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Work Pattern of Female Migrants in the Metropolitan Cities of India

Introduction

IN India, the term metropolis is used for cities with million-plus population. The number of metropolitan cities has increased from a sheer one in 1901 to twelve in 1981. In 1901,

TABLE 1 : GROWTH OF POPULATION IN MILLION PLUS CITIES IN INDIA, 1901-1981

<i>Years</i>	<i>Number of Mil- Lion Plus Urban Agglomerations/cities</i>	<i>Name of city</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Population as per cent of Urban Population</i>	<i>Decadal per cent Rate of Growth</i>	<i>Population as per cent of Total Population</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1	Calcutta	1,488,323	5.81	-	0.64
1911	2	Calcutta, Greater Bombay	2,736,814	10.78	+83.89	1.11
1921	2	Calcutta, Greater Bombay	3,095,584	11.18	+13.11	1.27
1931	2	Calcutta, Greater Bombay	3,374,014	10.23	+8.99	1.25
1941	2	Calcutta, Greater Bombay	5,263,916	12.08	56.01	1.70
1951	5	Calcutta, Greater Bombay Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad	11,662,860	18.92	121.55	3.33
1961	7	Calcutta, Greater Bombay Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore	18,847,564	23.01	+53.03	4.20
1971	9	Calcutta, Greater Bombay Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kanpur, Pune	27,420,826	25.63	+53.64	5.18
1981	12	Calcutta, Greater Bombay Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Ah- medabad, Bangalore, Kanpur Pune, Negpur, Lucknow, Jaipur	42,022,854	26.91	+53.25	6.39

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Calcutta was the only metropolitan city with a population of 1.4 million. In 1911, Bombay was another city with more than one million added to be the metropolis. The two cities continued to enjoy monopoly when the census count of 1951 added Delhi, Madras and Hyderabad to the list. In 1961, Ahmedabad and Bangalore joined the fray and so did Kanpur and Pune in 1971. In 1981, Nagpur, Lucknow and Jaipur were added to the list of million-plus cities (Table 1). Together the metropolitan cities have a population of 42 million, which constitutes 26.9 percent of the urban population and 6.4 percent of the total population of the country. These cities have recorded a highly variable decadal growth-rate, though positive, varying from 9 percent in 1911-21 to 121.6 percent between 1941-51 decade.

A Brief about Female Migrants

The share of female migrants in the total migrant population is 47 percent and varies from 40 to 50 percent in individual metropolitan centres (Table 2). The inter-metropolitan variations in male-female migration reflect the pattern of male-selectivity specially in the

TABLE 2 : PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANT POPULATION

	Metropolis	1971	1981
1.	Calcutta U.A.	34.55	41.17
2.	Greater Bombay	37.37	40.12
3.	Delhi U.A.	43.09	44.04
4.	Madras U.A.	45.04	48.75
5.	Bangalore U.A.	44.34	47.02
6.	Hyderabad U.A.	44.78	48.77
7.	Ahmedabad U.A.	44.40	47.98
8.	Nagpur U.A.	58.55	50.68
9.	Pune U.A.	46.31	48.04
10.	Kanpur U.A.	42.03	46.38
11.	Lucknow U.A.	44.49	47.22
12.	Jaipur U.A.	49.53	48.49

SOURCE : Census of India, *Migration Tables, Part H-DJ971 and Part VA&B, 1981.*

larger and older metropolises. The share of female in the migrant population has shown a rise in 1981 census in all the metropolitan cities except Nagpur and Jaipur.

Most of the female migrants hail from within the state (i.e., the state in which the metropolitan city is located). Hence in Calcutta and Bombay, 50 and 46 percent of the

migrants have come from West Bengal and Maharashtra respectively. Nearly 91 percent of the female migrants in Madras, 85 percent in Kanpur, 81 percent in Lucknow hail from the states of Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh respectively. Jaipur has 75 percent of its female migrants from the state of Rajasthan. The Union Territory of Delhi is the only exception where majority of the female migrants (39 percent) are from Uttar Pradesh. A substantial percent of the inter-state migrants are from the adjoining two states (Table 3).

TABLE 3 : FEMALE MIGRANTS IN THE METRO-CITIES—MAJOR CONTRIBUTING STATES, 1981

<i>Metropolis</i>	<i>Major contributing states and their share (in parentheses) in total female migration</i>		
Calcutta	West Bengal (49.95)	Bihar (22.34)	Rajasthan (3.08)
Greater Bombay	Maharashtra (45.53)	Gujarat (18.63)	Uttar Pradesh (7.31)
Delhi	Uttar Pradesh (39.15)	Haryana (15.73)	Punjab (14.21)
Madras	Tamil Nadu (91.05)	Andhra Pradesh (2.72)	Kerala (2.58)
Bangalore	Karnataka (87.74)	Tamil Nadu (23.06)	Andhra Pradesh (7.41)
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh (68.06)	Maharashtra (7.75)	Karnataka (7.43)
Ahmedabad	Gujarat (72.22)	Rajasthan (8.77)	Maharashtra (7.87)
Nagpur	Maharashtra (70.57)	Madhya Pradesh (15.49)	Uttar Pradesh (3.92)
Pune	Maharashtra (75.17)	Karnataka (7.37)	Andhra Pradesh (3.19)
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh (84.39)	Punjab (2.59)	Bihar (2.39)
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh (81.39)	Punjab (3.15)	W. Bengal (2.53)
Jaipur	Rajasthan (75.07)	Uttar Pradesh (8.79)	Delhi (3.41)

SOURCE : Compiled from Migration in India, 1981, India, Published by Census of India, 1981.

The reasons for female migration to the city (Table 4) reveal that a very small proportion of females migrate to the city for employment. The percentage of such females varies from 3.5 in Nagpur to 11.7 in Calcutta.

TABLE 4 : REASONS FOR FEMALE MIGRATION, 1981

	<i>Metropolis</i>	<i>Reasons for Current Migration</i>				
		<i>Employment</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Family Moved</i>	<i>Marriage</i>	<i>Others</i>
1.	Calcutta	11.7	1.9	38.4	16.8	31.2
2.	Gr. Bombay	6.8	2.1	36.4	16.9	37.8
3.	Delhi	10.5	1.6	55.3	14.5	18.1
4.	Madras	7.4	1.3	47.6	20.5	23.2
5.	Hyderabad	9.3	4.4	42.7	13.3	30.3
6.	Bangalore	10.3	5.2	42.8	17.1	24.6
7.	Ahmedabad	6.0	2.0	34.2	23.8	34.0
8.	Nagpur	3.5	6.8	42.0	17.5	30.2
9.	Pune	4.8	3.4	38.5	20.7	32.6
10.	Kanpur	4.7	1.8	38.8	25.0	29.7
11.	Lucknow	7.7	7.1	44.0	20.3	20.9
12.	Jaipur	4.1	1.5	29.1	23.4	41.9

SOURCE : (i) Census of India, *A Handbook of Population Statistics*, 1988.
(ii) Gupta, Kamla, "Migration to Metropolitan Cities of India", in K. Srinivasan and S. Mukerji (eds.), *Dynamics of Population and Family Welfare*, Himalaya Publishing House, 1988, pp. 136-86.

Employment in Various Occupational Divisions

Only 8 percent of the female migrants are reported to be working. Their participation in economic activities ranges from 3.02 percent in Kanpur to 11.67 percent in Calcutta (Table 5).

Among various occupations, 'professional, technical and related works' employ the major share. The figures vary from 19.01 percent in Bangalore to 55.75 percent in Kanpur. This category is followed by 'production and related works, transport equipment operators and labourers', where female migrant workers range from 9.77 percent in Kanpur to 45.86 percent in Ahmedabad. The third category is that of 'Service Workers' which constitutes as low as 0.78 percent of migrant female workers in Lucknow to as high as 26.57 percent in Bombay. Fourth are the 'clerical and other related works', employing a minimum of 5.86 percent in Nagpur and a maximum of 50.53 percent in Madras. This is followed by 'sales'

where the employment of migrant female workers ranges from 2.90 percent in Madras to 9.28 percent in Nagpur. In the 'farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related works', the participation rate of the migrant female workers is high in Lucknow (23.29 percent), Jaipur (14.07 percent), Kanpur (13.79 percent) and Nagpur (1.07 percent). Elsewhere, the share of this division is less than one percent.

Cultivators and agricultural labourers form a substantial share of the migrant female workers in the cities of Jaipur (7.08), Madras (6.62), Nagpur (5.89) and Lucknow (4.16) but elsewhere, it is less than one percent.

Occupation and Education

Nearly 14 percent of the female migrants to the metropolises are illiterate. The percentage of illiterates is highest in Kanpur (53.7 percent) and lowest in Madras (35.6 percent). The fact of illiteracy is thus reflected in most of the occupational divisions. Only 6 percent of the migrants are highly qualified, holding a graduate or postgraduate degree, a technical degree or a diploma equal to a degree. Lucknow and Delhi depict a higher proportion of female migrants with higher qualification than other metropolises.

An occupation-wise account of the literacy/educational level of the migrant female workers highlights the following salient features (Table 6).

In 'professional, technical and related works', 40.5 percent of the female employed are either graduates and above or hold technical qualification. In 'administrative, executive and managerial works', more than 50 percent of the females belong to higher qualification group (graduates and above and technical degree/diploma holders). Calcutta and Madras employ a higher proportion of illiterates (32.48 and 10.75 percent respectively) in this occupation.

In 'clerical and related works', nearly 50 percent of the migrant female workers are matric but below graduates. In 'sales', though majority of said workers are illiterate, the variations are large from one metropolis to another ranging from 38 percent in Lucknow to 78.7 percent in Ahmedabad. In 'services', a dominant section is illiterate, with 45.5 percent in Nagpur to 83.8 percent in Calcutta.

In 'farming, fishing, production and related jobs', all migrant female workers are either illiterate or below matric, except in Bangalore where 10 percent of workers in this occupation are above matric but below graduates. Similarly, 'production and related workers, transport operators and labourers' are largely illiterates. Since the majority of migrant female workers is illiterate, the share of illiterate migrants is reflected in every occupation except in jobs which require higher level of educational attainments or technical qualification as a precondition for entry into the profession. Hence, illiterates are rather few (varying between 3 and 8 percent) in professional, technical and related works. The literates but below matric are maximum employed in sales in all the metropolitan cities except Kanpur, where their participation is highest in 'clerical and related works'; matric but below graduates are largely employed in 'clerical and related works' in all the metropolitan cities. 'Graduates and above' are engaged primarily in 'administrative, executive and managerial works' in five of the metropolises, namely, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Nagpur and in 'clerical and related works' in the rest. 'Technical diploma or certificate holders' have their highest share in 'professional, technical and related works' in all cities except Hyderabad

TABLE 5 : FEMALE MIGRANTS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS 1981

Name of the city	<i>Workers to total migrants</i>	<i>Cultivators</i>	<i>Agricultural Labour</i>	<i>By Occupational Divisions</i>							
				<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7-8-9</i>	<i>*</i>
Calcutta	11.67	-	0.75	38.15	0.45	14.90	4.41	13.15	0.37	28.59	1.93
Bombay	8.85	0.08	0.13	22.80	1.45	17.89	6.00	26.57	0.51	23.26	1.31
Delhi	7.04	0.14	0.47	30.63	1.83	11.10	4.41	22.83	0.29	26.65	1.63
Madras	6.26	0.33	6.29	24.92	0.99	20.53	2.90	20.20	-	23.51	0.33
Bangalore	9.92	0.17	0.22	19.01	2.57	16.08	5.49	18.31	0.78	36.27	1.09
Hyderabad	5.43	0.16	0.48	32.69	1.91	19.14	4.78	23.76	0.64	15.79	0.64
Ahmedabad	5.05	0.11	0.22	22.98	0.98	7.84	4.90	14.81	0.32	45.86	1.96
Nagpur	10.73	1.21	4.88	21.54	0.29	5.86	9.28	14.10	1.07	41.67	0.39
Pune	8.20	0.10	1.37	33.07	0.59	15.42	5.40	15.62	0.49	39.39	0.98
Kanpur	3.02	-	0.57	55.75	4.60	6.32	6.32	-	13.79	9.77	2.30
Lucknow	4.77	1.30	2.86	42.86	1.04	8.23	5.02	0.70	23.29	10.03	0.61
Jaipur	4.89	4.09	2.99	34.23	1.20	7.49	4.19	1.20	14.07	29.84	0.70

SOURCE: Census of India, 1981, *Migration Tables, Part II-D*.

Occupational Divisions:

1. Professional, Technical and related workers; 2. Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers; 3. Clerical and related workers; 4. Sales workers; 5. Service workers; 6. Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers; 7-8-9- Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers; * Workers not classified by occupations.

and Ahmedabad where they are most engaged in 'administrative, executive and managerial jobs' and in Kanpur where they are engaged in 'sales'.

Occupations According to State of Origin

The statistics available for states and Union Territories contributing maximum of their female migrants under any occupational division (outside the state) bring out the following facts.

There is a certain kind of occupational specialisation attached to migrant workers originating from different states. Occupations requiring skill and aptitude of a particular kind tend to attract migrants from states, largely with a high level of educational and economic development. Occupations where low degree of skill and education or manual work is required, attract migrants from a large number of states. In professional, technical and related works and in administrative, executive and managerial jobs, the workers largely come from the states of Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh.

To clerical and related works, the maximum female migrants are supplied from Kerala, the other states contributing substantially are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Goa, Delhi and the Andamans.

The supply of workers with regard to sales, services, production and related works, transport equipment operation and labour is highly diversified. Practically, all states contribute their share to these occupational divisions. The dominant states, however, are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Cultivators, agricultural labourers, farmers, fishermen, hunters and loggers are generally from the adjoining states, apart from within the states.

It is further observed that smaller states send a higher percentage of their workers in a few particular occupational divisions rather than diversifying them into several divisions. This could partly be on account of lack of information network for training and placement of the workers and partly by the tendency of the small communities to hold back together. Thus, all migrant female workers from Manipur to Calcutta are engaged in professional, technical and related works; all migrant female workers from Pondicherry to Hyderabad are engaged in sales and from Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Bangalore are engaged in production and related works, transport equipment operation and labour.

Migrants coming from large distances tend to cluster in certain occupational divisions. For instance, all migrant female workers from Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir to Madras are engaged as agricultural labour and in professional, technical and related works respectively, all migrants from Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are engaged in administrative, executive and managerial jobs.

Bangalore attracts female migrant workers from a larger number of small states and Union Territories than any other metropolis. It has its territorial links with Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Chandigarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and other small states.

Delhi and Bangalore have the unique position of inviting maximum share of migrant female workers from maximum number of states (11 and 12 states respectively). Delhi itself is a poor exporter of female labour. That also explains its own capacity to absorb them. Its migrant female labour is not restricted to a few occupations but is highly-diversified.

TABLE 6 : FEMALE MIGRANTS REPORTING EMPLOYMENT AS REASON FOR MIGRATION BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 1981
(BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION)

City and Educational level	Total female migrants	Migrant workers migrating for employment	Occupational divisions of migrant female workers							
			1	2	3	4	.5	6	7-8-9	*
Calcutta U.A.										
Illiterate	44.49	72.52	5.66	32.48	-	54.39	83.81	92.65	83.88	79.57
Literate but below matric										
Matric but below graduate	39.79	16.00	18.72	15.29	19.95	32.07	15.66	7.35	113.88	16.17
Technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree)	10.97	6.29	37.35	15.29	48.79	10.21	0.44		2.01	2.13
	0.09	3.23	2.24	-	0.58					-
Graduate and above	4.06	3.67	23.66	36.94	27.91	3.33	0.09	-	0.24	2.13
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or P.G.	0.60									
		1.29	12.38	100.00	2.77	-	-	-	-	-
			1000.00		100					100
Greater Bombay										
Illiterate	42.27	42.55	4.16	5.28		58.15	61.53	69.60	66.13	54.34
Literate but below Matric										
Matric but below graduate	37.71	21.44	7.04	14.25	3.54	20.07	34.89	21.59	21.15	23.22
Technical diploma or certificate	15.14	24.04	46.58	29.82	72.15	7.40	2.90	8.81	12.25	16.60
Graduates & above	0.36	2.14	11.79	1.32	0.69	0.68	0.03		0.11	1.20
	4.14	6.82	13.52	44.32	22.79	3.70	0.53		0.35	2.92
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree										
	0.77	3.00	16.90	5.01	0.83	-	0.53	-	-	1.81
Delhi U.A.										
Illiterate	46.79	54.22	5.31	2.84	-	65.09	71.09	83.33	87.11	82.44
Literate but below Matric										
Matric but below graduate	29.12	11.05	4.85	5.86	7.74	12.26	23.61	11.11	5.41	7.34
Technical diploma or certificate	14.79	14.02	24.30	15.81	50.11	13.21	4.16	5.56	5.42	2.89
Graduate & above	0.63	2.58	11.39	1.42	1.22	-	0.07	-	0.18	6.20
	7.81	13.46	33.21	66.43	39.72	8.76	1.06		0.80	-
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or P.G.	1.25	4.68	20.92	7.64	1.22	0.68	0.02		0.09	1.24

Table 6 (contd. on page. 117)

Table 6 (contd. from page. 116)

City and Educational level	Total female migrants	Migrant workers migrating for employment	Occupational divisions of migrant female workers							*
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7-8-9	
Madras U.A.										100.00
Illiterate	35.64	28.15	2.80	10.75		45.64	59.12	76.19	58.78	
Literate but below Matric	39.29	15.57	7.56	5.38	1.95	27.13	35.15	23.81	19.94	
Matric but below graduate	20.32	32.52	49.95	29.57	64.43	22.31	4.84	—	20.01	-
Technical diploma or cer.	0.19	1.34	4.86	-	0.71	-	0.53	-	0.72	
Graduate and above	3.80	12.80	16.28	48.92	31.48	4.86	0.53	-	0.54	
Technical degree	0.77	6.12	18.56	5.38	1.41	-	0.18	-	-	-
Bangalore U.A.										
Illiterate	40.35	30.62	2.71	2.62	-	60.91	67.58	87.12	54.41	34.06
Literate but below Matric	34.34	11.34	3.84	7.16	3.65	15.71	27.82	7.14	14.38	10.31
Matric but below graduate	18.85	33.52	43.18	25.87	54.38	17.62	3.84	9.74	27.56	48.4
Technical diploma or certifi	0.77	4.45	13.53	8.31	1.90	-	-	-	1.83	1.50
cate (not equal to degree)	4.87	15.19	19.13	49.42	38.29	4.78	0.56	-	1.66	5.63
Graduate & above										
Technical degree or diploma	0.82	4.86	17.61	-1.62	1.76	0.97	0.19	—	0.12	-
equal to degree or PG.										
Hyderabad U.A.										
Illiterate	43.91	36.24	8.07	-	-	43.65	80.91	100.00	66.36	35.63
Literate but below Matric	30.40	8.81	4.01	5.43	2.67	32.54	15.51	-	12.55	13.13
Matric but below graduate	18.00	29.48	39.64	28.26	54.05	15.87	2.65	-	18.87	38.75
Technical diploma or certificate	0.49	3.22	7.46	10.86	0.86	3.97	-	-	1.87	3.13
Graduate and above	6.12	16.94	25.39	50.00	39.83	3.97	0.89	-	0.36	9.38
Technical degree	1.08	5.30	15.42	5.43	2.69	—	-	-	-	-

Table 6 (contd. on page, 118)

Table 6 (contd. from page. 117)

City and Educational level	Total female migrants	Migrant workers migrating for employment	Occupational divisions of migrant female workers							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7-8-9	*
Ahmedabad										
Illiterate	44.01	39.68	5.84		-	78.07	68.69	100.00	78.84	44.05
Literate but below Matric	37.11	12.55	5.49	9.62	5.43	15.21	26.03		17.88	19.05
Matric but below graduate	13.98	25.76	50.21	19.23	44.48	6.72	3.13		2.85	11.90
Technical diploma or certificate	0.12	1.38	2.60	9.62	1.75	—			—	5.95
Graduate and above	4.08	13.14	14.28	61.54	48.34	—	2.15	-	0.42	19.05
Technical degree	0.70	7.46	21.60	—	-	—	—	—	-	—
Nagpur U.A.										
Illiterate	43.79	24.74	5.43			66.10	45.50	100.00	73.44	86.36
Literate but below Matric	37.51	18.86	9.58		15.40	25.42	46.45		17.50	13.64
Matric but below graduate	13.44	28.40	39.88	—	49.88	-	4.50	—	7.50	—
Technical diploma or certificate	0.58	9.32	20.63	75.00	34.72	8.48	1.18	—	1.55	—
Graduate & above	3.92	12.33	11.06				1.18			
Technical degree	0.76	6.36	13.43	25.00	-		1.18	-	—	—
Pune U.A.										
Illiterate	43.11	43.08	8.98	3.78		69.62	66.08	88.10	76.46	60.15
Literate but below Matric	35.29	12.79	7.54	12.12	5.58		27.91	11.90	13.27	15.79
Matric but below graduate	15.32	21.08	29.97	28.03	55.06	12.62	4.63	-	8.25	12.03
Technical diploma or certificate	0.69	4.18	13.85	3.79	1.43	12.62		-	0.28 1.45	8.27
Graduate and above	4.43	11.12	15.29	31.82	35.20		1.38			
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree	1.15	7.75	24.35	20.35	2.72	5.14	—	-	0.28	3.76

Table 6 (contd. on page. 1.19)

Table 6 (contd. from page. 118)

City and Educational level	Total female migrants	Migrant workers migrating/or employment	Occupational divisions of migrant female workers							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7-8-9	*
Kanpur U.A.										
Illiterate	53.67	52.30	13.08	—	—	60.18	76.92	100.00	87.50	65.22
Literate but below Matric	27.84	8.37	5.23	—	15.00	13.24	12.64	—	7.88	4.35
Matric but below graduate	12.15	19.54	36.34	33.33	45.83	7.35	7.69	—	3.26	20.00
Technical diploma or certificate	1.83	1.15	1.45	—	4.17	—	—	—	1.36	—
Graduate & above Technical degree	5.15	12.23	23.84	33.33	30.83	13.24	2/75	—	—	10.43
0.75	6.40	20.06	33.33	4.17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lucknow U.A.										
Illiterate	40.94	28.44	17.44	—	—	38.10	60.75	50.00	50.79	38.36
Literate but below Matric	29.79	17.74	18.26	—	6.75	50.00	23.53	50.00	31.75	6.90
Matric but below graduate	17.67	21.03	23.40	—	40.93	—	5.88	—	17.46	18.53
Technical diploma or certificate	0.10	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.16
9.79	22.96	25.61	68.75	47.68	11.90	—	—	—	—	22.41
Graduate & above Technical degree	1.70	10.02	15.40	31.25	4.64	—	1.84	—	—	11.64
Jaipur U.A.										
Illiterate	49.52	43.44	6.65	9.09	—	50.00	83.29	100.00	84.03	76.67
Literate but below Matric	30.73	9.18	6.45	9.09	10.38	15.00	12.53	—	9.83	12.22
Matric but below graduate	12.44	23.76	41.01	18.18	53.29	10.00	4.18	—	4.30	11.11
Technical diploma or certificate	0.03	0.18	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.58	19.39	34.66	63.64	36.33	25.00	—	—	—	1.84	—
Graduate and above Technical degree	0.70	4.04	10.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Census of India, 1981, Part V A & B, Migration Tables. Occupational divisions : Same as in Table 5.

Occupational Divisions:

1. Professional, Technical and related workers; 2. Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers; 3. Clerical and related workers; 4. Sales workers; 5. Service workers; 6. Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers; 7-8-9— Production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers; * Workers not classified by occupations.