

Chapter 6

A Note on Migrant Workers in Punjab

Yoshifumi Usami

Introduction

An important aspect of Industry-Agriculture, or Urban-Rural Linkage, is that of through labor market. Unlike the backward and forward linkages through product market, it takes the form of flow of labor force from rural to urban areas with an income transfer in the opposite direction. Workers in urban centers consist of not only local resident workers but also of migrant workers from remote regions and of commuting workers from near-by villages. Migrant workers usually leave their native place in search for employment or for a better prospect at their younger age but keep ties with their family left in rural areas. Movement of labor force may reduce the burden of surplus labor in the rural sector, or create a shortage of young labor in the native place, which then affects agriculture and other rural industries. Migrant factory or construction workers usually remit savings from their meager earnings to their families, who then use them to defray household expenses, thereby reducing rural poverty. In some cases remittances could be used for housing or for investment in business. It is not rare to observe a drastic change in rural scenes, remittance economy in short, that was brought about by transfer income. Migration thus has a significant impact on household and local economy in varying degrees depending on the types of migration, the employment situation in urban areas, and the characteristics of the migrants themselves.

The purpose of this paper is to depict the profile of migrant workers in Ludhiana, one of our case study areas (Ludhiana and Coimbatore) to prepare for the further detailed study. As the largest industrial town in Punjab, Ludhiana has developed rapidly during the last several decades particularly in small scale industries like textile and apparels, and attracted a large number of migrant laborers. Specifically this paper aims at 1) estimating the number of migrant workers in Ludhiana and Coimbatore, 2) looking into their characteristics and employment situations while comparing between intra- and

inter- state migrants, and 3) examining the remittances from out-migrants, an impact of migration on native places.

Data from secondary sources like population census and unit data of NSS 64th round employment, unemployment and migration survey is used. Since a large majority of females migrate for marriage and not for employment, this paper is limited to the study of male migration. Some women indeed get employed at the destination after marriage but as female work participation generally is limited, under-enumeration of workers, if any, would be not so large.

1. Number of Migrant Workers in Ludhiana and Punjab

Unfortunately only statistical information on migration at the district level (rural and urban areas separately) is available in the 2001 population census; not at the city level. As the largest town in Punjab, however, Ludhiana city had a population 1398.5 thousand in 2001, accounting for 82.6 percent in total urban population in Ludhiana district. It is therefore assumed that statistics at district level would be a good proxy for Ludhiana city. According to the 2001 census, there were 539.6 thousand main and marginal male workers in urban areas in Ludhiana district, as shown in Table-1. Among them 178.2 thousand (33.0 %) were local workers and 361.4 thousand (67.0 %) were migrant workers. Thus two-thirds of total workers in urban areas of Ludhiana district were migrant workers. Intra- and inter-state migrant workers accounted for 27.7 and 36.3 percent, respectively. When we look at major industries, the proportions of migrant workers in non-household industries and construction were 51.4 percent and

	Ludhiana (Urban)		Coimbatore (Urban)	
	Workers (000)		Workers (000)	
Total workers	539.6	100.0%	887.4	100.0%
Local workers	178.2	33.0%	615.0	69.3%
Migrant workers	361.4	67.0%	272.4	30.7%
Intra-state migrant workers	149.2	27.7%	253.2	28.5%
Inter-state migrant workers	196.0	36.3%	18.1	2.0%

Source: Censu of India, 2001 Series B Economic Tables and D Migration Tables

43.0 percent, respectively. Trade and other services had lower share but still about a quarter of total workers were migrants (see Appendix Table-A1).

In contrast, a majority of total workers in urban areas in Coimbatore district, 69.3 percent, consisted of local workers. Among 272.4 thousand migrant workers, intra- and inter- state migrant workers accounted for 28.5 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively.

Where did these migrant workers come from? Information on the place of last residence is available for total migrants, but not for migrant workers. Therefore, the origins of migrants to both districts are shown in Table-2. It shows that among 410.7 thousand total migrants to urban areas of Ludhiana 44.1 percent were intra-state migrants and the remaining 55.9 percent were inter-state migrants. Major states sending migrants to Ludhiana were Uttar Pradesh (25.6%), and Bihar (15.6 %), followed by neighboring states, like Haryana (3.3%), and Himachal Pradesh (2.6%).

	Ludhiana District			Coimbatore District		
	Rural	Urban	Urban%	Rural	Urban	Urban%
Last residence elsewhere in India	105,525	410,676	100.0%	63,751	255,445	100.0%
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	73,455	181,095	44.1%	61,259	234,092	91.6%
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	53,850	95,080	23.2%	50,039	159,015	62.3%
In other districts of the state of enumeration	19,605	86,015	20.9%	11,220	75,077	29.4%
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	32,070	229,581	55.9%	2,492	21,353	8.4%
Uttar Pradesh	12,240	105,220	25.6%	26	208	0.1%
Bihar	9,361	64,022	15.6%	43	193	0.1%
Haryana	1,901	13,499	3.3%	11	53	0.0%
Himachal Pradesh	994	10,547	2.6%	1	8	0.0%
West Bengal	1,303	6,272	1.5%	5	236	0.1%
Uttranchal	626	5,068	1.2%	0	2	0.0%
Rajasthan	1,296	4,797	1.2%	14	702	0.3%
Delhi	457	4,483	1.1%	36	167	0.1%
Kerala	54	447	0.1%	1,573	15,744	6.2%
Others	3,838	15,226	3.7%	783	4,040	1.6%

Source: Censu of India, 2001 Series D Migration Tables

As for Coimbatore, there were 255.4 thousand total migrants of which 234.1 thousand (91.6 %) were migrants within Tamil Nadu. Inter-state migrants accounted for 8.4 percent, most of whom were mainly from Kerala (6.2%)

It is thus noticed that industries in Ludhiana, non-household manufacturing industry and construction, in particular, largely depend on migrant workers from outside-Punjab, mainly Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

However, a caution is required, as the migration data of population census suffers from under- and over-enumeration. As the reference date was March 1, it is obvious that most of the short-term or seasonal migrants were not enumerated in the 2001 census. The peculiar definition of migrants by the place of last residence in population census is that the birthplace of a child born somewhere, say at mother's native place, is regarded as his/her place of last residence. As a result, it is likely that a classification error between intra-state migrants and non-migrants takes place and the number of intra-state migrants was swollen especially where returning to give birth at a mother's native place is common.

Using unit-level data of the NSS 64th round migration survey, the number of migrant workers to Ludhiana and Coimbatore districts along with Punjab and Tamil Nadu was estimated. Since we are interested in labor migration, actual workers and unemployed (usual status principal activity 11 to 51 and 81) are taken into account. Table-3 indicates that in 2007-08 there were 672.6 thousand workers in Urban areas in Ludhiana

		Type of migration			Non-migrants	Total
		Intra-state migrants	Inter-state migrants	Migrants from other country		
Punjab	Rural	198.3	182.6	30.6	4,251.8	4,663.3
	Urban	177.3	579.7	14.8	1,876.4	2,648.2
Ludhiana	Rural	17.4	62.3	0.0	388.9	468.6
	Urban	28.9	304.0	1.3	338.4	672.6
Tamil Nadu	Rural	766.4	65.5	43.1	9,647.1	10,522.2
	Urban	1,476.9	207.1	8.7	6,315.7	8,008.4
Coimbatore	Rural	77.4	3.6	6.5	450.5	538.0
	Urban	263.3	26.6	4.4	648.6	943.0

Source: Auther's calculation based on NSS 64th round survey data.

district of which 338.4 thousand (50.3 %) were local workers. Intra-state and inter-state migrants were 28.9 and 304.0 thousand, respectively. Compared to the 2001 census the number of inter-state migrants was more due partly to better coverage of seasonal migrants in the NSS and partly to increase in migration during seven years after the census was undertaken. The difference in the share of local workers and intra-state migrants is supposedly due to the classification errors in population census.

In the urban areas of Coimbatore district, on the other hand, the number of total workers was 943.0 thousand. Among them 648.6 thousand (68.8%) was local workers and 263.3 thousand (27.9%) were intra-state migrants. There were few inter-state migrant workers, accounting only 2.8 percent.

The place of last residence of migrant workers is shown in Table-4 . Note that the place of last residence is not identical to the actual native place for step migrants. Since

Table-4 Estimated Inter-State Male Migrants Workers (1000) in Punjab

Last Usual Place of Residence	Rural Punjab		Urban Punjab	
	Number	Share	Number	Share
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Assam	0.0	0%	1.9	0%
Bihar	56.9	31%	194.6	34%
Chhatisgarh	0.0	0%	9.6	2%
Delhi	1.1	1%	13.8	2%
Gujarat	0.1	0%	1.5	0%
Haryana	22.3	12%	26.7	5%
Himachal Pradesh	12.8	7%	21.7	4%
J&K	1.3	1%	0.3	0%
Jharkhand	12.2	7%	0.2	0%
Karnataka	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Kerala	0.0	0%	1.2	0%
Madhya Pradesh	3.6	2%	2.9	1%
Maharashtra	0.7	0%	2.8	0%
Orissa	5.8	3%	0.0	0%
Punjab	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Rajasthan	11.5	6%	14.7	3%
Tamil Nadu	1.8	1%	0.0	0%
Uttar Pradesh	41.4	23%	264.9	46%
Uttarkhand	1.6	1%	10.5	2%
W Bengal	4.6	3%	6.5	1%
Others	4.8	3%	5.8	1%
India	182.6	100%	579.7	100%

Source: Author's calculation

the extent and pattern of step migration are not known it is here assumed that most of the migration is direct. Among 579.7 thousand migrants to urban areas of Punjab, about 80 percent are from two major states, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar accounting for 45.7 percent and 33.6 percent, respectively. Other important states are neighboring states, like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. It is most probable that the migrants from Haryana and Delhi include step migrants originated from their native place, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, for example. The actual number of migrants from these two states, therefore, would exceed the figures given in the table.

It is interesting to know since when migration to Punjab has increased. The following table indicates a change in destination of migrants from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. It is noticed that the major destination of migrants from Bihar was West Bengal in 1971, followed by Assam and Uttar Pradesh. The number of Bihari migrants in Punjab was only four thousand. The migration stream from Bihar started changing since then. Migration to West Bengal and Assam has substantially decreased by 1991. At the same time, the number of migrants to Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh increased. In addition a gradual increase in migration to Punjab and Haryana was seen. A sudden increase in the number of migrants from Bihar was recorded from 1.60 million in 1991 to 3.07 million in 2001. The marked increases in the number of migrants were found in north-western and western states, Delhi, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.

Migrant streams from Uttar Pradesh in 1971, in contrast, were to West Bengal and Maharashtra where two metropolis are located, and to the neighboring states of Delhi and Madhya Pradesh. As with Bihari migrants a jump of the number of migrants was recorded during the 1990. Like Bihari migration this migration stream is to north-western and western states. It is thus the post reform period that migration towards Punjab increased.

In addition to the migrant workers mentioned above, there are short-term migrants. The NSS migration survey defines a short-term migrant as a person who had stayed more than one month but less than 6 months during the reference period somewhere other than his/her place of present residence for the purpose of employment or seeking employment. The short-term migrants were enumerated at their present residence and the destination is categorized. It is estimated that there were 11.5 million male

Table-5 Change in Migration Flows from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, 1971-2001

	Year	Total Out-migrants	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Kerala	Mysore	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Delhi	Other States and U. T.
Bihar	1971	1,320	4	150	0	4	4	1	1	1	2	48	17	63	4	5	2	80	896	14	23
	1981	1,348	6	NA	0	11	23	3	2	4	1	74	41	91	38	14	3	117	808	67	45
	1991	1,597	13	116	0	26	43	8	NA	7	2	106	68	70	63	26	4	148	674	178	49
	2001	3,071	20	92	0	125	164	24	9	25	3	146	315	92	188	59	7	290	844	569	100
Uttar Pradesh	1971	1,934	10	38	112	76	111	15	6	3	7	236	462	11	93	60	5	0	246	409	35
	1981	2,581	11	NA	121	110	161	18	7	10	2	271	666	13	138	95	4	0	248	648	59
	1991	2,972	14	27	84	153	204	26	NA	11	3	312	680	11	159	110	6	0	177	920	74
	2001	4,993	18	23	107	305	410	38	16	26	4	332	1,448	15	305	141	7	0	188	1,469	142

Source: Migration tables of Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

short-term migrants. Bihar (17.9 %), Uttar Pradesh (16.3 %), West Bengal (12.4 %) and Madhya Pradesh (8.7%) are major states of origin of short-term migrants. The dominant migration stream is urban-bound, with the share of urban areas of other states and within state being 39.3 and 32.3 percent, respectively.

Assuming that the pattern of short-term migration stream is same as that of (long-term) migrants, it is estimated that there were 525.8 thousand short-term migrants in urban areas in Punjab. The majority of them were from Bihar (48.8 %) and Uttar Pradesh (20.8 %), as shown in Table-6. Applying the share of Ludhiana (52.4%) among (long-term) migrants to urban Punjab the number of short-term migrants in urban areas in Ludhiana district is calculated to be 275.5 thousand.

Table-6 Estimated Short-term Male Migrants Workers (1000) in Punjab, 2007-08

Last Usual Place of Residence	Rural Punjab		Urban Punjab	
	Number	Share	Number	Share
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Assam	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Bihar	38.9	36.1%	256.6	48.8%
Chhatisgarh	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Delhi	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Gujarat	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Haryana	3.2	2.9%	4.8	0.9%
Himachal Pradesh	1.7	1.6%	2.7	0.5%
J&K	0.1	0.1%	2.0	0.4%
Jharkhand	31.3	29.0%	61.8	11.8%
Karnataka	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Kerala	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Madhya Pradesh	2.2	2.0%	13.3	2.5%
Maharashtra	0.2	0.2%	0.1	0.0%
Orissa	3.0	2.8%	5.5	1.0%
Punjab	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Rajasthan	10.3	9.5%	27.9	5.3%
Tamil Nadu	0.3	0.3%	1.1	0.2%
Uttar Pradesh	8.4	7.8%	109.6	20.8%
Uttarkhand	0.1	0.1%	0.5	0.1%
W Bengal	7.7	7.1%	39.1	7.4%
Others	0.5	0.4%	0.7	0.1%
India	107.8	100.0%	525.8	100.0%

Note: The numbers of short-term migrants by destination were estimated by assuming that the pattern of inter-state migration flow is identical to that of (long-term) migration.

Source: Author's calculation.

2. Urban-Rural Linkage through Labor Market in Ludhiana

Now we have the number of migrant workers in urban areas of Ludhiana district. To complete the urban-rural linkage in Ludhiana we have to take commuting workers from nearby village into account.

Regrettably no information of workplace is available in the NSS 64th survey. Using the NSS 66th employment and unemployment survey data, the number of commuting workers is estimated. Table-7 shows the distribution of rural workers (residing in rural areas) by usual status activity and by location of workplace. It is assumed that those workers in agriculture are employed in rural areas. It is noticed that among 319.7 rural

Usual activity status	Workplace				Proportion to total workers			
	total	Rural areas	Urban areas	Not fixed	total	Rural areas	Urban areas	Not fixed
1101	128,833	128,833	0	0	40.3%	40.3%	0.0%	0.0%
1103	4,721	4,721	0	0	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
1104	7,261	4,419	2,842	0	2.3%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%
1106	2,533	2,533	0	0	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
1107	25,447	10,853	7,673	6,921	8.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.2%
1108	5,591	0	5,591	0	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
1110	741	741	0	0	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
3101	6,813	6,813	0	0	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
3103	22,023	3,559	18,465	0	6.9%	1.1%	5.8%	0.0%
3104	12,946	3,019	9,927	0	4.1%	0.9%	3.1%	0.0%
3107	8,324	4,230	4,094	0	2.6%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
3108	16,054	6,132	9,922	0	5.0%	1.9%	3.1%	0.0%
3109	5,261	0	5,261	0	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
3110	11,781	6,064	5,717	0	3.7%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%
5101	12,467	12,467	0	0	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
5104	4,094	4,094	0	0	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
5106	41,382	16,886	24,496	0	12.9%	5.3%	7.7%	0.0%
5107	2,842	0	0	2,842	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
5109	540	540	0	0	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
total	319,652	215,903	93,987	9,763	100.0%	67.5%	29.4%	3.1%

Note: It is assumed that workplace is same as residence in case of agriculture, which no information is reported. It is not necessary that workplace is located in Ludhiana or Coimbatore district.

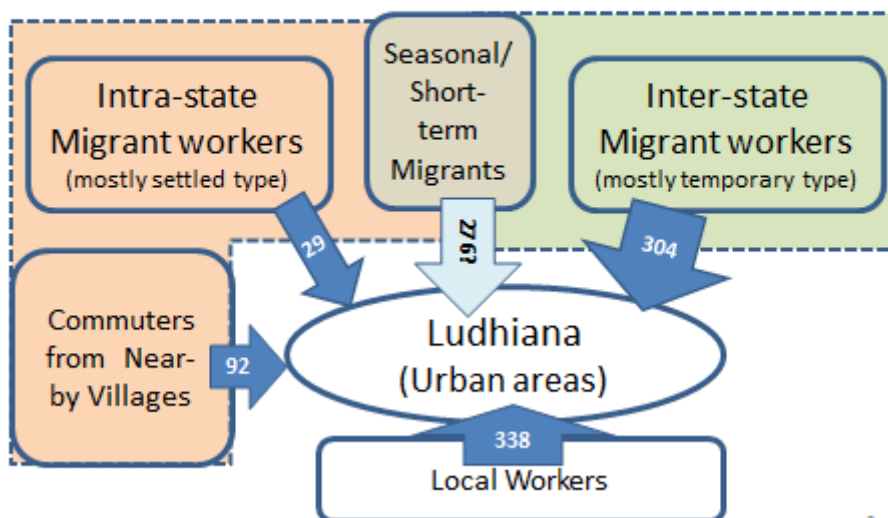
Usual activity status code:
 self-employed in agriculture 1101, in manufacturing 1103, in utilities 1104, in construction 1105, in trade 1106, in transport 1107, in finance 1108 and in other service 1109
 regular salaried/wage worker in agriculture 3101, in manufacturing 3103, in utilities 3104, in construction 3105, in trade 3106, in transport 3107, in finance 3108, and in other services 3109.
 casual laborers in agriculture 5101, in manufacturing 5103, in utilities 5104, in construction 5105, in trade 5106, in transport 5107, in finance 5108, and in other services 5109.

workers in Ludhiana in 2009-11, 215.9 thousand (67.5 %) worked in rural areas and 94.0 thousand (29.4%) worked in urban areas. Casual labor in construction (24.5 thousand) and regular salaried/wage worker in manufacturing (18.5 thousand) are major sectors for commuting workers.

Applying inter-census population growth rate (1.41% per annum), the number of commuting workers to urban areas of Ludhiana in 2007-08 is worked out at 92.0 thousand.

The urban-rural linkage of Ludhiana is summarized in the following chart. It is noticed that urban industrial sector of Ludhiana is closely linked with rural areas through labor market. Ludhiana attracted quite a few migrants from other states, most of whom are temporarily, as we will see later. They keep close ties with their native place. Intra-state migrants, in contrast, are supposedly settled. It is now clear that a peculiar feature of urban-rural linkage of Ludhiana industry is that it is linked with other states, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, in particular. The urban-rural distinction of native place is not taken into account here. This is partly because some of migrants from urban areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are supposed to be step migrants who actually originated from rural areas.

Fig.-1 Industry-Agriculture (Urban-Rural) Linkage through Labor Market (Number of Workers (1000))



It is now clear that more than a half of the total workers in Ludhiana are migrant workers, and if short-term migrants are taken into account the proportion would be much higher. It is, therefore, true that industries in Ludhiana depend largely on migrant workers, most of whom are migrants from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

3. Characteristics of Migrant Workers in Punjab

It is interesting to know the types of workers in Ludhiana who are pulled away from their native place. Let us briefly examine some of the characteristics of migrant workers. Unfortunately the sample number of male migrants in Ludhiana (urban) is too small (116), and it is not possible to estimate the percentage distribution of migrant workers by various categories. Thus what follows is a list of some of characteristics of migrants to urban areas in Punjab. Table-A3 through Table-A10 of Appendix compares the features of migrant workers in Punjab, Tamil Nadu and India.

age group	Type of migration				Total
	Intra-state	Inter-state	Other country	Non-migrant	
0-4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5-9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10-14	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%
15-19	3.8%	6.0%	8.5%	5.1%	5.3%
20-24	3.9%	15.2%	29.6%	15.7%	14.9%
25-29	10.2%	25.4%	4.9%	14.0%	16.2%
30-39	25.9%	28.4%	13.0%	20.9%	22.8%
40-49	33.0%	16.6%	9.1%	23.2%	22.4%
50-59	17.5%	6.1%	0.0%	13.4%	12.0%
60-69	5.2%	0.9%	26.4%	4.9%	4.1%
70+	0.5%	0.9%	8.4%	1.9%	1.6%
合計	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Estimated number of migrants (1000)	177	580	15	1,876	2,648

Source: Author's calculation.

1) Age at survey (2007-08):

Table-8 shows the distribution of male workers in urban areas of Punjab by age group and by type of migration. A comparison with intra-state migrant and local workers shows that inter-state migrant workers are relatively young.

2) Period of stay in Punjab:

The following table indicates the distribution of workers by the period of stay in urban Punjab. The period of stay is grouped into five categories: 'less than one year', '1-4 years', '5-9 years', '10-19 years' and '20 years and more'. Among total inter-state migrant workers, those staying '10-19 years' and '20 years or more' accounted for 34.8 percent and 17.4 percent, respectively, whereas those of intra-state migrant workers were 27.7 percent and 29.2 percent, respectively. This fact confirms that inter-state migration from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to Punjab increased during the 1990s.

	Type of migration				total
	Intra-State	Inter- state	Other country	Non-migrants	
-1year	1.9%	1.9%	4.2%	0.0%	0.6%
1-4 years	22.3%	22.1%	36.8%	0.0%	6.5%
5-9 years	18.9%	23.7%	14.3%	0.0%	6.5%
10-19 years	27.7%	34.8%	0.7%	0.0%	9.5%
20 years +	29.2%	17.4%	43.9%	0.0%	6.0%
Not reported	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	70.9%
total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Estimated number of migrants (1000)	177	580	15	1,876	2,648
Source: Auther's calculation.					

3) Age at migration to Punjab

At what age did these migrants leave their native place? The age at the time of migration to Punjab is shown in Table-10. It is noticed that inter-state migrant workers were relatively young at the time of migration. A majority of them came to Punjab when they were between the ages of '15-19' and '20-24' which accounted for 34.4% and 30.8%, respectively. Unfortunately we know only the age at the time of recent movement to Punjab. There are supposedly many step migrants, so that the age at

Type of migration	Age group											NA	total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+		
Intra-state	6.0%	4.8%	5.0%	7.6%	17.7%	16.0%	33.1%	7.1%	2.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Inter-state	1.0%	3.6%	7.1%	34.4%	30.8%	12.3%	8.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
other country	26.4%	7.7%	0.7%	47.9%	4.2%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
non-migrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
total	0.8%	1.2%	1.9%	8.3%	8.0%	3.8%	4.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	70.9%	100.0%

Source: Author's calculation.

migration is not necessary the age when they left their native place. When the step migration is taken into consideration, the age at the first step of migration could be much younger than is indicated in the table.

It is also noticed that among intra-state migrant workers migration at young age was much less than inter-state migration. About a third of them migrated between the age of 30-39. It is most likely that the age distribution reflects the educational attainment of migrant workers.

4) Social group

It is assumed that poverty compels people to migrate as their family strategy for survival and that the deprived, STs and SCs, are more likely to migrate. However, this is not the case as seen in Table-11. Among inter-state migrant workers ‘others’ and ‘SC’ accounted for 50.9% and 36.3%, respectively. There were no ST migrants in urban areas in Punjab. Most of intra-state migrant workers (64.9%) were ‘others’. The proportion of SC migrant workers was 14.8 percent which is far below their share in Punjab.

Social Group	Type of migration				Total
	Intra-state	Inter-state	Other country	Non-migrant	
ST	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
SC	14.8%	36.3%	2.4%	21.2%	24.0%
OBC	20.3%	12.8%	7.7%	17.9%	16.9%
Others	64.9%	50.9%	90.0%	60.8%	59.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Author's calculation.

5) Religion

Table-12 shows that more than 90 percent of inter-state migrants were Hindus and Muslims accounted for only 2.5 percent. On the other hand among intra-state migrants, Hindus and Sikhs accounted for 58.2 percent and 38.2 percent, respectively.

Table-12 Distribution of Migrant workers in Urban Punjab by social group

Religion	Type of migration				
	Intra-state	Inter-state	other country	non-migrant	total
Hindu	58.2%	92.0%	99.3%	58.1%	65.8%
Muslim	2.6%	2.5%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%
Christian	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Sikhs	38.2%	5.5%	0.7%	38.3%	30.9%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Auther's calculation

6) Educational attainment:

Table-13 indicates the distribution of workers by the educational attainment. The levels of general education and technical education are combined and categorized to show higher education more clearly. It is a marked feature of inter-state migrant workers in Punjab that their educational attainment was significantly low, with the share of 'not literate' and 'up to primary' being 24.3 percent and 33.7 percent, respectively. Less than 10 percent of them had higher education.

Table-13 Distribution of Migrant Workers in Urban Punjab by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Type of Migration				
	Intra-state	Inter-state	Other country	Non-migrant	Total
Not literate	6.7%	24.3%	54.6%	12.0%	14.6%
Upto Primary	13.9%	33.7%	13.2%	16.1%	19.8%
Middle	6.8%	16.6%	26.4%	15.2%	15.0%
Sec/H.Sec	35.2%	15.9%	4.9%	36.7%	31.9%
Diploma General	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Diploma+tech. education	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Graduate General	15.1%	5.0%	0.0%	12.8%	11.2%
Graduate+ Tech. education	3.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Post graduate General	9.2%	0.6%	0.9%	3.2%	3.0%
Post graduate+tech.education	5.2%	3.4%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Auther's calculation.

In contrast, educational attainment of intra-state migrant workers was considerably higher. Most of intra-state migrant workers were literate and those who had secondary and higher secondary level education, accounted for 35.2%. An even more remarkable feature is that about a third of them have graduate and post-graduate education.

It is clear now that there are quite a few migrant workers in Punjab, most of whom are inter-state migrants. A majority of them are from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, two of the poorest states in India. They left their native place at younger age without education or with at most a secondary education. In contrast, there were not many young and less educated workers among intra-state migrants. A majority of them had at least some secondary education and one-third of them had some graduate or post-graduate education. It is likely that Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have supplied younger and less educated, and hence unskilled and cheap, laborers to urban industries in Punjab where this sort of local laborers were in short supply.

4. Employment Status of Migrant Workers in Punjab

We will now examine the employment status of migrant workers in Punjab. Combining usual principal activity status and industry, activity status was classified into 10 categories. Table-14 shows the distribution of workers in urban areas of Punjab by activity status and types of migration..

It is noticed that a majority of local workers were employed in the service sector, either as 'self-employed' (40.5%) or as 'regular wage worker' (19.9%). So were intra-state migrants. Thus the major activity statuses of intra-state migrant workers were 'regularly wage worker' (37.1%), and 'self-employed' in the tertiary sector (23.9%). Inter-state migrants, in contrast, were more likely to be employed in the secondary sector either as regular wage workers (34.7%) or as casual laborers (10.9%). It is said that Punjabis, Jat Sikhs in particular, feel ashamed and are reluctant to be employed as factory or construction laborers. If so, it is assumed that inter-state migrants from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are filling the supply-demand gap of labor in the secondary sector.

Table-14 Distribution of Migrant Workers in Urban Punjab by Usual Principal Activity Status and Broad Category of Industry

USP Activity	Type of migration			Non-migrants	Total
	Intra-state migrants	Inter-state migrants	Migrants from other country		
111	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.9%	3.0%
112	9.6%	3.8%	0.0%	9.2%	8.0%
113	23.9%	17.7%	12.2%	40.5%	34.2%
311	0.0%	13.7%	0.0%	0.1%	3.1%
312	21.4%	34.7%	0.0%	12.8%	18.1%
313	37.1%	14.9%	62.3%	19.9%	20.2%
511	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
512	5.1%	10.9%	25.5%	6.2%	7.3%
513	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.1%
810	0.7%	2.9%	0.0%	4.3%	3.7%
tota	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Code for usual principal activity are as follows,

111	self-employed in primary industry
112	self-employed in secondary industry
113	self-employed in tertiary industry
311	regular salaried/wage workers in primary industry
312	regular salaried/wage workers in secondary industry
313	regular salaried/wage workers in tertiary industry
511	casual laborer in primary industry
512	casual laborer in secondary industry
513	casual laborer in tertiary industry
810	unemployed

The change in activity status between before and after migration is shown in Table-15. Approximately a half of intra-state migrants were not in the labor force before migration, either as students (25.9%) or other non-workers (22.5%). After migration, a half of the former students stayed as non-workers but the remaining half found employment as self-employed or regular wage worker in non-agriculture sector. The unemployed accounted for 5.9 percent before migration but most of them found employment after migration. As for workers before migration they mostly remained in the same activity status, though some former casual laborers found regular jobs and others left the labor force.

Among inter-state migrants, the employment situation before migration was really serious. The proportion of those not in the labor force was 20.5 percent, with students (8.0%) and other non-worker (12.5%). and the share of unemployment was as high as 38.6 percent. This means that a substantial portion of inter-state migrants was not able to get basic education and had to seek employment at a young age. Among the unemployed before migration, almost all became employed as regular wage workers after migration in secondary sector (32.8%), agriculture (24.5%) and service sector (13.6%). Most of former agricultural laborers before migration found employment as casual laborers in secondary sector (30.2%), or regular wage workers in agriculture (27.9%), secondary sector (23.0%) and service sector (11.9%). Thus the unemployed before migration became employed, and casual laborers became regular wage workers. Though more detailed study is required but on the surface it appears that employment status of inter-state migrants was improved after migration.

Table-16 indicates the wage rate for regular wage workers and casual laborers with comparable educational background. Workers with graduate or post graduate education were supposedly employed in professional jobs and earned a higher income. Most of them are among intra-state migrants and as a result, the average wage rate for regular wage workers might have been over-estimated. In order to avoid the possible over-estimation, those with higher education are excluded.

A comparison of the wage rate between intra- and inter- state migrants and local workers in the secondary sector shows that intra-state migrant workers were earning higher wages, Rs.238 per day in the secondary sector and Rs.217 per day in service sector. The wage rates for inter-state migrant and local workers were almost similar, at Rs.136 per day in secondary sector, but in the service sector the wage rate was higher for local workers (Rs.169) than inter-state migrants (Rs.142).

It is also noticed that the wage rate for casual laborers in secondary sector was at the same level, Rs. 117 for both inter-state migrant and local workers. The wage rate for casual labor in secondary sector was slightly higher than the wage rate for rural male unskilled labor in 2007-08 (Rs. 102.6) as reported by the Labour Bureau.

Table-15 Change in Activity Status of Migrant Workers in Punjab before and after Migration

Type of migration	Activity status before migration	Estimated number of persons	Share	Activity Status after migration													
				111	112	113	311	312	313	511	512	513	810	910	990	total	
Intra-State	111	6717	2.3%	47.0%	30.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	100.0%
	112	6840	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	113	29560	10.2%	0.0%	2.1%	69.8%	0.0%	0.0%	24.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	100.0%
	312	22684	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	79.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	100.0%
	313	51351	17.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	76.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	100.0%
	511	9252	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	2.0%	78.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	512	2639	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	34.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	58.4%	100.0%
	513	2999	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	810	17165	5.9%	0.0%	28.1%	17.1%	0.0%	34.0%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	100.0%
	910	74774	25.9%	0.3%	1.9%	17.7%	0.0%	12.1%	16.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	48.5%	1.2%	100.0%	
	990	65124	22.5%	0.3%	2.0%	1.4%	0.0%	7.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	37.8%	46.7%	100.0%	
	total	289106	100.0%	1.2%	5.9%	14.7%	0.0%	13.1%	22.8%	0.1%	3.1%	0.0%	0.4%	21.1%	17.6%	100.0%	
Inter-State	111	23766	3.7%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.6%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	112	14975	2.4%	0.0%	28.3%	54.9%	0.0%	16.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	113	34867	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	59.1%	0.0%	13.0%	27.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	311	1991	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.6%	23.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	312	45141	7.1%	1.9%	0.6%	8.4%	0.0%	76.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	100.0%
	313	28709	4.5%	0.0%	0.7%	2.7%	0.0%	42.6%	52.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
	511	70041	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	27.9%	23.0%	11.9%	0.0%	30.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	100.0%
	512	30180	4.8%	0.0%	23.0%	7.4%	0.0%	42.7%	3.0%	0.0%	23.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	513	9566	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	85.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	810	245010	38.6%	0.0%	4.2%	14.7%	24.5%	32.8%	13.6%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	910	50779	8.0%	0.0%	0.4%	8.8%	0.0%	36.8%	8.3%	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%	0.8%	100.0%	
990	79299	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	1.9%	14.7%	0.0%	20.6%	0.0%	6.9%	16.3%	19.6%	100.0%		
	total	634323	100.0%	0.3%	3.5%	16.2%	12.6%	31.7%	13.6%	0.0%	10.0%	0.9%	2.7%	4.8%	3.8%	100.0%	

Note: Code for usual principal activity are as follows,

111 self-employed in primary industry	312 regular salaried/wage workers in secondary industry	513 casual laborer in tertiary industry
112 self-employed in secondary industry	313 regular salaried/wage workers in tertiary industry	810 unemployed
113 self-employed in tertiary industry	511 casual laborer in primary industry	910 student
311 regular salaried/wage workers in primary industry	512 casual laborer in secondary industry	990 other non worker

Employment Status (CDS)	Intra-state migrants	Inter-state migrants	Non-migrants
Regular worker in agriculture		81.2	182.5
Regular worker in secondary secotr	238.0	136.6	135.7
Regular worker in tertiary secotr	217.0	142.2	169.2
Casual labor in agriculture	190.6		91.1
Casual labor in secondary sector	119.5	117.2	117.3
Casual labor in tertiary sector	65.7	99.6	83.4
Source: Auther's calculation.			
Note: Persons with education of diploma and above are excluded.			
The shaded cells indicate that the number of samples is less than five.			

5. Migrant Households: is migration permanent / settled or temporary?

The types of migration has a significant implication for urban-rural linkage. The intensity of ties with native place generally depends on whether a migrant is settled permanently in the destination or not. In case of a temporary migrant, whatever the period of stay may be, the migrant's tie with his native place remains very strong. When he has settled in the destination and formed a family the ties with native place becomes weaker, particularly if parents are deceased. It is therefore reasonable to assume that whether a migrant is staying with his family is a critical criterion to categorize permanent/settled migration. Whether his wife is with him as a household member is applied here for the criterion.

Quite a few migrants stay in Punjab for years. More than a half of migrants have stayed in Punjab for 10 years or more. The period of stay, however, does not necessarily mean they are permanently settled there. Let us examine the family type of migrant households. A household is defined here as a migrant household if the head of household is a migrant. Table-17 shows the distribution of households by family type. It is noticed that the share of single-person households was surprisingly high, 58.7 percent among inter-state migrants, while that share of inter-state migrant households was 12.8 percent and local households was merely 2.3 percent. Thus a dominant family type of inter-state migrant households is a single-person household. At the

same time, the most commonly found family type is the nuclear family for inter-state and non-migrant households, followed by the lineal joint family.

Type of migration	Family type of households				Total
	single person	nuclear family	Lineal Joint family	Collateral Joint family	
Intra-state	12.8%	60.6%	24.7%	1.9%	100.0%
Inter-state	58.7%	27.5%	3.0%	10.7%	100.0%
Other country	11.7%	40.4%	47.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Non migrants	2.3%	62.1%	29.4%	6.2%	100.0%
Total	19.2%	52.0%	21.9%	6.9%	100.0%

Note:

single person household	HOH
nuclear family household	HOH + spouse + unmarried child
lineal joint family	nuclear family + parent(s) and/or grand child
collateral joint family	nuclear family or lineal joint family + brother/sister and/or other relatives
Other non-relatives are not taken into account in categorization of family type.	

Source: Author's calculation

The following table indicates whether a migrant lives with his spouse. As expected from age composition, a substantial proportion of inter-state migrants (20.5%) were unmarried and living alone. It is surprising that inter-state migrants who were married but living separately accounted for 45.7 percent and 32.9 percent were living together with his spouse. However, most of intra-state migrants were married and living with a spouse.

Table -18 Distribution of Head of households by marital status and type of migration

		type of migration				
		Intra-state	Inter-state	Other count	non-migrant	total
Unmarried		4.4%	20.5%	4.5%	1.9%	7.4%
Married	without spouse	9.0%	45.7%	7.2%	0.4%	13.9%
	with spouse	83.3%	32.9%	72.9%	93.1%	75.0%
widowed		3.3%	0.8%	15.4%	4.1%	3.3%
divorced		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Author's calculation

Table-19 indicates the change in family type of households by period of stay. Almost all fresh migrants (less than one year) were single-person households regardless of intra- and inter-state migration. As time passes, intra-state migrants got married and formed nuclear families within 5-9 years, and then joint families. In contrast, a majority of inter-state migrants remained as single-person households even after 10 years of stay.

Table-19 Distribution of Households by Migration Type, Period of Stay and Family Type

Type of migration	Period of stay	Family type of household				Total
		Single person	Nuclear family	Lineal joint family	Collateral joint family	
Intra-state	-1year	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1-4years	38.6%	38.5%	16.7%	6.2%	100.0%
	5-9 years	0.5%	69.5%	28.4%	1.5%	100.0%
	10-19 years	10.9%	83.6%	5.4%	0.1%	100.0%
	20 years+	0.6%	51.3%	47.1%	1.0%	100.0%
	total		12.8%	60.6%	24.7%	1.9%
Inter-state	-1year	98.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1-4years	75.8%	15.7%	0.0%	8.5%	100.0%
	5-9 years	55.4%	23.3%	3.5%	17.9%	100.0%
	10-19 years	63.9%	21.9%	2.6%	11.6%	100.0%
	20 years+	30.8%	59.7%	6.5%	3.0%	100.0%
	total		58.7%	27.5%	3.0%	10.7%

Source: Author's calculation

6. Remittance Economy: impacts of migration on native place economy

An important channel of impact of migration on native place is remittance. Migrants usually send savings from their meager earnings to their families in native place. What is the amount of remittance? How are remittance used? Do they help to reduce rural poverty? These are main questions regarding impacts of remittance on household economy. Information on out-migrants and remittances received is collected from sample households in the NSS Migration survey. Unfortunately the present place of residence of out-migrant is categorized (same district, same state, other state, outside India) so that it is not possible to know the state of destination. Thus remittance from migrants staying in Punjab is not separated from remittances sent by other migrants. In this section, therefore, remittance from out-migrants to all destination and its impacts on household economy are briefly examined, taking Bihar, Punjab and Tamil Nadu as case studies.

Table-20 indicates the distribution of out-migrants by migration streams. It is estimated that there were 42.07 million male out-migrants in India in 2007-08. It is seen that the pattern of migration streams varied from one state to another. Thus inter-state migration was the dominant pattern in Bihar. Out of 4.06 million out-migrants from Bihar, inter-state migrants accounted for 84.5 percent. In Tamil Nadu, intra-state migration was a major pattern (62.5%). In contrast to these two states, overseas migration was common in Punjab (45.3%). The difference in destination has significant implications for migrants' relation to their native place, remittances in particular.

Table-21 indicates the distribution of households in Bihar, Punjab and Tamil Nadu by the size class of remittances per year. In Bihar 19.2 percent of rural households and 10.3 percent of urban households received remittances from out-migrants. This is significantly higher than the other states. The proportions were 8.5 percent and 2.7 percent in rural and urban areas of Punjab, respectively and 9.3 percent and 6.6 percent in Tamil Nadu for rural and urban areas, respectively. It suggests that the type of migration from Bihar is generally temporary and often single-person, and the ties with native place remain strong. It is also noticed that amount of remittance varies greatly.

Table-20 Distribution of Male Out-Migrants (1000) by Place of Present Residence

	Place of Presebt Residence					total	Place of Presebt Residence					total
	in the same district	in the same state	other state	other country	unknown		in the same district	in the same state	other state	other country	unknown	
Andhra Pradesh	992	1433	493	339	37	3294	30.1%	43.5%	15.0%	10.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Assam	134	268	160	2	0	564	23.7%	47.6%	28.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Bihar	202	324	3427	95	7	4056	5.0%	8.0%	84.5%	2.3%	0.2%	100.0%
Chhatisoarth	159	165	179	3	6	512	31.0%	32.3%	35.0%	0.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Delhi	2	13	11	4	2	32	5.7%	41.4%	34.2%	11.3%	7.4%	100.0%
Guiarat	341	697	129	111	1	1279	26.6%	54.5%	10.1%	8.7%	0.1%	100.0%
Harvana	62	138	302	39	0	541	11.5%	25.5%	55.8%	7.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Himachal Pradesh	123	145	324	10	1	603	20.5%	24.0%	53.7%	1.6%	0.1%	100.0%
J&K	44	72	98	4	0	219	20.3%	33.1%	44.8%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Jharkhand	103	110	484	16	0	714	14.4%	15.4%	67.8%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Karnataka	454	800	305	91	4	1654	27.4%	48.4%	18.4%	5.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Kerala	706	474	686	1369	16	3251	21.7%	14.6%	21.1%	42.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Madhya Pradesh	328	483	331	13	3	1157	28.3%	41.7%	28.6%	1.1%	0.3%	100.0%
Maharashtra	918	2045	389	147	22	3522	26.1%	58.1%	11.1%	4.2%	0.6%	100.0%
Orissa	274	498	1127	20	11	1930	14.2%	25.8%	58.4%	1.0%	0.6%	100.0%
Punjab	77	114	167	299	3	660	11.7%	17.3%	25.3%	45.3%	0.4%	100.0%
Rajasthan	532	733	1348	197	7	2818	18.9%	26.0%	47.8%	7.0%	0.3%	100.0%
Tamil Nadu	391	1324	552	466	10	2743	14.2%	48.3%	20.1%	17.0%	0.4%	100.0%
Uttar Pradesh	711	1790	6197	304	38	9040	7.9%	19.8%	68.5%	3.4%	0.4%	100.0%
Uttarkhand	80	135	387	9	1	612	13.0%	22.1%	63.2%	1.5%	0.2%	100.0%
W Bengal	356	880	1209	53	15	2513	14.2%	35.0%	48.1%	2.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Others	98	108	114	41	0	362	27.0%	29.9%	31.6%	11.4%	0.1%	100.0%
India	7088	12754	18419	3631	184	42076	16.8%	30.3%	43.8%	8.6%	0.4%	100.0%

Source: Author's calculation.

sector	state	Amount of Remittance Received per Year							Households without out-migrant	total
		Nil	-Rs.5,000	-Rs.10,000	-Rs.20,000	-Rs.50,000	- Rs.100,000	Rs.100,000 and over		
Rural	Bihar	1.6%	3.8%	4.9%	5.9%	4.2%	0.3%	0.0%	79.2%	100.0%
	Punjab	3.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	2.3%	2.4%	1.6%	88.0%	100.0%
	Tamil Nadu	0.2%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%	0.7%	0.1%	90.5%	100.0%
	India	1.1%	2.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	0.6%	0.2%	87.8%	100.0%
Urban	Bihar	0.6%	2.9%	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	1.4%	0.2%	89.1%	100.0%
	Punjab	1.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	95.4%	100.0%
	Tamil Nadu	0.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	93.3%	100.0%
	India	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	94.3%	100.0%

Source: Author's calculation.

The average amount of remittances per household was highest in Punjab (Rs. 83.5 thousand in rural areas and Rs. 78.7 thousand in urban areas), as shown in Table-22 . This is mainly because a substantial portion of out-migrants are overseas migrants, to Europe, North America, Australia and Middle East. The average amount of remittances received in Tamil Nadu was Rs. 22.5 and Rs. 42.4 thousand for rural and urban areas, respectively, while it was Rs. 15.1 and Rs. 33.4 thousand in Bihar. The difference in average amount of remittances between Tamil Nadu and Bihar is supposedly due to what sort of jobs these out-migrants are engaged in. The standard deviation is very large.

sector	state	Estimated number of households (1000)	Average amount (Rs.1000)	standard deviation (Rs. 1000)
Rural	Bihar	2,616.5	15.1	13.4
	Punjab	288.5	83.5	185.0
	Tamil Nadu	893.4	22.5	26.5
	India	17,644.7	20.7	38.6
Urban	Bihar	154.6	33.4	142.1
	Punjab	52.1	78.7	114.1
	Tamil Nadu	488.0	42.4	49.7
	India	2,927.6	43.6	71.9

Source: Auther's calculation.

Table-23 shows the distribution of household by the use of remittances. The NSS survey recorded the three uses of remittances, and all the responses are combined in this table. It is shown that expenditure on 'food' was the most important use of remittances for a majority of rural and urban households. Among total households that received remittances 60-80 percent reported 'food' as the major use of remittances, followed by 'education' and 'health care'. The pattern of expenditure including 'other items of household consumer expenditure' implies that the remittance would be a main income source for a majority of households. This is natural for a household whose breadwinner had out-migrated. Only a few households spent remittances for marriage. Interestingly, some households had used remittances for financing working capital,

Table-23 Distribution of Households by Use of Remittances (use 1 to 3 combined)

State	Sector	Use of remittances (use1, use2 and use3 combined)												Estimated No of households
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	19	
Bihar	Rural	1980.3	606.3	788.5	117.6	973.2	1307.7	251.9	153.9	39.2	6.5	111.4	285.9	2616.5
	Urban	91.9	52.4	46.1	5.1	42.3	62.5	11.5	6.5	0.4	0.3	5.0	20.6	154.6
	Total	2072.2	658.7	834.6	122.7	1015.5	1370.2	263.4	160.4	39.6	6.8	116.4	306.5	2771.1
Punjab	Rural	190.5	93.7	77.9	18.4	61.2	99.6	31.6	50.9	7.0	1.6	38.3	16.2	288.5
	Urban	36.9	14.5	14.1	3.4	11.8	19.4	2.7	2.4	0.2	0.3	10.1	5.3	52.1
	Total	227.4	108.1	92.0	21.8	73.1	119.0	34.3	53.3	7.2	1.9	48.4	21.5	340.6
Tamil Nadu	Rural	723.2	166.5	71.0	31.6	315.1	375.4	42.0	267.4	5.2	1.7	78.6	20.1	893.4
	Urban	349.6	122.5	71.9	13.7	204.5	206.7	30.8	74.6	6.8	0.2	101.0	22.2	488.0
	Total	1072.7	289.0	142.8	45.4	519.6	582.0	72.8	342.0	12.0	2.0	179.5	42.3	1381.3
Bihar	Rural	75.7%	23.2%	30.1%	4.5%	37.2%	50.0%	9.6%	5.9%	1.5%	0.2%	4.3%	10.9%	100.0%
	Urban	59.4%	33.9%	29.8%	3.3%	27.3%	40.5%	7.5%	4.2%	0.3%	0.2%	3.2%	13.3%	100.0%
	Total	74.8%	23.8%	30.1%	4.4%	36.6%	49.4%	9.5%	5.8%	1.4%	0.2%	4.2%	11.1%	100.0%
Punjab	Rural	66.0%	32.5%	27.0%	6.4%	21.2%	34.5%	11.0%	17.6%	2.4%	0.6%	13.3%	5.6%	100.0%
	Urban	70.8%	27.8%	27.1%	6.4%	22.7%	37.2%	5.1%	4.7%	0.4%	0.5%	19.3%	10.1%	100.0%
	Total	66.7%	31.7%	27.0%	6.4%	21.5%	34.9%	10.1%	15.6%	2.1%	0.6%	14.2%	6.3%	100.0%
Tamil Nadu	Rural	80.9%	18.6%	7.9%	3.5%	35.3%	42.0%	4.7%	29.9%	0.6%	0.2%	8.8%	2.2%	100.0%
	Urban	71.6%	25.1%	14.7%	2.8%	41.9%	42.4%	6.3%	15.3%	1.4%	0.1%	20.7%	4.6%	100.0%
	Total	77.7%	20.9%	10.3%	3.3%	37.6%	42.1%	5.3%	24.8%	0.9%	0.1%	13.0%	3.1%	100.0%

Note: Code for use of remittances

1 on food items	2 education of household members	3 household durables
4 marriage and other ceremonies	5 health care	6 other items on household consumer expenditure
7 improving housing conditions	8 debt repayment	10 financing working capital
11 initiating new entrepreneurial activity	12 saving/investment	19 others

Table-24 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.) by Types of Household

State	Remittance	Household type in rural areas						Household type in urban areas				Total
		Self-employed in Non-agriculture	Agricultural labor	Other rural labor	Self-employed in agriculture	Other households	Total	Self-employed	Regular Salaried/wage workers	Casual labor	Other households	
Bihar	No Remittance	497.5	488.0	459.6	610.2	541.7	539.8	926.3	1293.8	NR	2296.0	1038.7
	with Remittance	640.3	529.3	530.6	649.7	599.8	599.8	932.8	1476.7	534.4	1348.2	1169.8
	No migrants	565.2	487.3	495.8	629.4	644.6	557.3	855.0	1456.4	593.8	2333.8	1130.1
	Total	572.0	493.6	496.7	633.1	621.9	565.2	862.4	1456.7	592.5	2038.5	1133.7
Punjab	No Remittance	892.9	698.4	1030.8	2009.8	1744.8	1258.0	1678.6	1784.4	1360.4	3368.3	1720.0
	Remittance	1787.8	983.3	971.1	1895.0	1828.3	1757.6	2191.2	2863.1	1704.7	2799.5	2542.1
	No migrant	1098.1	771.2	817.7	1342.8	2244.7	1255.1	1650.2	1564.7	1148.3	2614.3	1608.1
	Total	1155.2	770.3	832.6	1406.0	2145.3	1298.0	1662.8	1587.9	1160.4	2651.5	1635.4
Tamil Nadu	No Remittance	944.1	397.0	366.0	708.0	NR	394.1	1394.5	1194.2	NR	575.4	1350.3
	Remittance	981.2	649.8	737.6	892.0	1020.3	849.8	1425.9	2109.8	944.3	2229.2	1836.6
	No migrant	799.2	576.6	725.3	812.9	1281.8	759.4	1407.8	1607.3	841.9	1864.4	1385.8
	Total	810.4	581.5	723.8	823.9	1231.7	767.1	1408.9	1630.7	845.1	1958.4	1415.5
India	No Remittance	724.3	560.0	711.1	875.7	1172.2	794.6	1905.0	1445.3	853.3	2637.5	1700.8
	Remittance	853.5	609.6	769.0	847.9	973.8	834.0	1436.7	2923.3	1029.9	2127.8	2054.0
	No migrant	740.4	568.0	684.4	747.9	1172.2	735.4	1344.8	1682.0	861.9	2521.9	1515.9
	Total	748.8	570.9	689.0	763.1	1129.0	747.0	1354.9	1714.1	866.0	2446.6	1542.8

Source: Author's calculation

improving housing condition and for saving/investment. In addition, 24.8 percent of households in Tamil Nadu and 15.6 percent in Punjab reported 'repayment of loan' as important use of remittances.

The impact of remittances on household economy could be measured by improvement in the living standards of recipients. Table- 24 indicates the result of simple exercise, a comparison of monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) between households with remittance and without remittance. It is noticed that in all three states the MPCE of households with remittances was higher than those without. In rural Bihar where the average remittance was the smallest, the MPCE of the households with remittance was estimated at Rs. 599.8 and was higher than other households by about Rs. 40-60. The difference in MPCE between households with and without remittances was significantly higher in Punjab where large amounts of remittance by overseas migrant are not uncommon.

The fact, that the MPCE of households with remittance was higher than those without remittance in Bihar where the amount of remittances was comparatively small with the average being at Rs.1200 per month, suggests that remittances from out-migrants contributed to poverty reduction to some extent. This is of course at the cost of very hardship of the split household.

Concluding Remarks

Based on the NSS 64th round survey this paper estimated the number of migrant workers in Ludhiana and described the profile of migrant workers in urban areas of Punjab. More than a half of workers in urban areas of Ludhiana are migrant workers. The dependency of industries in Ludhiana on migrant workers from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar would be much higher if short-term / seasonal migrant workers are taken into consideration. It is noticed that inter-state migration to Punjab increased during the 1990s and the gap between the supply of local labor and demand in industries was filled by an influx of young and less educated migrant workers from outside Punjab. It appears that employment status of inter-state migrant workers was improved as the unemployed before migration became employed, and casual laborers became regular wage workers. Nevertheless, a majority of inter-state migrants remained not-settled, in a sense that they stayed alone without calling their family members. This fact suggests

inter-state migrant workers keep close ties with their native place. Since the migration pattern differs both regionally and from one household to another, the amount of remittances also differs considerably. Among three states, Bihar, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, the average remittance in Bihar was the smallest, yet it appears that the MPCE of households with remittance was higher than of those without remittance. It is likely that in spite of the hardships that migrants faced, the remittances from out-migrants contributed to poverty reduction.

The followings are some of the tasks remained for detailed study;

1) The historical background of increase in migration to Punjab during the 1990s.

- Development of industries in Ludhiana and Punjab, and
- Shortage in local labor supply in Punjab.

2) Employment status of migrant laborers and their living condition

- Employment situation in their native place.
- Life cycle of the family and migration, as a family strategy for survival. Need to reconsider the concept of household, split household.
- Process of migration, source of information, and change in the role of contractor.
- Working conditions in Ludhiana
- Factors for leaving family at native place, economic and/or social reasons?
- Living conditions.

3) Impact of migration on native place, and influence of economic growth and the NREGA.

4) Effect of low-wage migrant labor on Ludhiana industries.

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