After going through the detailed analysis of the present work trend and pattern of internal migration and socio-economic transformation the following conclusion has been drawn. In West Bengal, life time internal migration has shown upward trend except 1991 whereas inter-censal migration has declined. The trends of male and female migration rates have been found to be different in respect of general migration rates. In 1971 male life time migration and inter-censal migration rate was 16.05 and 7.27 per cent respectively whereas female life time migration and inter-censal migration was 31.75 per cent and 10.73 per cent. Female life time and inter-censal migration has increased more than male migration from 1971-2001. Now a days there is increasing trend of female migration because of growing tendency to join work participation of female with increasing female literacy rate in the society.

The intra-district life time and inter-censal migration have generally upward trend in West Bengal in case of males as well as females. This is because in early period people prefer to move as short-distance agricultural labour migrants for economic reasons. Inter-district life time and inter-censal migration also shows increasing trend in West Bengal. In the last few decades, a slight downward trend in inter-state in-migration and upward trend in intra-state migration have been noticed because of adverse effect of transport and communication in the state. Due to unimproved transport and communication, people prefer to live near the work place far away from their place of origin which increases intra- and inter-district migration. The decline in the inter-state in-migration rates could be the result of slow pace of industrialization, growing social and political instability, increasing population density etc. in West Bengal. Therefore, People prefer to move in Delhi, Mumbai (increasing industrial commercial nodes) rather than West Bengal. Increasing trend of male inter-censal inter-state out-migration reveals the fact that population density and pressure on job opportunities in the study area increases the male out-migration to other states.

Trend of internal migration is incomplete without the analysis of different streams of migration because the type of migration is very much dependent upon the type of movement. Trend of life time internal and inter-district migration have almost same trend i.e. rural-rural migration has decreasing trend and rural-urban, urban-rural, urban-urban migration have increasing trend. Highest rural-rural migration has been recorded in intra-district level i.e. 78.09 per cent, rural-urban in inter-state level i.e.
40.80 per cent and urban-rural, urban-urban migration in inter-district level i.e. 9.40 and 30.08 per cent respectively. On the other hand an inter-censal migration stream also shows the same trend i.e. rural-rural migration has decreasing and remaining three streams have increasing trend. Decline in the share of rural-rural migration is an indication of the falling interest in movement towards rural areas whereas rising trend of rural-urban migration is the counterpart of declining trend of rural-rural migration. This is happening because agricultural operations are time bound and migrant labours remain unemployed in the off-seasons. This leads rural people to move to urban centers with plenty of job opportunities due to rapidly growing urbanization process which naturally increases the demand for labours throughout the year in urban areas. Along with growing economic opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors, the volume of urban-urban migration is exhibiting rapid increase, especially in the large distance migration. The urban-rural migration is very limited and is mostly in circulatory and semi-permanent migrants who return their homes after retirement.

Not every person is fit to migrate or wants to migrate. The migration process is highly selective to certain age groups, sex and level of educational attainment of the population. The overall sex ratio of internal migrants is high because internal short distance migration is female dominated. When distance increases sex ratio decreases. In general intra-district migration is female dominated whereas inter-district and inter-state migration is male dominated.

Internal migration is mainly in age group 15-29. It shows that young adult populations migrate more than the other age groups of population. In 15-29 age group migrant population; female percentage is more as compared to male percentage. For higher age group successively the percentage of male migrant increases than the female migrants. The sharp decline in percentage of female migrants beyond the age of 30 reflects the existing social norms where female migration on account of marriage abruptly falls. After this age, female migration is mostly associated with the movement of the core family.

Literacy rate among migrant population has increased from 37.87 to 40.80 per cent from the year 1991 to 2001. In 1991 percentage of illiterate migrant population was more than literate migrant population whereas the situation is changed in 2001 where most of the literate migrants fall under the below matric category followed by
matric but below graduate category. Percentage of male migrants is more in matric but below graduate, technical diploma or certificate equal to degree, graduate or above categories than the female migrants. However, the number of migrants with different types of technical degrees and diploma are negligible. This indicates that most of the migrants fall under the category of labour workers coming from rural areas.

Migrant workers are male dominated whereas migrant non-workers are female dominated in all three levels of migration i.e., intra-district, inter-district and inter-state level. Among all types of migration percentage of male migrant workers is more in inter-state level in both decadal years i.e. 1991 and 2001. This is because males usually migrate more for working purpose. Here it is noteworthy to mention that percentage of female working population increases from 1991 to 2001 which reflects the upliftment of female status in West Bengal.

In census years 1991 and 2001, percentage of other workers is more than the percentage of cultivators or agricultural labourers in all three types of migration categories. Percentage share of agricultural labourers, cultivators and household industry workers is more in intra-district level of migration whereas inter-state in-migrants are engaged more in other works. Percentage of female workers is more in agricultural labourer, cultivator and household industry where males are mostly engaged in other works. Thus it is found that males are mostly engaged in secondary activities whereas females are engaged in primary activities. There is sharp increase of male migrants in secondary activities from 1991 to 2001.

After the analysis of census data 2001 and NSS 55th round (1999-2000) data, it was found that both of them are showing almost the similar pattern. The proportion is different but the direction is found to be similar for different type of migration. The percentage of migration increases from NSS 55th to 64th NSS rounds. Likewise, it can be expected on the basis of 64th NSS rounds (2007-2008) that the migration figure will increase in the coming census.

It has been observed that sex-wise differences in migration are prominent in West Bengal i.e. majority of the migrants are females. The excess of females over males among migrants follows the general trend of migration i.e. migration of females
is more for social reasons i.e. marriage or family unification rather than economic reasons. Therefore, in-or out-migration of female has no significant contribution in economic condition of the destination. Intra-district migration is female dominated whereas inter-district and inter-state migration is male dominated because male mainly migrate for jobs in urban centers from other districts as well as from other states.

Internal migration to total population in West Bengal was 7.48 per cent in 1991 and increased to 8.38 per cent in 2001 with average growth rate of 31.96 per cent. Internal migration varies from 11.08 per cent in Hugli to 4.27 per cent in Kolkata in the year 2001. Internal migration pattern shows that high grade districts are found in northern and middle parts of the state in 1991 whereas in 2001 high grade districts are found in southern part of the state. High and medium grade value districts of male migrant are scattered all over the state whereas female internal migration districts are found mostly in western part of the state. Except the districts of Darjiling, Murshidabad, Puruliya and Medinipur, all other districts display positive growth rate of internal migration. Northern districts show lower growth rate whereas southern and central districts show higher growth rate. This can be attributed to the fact that development of West Bengal is Kolkata centric. Hence the districts of southern part of West Bengal attract more migrants resulting higher growth rate of internal migration.

Out of three types of internal migration, intra-district migration is more dominant because the people are mostly agricultural labourer and prefers short distance migration. Highest intra-district migration is recorded in Dakshin Dinajpur (86.00 per cent) in 1991 and Medinipur (86.71 per cent) in 2001 whereas lowest percentage (42.91 per cent in 1991 and 31.51 per cent in 2001) and growth rate (-39.85per cent) is registered in Darjiling for the census years 1991 and 2001. In area of Dakshin Dinajpur and Medinipur, people prefer to move within the district as agriculture labourer but in Darjiling people do not prefer to move within the district because of unfavorable climatic condition.

Highest percentage of inter-district in-migration to total internal migration is found in Kolkata for years i.e., 1991 and 2001 (45.13 per cent in 1991 and 42.63 per cent in 2001). High value of inter-district migration is found in south-eastern part of the state, surrounding districts of Kolkata, attracts more migrants from other states.
The decadal growth rate of intra-district, inter-district migration in West Bengal, is 31.54 per cent and 39.30 per cent from the year 1991-2001 respectively which reflect the increasing migration rate within the state.

Kolkata registered highest inter-state in-migration i.e. 54.87 per cent in 1991 and 57.12 per cent in 2001 with decadal growth rate of 41.77 per cent. High grade of inter-state in-migration is found in south-eastern and northern part of the state. In south-eastern part development, industrialization, urbanization, various administrative, educational centres are Kolkata centric and its surrounding districts attract migrants from other states. Northern districts also possess high grade value and high positive growth rate of inter-state in-migration because it attracts migrants from nearby states.

It is interesting to know that the sex ratio varies with distance of migration in all types of movement. It is found that males are migrating more to long distances from their own districts than females. Thus, females dominate the short distance intra-district movement due to marriage migration, whereas male dominates the long distance inter-district and inter-state migrations. Among the total migrants, intra-district migrants account for a major share followed by inter-district and inter-state migrants. It is generally found that among intra-district migrants, sex ratio becomes favourable towards females which are driven by demographic and social reason rather than economic reasons. On the other hand, inter-district migrants are equally influenced by demographic as well as economic reasons. However, for inter-state migration the sex ratio is influenced by the economic rather than demographic activities. As the distance of migration from the origin increases, the sex ratio becomes male dominated.

In 1991, highest percentage of migration is found in rural-rural followed by rural-urban, urban-urban and urban-rural migration. Highest percentage of rural-rural migration is registered in Koch Bihar, but the highest rural-urban and urban-urban migrations are registered in Kolkata. Rural-rural and urban-rural migration is not found in Kolkata because of its urban character. If we compare the distributional pattern of rural-urban and rural-rural migration, reverse pattern is found. In rural-rural migration high grade districts are registered in south-western and northern plain and rural-urban migration is found in eastern part of the state whereas low grade districts
of rural-rural migration are recorded in eastern part and low grade districts of rural-urban migration are found in south-western part of the state.

Inter-state migration into and from West Bengal covers almost each part of the country. Migration into West Bengal from other states is high from surrounding states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Assam. More than half of the migrants are recorded from Bihar and Jharkhand. From neighbouring states both male and female agricultural labourer are coming. Volume of migration is inversely related to distance is applicable for spatial distribution of inter-state migration in West Bengal. Linguistic problem, low level of literacy, regionalism has impeded inter-state migration to some extent. Males mostly migrate in West Bengal due to employment reason followed by business, education, family moved reason. Above 40 per cent of male migrants in West Bengal are from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu due to employment reason whereas female migrate in West Bengal from nearby states like Bihar and Assam largely for marriage.

Jharkhand receive the maximum male out-migrants from West Bengal i.e. 14.43 per cent in 1991 whereas in 2001 Maharashtra receives the highest male out migrants i.e. 23.80 per cent from West Bengal. In search of better job opportunities, people are also showing interest in migrating distant states like Maharashtra and Delhi. In 1991, male out-migration from West Bengal is registered in distant states whereas in 2001 both male and female out-migrant is registered in distant state.

Above 70 per cent of the districts of northern and south-western part of the West Bengal are under medium grade out-migration category. Kolkata is only one district with high grade value. Because of saturated stage of Kolkata in terms of population congestion and associated phenomena made the people to out-migrate from Kolkata to other states whereas low grade out-migration districts are found in south-eastern part of West Bengal. High grade inter-district out migration is found in central and south-eastern districts of West Bengal whereas high grade inter-state out migration is registered in the north (Darjiling, Uttar Dinajpur and Maldah) and south-western (Puruliya and Medinipur) bordering districts.

In inter-district net migration gain is found in south-eastern and northern districts of West Bengal whereas, loss is found in south-western (Puruliya, Bankura and
Medinipur) and middle districts (Dakshin Dinajpur, Maldah, Murshidabad and Nadia) of the state. The south-eastern districts are relatively more developed in every aspect from the nearby districts thus attracting migrants from less developed districts of south-western and middle part of West Bengal to south-eastern districts hence positive gain is found there. Further it can be said that due to large concentration of population, low economic condition, inequality and poverty etc. in middle part and dry condition in south-western part push the people to economically developed districts of south-eastern districts of West Bengal.

In terms of inter-state net migration, from the total districts half of the districts are gainer districts whereas half of the districts are looser districts. Gaining districts are found in northern (Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur) and south-eastern part (North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Haora, Hugli and Barddhaman) of the state whereas loosing districts are found in middle and south-western part. South-eastern parts of the state are more developed in term of urbanization, industrialization, availability of employment and social development so it attract in-migrants from other states. Here it also important to mention that Kolkata records highest in-migrants from other states but in terms of net migration it is a loosing district. Because Kolkata records high population density, over congestion and no place for city expansion and therefore people out-migrate from Kolkata to other urbanized areas where they get better employment opportunities.

The reasons of internal migration are sex selective. In 1991, highest male intra-district migration registered due to family moved (35.05 per cent) followed by others (31.15 per cent), employment (15.59 per cent), education (8.54 per cent), business (3.22 per cent) and natural calamities (2.50 per cent) whereas four fifths of female migration is observed due to marriage reason and business (0.2 per cent), education (1.01 per cent), natural calamities (0.5 per cent) are quite insignificant for female migration within the district. In 2001, half of the male migration is registered due to work/employment (26.35 per cent) followed by moved with household (25.52 per cent), others, (21.39 per cent), moved after birth (14.05 per cent), education (5.49 per cent) business (4.11 per cent), and marriage (3.9 per cent). Three fourths of female migrate due to marriage followed by associational factors. Only small fraction of females migrates for reason like business and education. It is found that employment is the most significant factor for inter-district and inter-state male migration as they
cover large distance for better employment opportunities in urban areas. The percentage of migration for employment reason increases with in migration distance. Except marriage reason, all other reasons i.e. work employment, business, education, family moved are dominated by male migrant population for both the census years i.e. 1991 and 2001.

Rural-rural male migration is high due to family moved followed by work/employment, moved after birth, education and business. Rural-urban migration is high due to moved after birth and urban-rural migration is high due to work/employment reason. It may be noted that the migration for education reason is fully male dominated in all types of migration flows in West Bengal. It is important to note that inter-state male migrants who migrate particularly in Kolkata from other parts of the country for business purposes have decreased. It indicates that the business people from long distance do not prefer to migrate in West Bengal due to heavy congestion and lack of modern industrial development in urban centers. Rather they are interested to migrate in states with rapidly developing urban centres for example, Mumbai, Delhi with modern economic, industrial development. The comparison of census data 1991 and 2001 reveals that over the years no significant changes have occurred in the reasons for migration among male and female. Over the year, males have continued to migrate for reasons employment while for female migration is marriage and associated purposes.

Socio-economic conditions are affected by the mobility of people which in turn, makes significant contribution to origin as well as destination. So this is a cyclic process. This study considers the significant relationship between migration and many socio-economic variables. It can be stated that an increase in internal migration rate has corresponding effect on the population variables. This relationship reveals that rural, SC, ST population generally have higher percentage of internal migration or internal migration has positive influence with rural, SC and ST population. So, internal migration has positive relationship with growth of population from 1991-2001. The relationship shows that the districts where the intra-district, rural-rural, urban-rural, inter-district out-migration is high there sex ratio, growth rate of population and percentage of rural population is also high. The population density and the intra-district migration have negative relation. It is expected that short distance migrants prefer to move in areas where the population pressure is less. So, it may be observed that higher population density areas may receive higher inter-district and
inter-state in-migrants rather than intra-district migrants. The positive relationship between intra-district migration and sex-ratio signifies that the intra-district migration increases the overall sex ratio in the receiving area. This is consistent to the fact that short distant migrants are largely female dominated due to the marriage migration. The increase in inter-district in-migrants, inter-state in-migrants, rural-urban, urban-urban migration stream tends to increase the population density and percentage of urban population. In other words, these variables are directly proportional to each other.

It may be pointed out that literacy rate in the receiving area is not influenced by the intra-district migration except rural literacy rate. Inter-district in-migration, inter-state in-migration, rural-urban and urban-urban migration have positive association with literacy rate, male literacy rate as well as female literacy rate. It may be noted that long distance migration involves educated and skilled persons. It could be explained by the facts that inter-state in-migration is mostly dominated by educated people thus increasing the literacy rate in the receiving areas which helps in developing the overall education system. These education centres in turn attract large body of migrants from distant places.

Intra-district rural-rural migration has generally depicted the higher agricultural productivity, cropping intensity, agricultural credit society. Thus, the data supports the belief that the increase in intra-district migration which is mainly dominated by short distance agricultural labours helps in development of agricultural growth which in turn play an important role in poverty reduction. On the other hand, when population of a certain area is increased due to in-migration and the expansion of land is not possible, there people are forced to adopt intensive cultivation and produce several crops in a single year. Intensive cultivation and multiple cropping lead to increase in the production of crops.

Internal migration has positive influence on employment rate of the study area. Intra-district migration has positive influence on rural employment rate, agricultural labourer, and cultivator in the destination area i.e. West Bengal, whereas inter-district migration has positive impact on regulated market, registered factories, small scale cottage industry. Inter-state migration has also the similar impact. This is because of the facts that inter-state in-migrants are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities which contribute to regulate the market, factories, industries etc. There was a
simultaneous regular flow, rural-urban migration stimulated the process of industrialization and economic development. As industries expanded, new urban employment opportunities also developed. As a result, the rural-urban migration was regarded as a concomitant feature of economic development.

Higher percentage of inter-district and inter-state, rural-urban and urban to urban migration in an area has also registered the higher percentage of commercial bank, electrification and per capita income. Transformation of labour group from agricultural production to secondary and tertiary industries leads to increase in per capita income of the state. High per capita income develops economic status of the people which in turn has a significant influence on socio-economic transformation in origin as well as destination area. Internal, intra-district, rural-rural, urban-rural migration have positive influence on density of surface road per sq. km area, number of telegraph and post offices per sq. km area. Where migration process is more there people movement is also common which in turn develop the transportation facilities of the state.

Thus detailed analysis shows that inter-district in-migration and inter-state in-migration is positively related with most of the variables of socio-economic transformation whereas intra-district migration is positively related with rural literacy rate, rural employment and agricultural productivity. In-migration also have positive influence on socio-economic variable in a region than out-migration. It may be concluded that the long distant (inter-state and inter-district) migrants are contributing more in the development of socio-economic condition as compared to short distance migrants (intra-district).

At the end it can be concluded that development of West Bengal is mainly Kolkata centric in southern part of West Bengal. Kolkata has been the most important center in terms of socio-economic, industrial development since the British period. As no other significant node has emerged in this state till now, the city of Kolkata has reached a saturation level in terms of congestion and associated phenomena. At the same time other parts of the state are less favorable for business investment. No doubt that West Bengal is still in-migrating states, but to preserve its status West Bengal requires new boost in development.