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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PROVINCIAL AND FLOW OF MIGRATION STREAMING IN WEST BENGAL, 2001

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ABSTRACT

Flow of internal mobility behavior occurs to different scale, types of stream and also through distance migration in West Bengal. Provincial and flow of intra-inter district and interstate migration and huge influx of migration streaming (rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban). Data is taken from census of India (2001) D-13: Migrants by place of last residence by duration of residence (duration of 0- 9 years) has been used to study the flow of in-migration and out-migration in West Bengal and methodology has been used estimation of total migrant population in each district is calculated through the matrix formation. Intra-district migrant sex ratio is favorable to females in all the district of West Bengal. Inter district in and out migrant sex ratio skewed in favour of female in districts like Hugly and Inter district out migration lowest from Kolkata district and Interstate in migration sex ratio is very low in all the district of West Bengal. Huge numbers of males are coming from the Eastern region of bordering states (like Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa and Assam) to different districts of West Bengal.

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INTRODUCTION

Migration is the comparatively perpetual movement of persons over the significance distance. Apart from the distance (spatial) dimension, migration also has a time (duration of residence) dimension, although neither is referred to per se in currently applied definition. Similarly, the standard norm of that the distance of the move should be significant has usually been replaced by the obligation that the boundary of migration defining area must have been crossed before a moved can be classified as migration (Shaws, 1975). A migrant that is phrased in terms of a minimum distance moved would remain arbitrary unless there was some natural break in the continuous circulation of moves (Shryock, Siegel, 1976). The definition or classification problem seems to apply to a greater extent to a greater internal migration (within state or country), (Skeldon, 1990). Internal migration stream accounts for most of the migratory movement (Ackah and Medvedev). Migration is generally accepted has both distance and time dimensions (woods, 1992).

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The globalization procedure in the Indian economy has brought about a move in the pattern of migration of females. Women from all socio-economic backgrounds migrate, giving rise to vary patterns which also continue to evolve and change over time due to changing opportunities. It is evident from various cases studies that women's migration is now taking place progressively for employment purposes (Singh, 1984; Sharma, 1986; Shanti, 1991; Premi, 2001; Sundari, 2004). As migration flows are imperative in determining the demographic and socio- economic composition of regions in specific administrative boundaries, districts, country an understanding of inter- district and interstate migration flows is essential for anyone attempting to study the overall process of regional variation. Explaining the dynamics of migration is important since it has far reaching implications for setting up policy and responding to socio-economic change. West Bengal is now criss-crossed all over by thousands of circular migratory routes within same district and across the state (Deshingjar, 2009). Zacharia's (1964) books a pioneering work for demographic aspect of internal migration in Indian subcontinent and describes the pattern of inter-state and intra-state migration in the area on the basis of migration stream by age and sex for regions state and towns.

Today, policy makers have become gradually conscious of the role of migration flows. Thus research results from this study will support government policy makers and planners to be better aware of the district attributes that underlie the process by which migration flows are directed (Tsegai and Quang; 2010). Paper has been explores that micro level streaming situation in West Bengal. The lack of service, education, health, agriculture opportunities in the origin place and better service prospects and infrastructure facilities in the urban areas stimulate people to migrate that's way people are migrates streaming wise (four major migration streams). The assessment of female migrants in which stream seems to be associated with the distance involved in migration (Premi, 1980). Flow of migration intra-districts, inter- districts and inter-state in recently spatial patterns of migration and huge influx of migration. To understanding provincial of inter-district and interstate migration flows is vital for anyone attempting to study the overall process of regional variation. Explaining the dynamics of migration is important since it has far reaching implications for setting up government policy makers and planners to be better aware of the district attributes to motivate the development through migration streaming and flows are channelize.

Provincial Streaming and Distance migration

“Provincial migration streaming is a accumulation of segregation of various types of stream and distance migration within the regions or districts or states (exclude NRI and International Migration)”. Women may be compelled to migrate owing to their economic condition, in search of better work opportunities or may be marriage and traditional patriarchal norms in shorter distance, but man’s are more mobile over long distance (Ravenstein, 1885). Higher percentage of women migrates from rural to rural destination compared to rural to urban destination. The comparison of female migrants in rural to urban stream seems to be associated with the distance involved in migration (Premi, 1980). The main motive of this type of female migration is to seek and enter the labour market, work as domestic servant and seek other manual job. But they failed to pinpoint the rural stress.

Internal migration stream mainly occurs due to the lack of employment and other facilities at the pushing state. Less development and regional disparities are also the major cause of youth migration in West Bengal. Existing literature says that most of them studied on broad level work (state level) and also focus on research gap between previous and this study. Originality of this paper what is the happening regional or district level migration in West Bengal. Its paper explores that micro level streaming situation in West Bengal. The lack of service, education, health, agriculture opportunities in the origin place and better service prospects and infrastructure facilities in the urban areas stimulate people to migrate that’s way people are migrates streaming wise (four major migration streams). The assessment of female migrants in which stream seems to be associated with the distance involved in migration (Premi, 1980). This paper particularly focuses on flow of migration intra district inter district and interstate in recently spatial patterns of migration and huge influx of migration (it may be rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban)

creates on human capital formation and also national GDP formation. To understanding provincial of inter- district and interstate migration flows is vital for anyone attempting to study the overall process of regional variation. Explaining the dynamics of migration is important since it has far reaching implications for setting up government policy makers and planners to be better aware of the district attributes to motivate the development through migration stream and flow are directed. This study focuses on each stream share of total rural and urban population by sex wise and why people shift this district (origin place) to another district or inter states (Table 1).

Table 1. Types of Provincial Migration streaming

Sl. No.	Migration Stream	Distance Migration
1.	Rural to Rural	Intra District or Inter State
2.	Urban to Rural	Inter District or Inter State
3.	Rural to Urban	Intra District or Inter State
4.	Urban to Urban	Inter District or Inter State

Source: Chakarboroty and Kuri (2008)

Objectives

The broad objective of the study is to analyze Provincial migration streaming and migrant sex ratio in West Bengal.

Data sources

Data is taken from census of India (2001) D-13: Migrants by place of last residence by duration of residence (DURATION OF 0- 9 YEARS) has been used to study the flow of in-migration and out-migration in West Bengal. Here the migrant is defined as the person who has changed his/her last residence and has been staying in the destination for 0-9 years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The computation of volume of each migration stream namely rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to urban has been done. The nature and volume of each stream totally depends upon distance migration. Estimation of total migrant population in each district is calculated through the structure matrix (Fig 1). After that percent of each stream of migration is calculated out of the total migrant population of each district of West Bengal.



Structure of Diagonal Matrix

	A_i	B_i	C_i	Z_j
A_i	$A_i A_i$	$A_i B_i$	$A_i C_i$	$A_i Z_j$
B_i	$B_i A_i$	$B_i B_i$	$B_i C_i$	$B_i Z_j$
C_i	$C_i A_i$	$C_i B_i$	$C_i C_i$	$C_i Z_j$
Z_j	$Z_j A_i$	$Z_j B_i$	$Z_j C_i$	$Z_j Z_j$

Fig 1 Formation of the Matrix

Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males.

$$S = \frac{f_i}{m_i} * 1000$$

where,

S = Sex Ratio

f_i = no. of female migrants

m_i = no. of Male migrants

RESULTS

Intra district migration stream by sex

The Table 2 shows the intra district migration stream by sex. It's clear that females are more dominated in rural to rural migration. They are generally more active in shorter distance because females are more vulnerable to long distance (Ravenstein, 1985). Data shows that in almost all the district of West Bengal females are more migratory in rural to rural (70%) intra district stream, except Kolkata (0), North twenty four Parganas (58.29%) and Howrah (69.23%).

TABLE 2: Per cent distribution of intra-district migration by stream, West Bengal, 2001

DISTRICT	MALE				TOTAL	FEMALE				TOTAL
	INTRA DISTRICT					INTRA DISTRICT				
	RR	UR	RU	UU		RR	UR	RU	UU	
DARJILING	55.9	14.45	12.81	16.86	7995	73.41	10.22	6.75	9.62	16814
JALPAIGURI	64.6	14.5	13.59	7.36	46712	80.36	7.1	8.4	4.13	125548
KOCH BIHAR	68	15.84	11.74	4.42	24767	88.73	5.04	4.52	1.71	111124
UTTAR DINAJPUR	64.6	7.63	21.26	6.52	19640	91.11	2.68	4.31	1.9	97102
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	69.4	15.73	12.43	2.43	19304	87.8	5.76	5.25	1.19	80636
MALDAH	83.8	5.65	6.75	3.81	47905	93.22	2.61	2.75	1.42	178301
MURSHIDABAD	72.4	7.8	16.23	3.53	54809	86.88	3.13	8.53	1.46	260886
BIRBHUM	67.1	13.9	15.23	3.77	39638	87.27	5.35	5.95	1.42	160890
BARDDHMAN	47.5	14.91	22.66	14.98	69804	75.97	5.65	12.42	5.96	280202
NADIA	65.2	10.61	14.12	10.06	60515	81.14	5.46	8.62	4.79	216594
N. TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	26	7.58	25.52	40.85	113197	58.29	4.71	15.16	21.84	316446
HUGLI	48.1	13.61	15.48	22.8	70216	74.79	5.41	8.99	10.81	249050
BANKURA	72.4	21.4	4.87	1.29	48050	89.93	6.67	2.62	0.78	198245
PURULIA	69.9	5.71	19.74	4.69	15692	92.3	1.87	4.76	1.07	115151
MEDINIPUR	69.1	8.52	19.45	2.93	106530	90.92	2.66	3.6	0.81	624074
HOWRA	44.7	11.12	21.63	22.55	47013	69.23	4.6	16.86	9.3	170739
KOLKATA	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
S. TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	62.4	6.09	25.64	5.85	57055	88.21	2.72	7.44	1.63	327902

Source: D-13 Series, Census of India, 2001

The rural to rural migration stream for male is high in Maldah (83.79%), followed by Bankura (72.44%), Purulia (69.86%) and Medinipur (69.10%) and lowest in Kolkata (0%), followed by North twenty four Parganas (26.04%) Howrah (44.70%) and Hugly (48.11%). Urban to rural migration takes place when the person is retired after services or for better peaceful life. It's clear that males are more dominated in urban to rural migration. Bankura (21.40%) is the important district of West Bengal in urban to rural intra district migration followed by Dakshin Dinajpur (15.73%), Koch Bihar (14.50%) and Darjiling (14.45%). Females in urban to urban intra district migration. North twenty four Parganas is only district leading both male 40.85% and female 21.84% respectively urban to urban intra district migration.

In case of female urban to rural intra district only one district has crossed 10%, otherwise no single district has crossed more than 8%, that means females are less likely to migrate from urban to rural but males are more dominated in rural to urban migration, the reason can be explained by number of factors like lack of opportunity, unemployment in the origin place and similar way attraction of pulling factors such as employment, education, medical and technological facilities in destination areas. It's clear that South twenty four Parganas (25.64%) is the dominating district of West Bengal rural to urban migration followed by North twenty four Parganas (25.52%), Barddhaman (22.66%) and Howrah (21.63%).

Among females only two district Howrah (16.86%) and North twenty four Parganas (15.16%) dominating in rural to urban intra district migration. Males are more active as compare to females in urban to urban intra district migration. North twenty four Parganas is only district leading both male 40.85% and female 21.84% respectively urban to urban intra district migration.

Inter district migration stream

Given the Table 3 clear that females are more dominated in rural to rural migration. Females are generally more active in within states because of females are more susceptible and feeling civic safety. Table shows that almost all the district of West Bengal females are more dynamic in rural to rural intra district migration. More than 60% female rural to rural migration is seen in the district like North twenty four Parganas, followed by (15.33%), Howrah (32.87%), South twenty four Parganas (36.72).

TABLE 3: Percent distribution of inter-district migration by stream, West Bengal, 2001

DISTRICT	MALE				TOTAL	FEMALE				TOTAL
	INTER DISTRICT					INTER DISTRICT				
	RR	UR	RU	UU		RR	UR	RU	UU	
DARJILING	29.3	10.89	31.52	28.33	11349	36.32	10.14	26.8	26.75	14839
JALPAIGURI	41.4	17.9	23.08	17.61	24157	54.71	13.2	17.18	14.92	40552
KOCHI BIHAR	39.3	16.31	18.12	26.3	3231	67.44	9.42	9.93	13.21	16309
UTTAR DINAJPUR	35.6	6.97	20.33	17.12	13707	68.29	3.74	12.87	13.09	24850
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	51	15.06	13.33	20.63	4620	70.55	9.42	8.24	11.79	14507
MALDAH	50.7	13.82	15.94	19.53	7019	68.74	9.84	10.16	11.26	17760
MURSHIDABAD	42.2	16	20.01	21.78	12543	74.11	6.75	9.45	9.69	40811
BIRBHUM	51.2	18.74	15.63	14.45	14112	73.79	10.29	7.95	7.97	39277
BARDDHMAN	43.2	5.68	33.78	17.35	44093	59.75	5.7	22.22	12.33	102310
NADIA	41.6	15.15	17.34	25.91	22264	57.11	12.02	12.36	18.5	59484
N. TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	5.99	4.3	25.5	64.22	125045	15.33	4.91	19.18	60.58	173402
HUGLI	32.1	12.19	23.71	31.98	52037	47.62	9.92	15.44	27.02	101596
BANKURA	62	12.72	16.92	8.34	15131	80.33	6.7	8.02	4.94	46166
PURULIA	44.6	13.62	18.99	22.76	7280	65.94	7.46	11.44	15.16	17298
MEDINIPUR	31.5	20.21	21.81	26.45	19279	61.91	13.01	11.92	13.17	45795
HOWRA	14.8	9.86	35.61	39.76	32113	32.87	7.38	25.48	34.27	50393
KOLKATA	0	0	74.55	25.45	38212	0	0	69.66	30.34	35222
S. TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	15.1	24.08	17.52	43.35	37724	36.72	20.99	10.36	31.93	61241

Source: D-13 Series, Census of India, 2001

A contrasting picture reveals when the turn of inter district rural to rural migration comes for male. Urban to rural migration takes place when person retired after services or

better peaceful life. It's clear that males are more dominated in urban to rural inter district migration as comparison females. Interestingly that males are more conquered in rural to urban migration, they are dominates neighboring Kolkata Howrah, Barddhaman, and Darjiling. Furthermost, table clear that males are a more go-ahead as comparison females in urban to urban inter district migration. North twenty four Parganas (64.225 and 60.58%) having only district leading both male and female urban to urban intra district migration.

Interstate migration stream

The Table 4 tells that the males are more vibrant in rural to rural in migration (out of four stream) from other state like Bihar, Jharkhand, Western part of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Assam to coming near insight bordering district of West Bengal, because of lack of unemployment, infertile land in origin place. Females are generally more active in within states because of females are more susceptible and feeling civic safety. On the other hand rural to rural (compare to four stream) female in migration high from other state like Bihar, Jharkhand, Western part of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Assam to coming near insight bordering district of West Bengal, because of females are more go head shorter distance migration. Generally females are migrates may be seasonal wise (agriculture or tea garden) or complete migration through marriage. The neighboring states around West Bengal are more prone to receive and send migrants especially if the migrants are male. From the table it is seen that male are more likely to migrants to the neighboring states like Bihar, Jharkhand, and Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Assam, because of lack of unemployment, infertile land in origin place.

DISTRICT	MALE								FEMALE							
	IN				OUT				IN				OUT			
	RR	UR	RU	UU	RR	UR	RU	UU	RR	UR	RU	UU	RR	UR	RU	UU
DARJILING	34.32	19.01	21.48	25.19	21.91	22.69	33.86	21.54	37.71	19.53	13.84	28.92	23.58	27.83	26.27	22.31
JALPAIGURI	58.76	11.01	18.33	11.91	24.46	28.98	29.79	16.76	54.89	23.49	1.71	19.91	22.51	28.4	31.51	17.59
KOCH BIHAR	51.89	10.74	25.08	12.29	21.93	37.36	28.01	12.7	45.36	6.06	32.09	16.49	24.07	32.84	29.48	13.6
UTTAR DINAJPUR	48.1	6.49	39.16	6.25	23.59	16.33	44.86	15.22	27.4	10.22	54.59	7.8	44.01	16	27	12.98
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	57.64	12.38	23.29	6.69	16.89	31.06	42.51	8.54	41.31	0.42	43.87	14.4	15.19	34.27	40.2	10.34
MALDAH	68.35	4.88	18.66	8.11	25.86	26.59	29.59	17.96	56.45	1.67	25.73	16.16	40.78	23.29	22.73	13.19
MURSHIDABAD	58.77	4.75	30.87	5.6	11.98	24.3	50.47	13.24	43.96	2.28	43.52	10.24	10.37	21.26	57.18	11.2
BIRBHUM	52.55	11.02	27.26	9.17	20.24	32.82	36.49	10.45	37.86	0.51	46.56	15.07	29.12	29	32.8	9.08
BARDDHMAN	35.82	19.41	20.91	23.86	16.01	15.71	46.39	21.89	27.31	25.32	5.34	42.04	11.51	15.29	50.48	22.72
NADIA	48.58	6.56	33.56	11.29	14.69	25.23	35.59	24.49	24.71	6.45	58	10.84	7.68	26.41	42.01	23.9
N.TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS	43.73	10.02	17.68	28.57	5.24	7.49	40.52	46.75	4.69	0.86	15.44	80.74	3.31	9.51	38.19	48.99
HUGLI	38.76	10.55	30.81	19.88	13.67	16.3	39.38	30.65	21.65	21.49	7.47	49.39	8.41	16.31	38.89	36.38
BANKURA	57.48	14.19	23.02	5.31	13.64	26.14	44.84	15.38	6.9	11.45	68.18	13.47	29.81	29.01	32.68	8.5
PURULIA	58.67	2.44	32.77	6.12	20.99	17.45	41.55	20	67.86	2.11	26.38	3.65	55.28	10.89	23.03	10.79
MEDINIPUR	50.12	6.7	35.6	7.58	12.67	23.21	49.09	15.03	34.51	1.38	49.54	14.58	20.39	23.4	45.8	10.4
HOWRA	40.43	9.73	27.36	22.48	3.2	9.52	57.95	29.33	55.98	21.91	8	14.1	2.07	11.31	57.87	28.75
KOLKATA	0.93	15.6	9.48	74	0	0	72.78	27.22	1.35	16.38	7.71	74.56	0	0	26.34	73.66
S.TWENTYFOUR PARGANAS	52.27	3.77	37.24	6.73	11.82	12.64	61.26	14.29	14.78	18.35	43	23.86	5.54	19.74	60.76	13.96

Source: D-13 Series, Census of India, 2001

Migrant Sex Ratio

Table 5 clearly shows that the magnitude of female's migration increases over a period of time. The female-male migrant ratio as revealed from the table implies that the growth rate of

female migration is higher than that male migration. A variety of factors such as globalization, emergence of gender specific labour market, extreme poverty, mechanism of agriculture, environmental degradation are responsible for increasing the growth of females migration (Sundari, 2004).

Table 5: Migrant sex ratio in district level of West Bengal, 2001

DISTRICT	INTRA DISTRICT	INTER DIST		INTER STATE	
		IN	OUT	IN	OUT
DARJILING	2103	1486	1308	751	1087
JALPAIGURI	2688	2194	1679	181	1316
KOCH BIHAR	4487	1730	3118	346	1599
UTTAR DINAJPUR	4944	2576	1813	346	1688
DAKSHIN DINAJPUR	4177	2368	3140	133	1592
MALDAH	3722	1628	2530	236	1851
MURSHIDABAD	4760	1379	3254	155	2134
BIRBHUM	4059	2907	2783	367	1745
BARDDHMAN	4014	2520	2320	276	1523
NADIA	3579	2259	2672	138	1678
N. TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	2796	2313	1387	102	1334
HUGLI	3547	3141	1952	104	1268
BANKURA	4126	2564	3051	106	1412
PURULIA	7338	1594	2376	926	3323
MEDINIPUR	5858	1404	2375	225	1723
HOWRA	3632	2048	1569	166	1223
KOLKATA	-	1257	922	832	481
S. TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS	5747	1644	1623	192	1406

Source: D-13 Series, Census of India, 2001

Intra-district migrant sex ratio

To begin with it is necessary to have an idea about migration scenario of district level in West Bengal. The Table 1.4 shows the intra district migrant's sex ratio is high among all the district of West Bengal, like Purulia (7338), Medinipur (5858) and South 24 Parganas (5747). Whereas low sex ratio is Northern West Bengal like Darjiling (2103), followed by Jalpaiguri (2688) and North 24 Parganas (2796) (Fig. 2).

Inter-district Migrant Sex Ratio

Inter-district (in and out migration) rural to rural migration females are more dominating as compared to male migration, because of seasonal or temporary migration to fertile area, better life style, quality of education, other modern services (in case of rural to urban migration or urban to urban migration).

If you see the migrant sex ratio of inter district in migration high all the district, that's means within states (West Bengal) females are more active, example: in northern area females are more migrating than male, because of upper part are totally tea belt area and Tarai region comparatively more fertile than other region, so, huge demand of females. Inter district in migrant sex ratio high in Birbhum, Barddhaman, Bankura and Hoogly district of West Bengal and the western part (Purulia and Medinipur) comparatively low migrant sex ratio than the other part of West Bengal (Fig. 3).

Fig 2: Intra-District migrant Sex Ratio of West bengal, 2001

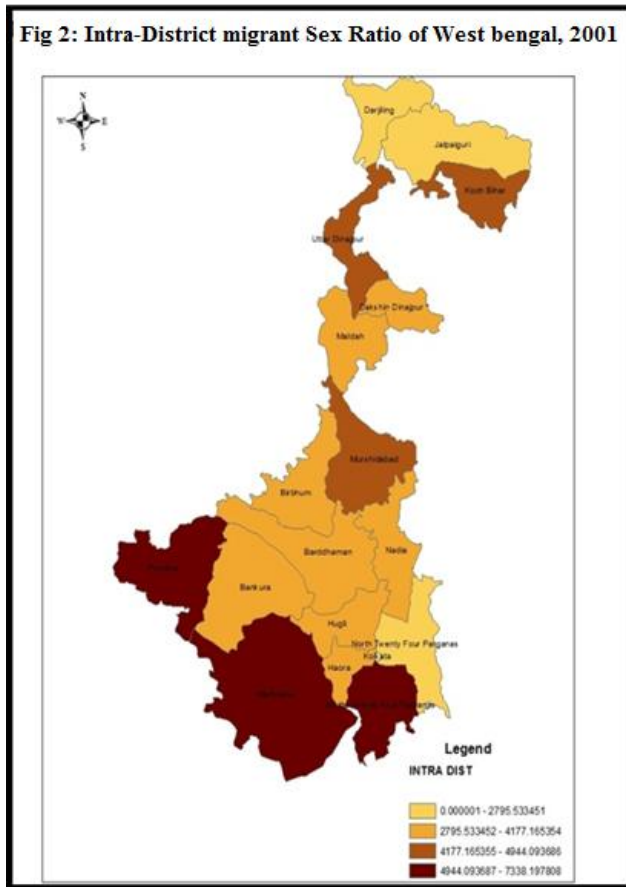


Fig 3: Inter-District In Migration Sex Ratio of West Bengal, 2001

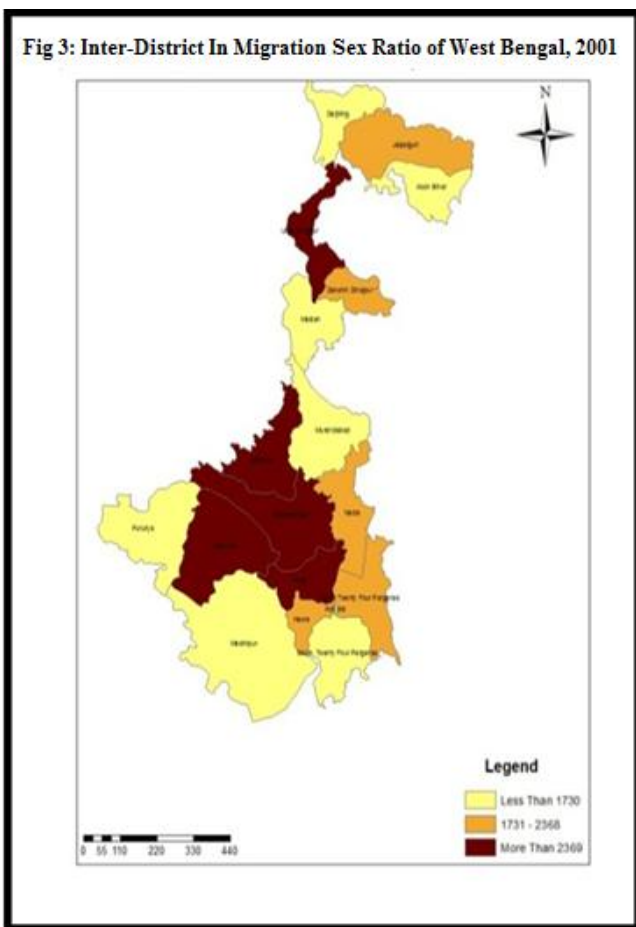
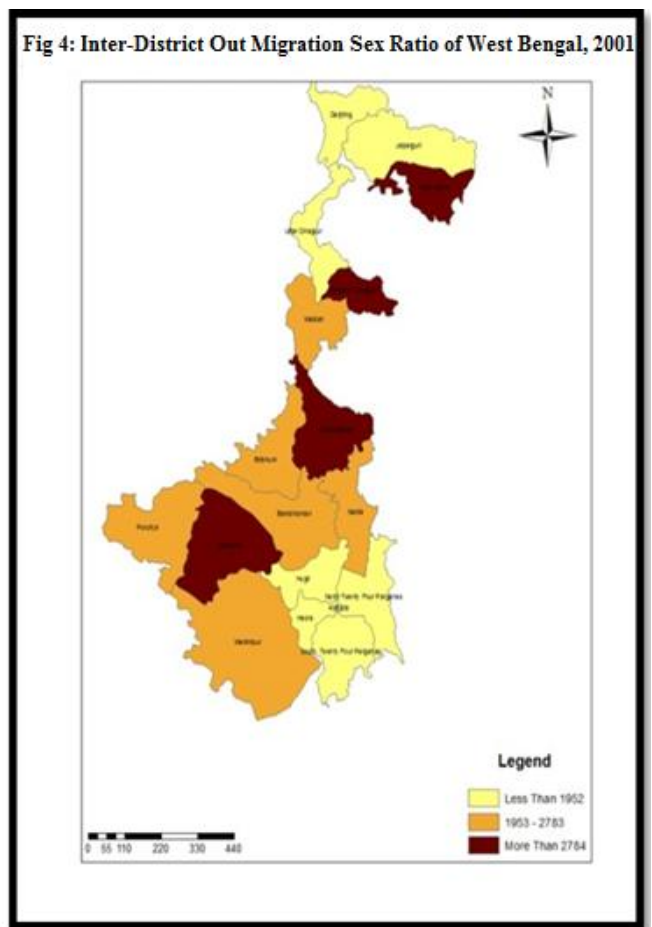
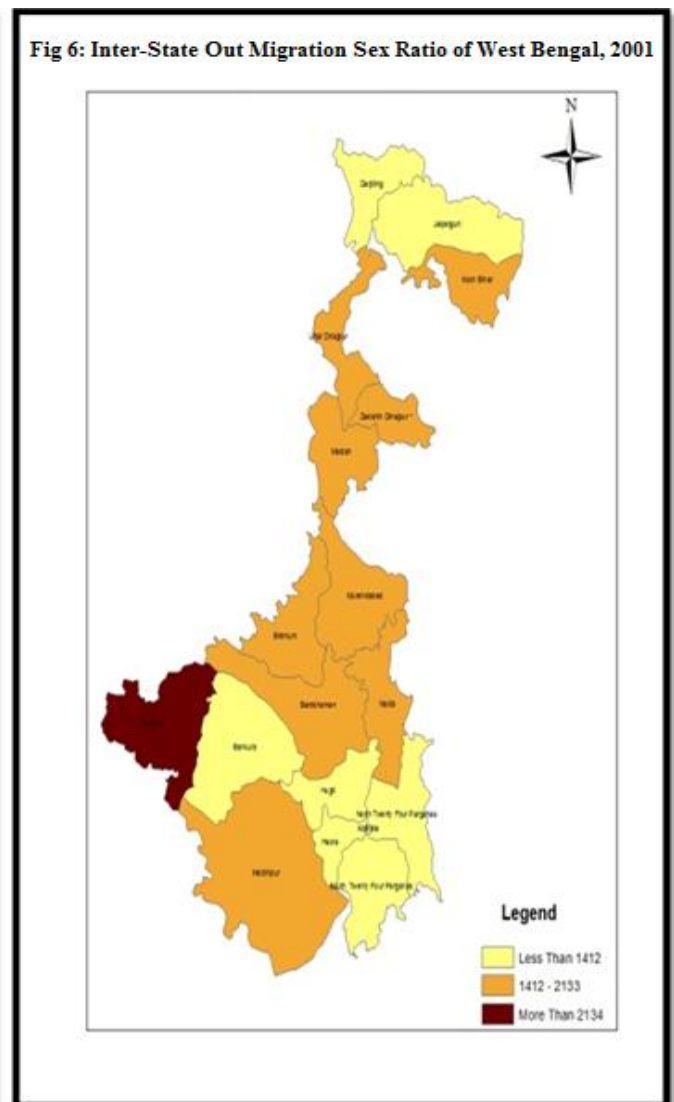
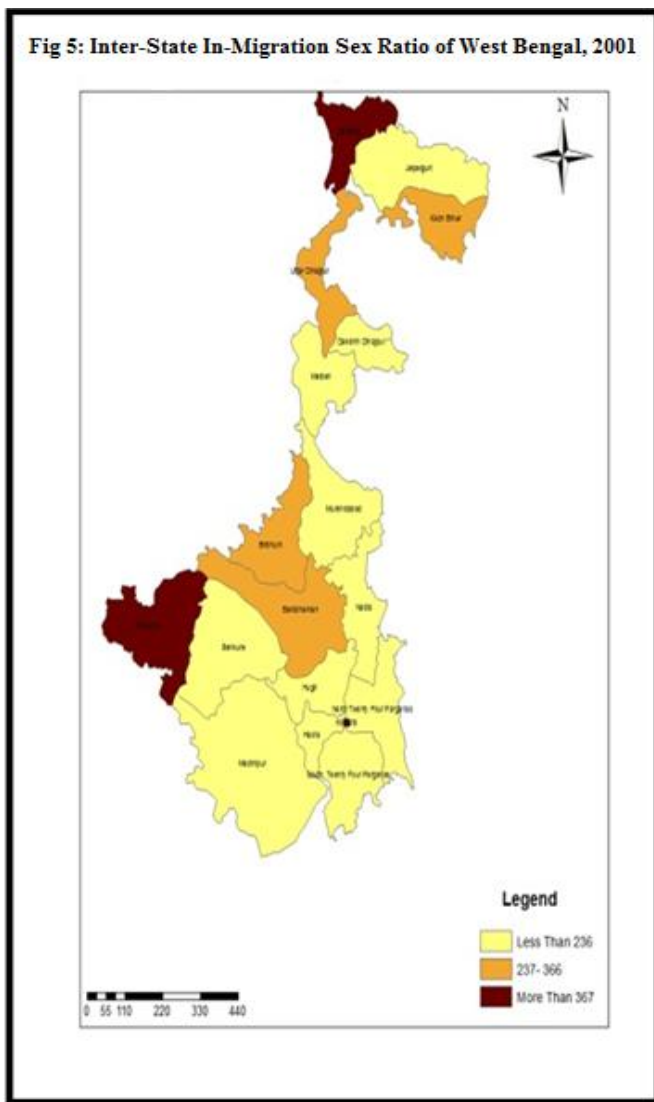


Fig 4: Inter-District Out Migration Sex Ratio of West Bengal, 2001





Inter district out migrant sex ratio is very high in Bankura (3051), Murshidabad (3254), Daksin-24 Parganas (2368) and Koch Bihar (3118), because of lack of education facilities, unemployment and marriage migration also there. Inter district out migrant sex ratio is very low in Kolkata (922), Howrah (1569), South-24 Parganas (1632), Darjiling (1308), because of attractive opportunity is there, it may be economy, socio-cultural and other modernization facilities has present (Fig. 4).

Inter-state Migrant Sex Ratio

Table 5 clearly shows that interstate migration males are dominating all the district of West Bengal. If we see that interstate in migration low is Purulia (926) followed by Darjiling (750), but interstate female migration high in Purulia district because of location of Purulia district in boarder area of three state (West Bengal, Jharkhand and Bihar), that's why females are coming surrounding district of Jharkhand (Bokharo, Ranchi, Dhanbad) and Bihar (Chandil), same case in district of Darjiling (Boarder area of Bihar and Sikkim). But Kolkata is the most advancing and modernization district in whole eastern region, so, females are more migrates. Low interstate migrant sex ratio district like Hoogly (1223), Bankura (1412), and South-24 Paraganas (1406), because of

this three districts are male dominating (males are coming out side interstates).

Table clearly shows that interstate migration males are dominating all the district of West Bengal. This table 1.4 clearly shows that only two district purulia (3323) and Murshidabad (2134) females are more actively migrants comparatively other district of West Bengal. It may be marriage migration or construction work in Chottonagpur Belt and low out migrant sex district only Kolkata (481) that means male dominating migration (Fig. 5 and 6).

Conclusion

The interrelationship between migration and development is most likely to be profitably pursued at the district rural to rural migration stream. In West Bengal rural to rural migration is substantially higher as compared to India as the rural urban wage differential is minimum. Secondly, inter district males and females migration is narrowly inter-truncated regardless of whether they migrate from the rural areas within the district or same state. This proposes that women typically migrate as accompanists of the males though several other micro studies have noted that like the migration of single males, single-females are also progressively moving out in search of jobs or service (Mitra, 2003).

The social-cultural diversity in the Indian context seems to be a major hindrance to population mobility. The social channels, which play a significant role in the background of migration are prevalent among the short distance migrants (for females) and tend to lose their significance with an increase in the distance (for males) between the place of origin and destination though there are certain exclusions to this phenomenon. Third, male interstate migration is more active because of the Chottnagpur Belt region (Mining Region) underneath area from which people are moving towards the nodal points like West Bengal. Interstate female out migration is high in bordering districts like North Twenty four Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Koch Bihar because, these districts are also the recipient of huge influx of female migrant from rural West Bengal. Larger proportion of out-migration from West Bengal goes to Western and Northern regions in India. Employment and business remained the main cause of male out-migration whereas marriage to neighbouring state seems to be the major cause of female out-migration. Intra-district migrant sex ratio is favourable to females in all the districts of West Bengal. Inter-district in and out migrant sex ratio skewed in favour of female in districts like Hooghly, Bardhaman and Birbhum, because females migrate to work in the agriculture sector. Inter-district out migration lowest from Kolkata district; because this district is extremely modernized as well as urbanized. Interstate migration sex ratio is very low in all the districts of West Bengal. Huge numbers of males are coming from the Eastern region of bordering states (like Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa and Assam) to different districts of West Bengal. In case of interstate out migration, sex ratio high in West Bengal. It may be due to marriage migration, need for higher education, job and huge trafficking migration (coming from Bangladesh to West Bengal).

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