



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN KERALA 2007 - 2008

**NSS 64th ROUND
(July 2007 - June 2008)**



N S S Division

Department of Economics & Statistics

Preface

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, through its National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been regularly involved in the conduct of socio-economic surveys, in an effort to determine various migration and employment related information in the population. Such surveys are also collected at the state levels to determine a clearer picture among the urban and rural population in the state. The sampling design, schedules and instructions from the national level surveys are employed as such during the conduct of the survey at the state levels. This report summarizes the results obtained from the 64th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) carried out in Kerala.

The movement of population from one destination to another has an impact on the standard of living and the economic development of a region. To study this factor further the data based on 'Employment and Unemployment and Migration Survey' collected by the Department of Economics and Statistics as part of the 64th round (July 2007-June 2008) National Sample Survey has been used.

This report on Migration in Kerala consists of seven chapters and three appendices. Chapter 1 is an introduction to the report. In the chapter 2 a detailed explanation of different terms and concepts related to the survey topic is presented. Chapters 3 to 7 cover important observations obtained from this survey namely household migration, migration rate, short-term migration rate, out-migration employment and unemployment characteristics of the State. Appendices A, B and C present the source tables, sample design and estimation procedure and the exact copy of the schedule 10.2 respectively.

The success of this survey is attributed to the dedicated effort of the supervisors, field staff and report writers. The contribution of the supervisors, field staff, report writers and all other staff in the Directorate is highly appreciated. Above all, the technical assistance provided by NSSO, Government of India and the support extended by the sample households is acknowledged.

I hope that this report will provide useful input to the planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers working towards the development of society. Any suggestions on improvement of the report contents are looked forward to.

Place: Thiruvananthapuram

Date: 24.05.2013

V. Ramachandran

Director

HIGHLIGHTS

- Proportion of households migrated to rural areas was nearly 2 percent while in urban area, 4 percent of the households migrated out of all urban households
- Migration of households was mainly confined to within State: 80 percent of the migrant households in rural areas and 77 percent of the migrant households in the urban areas had last usual place of residence within the state
- Migration of households in both the rural and urban areas was dominated by the migration of households from rural areas. Nearly 53 percent urban migrant households migrated from rural areas and 14 percent rural migrant households migrated from urban areas
- In both rural and urban areas majority of the households migrated due to employment related reasons. 69 percent migrant households in rural areas and about 85 percent in urban areas migrated due to employment related reasons
- In Kerala 30 percent of the persons were migrants. In rural and urban sector the migration rate was 29 and 30 percent respectively.
- In rural and urban sector the migration rate was very high for females at 43 percent in rural areas and 39 percent in urban areas.
- The migration rate in Pathanamthitta district was very high (nearly 40 percent) as compared to other districts and the minimum migration rate was reported in Alappuzha district (21 percent).
- Migration rate was found to be lowest for bottom MPCE quintile class in both rural and urban areas and there was an increasing trend in rate of migration with the increase in level of living, with the migration rate attaining peak in top quintile class
- The highest migration rate for both the rural females (about 41 percent) and rural males (36 percent) was reported for Primary or Middle educational level.
- In Kerala about 95 percent and 98 percent of total rural and urban migrants were internal migrants
- Among the migrants in the rural areas, nearly 75 per cent had migrated from the rural areas and 20 per cent had migrated from the urban areas, whereas among the

migrants in the urban areas, nearly 62 per cent migrated from the rural areas and 36 per cent from urban areas

- Rural to rural migration was the most dominant migration stream with nearly 61 percent of the total internal migrants
- The main reason for female migration in both rural and urban sector was marriage while employment related reasons was the most prominent reason of migration of males
- In Kerala, short-term migration rate was dominant among males in comparison to females
- In both the rural and urban areas majority of the short-term migrants were involved in non-agriculture industry division accounting for around 64 percent and around 92 percent respectively
- The main reason for out migration among males in the rural and urban areas was reported to be employment related reasons which accounted for nearly 82 percent of the out-migrants from rural areas and 80 percent of the out-migrants from urban areas
- For female out-migrants from both rural and urban areas, the reason for out migration was marriage, which accounted for nearly 83 percent and 79 percent from both rural and urban areas respectively
- Among the rural and urban male out-migrants greater proportions (about 94 percent) were economically active in other countries while about 78 percent were economically active in Kerala

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Chaper 1

INTRODUCTION

Migration is defined as the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a permanent or semi-permanent residence. In this survey, the word movement indicates a change in the usual place of residence of an individual. If the last usual place of residence of a household member is different from the present place of enumeration, then the person is considered as a migrant. The reasons for migration can be classified into two so called 'push factors' and 'pull factors'. The factors, which may be social, personal, political or natural, that force persons to change their last usual place of residence to the present place of enumeration are called Push factors. On the other hand such factors that influence persons to change their place of residence are called pull factors. Migration due to pull factors is usually for the purpose of attaining a better standard of living, a better job, better education or political and religious freedom. There may be other sub-types of movements in which household members show a tendency to return back to their last usual place of residence within a short period. The persons involved in such types of movements are termed as short-term migrants or seasonal migrants.

NSS 64th round survey was conducted during July 2007 to June 2008 in order to record various migration particulars occurred in Kerala, which included household migration, migration rate in the state, short-term migration rate and out-migration rate. The study on these characteristics were very helpful to understand the motivation of individuals to change their last UPR to the present UPR, reasons of migrations, period elapsed since migration, usual activity of the individuals at the time of migration, nature of movements, changes in the standard of living of the migrated household members, their employment or educational related improvements. Moreover, this survey helped us to get an idea about inter or intra migration with respect to states and districts and also the different types of migration streams. Another important aspect revealed through this survey was the information on return migration.

All this information was recorded by applying the schedule 10.2 of NSS 64th round survey on a sample size of 3547 and 1918 households in 356 panchayat wards and 192 urban blocks of the state, respectively, from July 2007 to June 2008. Three second stage stratifications were made in order to get adequate representation of samples for different categories of migrants, especially to collect information on remittances from out-migrants, short-term migration and migration for employment related reasons.

While collecting information on migration through this survey an importance was given to record the standard of living of the migrated households as well as the migrated individuals. The distribution of population by income level was considered as an indicator for this purpose and this was collected through a separate work-book within schedule 10.2. Based on this worksheet an estimate of the monthly per capita consumer expenditure for each household was calculated, which led to arrange the households and persons in the hierarchy of their standards of living.

Another significant point to be noted is that all estimates given in this report are expressed as ratios and the estimates of aggregates may be used only to combine the ratios and not for generating estimates of absolute numbers for a characteristic. The detailed tables given in Appendix A are generally presented as 'per 1000 distribution' and so the figures are rounded off to the nearest integer. If the sample size is greater than zero and the estimate obtained is less than 0.5, then the rounded values will be recorded as zeros.

The report on Migration in Kerala consists of seven chapters, including the present introductory chapter, and three appendices. In the chapter 2 a detailed explanation of different terms and concepts related to the survey topic has been included. The important observations obtained from this survey are explained in chapter 3 to chapter 6. In chapter three, household migration and its different characteristics are discussed and their estimated values are given. Chapter 4 contains information on migration rate and estimated number of migrants in different categories in connection with different aspects pertaining to migrants. A detailed portrayal of short term migration rate and its relevant topics are discussed in chapter 5. One of the main focuses of the survey was to obtain information on out-migrants which is explained with corresponding estimated figures in chapter six. Chapter 7 gives a detailed picture of employment and unemployment characteristics of the state in terms of basic approaches of usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. The detailed tables which were the main indicators of this report are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B covers detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure used for the survey. An exact copy of the schedule 10.2, which was used to record information on migration particulars in the survey, is given in Appendix C.

Chaper 2

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The 64th round (July 2007- June 2008) survey of NSS was conducted for getting information on various aspects of employment and unemployment situations and different characteristics of migration particulars in Kerala. All this information is collected through the Employment-Unemployment schedule (schedule 10.2). The different terms and concepts used in this survey are described in the following sections.

1.1 Household

A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The adverb “normally” means that temporary visitors and guests (whose total period of stay in the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were excluded but temporary stay-aways (whose total period of absence from the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were included. Thus a child residing in a hostel for studies was excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) was included in the employer’s/host’s household. “Living together” was given more importance than “sharing food from a common kitchen” in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria were in conflict. However, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to shortage of space, the household formed by such a person’s family members was taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a hotel, mess, boarding-lodging house, hostel, etc., was considered to be a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) was considered one household only. The same principle was applicable for the residential staff of such establishments. The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

1.2 Age (years)

The age in completed years, as on the date of survey, of the household members were recorded.

1.3 Household type

The household types were assigned on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income from economic activities was considered. The income of servants and paying guests was not taken as the income of the household. Household types have been arranged as follows:

For **rural** areas, household types (codes are given in brackets) were as follows:

Self-employed in:

- agriculture (4)
- non-agriculture (1)

Rural labour:

- agricultural labour (2)
- other labour (3)
- residual other households (9)

For **urban** areas, the household types (codes are given in brackets) were as follows:

- self-employed (1)
- regular wage/salary earning (2)
- casual labour (3)
- residual other households (9)

1.3.1 Procedure for assigning household type codes in rural sector

For a rural household, if a single source contributed 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source was assigned. For a household to be classified as 'agricultural labour' or 'self-employed in agriculture' (code 2 or 4) its income from that source must be 50% or more of its total income. If there is no such source yielding 50% or more of the household's total income, code 1, 3 or 9 was given according to the following procedure:

To be classified as self-employed in non-agriculture (code 1), the household's income from that source must be greater than its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) as well as that from all other economic activities put together (a three-way division is to be considered here).

A household not getting code 1, 2 or 4 is to be classified as other labour (code 3) if its income from rural labour was greater than that from self-employment as well as that from other economic activities. All other households were given type code 9.

The different urban household type codes correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources were considered. An urban household was assigned the type code 1, 2, 3 or 9 corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. For a household, which did not have any income from economic activities, type code 9 (residual other households) was assigned.

1.4 Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE)

For a household, this is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by the household size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis.

1.5 Decile classes of MPCE

The first decile of the distribution of MPCE over the population of any region or domain is the level of MPCE below which 10 per cent of the population lie, the second decile, the level below which 20 per cent of the population lie, and so on. Thus, the population can be divided into 10 “decile classes of MPCE” such as MPCE up to the 1st decile, from 1st decile to the 2nd decile, from the 2nd decile to the 3rd decile, and so on.

1.6 Quintile classes of MPCE

The population of any region or domain can be divided into five quintile classes of MPCE, where the 1st quintile of the distribution of MPCE means the level of MPCE below 20 per cent of the population lie, the second quintile, the level below which 40 per cent of the population lie, and so on.

1.7 Procedure for collecting monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE)

A worksheet was used for collection of information on household consumer expenditure in Schedule 10.2 to get a proxy for total household consumer expenditure. The approximate value of consumer expenditure obtained through the worksheet has been used for studying migration characteristics of the household members. The worksheet contained 19 different components of household consumer expenditure. Two reference periods viz., 30 days and 365 days were used to record consumption of different groups of items.

1.8 General educational level

A person was considered as literate if he/she could both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language. For all the individuals who were found to be literate, the general level of education was collected in terms of highest level of education successfully completed. Highest level of education successfully completed by each member of the household was decided by considering his/ her all general/ technical/ vocational educational level and was recorded in terms of 13 categories viz. (i) not literate, (ii) literate without any schooling, (iii) literate without formal schooling: (a) Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC)/ Alternative Innovative Education Programme (AIEP), (b) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)/ Adult Literacy Centres (AEC), (c) others; literate with formal schooling including EGS: (iv) below primary, (v) primary, (vi) upper primary/middle, (vii) secondary, (viii) higher secondary, (ix) diploma/certificate course, (x) graduate, and (xi) postgraduate and above. The criterion for deciding primary, upper primary/ middle, secondary, etc., levels were the same that had been followed in the concerned states/union territories. The category ‘diploma or certificate course’ meant diploma or certificate courses in general education, technical education or vocational education, which was below graduation level. Diploma or certificate courses in general education, technical education or vocational education, which was equivalent to graduation level, was considered under the category ‘graduate’. Similarly, diploma or certificate courses in general education, technical education or vocational education,

which were equivalent to post-graduation level and above were considered under the category 'post-graduate and above'.

1.9 Economic activity

The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories – economic activities and non-economic activities. Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product was considered as an economic activity for the survey on employment & unemployment and migration particulars. Such activities included production of all goods and services for market (i.e., for pay or profit) including those of government services, and, the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

The term 'economic activity' in this survey is defined as

- (i) all the market activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange.
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
 - (a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e. industry Divisions 01 to 14 of NIC-2004) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods for own consumption and
 - (b) activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets, which include production of fixed assets includes construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

Activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which though fetched earnings, were not considered as economic activities. Moreover, activity status of a person was judged irrespective of the situation whether such activity was carried out illegally in the form of smuggling or not.

1.10 Activity status

It is the activity situation in which a person was found during the reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (work) as defined above,
- (ii) being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if 'work' is available and
- (iii) being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force,

broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employment' and 'unemployment', respectively.

1.11 Usual principal activity status

The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e., major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered as the *usual principal activity status* of the person. The detailed usual principal activity categories used in the survey (along with the codes assigned to them as indicated in brackets) are stated below:

- (i) Working or being engaged in economic activities (*employed*):
 - (a) worked in household enterprise (*self-employed*) as own account worker (11);
 - (b) worked in household enterprise (*self-employed*) as employer (12);
 - (c) worked as helper in household enterprises (*unpaid family worker*) (21);
 - (d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee (31);
 - (e) worked as casual wage labour (i) in public works (41), (ii) in other types of work (51);
 - (f) did not work owing to sickness though there was work in household enterprise(61);
 - (g) did not work owing to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise(62);
 - (h) did not work owing to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment (71);
 - (i) did not work owing to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment (72);
- (ii) not working but seeking/available for work (or unemployed)
 - (a) sought work or did not seek but was available for work (for usual status approach) (81)
 - (b) sought work (for current weekly status approach)(82)
 - (c) did not seek but was available for work (for current weekly status approach)(82)
- (iii) not engaged in work and also not available for work (not in labour force):
 - (a) attended educational institutions (91);
 - (b) attended domestic duties only (92);
 - (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle-feed, etc.) sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use (93);
 - (d) rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. (94);
 - (e) not able to work due to disability (95);
 - (f) beggars, prostitutes (96); and
 - (g) others (97)
 - (h) did not work owing to sickness (for casual workers only)(98)
 - (i) Children of age 0-4 years

1.12 Workers (or employed)

Persons, who were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, constituted workers. Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities were also considered as workers. Relevant activity status codes within 11 to 51 were assigned for workers in the usual status. Workers were further categorized as *self-employed* (relevant activity status codes: 11, 12, 21), *regular salaried/wage employee* (relevant activity status codes: 31), and *casual wage labour* (relevant activity status codes: 41 and 51).

1.13 Seeking or available for work (or unemployed)

Persons who, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed). Activity status code 81 was assigned for unemployed.

1.14 Labour force

Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force. Persons with activity status codes 11 – 81 constituted the labour force.

1.15 Not in labour force

Persons who were neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period were considered as 'not in labour force'. Persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness. Activity status codes 91-95, 97 and 99 were for persons belonging to category 'not in labour force'.

1.16 Self-employed

Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self employed is that they have *autonomy* (decide how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (in respect of choice of market, scale of operation and finance) for carrying out their operation.

Categories of self-employed persons: Self-employed persons were categorised as follows:

- (i) ***own-account workers***: those self-employed persons who operated their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who, during the reference period, by and large, ran their enterprise without hiring any labour. They could, however, have had unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise;
- (ii) ***employers***: those self-employed persons who worked on their own account or with one or a few partners and, who, by and large, ran their enterprise by hiring labour; and
- (iii) ***helpers in household enterprise***: those self-employed persons (mostly family members) who were engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and did not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They did not run the household enterprise on their own but assisted the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.17 Regular wage/salaried employee

These were persons who worked in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category included not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

1.18 Casual wage labourer

A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, was a casual wage labourer.

1.19 Industry of the work activity

To record the industry of work, the classification of NIC- 2004 was used.

1.20 Usual subsidiary economic activity status

A person may be engaged in a relatively longer period during the last 365 days in some economic (non-economic) activity and for a relatively minor period, which is not less than 30 days (not necessarily for a continuous period), in another economic activity (any economic activity). The economic activity, which was pursued for a relatively minor period *but not simultaneously with principal activity*, was considered as his/her subsidiary economic activity

Or

A person may be pursuing an economic activity (non-economic activity) almost throughout the year in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity (any economic activity) for a relatively shorter time in a subsidiary

capacity. The economic activity, which was pursued for a relatively shorter time, was considered as his/her subsidiary economic activity.

1.21 Current weekly activity status

The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided *on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion*.

1.22 Current daily activity status

The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the informal sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person could pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people could even undertake both economic and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person was determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week *using a priority-cum-major time criterion* (day to day labour time disposition). Time disposition was recorded for every member of the sample households. This involved recording of different activities pursued by the members along with the time intensity in quantitative terms for each day of the reference week. The different activities were identified and recorded in terms of 'activity status' and 'industry' codes for persons in urban areas and 'activity status', 'industry' and 'operation' codes for persons in rural areas. The description (and codes used) of current daily activity statuses is the same as those of current weekly activity status. The following points were considered for assigning the time intensity and determining the current daily status of a person:

- (i) Each day of the reference week was looked upon as comprising either two 'half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status. For recording time disposition for activities pursued by a person in a day, an intensity of 1.0 was given against an activity that was done for 'full day' and an intensity of 0.5 against the activity which was done for 'half day'.
- (ii) A person was considered 'working' (employed) for the full day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.
- (iii) If a person was engaged in more than one of the economic activities for 4 hours or more on a day, he/she was assigned two out of the various economic activities on which he/she devoted relatively longer time on the reference day. In such cases, an intensity of 0.5 was given for each of these two economic activities.
- (iv) If the person had worked for 1 hour or more but less than 4 hours, he/she was considered 'working' (employed) for half-day and 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or 'neither seeking nor available for work' (not in labour force) for the other half of the day depending on whether he was seeking/available for work or not.
- (v) If a person was not engaged in any 'work' even for 1 hour on a day but was seeking/available for work for 4 hours or more, he was considered 'unemployed'

for the entire day. But if he was 'seeking/available for work' for more than 1 hour and less than 4 hours only, he was considered 'unemployed' for half day and 'not in labour force' for the other half of the day.

- (vi) A person who neither had any 'work' to do nor was available for 'work' even for half a day was considered 'not in labour force' for the entire day and was assigned one or two of the detailed non-economic activity statuses depending upon the activities pursued during the reference day.

The current weekly status of a person is derived from the intensities assigned for the daily activities performed by a person during the 7 days of the reference week.

1.23 Manual work

A job essentially involving physical labour was considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education were not termed as 'manual work'. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background were treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., were not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But, peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc., were considered manual workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. A few examples of manual workers are cooks, waiters, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, barbers, beauticians, watchmen, gate keepers, agricultural labourers, plantation labourers and related workers

1.24 Rural labour

Manual labour working in agricultural and /or non-agricultural occupations *in return for wages* paid either in cash or in kind (excluding exchange labour), either of casual or regular basis, and *living in rural areas*, was taken as rural labour.

1.25 Wage paid-manual labour

A person who did manual work in return for wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour) was considered as a wage paid manual labour. Salaries were also counted as wages. A person who was self-employed in manual work was *not treated* as a wage paid manual labour.

1.26 Agricultural labour

A person was considered as engaged as agricultural labour, if he/she followed one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a wage paid manual labour, whether paid in cash or kind or both:

- (i) farming,
- (ii) dairy farming,
- (iii) production of any horticultural commodity,

- (iv) raising of livestock, bees or poultry,
- (v) any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including forestry and timbering) and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce.
- (vi) Further, 'carriage for transportation' referred *only to the first stage of the transport* from farm to the first place of disposal.

Working in fisheries was *excluded* from agricultural labour.

1.27 Wage and salary earnings

Information on wage and salary earnings was collected separately for each of the wage/salaried work recorded for a person in a day. Here, earnings referred to the wage/salary income (and not total earnings taking into consideration of all other activities done) received/receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week by a wage/salaried employee and casual labourer. The wage/ salary received or receivable may be in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. While recording the earnings following conventions were followed.

- (i) The wages in kind were evaluated at the current retail price.
- (ii) Bonus and perquisites such as free accommodation, reimbursement on expenditure for medical treatment, free telephones, etc. evaluated at the cost of the employer or at retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week were also included in earnings.
- (iii) Amount receivable as 'over-time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time was excluded.

It may be noted that in the survey, at most two activities could be recorded for a person in a day. Therefore, it is possible that a person might have carried out two or more wage/salaried activities in a day, but only one activity or two activities at the most, depending upon the time spent on those activities, was recorded. In that case, the wage/salary income only from that activity(s) was collected and recorded separately, and not the total income of the person from all the activities done for the entire day.

1.28 Usual place of residence (UPR)

Usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more.

1.29 Migrant

A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member in a household.

1.30 Return Migration

A phenomenon in which the migrants return back to their earlier usual place of residence is termed as *return migration*. In other words those migrants who had reported that the present place of enumeration was UPR any time in the past was considered as *return migrant*.

1.31 Short-term migrants

Persons who do not change their UPR but undertake *short-term* movements, that is, who had stayed away from the village/town for a period of 1 month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days for employment or in search of employment. Such persons have been referred to as *short-term migrants*.

1.32 Destination of the short-term migrants

Destination of the *short-term migrants* referred to as the place in which the *short-term migrant* had stayed for the longest period, considering all his *spells* of staying away. A period of staying away from the village/town for a period of 15 or more was termed as a *spell*.

1.33 Industry of work of the short-term migrants

For the *short-term migrants* who had worked (i.e., who were engaged in economic activities) during the period of staying away from the village/town, the industry of work (2-digit of NIC 2004) were recorded. In case *the short term migrants* had worked in different industries (2-digit of NIC 2004), the code corresponding to the industry of the longest duration of work was recorded.

1.34 Migrant household

If the entire household, as was being enumerated had moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it was considered as a migrant household. If one member of the household had moved ahead of other members to the present household and others had joined later (but all of them during the reference year) such households were also considered as migrant households. Where some members of the household were born or married into households which had moved, during the last 365 days, the entire household was treated as migrated to the place of enumeration.

1.35 Out-migrant

Any former member of a household who left the household, any time in the past, for stay outside the village/ town was considered as out-migrant provided he/ she was alive on the date of survey.

1.36 Reason for migration

The reasons for migration, which are to be collected in codes, are as follows:

- (i) *In search of employment*: Persons, who were not already in employment at the time of leaving the last UPR, when migrated to another village/ town in search of employment were considered as migrated in search of employment.

- (ii) *In search of better employment*: These included those persons who were employed at the time of leaving last UPR, but had come to the place of enumeration in search of better employment, in terms of emoluments, job satisfaction, etc..
- (iii) *To take up employment / better employment*: The first two cases are different from this one because it related to persons who had come to the place of enumeration to *take up employment*. These persons were not in search of employment but were offered jobs or were offered better jobs than the one they were having at the time of leaving last UPR.
- (iv) *Business*: Those who had migrated to start a new business or due to shifting of the existing business were considered as migrated for business.
- (v) *Transfer of service/ contract*: Transfer of service/ contract included persons who as part of the employment contract or service liability migrate from one place of posting to another.
- (vi) *Proximity to place of work*: This included persons who had moved in order to be nearer to their places of work. These were the people who moved to another village/ town with the explicit purpose of avoiding or reducing commuting to place of work or other similar reasons and formed a separate category from the persons who had migrated to *take up employment/ better employment*.
- (vii) *Studies*: Students and others had left their UPR for studies were classified under who this category. If a person changed UPR to pursue his/her studies and at the same time looked for employment, which was the case in many occasions, the factor which was basic for his/her change of residence were considered.
- (viii) *Natural disaster (earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)*: Persons who had migrated due to natural disaster caused by earthquake, drought, flood, cyclone, tsunami, etc., were covered under this category.
- (ix) *Social/ political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)*: Migration arising out of social or political problems such as riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc. were included under this category.
- (x) *Displacement by development project*: Sometime undertaking development projects, such as construction of dams, power plants, or starting a new factory, etc., might result in eviction of persons and those affected by such displacements may migrate to other village/ town. Such types of migration were included in this category.
- (xi) *Acquisition of own house/ flat*: Persons who had moved to a place to stay in a house/ flat acquired by them were categorized in this category.
- (xi) *Housing problems*: Certain persons moved from metropolitan cities or large towns to nearby smaller towns or other areas due to the problems of getting suitable accommodation, poor amenities, or high rent, etc. Such persons were classified under this reason

- (xii) *Health care*: Persons sometimes moved from one place to another due to the availability of better medical facilities for treatment or conditions, unsuitable weather in the last UPR. They were covered under this reason.
- (xiii) *Post retirement*: Sometimes after retirement, persons might leave UPR either to stay in their native place or in some other place chosen by him/ her. If the reason for migration was due to retirement from employment they were categorized here.
- (xiv) *Marriage*: A substantial number of women in India change their UPR after marriage. Person, whose change in UPR occurred exclusively due to marriage were covered here.
- (xv) *Migration of parent/ earning member of the family*: In many cases, the members were passive movers in the sense that they changed UPR because the parent or earning member changed UPR. Such migrants were categorized here.
- (xvi) *Others*: Reasons for migration which could not be classified into any of the above categories were included.

1.37 Nature of Movement

The nature of movement of the migrants was recorded to find out whether the migration was temporary or permanent in nature. The migration was treated as a temporary, if the migrant intended to move again to the last usual place of residence or to any other place. If the migrant, in normal course, was likely to stay at the place of enumeration and did not plan to move out of the place of enumeration, it was treated as a permanent migration. Those who migrated temporarily, were further categorized in two groups, viz., those *with expected duration of stay less than 12 months* and those *with expected duration of stay 12 months or more*.

1.38 Migration streams and internal migrants

In the present survey, information on *location of last usual place of residence* was collected from each of the sample migrants, in terms of 7 categories, specifying, whether, he/she had migrated from the rural/urban areas, same district/other district, same State/other State or from other countries. It may be noted that migrants in any area may be (i) from within the State, (ii) from other States, or (iii) from another country. Total migrants considering the migration streams (i) and (ii) together constitute the volume of internal migrants.

1.39 Migration Rate

Migration rate, for any category of persons (say for rural or urban, male or female), has been estimated as the number of migrants belonging to that category per 1000 of persons in that category.

1.40 Net migration

Net migration for any region, may be defined as the difference between in-migration and out-migration. The number of net migrants per 1000 of population gives the net migration rate.

1.41 Remittances

These are the transfers, either in cash or in kind, to the households by their former members who had migrated out. For the purpose of this survey, the former household members who had migrated out any time in the past were only considered and the transfers by them during the last 365 days were treated as remittances. However, if such transfers were in the form of loans, these were not considered as remittances. The valuation of the remittances received in kind was done by considering the market value of the kind remittance received by the household. If the cash remittances were in any foreign currency, exchange value of the cash remittances in Indian Rupee were arrived at to determine the amount of remittances.

1.42 Frequency of remittances

Frequency of remittances referred to the number of times remittances were sent by the out-migrants during the last 365 days to their former households from which they had out-migrated.