651830	1031830 (15.75)	441805	433205	875010 (33.30)	821805	1085035	1906840 (20.78)
III States in India beyond the State of enumeration (Long Distance)	1040331 (13.80)	232940	332400	565340 (8.63)	311510	264260	575750 (21.92)	544450	596640	1141090 (12.43)
Total	7534874 (100.00)	2161150	4389290	6550440 (100.00)	1312530	1314810	2627340 (100.00)	3473680	5704100	9177780 (100.00)

Source: Census of India 1971 - Table D II.

Note : (i) Does not include migrants from outside India
(ii) Does not include unclassified migrants.

Leaving the migration from outside India and unclassified data, the short distance, medium distance and long distance migrants data of 1961 and 1971 census shows that maximum increase compared to 1961 census was in medium distance migration. Nearly 2/3 of the migration was within the district of enumeration and about 72% moved into rural areas. Classification of migrants from different places indicates that both in the case of rural and urban migration, a majority were from within the district of migration. **Migration among the females** was more than among males whether it be from within the district or within the state or beyond the state of enumeration or to urban or rural areas.

Sexwise analysis of data on migrants shows that there is a decrease in the migration from outside India. Migration from other States within India has increased. Migration within the district was prominent, and the share of migration into rural areas was more than into urban areas. Females outnumbered males among the migrants from different places into different areas except in the case of migration from outside State into urban areas where males outnumbered females. Percentage distribution of migrants by sex, residence and distance is presented in Annexure-IV.

In the 1971 census data information was collected for migration with reference to place of birth and place of last residence. But classification of data by different characteristics of migration has been done with reference to the place of last residence with current place of residence. A comparison of the position of the migration by place of birth and by place of last residence is as under :

Table - 5 (a)

Migrants by place of birth and last residence.

Migration	Migration by place of	
	Birth	Last residence
A I Within the same State of enumeration.		
(a) Elsewhere in the distance of enumeration	60,19,410 (65.78)	61,29,850 (66.54)
(b) In other Districts of enumeration	19,51,458 (21.30)	19,06,840 (20.70)
II States in India beyond the State of enumeration	11,57,813 (12.65)	11,41,090 (12.39)
B Outside India	22,630 (0.25)	34,230 (0.37)
Total Migrants	91,51,311 (100.00)	92,12,010 (100.00)

NOTE : Does not include migrants whose birth place is unclassified.

This does not include migrants whose birth^{place}/is unclassified, An analysis of the data reveals that migrants by place of birth are less than the migrants by place of last residence. This is due to the fact that place of birth data does not consider the return of migrants. The pattern of internal migration considered either from the place of birth or from the place of last residence is more or less same.

Migration has taken place from rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban areas. Data on migration is given in the table below :-

Table-4

Rural-Urban Movement of the Migrants.				
Sl. No.	Place of last residence to present place of residence	Male	Female	Total
1.	Rural to rural	18,17,930	39,52,070	57,70,000 (63.21)
2.	Rural to urban	6,85,280	7,16,200	14,01,480 (15.35)
3.	Urban to Urban	6,21,395	5,95,055	12,16,450 (13.33)
4.	Urban to Rural	3,22,330	4,18,020	7,40,350 (8.11)
Total Migration		34,46,935	56,81,345	91,28,280

SOURCE : Census of India, 1971

NOTE : Unclassified figures not included.

The details of migration for short distance, medium distance and long distance is given in Annexure-V(a) and migrants by distance type according to rural, urban origin and destination of distance type in Annexure 5 (b). The rural to rural is the largest form of migration claiming 63% of the total migrants. Except in the case of urban to urban, majority of the migrants were females. An analysis of rural to urban and vice-versa migrants reveals urban areas gained 661130 persons from rural areas. This is an indication of the magnitude of urbanisation and composition of urban migrants in Karnataka.

Southern States have contributed largest number of migrant into Karnataka. Andhra Pradesh has contributed the highest percentage of migrants (29.08%) followed by (23.44%) Tamilnadu Kerala (13.73). 40.89 of the migrants have stayed beyond 10 years in Karnataka and remaining have stayed for less than 10 years. Details of state wise distribution of migrants by duration of residence are given in Annexure-VI. Percentage distribution of migrants of duration of residence on cohorts by State of origin are shown in Annexure-VII.

Migrants from other State have settled down in both rural and urban areas and a number of them are staying for a pretty long time.. Distribution of these migrants according to the duration of residence of the place of residence sexwise is given in the table below:-

T A B L E : 5

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES BY DURATION, PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND SEX

Duration of residence (in years)	Place of residence					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-1	46960	33620	80580	32220	18610	50830
1-4	69120	74480	143600	81800	61760	143560
5-9	35380	50940	86320	45205	42240	87445
10-19	35520	70490	106010	62515	61255	123770
20 +	31950	87150	119100	63095	54530	117625
Not specified	14010	15720	29730	26675	25845	52520
All Durations	232940	332400	565340	311510	264240	575750

It is seen from the table that as far as duration of residence those who have lived for more than 10 years, is concerned, the percentage of males is more in respect of urban areas while the percentage of males is less than females in rural areas. A similar pattern emerges in the case of those who have lived for less than 10 years. Percentage distribution of total migrants from other States and place of residence and sex is presented in Annexure-VIII.

3. Activity status of the migrants:

migration from

Employment is a major factor accounting for/one place to another. A study of the occupation pursued by the migrants gives us an idea on the causes for migration, though there may be other social, cultural and religious activities involved. Data on migrants classified according to different activity of status from different places is given in table below:-

TABLE-6

Migrants classified by main activity status and distance

Distance type	Migrants		
	Workers	Non-workers	Total
1. Intra district (short distance)	2104680 (34.33)	4025170 (65.67)	6129850 (100.00)
2. Inter District (Medium distance)	700720 (36.75)	1206120 (63.25)	1906840 (100.00)
3. Inter State (Long distance)	507435 (44.47)	633655 (55.53)	1141090 (100.00)
All	3312835 (36.10)	5864945 (63.90)	9177780 (100.00)

Source: Census of India, 1971- Table DV

Note:- Unclassified figures not included.

A majority of the migrants from different places are non-workers but the proportion of workers among the inter-State migrants is more than in the other two categories.

Both among the workers and non-workers, majority are from within the district of enumeration. An analysis of migrant workers by different occupation and distance shows that among the short distance migrants, the main occupation was agriculture either as cultivator or agricultural labourer. Among the medium distance migrants though a majority were either cultivators or agricultural labourers, a substantial number were engaged in other avenues like manufacturing, trading and commerce and other services. Majority of the long distance migrants followed occupation other than agriculture. Details of distribution of migrants by main activities and distances are presented in Annexure-IX.

Comparing the movement of migrant workers from intra-district, inter-district and inter-State, it is noted that a majority have settled down in rural areas. But it is seen that the proportion of migrant workers settling down in rural areas has recorded a decline as from within the same district to within the districts of the State and from other States of the country. An analysis of migrants occupation-wise reveals activities like manufacturing other than household industry, trade and commerce and transport storage and communication. The proportion of those settled down in urban areas is more than in other occupations. Unclassified migrant workers have not been included. Details of percentage distribution of migrants in different activities by place of residence is given in Annexure-X.

Migration from within the district and from areas within the State may be due to family ties and other social needs. But migration from other States is mainly due to economic compulsion which may in the long run influence to economic activities of both the States (those from where migration took place and State to which migrated), classification of migrant population from other States according to workers and non-workers is given in Table-below:-

TABLE - 7

Distribution of long distance (Inter-State) migrant workers and non-workers by sex.

Activity status	Inter-State migrants			All migrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Workers	393990	112945	506935	2338485	1091185	3329670
2. Non-workers	150460	483695	634155	1257330	4626820	5884150
TOTAL:	544450	596640	1141090	3495815	5718005	9213820

Source:- Census of India 1971, Table D.V

A large number of these inter-State migrant workers were from Southern States. Andhra Pradesh contributed the highest percentage of migrant workers. 77% of the migrant workers were males. Districtwise analysis of migrants settled down in different occupations is given in Annexure-XI. Bannalore District attracted largest number of workers and the Bidar District is least. Majority of the migrants were workers. Agriculture was the main occupation which provided employment to a majority of the workers. Details of distribution of Interstate migrant worker and non workers, sex wise are given in A-XII and the percentage distribution of migrants from other state by main activities is given in A-XIII.

4. MIGRATION TRENDS IN URBAN AREAS

Migration into urban areas is largely attributed to influx of population into cities. This is largely due to higher potential of employment opportunities in towns and cities. Apart from this availability of good educational facilities is contributory factor for migration into urban pockets. Taking into account the urban population among the States in India, Karnataka is placed fourth & second among the Southern States. In order to study the influx of the population from different places migrants have been classified according to inter-district, intra-district Inter- State and by activities status is presented in table below:-

T A B L E : B

Migrants into urban areas classified by main activity status and distance types

Main activity	Distance Type			Total
	Intra - District	Inter District	Inter State	
1. Workers	387920	303520	24 8765	242205
2. Non Workers	786660	571470	37 6785	1685135
Total	1176580	875010	57 5750	2627340

Source: Census of India, 1971- Table UV - Urban.

Note : Does not include migrants from outside India.

Nearly 2/3 of the migrants into urban areas were non workers. The proportion of Migrant workers into Urban areas was more from inter state migration. Distribution of migrants in Urban areas of the State by distance and main activities is given in Annexure XIV.

Migration into cities needs a careful study because of various socio-economic problems created by the influx of the population. Housing, transportation and communication, provision of employment opportunities, law and order situation do need careful handling particularly in big cities. Characteristics of the migrants population according to educational level sex wise is given in Table below:-

T A B L E : C

Migrants into cities classified by sex and educational level.

Educational level	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	167470	274210	443780
Literate	551055	331125	882180
Total:	720545	605345	1345880

Nearly 2/3s of the migrants into cities were literate. There were more literate migrants males than among females. Majority of the literate migrants had education up to matriculation, though 22.77% had no formal education. In almost all the cities except Bhadravathi, the percentage of literate migrants was over 50. Details of districtwise educational level of migrants and proportion of migrants to cities classified by sex and educational level is given in Annexure XV.

Migrants into cities is more than 1,00,000 population have been classified into workers and non-workers, sexwise is given Table below:-

TABLE - 10

Migrants to Urban limits having 1,00,000 and above population classified by sex and activity status.

Activity status	Inter State			All		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Workers	166465	18550	185015	449096	60745	509830
2. Non-workers	69820	171040	240860	271450	564600	836050
TOTAL	236285	189590	425875	720540	625345	1345880

An analysis of this data shows that even among inter-State migrants, majority of workers were males and majority of non-workers were females. Davanagere city had least attraction for inter-State migrant workers.

Classifying the data into workers and non-workers, worker migrants have shown a more or less similar pattern of migration. An analysis of migrant workers according to occupational divisions shows that majority of workers were working as production and related workers, transport and equipment operators and labourers.

Bangalore City has attracted a very large number of workers in each occupational division except the agricultural labourers. More than 50% of administrative, executive and managerial workers, clerical related workers, sales workers, service workers, production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers, workers not classified by occupation, working in the 12 cities are working Bangalore alone only among agricultural labourers, Hubli, Dharwad City has the largest percentage among all the cities. Details of migrants to urban units including agglomeration having 1,00,000 and above population classified by sex and occupational division are given in Annexure-XVI.

Nearly 2/3 of the migrants have settled down in Bangalore city, so also the case with the migrant workers. Majority of the inter-State workers are working as production and related workers, transport operators and labourers. Percentage distribution of long distance inter-State migrants into city by occupation division is given in Annexure-XVII.

Majority of the inter-State migrants into cities with over a lakh of population was from Southern States. Among them, Tamil Nadu contributed the highest percentage. The same pattern emerges if an analysis of migrant workers is done. Percentage distribution of migrants into cities from other States by different occupational division is given in Annexure-XVIII.

5. Summary of the findings:-

1. Females outnumbered males among the populations who migrated.
2. The trends of migration in 1971 indicates that a majority of the population migrated to rural areas in preference to the urban areas.
3. Female migrants into rural areas were more than male migrants. Male migrants into urban areas were more than as compared to female migrants.
4. Among the districts, the lowest migration among males and females was in Bidar and Kodagu districts respectively.
5. A major cause for migration was search for wage, salaried employment and self-employment opportunities.
6. The sex-ratio of non-migrants is 750 females per thousand males whereas for migrants, the sex ratio is 1636 females per thousand males.
7. Marriage is one of the reasons for migration among females.
8. Compared to 1961, maximum increase among migrants during 1971 was in medium distance migration.
9. Nearly 2/3 of the migrants were within the district of enumeration and nearly 72 per cent moved into rural areas.
10. Migrants by place of birth are less than the migrants by place of last residence.
11. Sexwise analysis of migration shows that there is a decrease in the migration from outside India whereas migration from other states in India has increased.
12. An analysis of rural urban and vice-versa migration shows that urban areas gained from rural areas.
13. Southern states have contributed largest number of migrants into Karnataka.
14. The analysis shows that as far as duration of residence those who have lived for more than 10 years, the percentage among males is more in respect of urban areas while the percentage of females is more in respect of rural areas.
15. Majority of migrants from different places are non-workers but the proportion of the workers among the inter-state migrants is more compared to intra-district or inter-district.

16. Both among the workers and non-workers, majority are from within the district of enumeration.
17. Agriculture was the main occupation of a majority of short distance and medium distance migrants. Among the long distance migrants a majority were having agriculture as their occupation.
18. Occupation-wise analysis of migrants shows that migrants were more in activities like manufacturing other than household industry, trade and commerce and transport, storage and communication, the proportion of those settled down in urban areas is more than in any other occupation.
19. Nearly 2/3s of the migrants into cities were literate and a majority of them had education upto matriculation.
20. Among the cities in Karnataka, Bangalore attracted the largest number of migrants.
21. A majority of migrant workers into cities were working as production and related workers, transport and equipment operators and labourers.
22. An analysis of inter-state migrants into cities with more than a lakh of population reveals that a majority of them were from Southern states.

ANNEXURE - 1 A

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE DISTRICTS BY RESIDENCE
AND SEX

Districts	TOTAL		
	Persons	Male	Female
	2	3	4
<u>Karnataka</u> ...	92,13,820 (100.00)	34,95,815 (100.00)	57,18,005 (100.00)
Bangalore ...	10,93,225 (11.87)	5,08,610 (14.55)	5,84,615 (10.22)
Belgaum ...	8,19,695 (8.90)	2,86,035 (8.18)	5,33,660 (9.33)
Bellary ...	3,04,180 (3.30)	1,13,130 (3.24)	1,91,050 (3.34)
Bidar ...	2,07,755 (2.25)	46,795 (1.34)	1,60,960 (2.81)
Bijapur ...	6,75,280 (7.33)	2,45,955 (7.04)	4,29,325 (7.51)
Chickmagalur ...	2,76,845 (3.00)	1,19,890 (3.43)	1,56,955 (2.74)
Chitradurga ...	4,23,560 (4.60)	1,65,055 (4.72)	2,58,505 (4.52)
Coorg ...	1,68,620 (1.83)	82,535 (2.36)	86,085 (1.51)
Dharwar ...	8,21,130 (8.91)	3,34,730 (9.58)	4,86,400 (8.51)
Gulbarga ...	4,79,620 (5.21)	1,31,370 (3.76)	3,48,250 (6.09)
Hassan ...	3,25,130 (3.53)	1,02,725 (2.94)	2,22,405 (3.89)
Kolar ...	3,84,330 (4.17)	1,15,320 (3.30)	2,69,010 (4.70)

Contd...

Mandya	...	3,20,900 (3.46)	1,00,735 (2.88)	2,20,165 (3.85)
Mysore	...	5,23,550 (5.68)	1,85,440 (5.33)	3,37,110 (5.90)
North Canara	...	3,36,975 (3.56)	1,49,770 (4.28)	1,87,205 (3.27)
Raichur	...	4,29,465 (4.66)	1,52,280 (4.36)	2,77,185 (4.85)
Shimoga	...	5,16,770 (5.61)	2,32,710 (5.66)	2,84,060 (4.97)
South Canara	...	6,23,830 (5.77)	2,66,570 (7.62)	3,57,260 (5.25)
Tumkur	...	4,82,950 (5.24)	1,55,150 (4.43)	3,27,800 (5.74)

Source: D. V. Census of India 1971

ANNEXURE - 1 B

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE DISTRICTS BY RESIDENCE RURAL -URBAN WISE AND SEX

DISTRICTS	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Bangalore	2,62,050 (10.47)	3,67,010 (7.86)	6,29,060 (8.77)	2,37,650 (25.18)	2,07,440 (20.48)	4,45,090 (22.75)	4,99,700 (14.50)	5,74,450 (10.11)	10, 4,150 (1.77)
2. Belgaum	2,17,975 (8.70)	4,48,260 (9.60)	6,66,235 (9.29)	66,545 (7.05)	81,185 (8.01)	1,47,730 (7.55)	2,84,510 (8.25)	5,29,445 (9.32)	8,13,965 (8.92)
3. Bellary	84,080 (3.36)	1,55,215 (3.32)	2,39,295 (3.34)	28,185 (3.02)	35,205 (3.48)	63,690 (3.25)	1,12,565 (3.27)	1,90,420 (3.35)	3,02,985 (3.32)
4. Bidar	38,425 (1.54)	1,46,890 (3.15)	1,85,315 (2.58)	8,320 (0.88)	13,970 (1.38)	22,290 (1.14)	46,745 (1.36)	1,60,850 (2.83)	2,07,605 (2.27)
5. Bijapur	1,90,205 (7.60)	3,67,840 (7.88)	5,58,045 (7.78)	47,885 (5.07)	60,955 (6.02)	1,08,840 (5.56)	2,38,090 (6.91)	4,28,795 (7.55)	6,66,885 (7.30)
6. Chickmagalur	85,020 (3.40)	1,22,265 (2.62)	2,07,285 (2.89)	33,530 (3.55)	33,670 (3.32)	67,200 (3.43)	1,18,550 (3.44)	1,55,935 (2.74)	2,74,485 (3.01)
7. Chitradurga	1,31,860 (5.27)	2,21,410 (4.74)	3,53,270 (4.93)	32,880 (3.48)	36,295 (3.58)	69,175 (3.54)	1,64,740 (4.78)	2,57,705 (4.54)	4,22,445 (4.63)
8. Coorg	55,955 (2.24)	66,455 (1.42)	1,22,410 (1.71)	24,435 (2.59)	18,915 (1.87)	43,350 (2.22)	80,390 (2.33)	85,370 (1.50)	1,65,760 (1.82)
9. Dharwar	2,46,520 (9.85)	3,89,170 (8.34)	6,35,690 (8.86)	87,895 (9.31)	96,890 (9.56)	1,84,785 (9.44)	3,34,415 (9.70)	4,86,060 (8.56)	8,20,475 (8.99)
10. Gulbarga	1,01,740 (4.06)	3,09,580 (6.63)	4,11,320 (5.74)	29,290 (3.10)	38,405 (3.79)	67,695 (3.46)	1,31,030 (3.80)	3,47,985 (6.13)	4,79,015 (5.25)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Hassan	73,270 (2.93)	1,90,495 (4.08)	2,63,765 (3.68)	28,815 (3.05)	31,465 (3.11)	60,280 (3.08)	1,02,085 (2.96)	2,21,960 (3.90)	3,24,045 (3.55)
12. Kolar	84,565 (3.38)	2,21,950 (4.76)	3,06,515 (4.27)	30,540 (3.24)	46,420 (4.58)	76,960 (3.93)	1,15,105 (3.34)	2,68,370 (4.72)	3,83,475 (4.20)
13. Mandya	74,830 (2.99)	1,87,740 (4.02)	2,62,570 (3.66)	25,605 (2.72)	31,355 (3.10)	56,960 (2.91)	1,00,435 (2.91)	2,19,095 (3.86)	3,19,530 (3.50)
14. Mysore	1,24,560 (4.98)	2,66,595 (5.71)	3,91,155 (5.45)	29,315 (5.31)	67,425 (5.65)	1,26,965 (5.49)	1,84,100 (5.34)	3,34,020 (5.88)	5,18,120 (5.68)
15. North Canara	1,09,200 (4.36)	1,50,200 (3.22)	2,59,400 (3.62)	35,115 (3.83)	35,275 (3.48)	71,390 (3.65)	1,45,315 (4.22)	1,85,475 (3.25)	3,30,790 (3.52)
16. Raichur	1,20,480 (4.80)	2,39,170 (5.12)	3,59,650 (5.02)	29,935 (3.17)	37,350 (3.68)	67,295 (3.44)	1,50,415 (4.36)	2,76,530 (4.87)	4,25,945 (4.68)
17. Shimoga	1,54,100 (5.56)	2,18,595 (4.68)	3,82,795 (5.34)	56,150 (5.95)	56,645 (5.58)	1,12,795 (5.76)	2,20,250 (5.39)	2,75,340 (4.85)	4,95,590 (5.43)
18. South Kanara	2,13,500 (8.53)	3,07,660 (6.59)	5,21,160 (7.27)	51,830 (5.49)	48,780 (4.82)	1,00,610 (5.14)	2,55,330 (7.70)	3,56,440 (6.27)	5,21,770 (6.80)
19. Tumkur	1,24,875 (4.98)	2,91,670 (6.26)	4,16,545 (5.80)	28,280 (3.01)	35,420 (3.50)	63,700 (3.26)	1,53,155 (4.44)	3,27,090 (5.76)	4,80,245 (5.26)
. All Districts	25,03,310 (100.00)	46,68,270 (100.00)	71,71,480 (100.00)	9,43,725 (100.00)	10,13,075 (100.00)	19,56,800 (100.00)	34,46,935 (100.00)	56,81,345 (100.00)	91,28,280 (100.00)

Source: Table D V of Migration Tables Part II - D

Note : Unclassified and outside India figures are not been taken.

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ANNEXTURE- II

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATIO OF NON-MIGRANTS AND MIGRANTS BY AGE AND SEX

(SEX RATIO = $\frac{F}{M} \times 1000$)

Age Group	NON MIGRANTS				MIGRANTS			
	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-14	52,75,027 (45.97)	52,55,202 (61.05)	1,05,32,229 (52.44)	996	9,75,550 (27.91)	9,26,915 (16.21)	19,02,465 (20.55)	950
15-19	10,50,890 (9.16)	7,24,745 (8.42)	17,75,635 (8.84)	690	3,54,950 (10.15)	5,46,450 (9.56)	9,01,400 (9.78)	1,540
20-24	2,30,355 (7.24)	4,37,155 (5.08)	12,67,511 (6.31)	526	3,63,140 (10.39)	7,18,715 (12.57)	10,81,855 (11.74)	1,979
25-49	29,57,971 (25.86)	15,04,009 (17.47)	44,71,980 (22.27)	507	13,04,450 (37.31)	25,47,855 (44.55)	38,52,305 (41.81)	1,953
50 +	12,50,575 (11.76)	6,85,843 (7.97)	20,35,418 (10.13)	508	4,97,015 (14.22)	9,77,835 (17.10)	14,74,850 (15.01)	1,967
Age not stated	1,266 (0.01)	1,155 (0.01)	2,421 (0.01)	912	710 (0.02)	235 (0.00)	945 (0.01)	1,382
Total	1,14,76,085 (100.00)	86,09,109 (100.00)	2,00,85,194 (100.00)	750	34,95,815 (100.00)	57,18,005 (100.00)	92,13,820 (100.00)	1,635

For Migrants - Migration tables Part II D VI

For Non-Migration - Social & Cultural Table

PART II C (ii)

ANNEXURE - III

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY AGE -GROUP, SEX AND
MARITAL STATUS

Age Group	Sex	Marital Status			
		Total	never married	Married	widower & Divorced
Total	M	34,92,325 (100.00)	17,60,555 (50.41)	16,26,490 (46.58)	1,05,270 (3.01)
	F	57,15,970 (100.00)	11,14,595 (19.85)	37,96,590 (67.61)	8,04,785 (12.54)
0-14	M	9,74,530 (27.90)	9,70,610 (27.79)	3,810 (0.11)	110 N
	F	9,26,355 (16.50)	8,71,820 (15.53)	53,910 (0.96)	625 (0.01)
15-19	M	3,54,600 (10.16)	3,38,680 (9.70)	15,575 (0.45)	345 (0.01)
	F	5,46,105 (9.72)	1,56,895 (2.79)	3,85,700 (6.87)	3,510 (0.06)
20-24	M	3,62,655 (10.39)	2,67,440 (7.56)	93,530 (2.68)	1,685 (0.05)
	F	7,18,425 (12.79)	50,755 (0.90)	6,55,445 (11.69)	11,225 (0.20)
25-49	M	13,03,360 (37.32)	1,65,850 (4.75)	11,02,975 (31.58)	34,535 (0.99)
	F	25,47,345 (45.36)	30,075 (0.54)	22,77,820 (40.56)	2,39,450 (4.26)
50 +	M	4,96,505 (14.21)	17,510 (0.50)	4,10,400 (11.75)	68,595 (1.96)
	F	9,77,515 (15.63)	4,910 (0.09)	4,22,655 (7.53)	5,49,950 (8.01)
Not stated	M	675 (0.02)	475 (0.01)	200 (0.01)	- (0.00)
	F	140 N	60 N	25 N	225 N

N = Negligible

Source: D VI Statement I

NOTE: The Percentages are not consistent in the original census table. The percentages have been recalculated based on the absolute figures available in table D - VI.

ANNEXTURE - IV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY SEX RESIDENCE AND DISTANCE

Last Residence	RURAL			URBAN		
	persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
A.						
Last Residence elsewhere in India	55,50,440 (99.60)	21,51,150 (99.22)	43,89,290 (99.79)	26,27,340 (99.63)	13,12,530 (99.60)	13,14,810 (99.65)
1. Rural	57,70,000 (87.74)	18,17,930 (83.47)	39,52,070 (89.85)	14,01,480 (53.14)	6,85,280 (52.40)	7,16,200 (54.28)
2. Urban	7,40,350 (11.26)	3,22,330 (14.80)	4,18,020 (9.50)	12,16,450 (46.13)	6,21,395 (47.15)	5,95,055 (45.10)
I. Within the states of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	59,85,100 (91.01)	19,28,210 (88.53)	40,56,890 (92.23)	20,51,590 (77.79)	10,01,020 (75.96)	10,50,570 (79.62)
1. Rural	53,40,730 (81.21)	16,58,150 (76.13)	36,82,580 (83.72)	11,83,770 (44.89)	5,67,555 (43.07)	6,16,215 (46.70)
2. Urban	6,10,300 (9.28)	2,52,880 (11.61)	3,57,420 (8.13)	8,65,505 (32.82)	4,31,850 (32.77)	4,33,655 (32.87)
a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	49,53,270 (75.32)	15,48,210 (71.08)	34,05,060 (77.41)	11,76,580 (44.61)	5,59,215 (42.44)	6,17,365 (46.79)
1. Rural	45,09,550 (68.57)	13,68,020 (62.81)	31,41,530 (71.42)	8,24,400 (31.26)	3,85,655 (29.27)	4,38,745 (33.25)
2. Urban	4,12,980 (6.28)	1,64,100 (7.53)	2,48,880 (5.66)	3,51,330 (13.32)	1,73,010 (13.13)	1,78,320 (13.51)
b) In other district of State of enumeration	10,31,830 (15.69)	3,80,000 (17.45)	6,51,830 (14.82)	8,75,010 (33.18)	4,41,805 (33.53)	4,33,205 (32.83)
1. Rural	8,31,180 (12.64)	2,90,130 (13.32)	5,41,050 (12.30)	3,59,370 (13.63)	1,81,900 (13.80)	1,77,470 (13.45)
2. Urban	1,97,320 (3.00)	88,780 (4.08)	1,08,540 (2.47)	5,14,175 (19.50)	2,58,840 (19.64)	2,55,335 (19.35)
II. State in India beyond the State & Enumeration	5,65,340 (8.50)	2,32,940 (10.59)	3,32,400 (7.56)	5,75,750 (21.83)	3,11,510 (23.64)	2,64,240 (20.03)
1. Rural	4,29,270 (6.53)	1,59,780 (7.34)	2,69,490 (6.13)	2,17,710 (8.26)	1,17,725 (8.93)	99,985 (7.58)
2. Urban	1,30,050 (1.98)	69,450 (3.19)	60,600 (1.38)	3,50,945 (13.31)	1,89,545 (14.38)	1,61,400 (12.23)

ANNEXTURE - V 'A'

DISTRIBUTION AND SEX COMPOSITION OF MIGRANTS BY RURAL, URBAN ORIGIN
(PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE) AND DESTINATION (PLACE OF ENUMERATION)
KARNATAKA 1971.

1 Last Residence	2 Persons	3 Males	4 Females	5 Sex Ratio F/M X 1000
<u>SHORT DISTANCE OR INTER-DISTRICT MIGRANTS.</u>				
I. Residence in Rural areas	53,33,950 (87.47)	17,53,675 (83.68)	25,80,275 (89.34)	2,042
(a) Enumerated in Rural (R-R)	45,09,550 (84.54)	13,58,020 (78.01)	31,41,530 (87.75)	2,295
(b) Enumerated in Urban (R-U)	8,24,400 (15.45)	3,85,655 (21.99)	4,38,745 (12.25)	1,138
II. Residence in Urban areas	7,54,310 (12.53)	3,37,110 (16.12)	4,27,200 (10.66)	1,267
(a) Enumerated in Urban (U-U)	3,51,300 (45.97)	1,73,010 (51.32)	1,78,320 (41.74)	1,031
(b) Enumerated in Rural (U-R)	4,12,980 (54.03)	1,64,100 (48.58)	2,48,880 (58.25)	1,517
Total intra-district Migrants	50,98,260 (100.00)	20,90,785 (100.00)	40,07,475 (100.00)	1,917
Rural loss to Urban (Ib-Iib)	4,11,420 (7.71)	2,21,555 (12.53)	1,89,865 (5.30)	857
<u>Medium distance or Inter District Migrant.</u>				
I. Residence in Rural areas	11,90,550 (62.59)	4,72,030 (57.59)	7,18,520 (66.38)	1,522
(a) Enumerated in Rural (R.R)	8,31,180 (69.81)	2,90,130 (51.45)	5,41,050 (75.30)	1,865
(b) Enumerated in Urban (R.U)	3,59,370 (30.19)	1,81,900 (38.54)	1,77,470 (54.70)	976
II. Residence in Urban areas	7,11,495 (37.41)	3,47,520 (42.41)	3,63,875 (33.62)	1,047
(a) Enumerated in Urban (U.U)	5,14,175 (72.27)	2,58,840 (74.45)	2,55,335 (70.17)	985
(b) Enumerated in Rural (U-R)	1,97,320 (27.73)	88,780 (25.54)	1,08,540 (29.83)	1,223
Total Intra-district Migrant	19,02,045 (100.00)	8,19,550 (100.00)	10,82,395 (100.00)	1,321
Rural loss to Urban (Ib - Iib)	1,52,050 (13.51)	80,120 (19.73)	68,930 (9.59)	740

1	2	3	4	5
<u>LONG DISTANCE OR INTER-STATE MIGRANTS.</u>				
I. Residence in Rural (U) areas	5,46,980 (57.36)	2,77,505 (51.73)	3,69,475 (62.47)	1,331
a) Enumerated in R(E-R) Rural	4,29,270 (66.35)	1,59,780 (57.58)	2,69,490 (72.94)	1,687
b) Enumerated in U(E-U) Urban	2,17,710 (33.55)	1,17,725 (42.42)	99,985 (27.06)	849
II. Residence in Urban (U) areas	4,80,995 (42.64)	2,58,995 (48.27)	2,22,000 (37.53)	850
(a) Enumerated in U(U-U) Urban	3,50,945 (72.96)	1,89,545 (73.18)	1,61,400 (72.70)	852
(b) Enumerated in R(U-R) Rural	1,30,050 (27.04)	69,450 (26.82)	60,600 (27.30)	873
Total Inter State Migrants	11,27,975 (100.00)	5,35,500 (100.00)	5,91,475 (100.00)	1,102
Rural loss to Urban I (b) -II (b)	87,660 (13.55)	48,275 (17.40)	39,385 (10.66)	816

NOTE: Unclassified figures are not included.

Source: Table DII Census of India 1971.

Annexure V (b)

MIGRANTS BY EACH DISTANCE TYPE ACCORDING TO RURAL -URBAN ORIGIN AND DESTINATION MIGRANTS BY DISTANCE
TYPE .(AN ABSTRACT FROM TABLE .8)

Type of Migr- ants	TYPE OF DISTANCE											
	Short Distance			Medium Distance			Long Distance			All Distances		
	persons	Male	Female	persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
All Types	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
R - R	73.95	55.43	78.39	42.70	25.40	49.99	38.05	23.78	45.55	53.21	52.74	59.55
R - U	13.52	18.45	10.95	18.89	22.19	16.40	19.30	21.94	16.90	15.35	19.88	12.51
U - U	5.75	8.27	4.45	27.03	31.58	23.59	31.11	35.33	27.29	13.33	18.03	10.47
U - R	5.77	7.85	5.21	10.38	10.83	10.02	11.53	12.95	10.25	8.11	9.35	7.36
All	* 5098260	2090785	4007475	1902045	819650	1082395	1127975	536500	591475	9128280	3446935	5681345

NOTE: Unclassified figures are not included. D II

Source: Table DII Census of India 1971.

* Absolute Data

A-VI

Percentage distribution of Migrants from other States in the Country by State & duration of residence in the place of enumeration.

State/ Union Territo- ries last Re- sidence	No. of Migra- nts	Percentage distribution of Migrants from each State by duration of residence (in years)						not known
		0-1	1-4	5-9	10-19	20 +		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Andhra- Pradesh	3,31,830 (100.00)	35,280 (10.63)	81,020 (24.42)	55,480 (17.02)	56,945 (20.17)	70,975 (21.39)	21,130 (6.37)	
Assam	3,140 (100.00)	1,115 (35.51)	1,555 (52.71)	150 (5.10)	70 (2.22)	20 (0.64)	120 (3.82)	
Bihar	2,875 (100.00)	855 (29.74)	1,250 (43.48)	265 (9.22)	225 (7.83)	125 (4.35)	155 (5.38)	
Gujarat	8,575 (100.00)	1,065 (12.42)	2,190 (25.54)	1,425 (16.62)	1,560 (18.31)	1,420 (16.56)	815 (9.50)	
Haryana	1,725 (100.00)	560 (32.49)	540 (31.33)	110 (6.38)	145 (8.41)	90 (5.22)	90 (5.19)	
Himachal Pradesh	1,110 (100.00)	205 (18.47)	755 (67.93)	55 (4.95)	90 (8.11)	25 (2.25)	50 (4.50)	
Jammu & Kashmir	2,110 (100.00)	515 (24.41)	1,245 (59.00)	175 (8.29)	70 (3.32)	25 (1.19)	80 (3.79)	
Kerala	1,53,335 (100.00)	17,135 (10.94)	46,065 (29.42)	27,245 (17.39)	32,350 (20.65)	22,640 (14.45)	11,200 (7.15)	
Madhya Pradesh	5,495 (100.00)	1,875 (34.12)	1,465 (26.66)	515 (9.37)	455 (8.28)	225 (4.09)	350 (6.37)	
Maharashtra	2,41,980 (100.00)	29,035 (12.02)	52,080 (21.52)	35,255 (14.57)	49,730 (20.57)	53,430 (24.17)	17,300 (7.15)	
Manipur	115 (100.00)	35 (30.43)	55 (47.83)	5 (4.34)	10 (8.70)	10 (8.70)	- (0.00)	
Meghalaya	135 (100.00)	95 (57.56)	50 (35.35)	5 (3.03)	- (0.00)	- (0.00)	5 (3.03)	

Contd.,

Nagaland	25	5	125	25	20	5
	(100.00)	(30.35)	(41.55)	(7.11)	(9.93)	(7.11)
Orissa	25	395	70	35	35	35
	(100.00)	(30.11)	(41.9)	(9.00)	(7.95)	(3.00)
Punjab	4,015	1,170	1,410	370	490	290
	(100.00)	(28.15)	(39.12)	(9.22)	(12.20)	(7.10)
Rajasthan	22,220	1,500	5,535	4,000	4,215	2,125
	(100.00)	(6.75)	(25.35)	(18.01)	(18.97)	(20.95)
Sikkim	150	55	0	5	10	0
	(100.00)	(36.55)	(53.33)	(0.0)	(3.33)	(6.55)
Tamilnadu	3,24,560	33,385	79,745	43,300	61,405	25,565
	(100.00)	(10.28)	(24.57)	(13.34)	(21.08)	(20.2)
Tripura	35	15	20	0	0	0
	(100.00)	(42.86)	(57.14)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Uttar-Pradesh	10,005	2,505	4,025	1,105	1,095	510
	(100.00)	(25.04)	(40.33)	(11.04)	(10.94)	(4.55)
West Bengal	5,695	1,490	2,255	635	570	440
	(100.00)	(26.16)	(39.60)	(11.15)	(10.01)	(5.36)
<u>U.T.S.</u>						
Delhi	5,510	1,170	2,325	855	550	440
	(100.00)	(20.86)	(41.43)	(15.24)	(9.93)	(4.53)
Goa, Daman & Diu	10,105	1,465	2,165	1,340	2,270	505
	(100.00)	(14.50)	(21.43)	(13.26)	(22.46)	(23.35)
Others	1,690	385	480	175	275	130
	(100.00)	(22.73)	(28.40)	(10.35)	(16.27)	(14.50)
Total from all other States/UTS	11,41,090	1,31,410	2,87,160	1,73,755	2,20,700	2,36,725
	(100.00)	(11.51)	(25.17)	(15.23)	(20.14)	(20.75)
Total from Southern States	8,13,025	85,800	2,05,830	1,27,025	1,57,700	57,995
	(100.00)	(10.55)	(25.44)	(15.62)	(20.63)	(20.63)

(Source: Table D II Census of India 1971)

A-VII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE
ON CO-HORTS BY STATE OF ORIGIN

State/ Union Territories	Percentage of Total in each State							Years
	All	Below 1	1-4	5-9	10-19	20 +	Net known	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Andhra Pradesh	29.88	26.85	28.21	32.50	29.13	29.98	25.69	
Assam	0.28	0.85	0.58	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.45	
Bihar	0.25	0.65	0.44	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.49	
Gujarat	0.75	0.81	0.76	0.83	0.73	0.60	0.99	
Haryana	0.15	0.50	0.22	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.41	
Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.16	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.06	
Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	0.39	0.43	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.10	
Kerala	13.73	13.04	16.04	15.68	14.08	9.56	13.62	
Madhya Pradesh	0.48	1.43	0.50	0.35	0.20	0.10	1.05	
Maharashtra	21.21	22.13	18.14	20.29	21.66	24.70	20.03	
Manipur	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	
Meghalaya	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00	-	-	0.01	
Nagaland	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Orissa	0.08	0.20	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	
Punjab	0.36	0.89	0.49	0.21	0.22	0.12	0.35	
Rajasthan	1.95	1.14	1.96	2.35	1.83	1.97	2.58	

Contd..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sikkim	0.01	0.04	0.03	-	0.00	0.00	-
Tamil Nadu	28.44	25.41	27.77	24.93	29.77	31.29	31.20
Tripura	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-
Uttara Pradesh	0.88	1.91	1.41	0.64	0.48	0.19	0.98
West Bengal	0.50	1.13	0.79	0.37	0.25	0.13	0.53
<u>U.T.S.</u>							
Delhi	0.49	0.89	0.81	0.49	0.24	0.12	0.53
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.89	1.12	0.75	0.77	0.99	1.00	0.62
Others	0.15	0.29	0.17	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India 1971 Table D II.

Annexure - VIII

5. Percentage distribution of total migrants from other States by duration and place of residence and Sex.

Duration of residence (in years)	Place of residence					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below 1	46960 (20.16)	33620 (10.11)	80580 (14.25)	32220 (10.34)	18610 (7.04)	50830 (8.83)
1-4	69120 (29.67)	74480 (22.41)	143600 (25.40)	81800 (26.26)	61760 (23.37)	143560 (24.93)
5-9	35380 (15.19)	50940 (15.32)	86320 (15.27)	45205 (14.51)	42240 (15.99)	87445 (15.19)
10-19	35520 (15.25)	70490 (21.21)	106010 (18.75)	62515 (20.07)	61255 (23.18)	123770 (21.50)
20 +	31950 (13.72)	87150 (26.22)	119100 (21.07)	63095 (20.25)	54530 (20.64)	117625 (20.43)
Not specified	14010 (6.01)	15720 (4.73)	29730 (5.26)	26675 (8.57)	25845 (9.78)	52520 (9.12)
All durations	232940 (100.00)	332400 (100.00)	565340 (100.00)	311510 (100.00)	264240 (100.00)	575750 (100.00)

SOURCE : Census of India, 1971

TABLE - D II

Annexure - IX

Percentage Distribution of Workers by Main Activity
and Distance.

Main Activity	Distance type			
	Short (intra district)	Medium (inter District)	Long (inter State)	All Migrants
1	2	3	4	5
I Cultivator	602945 (9.84)	92945 (4.87)	58060 (5.09)	753950 (8.21)
II Agricultural Labourers	726370 (11.85)	163755 (8.59)	82705 (7.25)	972830 (10.60)
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Archards & Allied activities	99760 (1.63)	50420 (2.64)	33190 (2.91)	183370 (2.00)
IV Mining & Quarrying	9765 (0.16)	7420 (0.39)	12435 (1.09)	29620 (0.32)
V Manufacturing				
(a) Household Industry	103160 (1.68)	32010 (1.68)	17435 (1.53)	152605 (1.66)
(b) Other than Household Industry	113110 (1.85)	82425 (4.32)	75955 (6.66)	271490 (2.96)
VI Construction	37605 (0.61)	22520 (1.18)	34695 (3.04)	94820 (1.03)
VII Trade & Commerce	123170 (2.01)	84920 (4.46)	71375 (6.25)	279465 (3.05)
VIII Transport, Storage and communications	53185 (0.87)	38190 (2.00)	34670 (3.04)	126045 (1.38)
IX Other Services	235610 (3.83)	126115 (6.62)	86915 (7.61)	448640 (4.89)
Total Workers	2104680 (34.33)	700720 (36.75)	507435 (44.47)	3312835 (36.10)
Non-workers	4025170 (65.67)	1206120 (63.25)	633655 (55.53)	5864945 (63.90)
Total Migrants	6129850 (100.00)	1906840 (100.00)	1141090 (100.00)	9177780 (100.00)

SOURCE : Census of India 1971.

TABLE: DV Unclassified figures included.

Annexure - X

Percent distribution of Migrants in different
activities by place of residence.

Last Residence	Category of Activity			
	Cultivators I	Agricultural Labourers II	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations Orchards & Allied Activities. III	Mining and Quarrying IV
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R 564720 (74.90)	683175 (70.23)	91015 (49.63)	8155 (27.53)
	U 29815 (3.95)	36790 (3.78)	8360 (4.56)	1605 (5.42)
Un-classified	8410 (1.12)	6405 (0.66)	385 (0.21)	5 (0.02)
Sub-Total	602945 (79.97)	726370 (74.67)	99760 (54.40)	9765 (32.97)
(b) In other Districts of the State of Enumeration	R 78805 (10.46)	144345 (14.83)	35940 (19.60)	5095 (17.20)
	U 13880 (1.84)	13960 (1.95)	14285 (7.79)	2295 (7.75)
Un-classified	260 (0.03)	450 (0.05)	195 (0.11)	30 (0.10)
Sub-Total	92945 (12.33)	163755 (16.83)	50420 (27.50)	7420 (25.05)
(c) In other States beyond the State of Enumeration	R 47585 (6.31)	67250 (6.91)	22110 (12.06)	8845 (29.86)
	U 10175 (1.35)	14555 (1.50)	9900 (5.40)	3520 (11.88)
Un-classified	300 (0.04)	900 (0.09)	1180 (0.64)	70 (0.24)
Sub-Total	58060 (7.70)	82705 (8.50)	33190 (18.10)	12435 (41.98)
Total Migrants	753950 (100.00)	972830 (100.00)	183370 (100.00)	29620 (100.00)

Category of Activity					
Last Residence	Manufacturing, processing and Repairs		Construction VI	Trade and Commerce VII	
	Household Industry V (a)	other than household Industry V(b)			
1	6	7	8	9	
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	R U	85580 (56.08)	82875 (30.52)	29635 (31.26)	92795 (33.21)
		17045 (11.17)	29960 (11.04)	7485 (7.89)	30000 (10.73)
Un-classified		535 (0.35)	275 (0.10)	485 (0.51)	375 (0.13)
Sub-Total		103160 (67.60)	113110 (41.66)	37605 (39.66)	123170 (44.07)
(b) In other Districts of the State of Enumeration	R	21425 (14.04)	40385 (14.88)	13465 (14.20)	42355 (15.16)
		10515 (6.89)	41875 (15.42)	9010 (9.50)	42370 (15.16)
Un-classified		70 (0.05)	165 (0.06)	45 (0.05)	195 (0.07)
Sub-Total		32010 (20.98)	82425 (30.36)	22520 (22.75)	84920 (30.39)
c) In other States beyond the State of enumeration.	R	9980 (6.54)	31985 (11.78)	20150 (21.25)	30325 (10.85)
	U	7235 (4.74)	43075 (15.87)	14205 (14.98)	40035 (14.33)
Un-classified		220 (0.14)	895 (0.33)	340 (0.36)	1015 (0.36)
Sub- Total		17435 (11.42)	75955 (27.98)	34695 (36.59)	71375 (25.54)
Total Migrants		152605 (100.00)	271490 (100.00)	94820 (100.00)	279465 (100.00)

L a s t Residence	Category of activity				
	Transport Storage & Communication	Other Services	Workers	Non- Workers	All Migrants
	VIII	IX	I-IX	X	I-X
1	10	11	12	13	14
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	R 38575 (30.60)	169980 (37.89)	1846505 (55.74)	3487445 (59.46)	5333950 (58.12)
	U 14505 (11.52)	65040 (14.50)	240605 (7.26)	523705 (8.93)	764310 (8.33)
Un-classified	105 (0.08)	590 (0.13)	17570 (0.53)	14020 (0.24)	31590 (0.34)
Sub-Total	53185 (42.20)	235610 (52.52)	2104680 (63.53)	4025170 (68.63)	6129850 (66.79)
(b) In other District of the State of Enumeration	R 16105 (12.78)	55565 (12.39)	453485 (13.69)	737065 (12.57)	1190550 (12.97)
	U 21980 (17.44)	70120 (15.62)	245290 (7.40)	466205 (7.95)	71495 (7.76)
Un-classified	105 (0.08)	430 (0.10)	1945 (0.06)	2850 (0.05)	4795 (0.05)
Sub-Total	38190 (30.30)	126115 (28.11)	700720 (21.15)	1206120 (20.57)	1906840 (20.78)
(c) In other States beyond the State of Enumeration	R 15095 (11.98)	37755 (8.42)	291080 (8.79)	355900 (6.07)	646980 (7.05)
	U 18945 (15.03)	46980 (10.47)	208625 (6.30)	272370 (4.64)	480995 (5.24)
Un-classified	630 (0.50)	2180 (0.48)	7730 (0.23)	5385 (0.09)	13115 (0.14)
Sub-Total	34670 (27.50)	86915 (19.37)	507435 (15.32)	633655 (10.80)	1141090 (12.43)
Total Migrants	26045 (100.00)	448640 (100.00)	3312835 (100.00)	5864945 (100.00)	9177780 (100.00)

A N N E X U R E - XII

Percentage Distribution of migrants by workers according to activity and non-workers District wise.

State/ District	T o t a l		Total workers		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities		Mining and Quarrying	
			I-IX		I		II		III		IV	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	100.00	100.00	64.03	19.08	14.29	4.55	12.73	9.31	0.97	0.97	0.66	0.12
1 Bangalore	100.00	100.00	68.20	10.85	7.55	2.24	4.48	2.67	1.12	0.30	0.06	0.02
2 Belgaum	100.00	100.00	57.07	18.93	17.27	6.96	10.26	8.81	14.63	0.16	0.11	0.01
3 Bellary	100.00	100.00	67.88	25.48	13.00	4.71	16.62	15.82	1.32	0.09	3.27	1.16
4 Bidar	100.00	100.00	63.61	19.63	13.89	2.26	16.83	13.71	1.91	0.20	0.66	0.04
5 Bijapur	100.00	100.00	55.43	20.27	15.33	2.81	15.12	13.58	1.93	0.21	0.23	0.04
6 Chikmagalur	100.00	100.00	69.19	21.90	12.36	2.65	12.86	5.88	18.11	9.02	0.97	0.20
7 Chitradurg	100.00	100.00	64.77	22.49	15.71	6.51	15.41	11.70	3.56	0.40	0.23	0.04
8 Coorg	100.00	100.00	76.09	32.94	6.89	4.98	12.47	6.14	22.94	16.35	0.39	0.12
9 Dharwar	100.00	100.00	56.54	19.97	13.00	2.53	14.21	14.00	1.42	0.12	0.18	0.06
10 Gulbarga	100.00	100.00	62.66	21.86	12.41	2.77	15.79	14.40	1.51	0.12	0.66	0.20
11 Hassan	100.00	100.00	67.13	13.11	17.53	4.91	8.27	2.55	9.74	2.93	0.46	0.05
12 Kolar	100.00	100.00	67.26	16.79	20.53	7.30	11.70	6.68	2.22	0.62	4.01	0.07
13 Mandya	100.00	100.00	67.25	11.99	13.83	3.76	22.07	5.85	1.60	0.16	0.22	0.02
14 Mysore	100.00	100.00	66.59	14.31	17.86	3.56	10.47	5.27	2.03	0.40	0.29	0.05
15 North Kanara	100.00	100.00	63.59	19.64	13.05	6.38	11.47	5.42	9.22	2.27	2.20	0.82
16 Raichur	100.00	100.00	65.70	23.05	16.80	4.14	20.28	15.37	2.19	0.33	1.46	0.03
17 Shimoga	100.00	100.00	68.82	15.98	16.82	3.32	21.10	9.28	2.98	0.63	0.13	0.05
18 South Kanara	100.00	100.00	63.87	34.02	15.37	9.87	10.78	12.04	3.91	0.85	0.37	0.06
19 Tumkur	100.00	100.00	62.60	14.87	20.84	5.74	12.95	6.11	3.65	0.39	0.34	0.03

contd...

State/ District	Manufacturing, processing, servicing & Repairs.				Construction		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage & Communication		Other Services		Non-workers	
	House hold Industry		Other than household Industry		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	V(a)		V(b)		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Karnataka	2.73	1.00	6.78	0.62	2.23	0.30	7.24	0.43	3.27	0.21	10.41	1.52	35.97	30.92
1 Bangalore	1.84	0.40	17.73	1.21	2.34	0.33	10.90	0.65	5.79	0.54	16.39	2.50	31.80	39.15
2 Belgaum	3.24	1.02	4.65	0.42	1.94	0.31	5.60	0.36	2.26	0.07	10.11	0.81	42.93	31.07
3 Bellary	2.60	0.80	5.39	0.33	2.18	0.20	7.09	0.60	4.98	0.53	10.43	1.22	32.12	74.52
4 Bidar	2.35	0.69	3.22	0.21	1.81	0.08	5.84	0.18	2.62	0.16	14.48	2.09	36.39	80.37
5 Bijapur	4.08	1.67	2.60	0.36	1.10	0.13	5.17	0.49	2.00	0.20	7.37	0.78	44.57	79.73
6 Chikmagalur	1.31	0.32	3.66	0.29	2.13	0.33	5.17	0.25	1.99	0.17	10.98	2.80	30.81	78.10
7 Chitradurga	2.47	0.84	7.05	0.71	1.89	0.29	7.21	0.73	2.69	0.19	8.55	1.03	35.23	77.51
8 Coorg	2.19	0.22	4.42	0.38	4.38	0.84	8.77	0.21	1.73	0.14	11.91	3.56	23.91	67.06
9 Dharwar	2.97	0.83	3.50	0.51	1.04	0.13	7.67	0.56	3.76	0.17	8.79	1.06	43.46	80.03
10 Gulbarga	2.65	1.06	5.87	0.48	3.55	0.36	6.30	0.40	3.43	0.20	10.44	1.86	37.34	78.14
11 Hassan	2.15	0.35	3.97	0.29	5.34	0.52	0.62	0.26	3.10	0.09	9.95	1.14	32.87	86.89
12 Kolar	2.48	0.29	5.46	0.37	1.24	0.13	7.35	0.43	2.25	0.04	9.62	0.86	32.74	83.21
13 Mandya	2.57	0.37	5.98	0.20	1.66	0.15	7.10	0.32	2.17	0.12	10.05	1.04	32.75	88.01
14 Mysore	2.09	0.59	5.47	0.59	4.84	1.00	7.92	0.39	3.66	0.15	12.12	2.31	33.41	85.69
15 Northkanara	1.85	0.37	6.39	0.93	1.79	0.45	5.03	0.57	3.73	0.43	9.06	1.94	36.41	30.36
16 Raichur	3.07	0.36	2.94	0.28	1.69	0.13	6.04	0.46	1.62	0.15	9.61	1.30	34.30	76.95
17 Shimoga	2.57	0.38	7.16	0.42	2.17	0.39	6.66	0.52	2.33	0.21	6.85	0.36	31.18	84.02
18 Southkanara	4.10	5.06	6.70	2.35	2.62	0.16	7.77	0.77	3.30	0.12	3.45	2.74	36.13	65.93
19 Tumkur	3.47	0.33	3.49	0.23	1.40	0.17	5.69	0.40	1.91	0.11	0.55	0.36	37.40	85.13

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA BY MAIN ACTIVITY EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN EACH CATEGORY

State/ District	Immigrants on percentage & Total population												
	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX	X	I-IX
Karnataka	1.42	3.05	8.10	23.08	1.60	12.67	19.23	12.02	12.45	10.42	4.88	3.31	3.86
Dangalore	0.32	1.65	5.00	21.50	12.90	19.50	23.33	24.32	20.29	26.51	13.09	7.16	9.03
Belgaum	2.72	3.59	1.47	9.00	2.22	7.32	21.42	9.52	6.67	14.29	4.53	5.37	5.08
Bellary	3.60	5.26	7.45	30.00	7.59	28.57	14.29	14.29	30.77	13.79	7.59	5.46	6.29
Bidar	2.22	3.88	1.70	13.50	3.73	14.29	14.66	6.67	3.41	11.54	5.09	4.89	4.57
Bijapur	0.43	1.81	2.44	3.25	3.64	4.55	12.50	5.71	7.16	2.44	1.84	2.42	2.22
Chickmagalur	1.03	6.25	20.83	38.00	5.50	12.50	11.00	8.33	7.20	11.54	7.45	2.84	5.03
Chitradurga	2.24	3.18	1.53	12.50	5.55	7.41	6.66	3.85	4.39	3.33	2.89	1.94	2.29
Coorg	2.78	13.33	25.00	22.00	50.00	20.00	40.00	33.33	17.93	16.67	16.99	4.44	9.52
Dharwar	0.08	0.06	0.31	1.25	0.61	2.56	1.20	4.92	13.33	4.92	1.32	1.19	1.24
Gulbarga	0.96	2.70	0.90	4.62	7.69	8.00	30.00	6.45	7.59	3.92	3.29	3.27	3.28
Hassan	0.17	0.61	12.50	25.00	3.14	11.11	33.33	7.14	16.67	4.35	2.86	2.38	2.66
Kolar	2.41	3.57	0.05	30.77	20.00	11.11	16.67	12.50	12.50	7.14	4.91	0.41	1.98
Mandya	0.12	3.65	1.58	0.09	2.44	9.09	33.33	7.14	7.80	8.70	2.12	0.64	1.13
Mysore	1.19	2.13	2.45	50.00	4.76	8.11	42.11	10.26	5.00	6.15	4.15	0.15	1.49
North Kanara	1.87	2.00	2.50	20.00	0.50	6.25	20.00	5.88	9.09	3.70	3.15	2.13	2.47
Raichur	3.37	5.15	3.70	33.33	2.27	7.69	8.36	8.33	10.00	5.71	4.55	7.20	5.68
Bhimoga	1.86	6.06	6.67	9.50	8.33	15.38	11.11	8.00	10.00	3.85	5.28	2.92	3.00
South Kanara	2.27	2.15	8.57	20.50	2.33	9.09	21.43	8.77	14.29	9.68	4.94	31.93	8.64
Tumkur	0.93	4.55	5.00	11.75	9.52	7.69	14.29	5.58	4.06	3.33	2.53	14.99	11.82

Annexure - XIV

Percentage distribution of Migrants in Urban areas of the State and Districts by main activity

Annexure - XIV

Main activity	Distance type			
	Short (Intra- district)	Medium (Inter- district)	Long (Inter State)	All distances
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cultivator	24585 (2.09)	6805 (0.78)	3470 (0.60)	34860 (1.33)
2. Agricultural labourer	41150 (3.50)	12415 (1.42)	7245 (1.26)	60810 (2.31)
3. Live stock, Forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards & Allied activities	8780 (0.75)	5350 (0.61)	2210 (0.39)	16360 (0.62)
4. Mining & Quarrying	1500 (0.13)	1340 (0.15)	5541 (0.96)	8380 (0.32)
5. Manufacturing (a) Household Industry	24950 (2.12)	13580 (1.55)	9175 (1.59)	47705 (1.82)
(b) Other than household industry	66170 (5.62)	66355 (7.58)	58775 (10.21)	191300 (7.28)
6. Construction	14725 (1.25)	9900 (1.43)	12725 (2.21)	37350 (1.42)
7. Trade & Commerce	66800 (5.68)	66580 (7.61)	57695 (10.02)	191075 (7.27)
8. Transport, Storage & Communications	37995 (3.23)	32980 (3.77)	28480 (4.95)	99455 (3.79)

Contd....

Total Migrants
Illiterates
Literate (without
Educational level)
Male
Female

ANNEXURE V
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF MIGRANTS INTO CITIES WITH MORE THAN 1,00,00 POPULATION

1	2	3	4	5
Other services	103275 (8.77)	88215 (10.02)	63420 (11.02)	254910 (29.70)
Total workers	389920 (33.14)	303520 (34.69)	248765 (43.21)	942205 (35.86)
Non workers	786660 (66.86)	571490 (65.31)	326985 (56.79)	1685135 (64.14)
Total Migrants	1176580 (100.00)	875010 (100.00)	575750 (100.00)	2627340 (100.00)

Source , Census of India 1971

Note: Figures excludes beyond India

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF MIGRANTS INTO CITIES WITH MORE THAN 1,00,000 POPULATION

	Total Migrants		Illiterates		Literates (without Educational level)	
	Male 1	Female 2	Male 3	Female 4	Male 5	Female 6
1. Bangalore U.A.	347460	276755	80430	124070	28575	22450
2. Hubli-Dharwar	76435	69790	16245	34080	7790	6920
3. Mysore	58780	54390	12675	22450	4035	4175
4. Mangalore	36375	35870	7215	13740	4445	4150
5. Belgaum	41515	42020	8590	19455	3905	4170
6. Gulbarga	24750	21850	5675	12980	1765	1745
7. Bellary	18585	17400	5115	9465	1795	1625
8. Davangere	26015	23340	7775	13440	2690	2310
9. K.G.F.	16010	16435	4315	8450	1555	1475
10. Bijapur	20470	19815	4645	10935	1940	1745
11. Shimoga	27590	23370	7895	10715	2475	2270
12. Badravathy	26555	24305	9115	14490	2945	2020
Total	720540	625340	169490	294210	63915	55055

Pl. Primary	Primary		Middle		Middle		Matriculate or higher secondary		Matriculate or higher secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		
51145	37220	55220	41510	46745	43245	855	560			
13020	12565	11065	6215	20950	6690	335	145			
7620	7750	6670	7195	17495	9295	35	15			
8435	7595	6380	5000	7650	4590	70	135			
7610	7270	7340	6120	11175	4410	135	100			
4540	3120	3955	2225	7065	1595	60	-			
3530	3170	2565	1840	4445	1205	5	-			
4840	3670	3705	2415	5950	1375	15	-			
3315	2685	2840	3340	2725	1395	-	-			
3300	3165	3350	2265	6075	1645	55	-			
4850	3865	4180	3730	6680	2540	65	20			
5105	3425	3720	2710	4070	1495	55	-			
117310	95490	113190	87645	193025	78410	1685	975			

Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree		Graduates Degree other than Techn- nical Degree		Post Graduates other than technical Degree		Engineering	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5530	260	18010	5250	3420	1080	4460	40
475	15	4135	880	1030	90	460	-
575	5	2930	1070	1190	210	585	5
210	-	1275	360	195	45	145	5
210	-	1800	350	235	60	100	-
165	-	1920	100	100	35	125	-
120	-	545	100	70	10	75	-
210	30	425	85	130	15	145	-
375	5	488	130	125	25	225	-
105	5	700	45	55	5	65	5
240	5	845	185	80	25	70	1
895	10	285	120	45	15	240	-
9150	310	32450	8675	5685	1715	6695	55

Medical		Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying		Teaching		Others		Literates Total (6 - 31)
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1215	300	280	5	950	755	615	10	419715
580	85	65	-	285	95	-	10	95900
430	100	25	-	345	15	150	5	78245
270	55	15	-	60	115	10	-	51290
190	30	20	10	205	45	-	-	55490
100	15	5	5	150	25	-	5	27945
210	15	40	-	65	30	-	-	21465
80	20	15	-	35	-	-	-	26140
20	15	-	1	35	-	-	-	19680
40	-	15	-	110	-	15	-	24705
50	-	15	-	140	15	5	-	32350
40	-	35	1	25	15	15	-	27255
3275	635	440	20	2405	1110	810	30	882100

Source: Census of India 1971
Migration table D III

Annexure - XVI

ii Proportion of migrants to cities classified by sex and educational levels

Name of city Urban Angloro- pation (U.A)	Total mig- arants		Illiterate		Literates without educational level		Primaty	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bangalore UA	100.00	100.00	23.15	44.83	8.23	8.11	14.72	13.45
2. Hubli, Dharwar Corporation	100.00	100.00	21.25	48.83	10.19	9.92	17.03	18.00
3. Mysore	100.00	100.00	21.21	41.27	6.87	7.68	12.96	14.25
4. Mangalore U.A.	100.00	100.00	19.83	32.31	12.72	11.57	23.19	21.17
5. Belgaum U.A.	100.00	100.00	20.69	46.30	9.41	9.22	18.33	17.30
6. Gulbarga	100.00	100.00	22.93	57.41	7.13	7.99	18.34	14.28
7. Bellary	100.00	100.00	27.52	54.05	9.66	9.34	19.21	18.22
8. Davanagere	100.00	100.00	27.89	57.58	10.34	9.90	18.60	15.73
9. K.G.V. U.A	100.00	100.00	26.95	51.42	9.71	8.97	20.71	16.28
10. Bijapur	100.00	100.00	22.69	55.19	9.48	8.81	16.12	15.95
11. Shimoga	100.00	100.00	28.62	45.85	8.97	9.71	17.58	16.54
12. Bhadravathi. U.A.	100.00	100.00	34.31	59.64	11.09	8.31	19.23	14.09

Educational levels									
Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to Degree		Graduate Degree other than technical Degree	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15.89	15.00	27.84	16.63	0.25	0.20	1.59	0.09	5.18	1.90
14.48	11.77	27.41	9.59	0.44	0.21	0.62	0.02	5.41	1.26
15.09	16.90	33.17	17.09	0.06	0.03	1.01	0.01	4.98	1.97
17.54	14.16	21.03	12.80	0.19	0.38	0.58	-	4.51	1.00
17.58	14.56	26.71	10.50	0.32	0.28	0.80	-	4.34	0.83
15.98	10.18	28.55	7.30	0.24	-	0.75	-	4.12	0.46
13.80	10.57	23.92	6.93	0.03	-	0.85	-	2.91	0.57
14.24	10.35	22.87	5.89	0.06	-	0.81	0.04	1.63	0.36
17.74	14.24	17.02	8.06	-	-	2.34	-	3.00	0.79
16.36	11.43	29.68	8.30	0.27	-	0.51	0.03	3.42	0.23
15.15	15.96	24.21	10.88	0.24	0.09	0.87	0.03	3.06	0.79
14.09	11.15	15.33	6.15	0.21	-	3.37	0.04	1.07	0.50

Educational levels

Professional Degree or Diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree

Post-Graduate degree other than Technical Degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0.98	0.39	1.28	0.01	0.37	0.11	0.06	N	0.28	0.28	0.18	N
1.35	0.13	0.60	-	0.76	0.12	0.09	-	0.37	0.14	-	0.01
2.02	0.57	1.00	0.01	0.73	0.18	0.04	-	0.59	0.03	0.26	0.01
0.54	0.13	0.40	0.01	0.74	0.15	0.04	-	0.16	0.32	0.03	-
0.57	0.14	0.24	-	0.46	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.49	0.11	-	-
0.42	0.16	0.51	-	0.40	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.61	0.11	-	0.02
0.40	0.06	0.40	-	1.13	0.09	0.22	-	0.15	0.17	-	-
0.50	0.06	0.56	-	0.31	0.09	0.06	-	0.13	-	-	-
0.78	0.15	1.41	-	0.12	0.09	-	-	0.22	-	-	-
0.27	0.03	0.32	0.03	0.29	-	0.07	-	0.54	-	0.07	-
0.29	0.11	0.25	-	0.18	-	0.05	-	0.51	0.06	0.02	-
0.17	0.06	0.90	-	0.15	-	0.02	-	0.10	0.06	0.06	-

Annexure- XVII.

Migrants to urban Units (including Agglomerations) having 1,00,000 and above
 populations classified by sex and occupational Divisions.

Urban Unit	All Occupations (including Non-workers)			Professional & Technical related workers U-1			Administrative & Managerial Executive worker 2		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Bangalore UA	347460	276755	624215	16855	6060	22915	14710	385	15095
2. Hubdli Dharwar City	76435	69790	146225	4175	1135	5310	1370	25	1395
3. Mysore city	58780	54390	113170	4635	1890	6525	1010	35	1045
4. Mangalore UA	36375	35870	72245	1675	855	2530	990	20	1010
5. Belgaum U.A.	41545	42020	83565	2435	740	3175	4145	45	4190
6. Gulbarga city	24750	21850	46600	1545	450	1995	755	20	775
7. Bellary city	18585	17400	35985	1130	255	1385	545	-	545
8. Davanagere city	26015	23340	49355	1025	235	1260	265	-	265
9. K.G.F. U.A.	16010	16435	32445	780	180	960	100	-	100
10. Bijapur city	20470	19815	40285	1025	295	1320	355	5	360
11. Shimoga city	27500	23370	50870	1355	275	1630	520	5	525
12. Bhadravathi UA	26555	24305	50860	920	210	1130	275	5	280
			1345880			50135			25585

O c c u p a t i o n a l D i v i s i o n s

Clerical related workers 3			Sales workers 4			Service workers 5			Farmers, Fisher men Hunters, Loggers & related workers 6		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
37115	4110	41225	28130	1325	29455	34065	4270	38265	1950	315	2265
7140	290	7430	4640	495	5135	6770	697	6760	410	25	435
5630	370	6000	4720	335	5055	4140	757	4897	567	67	620
3070	345	3415	2990	255	3245	3767	1977	5667	397	105	495
3480	120	3600	2387	145	2525	3555	537	4085	200	10	210
2770	55	2825	1365	105	1470	1475	310	1715	75	30	105
1525	40	1565	1220	90	1320	1505	120	1625	105	-	105
1825	70	1895	2270	215	2485	2000	315	2315	140	15	155
1040	25	1065	900	120	1020	1290	190	1480	60	5	65
1860	25	1885	1390	150	1540	1415	120	1535	95	10	105
2335	130	2365	2605	195	2800	2280	405	2685	170	50	220
1325	65	1390	1865	107	1965	1415	185	1607	260	55	315

Occupational Divisions															
Production related workers Transport equipment operator & labourers 7-8-9			Workers not classified by occupations X			Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Non-workers			
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
97545	8325	105870	2295	330	2625	1090	78	1160	850	140	990	112855	251495	364350	
13485	1605	15090	320	80	400	985	205	1110	1485	1690	3175	36435	63550	99985	
10265	1290	11555	145	5	150	565	45	610	340	35	375	26770	49575	76345	
10365	5625	15990	65	5	70	210	190	400	155	285	440	12795	26285	38990	
7390	865	8255	325	10	335	495	110	605	250	270	520	16860	39175	56035	
4265	685	4950	275	90	365	420	25	445	245	55	300	11630	20025	31655	
3615	535	4150	95	-	95	330	45	375	195	180	375	6320	16135	24455	
8175	1770	9945	105	10	115	210	5	215	240	125	365	9760	20580	30340	
6245	95	6340	35	10	45	30	30	60	95	35	130	5435	15745	21180	
2685	430	3115	85	25	110	335	20	355	315	90	405	10610	18645	29555	
5370	910	6280	125	-	125	445	55	500	770	540	1310	11715	20805	32520	
10845	445	10990	60	-	60	580	65	645	1255	590	1845	8055	22585	30640	

Annexure- XVIII

Percentage Distribution of Long Distance (Inter-state) Migrants into city by Occupational divisions

Urban Units	Occupational Divisions				
	Total Migrants	Professional, Technical & related workers	Administrative Executive & Managerial Workers	Clerical & related workers	Sales workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bangalore U.A	267065 (100.00)	7760 (2.91)	10065 (3.77)	14125 (5.29)	16765 (6.28)
2. Hubli Dharwar City	22000 (100.00)	620 (3.73)	270 (2.23)	1085 (4.93)	1235 (5.61)
3. Mysore city	17980 (100.00)	765 (4.25)	195 (1.08)	780 (4.34)	1885 (10.48)
4. Manbalore city	21450 (100.00)	645 (3.01)	385 (1.79)	1245 (5.80)	1240 (5.78)
5. Belgaum U.A	25100 (100.00)	650 (2.59)	2770 (11.04)	1000 (3.98)	910 (3.63)
6. Gulbarga city	2115 (100.00)	275 (3.39)	185 (2.28)	410 (5.05)	305 (3.76)
7. Bellary city	15950 (100.00)	455 (2.88)	215 (1.27)	680 (4.21)	850 (5.31)
8. Davanagere city	4225 (100.00)	115 (2.72)	40 (0.95)	140 (3.31)	370 (8.76)
9. K.C.F. U.A	21025 (100.00)	305 (1.43)	40 (0.19)	500 (2.38)	795 (3.78)
10. Bijapur city	5710 (100.00)	150 (2.63)	75 (1.31)	180 (3.15)	415 (7.27)
11. Shimoga city	6210 (100.00)	80 (1.29)	45 (0.72)	115 (1.85)	605 (9.74)
12. Bhadravathi U.A	10045 (100.00)	155 (1.54)	65 (0.65)	115 (1.14)	740 (7.37)

O c c u p a t i o n a l D i v i s i o n s

Service workers	Farmers, Fisherman, Hunters, Loggers & related workers	Production & related workers Transport equip- ment & labourers	Workers not classified by occupations	Cultivators Agricultural labourers	Non-workers	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22445 (8.40)	620 (0.23)	48380 (18.12)	1215 (0.45)	150 (0.06)	210 (0.08)	145330 (54.41)
1120 (5.09)	30 (0.14)	3370 (15.32)	50 (0.23)	25 (0.11)	25 (0.11)	13970 (63.50)
1235 (6.87)	45 (0.25)	2595 (14.43)	15 (0.08)	55 (0.31)	55 (0.31)	10355 (57.67)
1905 (8.88)	110 (0.51)	5205 (24.27)	45 (0.21)	45 (0.21)	45 (0.21)	10580 (49.33)
1370 (5.46)	70 (0.28)	1720 (6.85)	260 (1.04)	125 (0.50)	125 (0.50)	16100 (64.13)
310 (3.82)	5 (0.06)	905 (11.15)	50 (0.62)	5 (0.06)	20 (0.25)	5645 (69.56)
805 (4.75)	35 (0.21)	2555 (15.97)	55 (0.32)	130 (0.77)	135 (0.80)	11035 (65.11)
205 (4.85)	10 (0.24)	980 (23.20)	10 (0.24)	5 (0.12)	35 (0.83)	2315 (54.78)
1040 (4.95)	40 (0.19)	4685 (22.28)	30 (0.14)	30 (0.14)	90 (0.43)	13390 (63.69)
230 (4.03)	5 (0.09)	430 (7.53)	30 (0.53)	40 (0.70)	20 (.35)	4135 (72.41)
490 (7.89)	45 (0.72)	1375 (21.01)	15 (0.24)	45 (0.72)	665 (10.72)	2800 (45.12)
445 (4.43)	80 (0.87)	2465 (24.54)	20 (0.20)	160 (1.59)	595 (5.92)	5205 (51.82)

Annexure -XIX

Percentage Distribution of Migrants into cities from other states by different occupational divisions

State Units	O C C U P A T I O N A L D I V I S I O N S					
	Total Migrants	Professional technical & relates workers	Administrative Executive & Managerial workers	Clerical relates workers	Sales workers	Service workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	76670 (100.00)	2140 (2.79)	1287 (1.67)	3290 (4.30)	2665 (3.48)	6880 (8.96)
2. Assam	2735 (100.00)	40 (1.46)	765 (27.97)	105 (3.84)	5 (0.18)	1220 (44.61)
3. Bihar	1885 (100.00)	100 (5.31)	385 (20.42)	55 (2.92)	15 (0.80)	440 (23.34)
4. Gujarat	5830 (100.00)	190 (3.26)	395 (6.78)	205 (3.52)	640 (10.98)	185 (3.17)
5. Haryana	1315 (100.00)	20 (1.52)	400 (30.42)	45 (3.43)	105 (7.98)	180 (13.69)
6. Himachal Pradesh	470 (100.00)	5 (1.06)	50 (10.64)	-- (0.0)	10 (2.13)	165 (35.11)
7. Jammu-Kashmir	1710 (100.00)	20 (1.17)	340 (19.88)	50 (2.92)	10 (0.58)	800 (46.79)
8. Kerala	65260 (100.00)	2290 (3.51)	1340 (2.05)	5240 (8.03)	5160 (7.91)	7090 (11.78)
9. Madhya Pradesh	2740 (100.00)	135 (4.93)	360 (13.14)	135 (4.93)	85 (3.10)	210 (7.66)
10. Maharashtra	51930 (100.00)	1985 (3.82)	2610 (5.03)	2355 (4.53)	2210 (4.26)	2420 (4.66)
11. Manipur	65 (100.00)	-- (0.0)	65 (7.69)	-- (0.0)	-- (0.0)	5 (7.69)
12. Meghalaya	160 (100.00)	-- (0.0)	125 (78.13)	-- (0.0)	-- (0.0)	15 (9.37)

O C C U P A T I O N A L D I V I S I O N S

Farmers, Fisher man, Hunter Loggers relates workers	Production & relates work- ers Transport equipment operations & labourers	Workers non-classified by occupat- ions	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Non-workers
--	--	--	-------------	---------------------------	-------------

8	9	10	11	12	13
235 (0.31)	12540 (16.37)	295 (0.39)	250 (0.33)	360 (0.47)	46685 (67.94)
-	77 (2.56)	15 (0.55)	5 (0.18)	-	510 (18.65)
-	65 (3.45)	10 (0.53)	-	-	815 (43.23)
10 (0.17)	641 (10.98)	15 (0.26)	10 (0.17)	5 (0.08)	3535 (60.63)
-	35 (2.66)	15 (1.14)	5 (0.38)	-	510 (38.78)
-	30 (6.38)	-	-	-	210 (44.68)
-	80 (4.68)	10 (0.58)	-	-	400 (23.47)
160 (0.25)	12040 (18.45)	325 (0.50)	90 (0.14)	85 (0.13)	30840 (47.25)
-	120 (4.38)	65 (2.37)	10 (0.36)	5 (0.18)	1615 (58.95)
100 (0.17)	4545 (8.75)	190 (0.37)	190 (0.37)	160 (0.31)	35165 (67.71)
-	5 (7.69)	-	-	-	50 (76.93)
-	-	-	-	-	27 (12.50)

Percentage distribution of Migrants into cities from other states by different occupational divisions having 1,00,000 & above population.

State Units	Total Migrants	Professional & Technical workers	Administrative & Executive managerial workers	Clerical & relates workers	Sales workers	Service workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Nagaland	220 (100.00)	10 (4.54)	35 (15.91)	15 (6.82)	-- (0.0)	120 (54.55)
14. Orissa	530 (100.00)	45 (8.49)	80 (15.29)	20 (3.77)	5 (0.94)	90 (18.98)
15. Punjab	335 (100.00)	50 (1.65)	650 (21.42)	45 (1.48)	100 (3.29)	495 (16.31)
16. Rajasthan	13900 (100.00)	165 (1.19)	615 (4.42)	440 (3.17)	4655 (33.49)	470 (3.36)
17. Sikkim	140 (100.00)	-- (0.0)	5 (3.57)	5 (3.57)	-- (0.0)	120 (85.72)
18. Tamil Nadu	175365 (100.00)	4070 (2.32)	2105 (1.20)	7555 (4.31)	9890 (5.64)	7655 (4.37)
19. Tripura	25 (100.00)	-- (0.0)	10 (40.0)	-- (0.0)	-- (0.0)	10 (40.0)
20. Uttar Pradesh	7055 (100.00)	265 (3.76)	1160 (16.44)	235 (3.33)	185 (2.62)	995 (14.10)
21. West Bengal	4595 (100.00)	260 (5.66)	645 (14.04)	175 (3.81)	95 (2.07)	705 (15.34)
<u>Union Territories</u>						
Dahi	4885 (100.00)	250 (5.12)	735 (15.05)	2200 (4.09)	150 (3.07)	375 (7.68)
Goa, Daman, Diu	3911 (100.00)	175 (4.48)	50 (1.28)	150 (3.84)	80 (2.05)	120 (3.07)
Others	1515 (100.00)	40 (2.64)	205 (13.53)	55 (3.63)	50 (3.30)	255 (16.83)

o c c u p a t i o n a l D i v i s i o n a

Farmers, Fisher
man, Hunter
Loggers &
related workers

Production &
related workers
Transport
equipment oper-
ations &
Labourers.

Workers
Non-classified
by occupat-
ions.

Cultivators

Agricultural
Labourers

Non-workers

8	9	10	11	12	13
(0.00)	10 (4.54)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30 (13.64)
(0.0)	40 (7.55)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	250 (47.18)
(0.0)	175 (5.77)	10 (0.33)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1510 (49.75)
15 (0.11)	370 (2.66)	80 (0.58)	(0.0)	(0.0)	700 (51.00)
(0.0)	5 (3.57)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5 (3.57)
540 (0.31)	2360 (24.16)	675 (0.38)	245 (0.14)	1390 (0.79)	9880 (56.38)
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5 (20.00)
15 (0.21)	435 (6.13)	10 (0.14)	5 (0.07)	(0.0)	3750 (53.15)
10 (0.22)	265 (5.77)	40 (0.87)	(0.0)	5 (0.11)	2395 (52.11)
(0.0)	230 (4.71)	25 (0.51)	(0.0)	(0.0)	2920 (59.77)
10 (0.26)	330 (8.44)	15 (0.38)	5 (0.13)	5 (0.13)	2970 (75.94)
(0.0)	205 (13.53)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5 (0.33)	700 (46.21)