

Census of India 2001

Data Highlights

**MIGRATION TABLES
(D1, D1 (Appendix), D2 and D3 Tables)**

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Census of India 2001
MIGRATION DATA

Abstract on Data Highlights

Definitions

- **Migrants by place of birth** are those who are enumerated at a village/town at the time of census other than their place of birth.
- A person is considered as **migrant by place of last residence**, if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence. By capturing the latest of the migrations in cases where persons have migrated more than once, this concept would give a better picture of current migration scenario.
- **2001 Census, like previous censuses, had collected migration details for each individual by place of birth and last residence. Data on last residence along with details like duration of stay in the current residence and reason for migration provides useful insights for studying migration dynamics of population.**

Migrants by place of birth

- **Out of the 1.02 billion people in the country, 307 million (or 30%) were reported as migrants by place of birth** (*vide Statement below*). This proportion in case of India (excluding J&K) is slightly more than what was reported in 1991 (27.4%).
- There has been a steady increase in the country in the number of migrants. Whereas in 1961 there were about 144 million migrants by place of birth, in 2001 Census, it was 307 million.

(in millions)

Migrants by place of birth	2001 Census (including J&K)	1991 Census (excluding J&K)	Variation (%) (1991-2001)
Total population	1,028.6	838.5	21.5
Total Migrants			
Persons	307.1	229.8	32.9
Males	90.4		
Females	216.7		
▪ Intra-district	181.7	136.2	32.6
▪ Inter-district	76.8	59.1	29.5
▪ Inter-state	42.3	27.2	54.5
▪ From abroad	6.1	6.9	-11.6

Note: While computing variation, J&K has been excluded in 2001 Census

- **As per 2001 Census, Maharashtra received largest number of migrants (7.9 million) by place of birth from other states and other countries, followed by**

Delhi (5.6 million) and West Bengal (5.5 million). In 1991 Census, the corresponding number of migrants in to Maharashtra was 4.3 million, Delhi 3.7 million and West Bengal 5.1 million, indicating a sharp rise in migration over the decade.

- During the last decade (1991-2001), the number of migrants in India (excluding J&K) rose by 32.9%, high in comparison to India's population, which recorded a growth of 21.5% during this decade.

Migration by Place of last residence

- **Total migrants by last residence** **314.5 million**
 - Duration less than 1 year 8.8 million
 - Duration 1 to 4 years 47.2 million
 - Duration 5 to 9 years 42.1 million
 - Duration 10 to 19 years 69.4 million
 - Duration 20 years and above 101.0 million
 - Duration not stated 45.6 million
- **A substantial proportion among the total migrants (101 million) had migrated at least 20 years back. About 98.3 million (or 31.2%) reported as migrants, had migrated over the last decade (i.e., duration 0-9 years).**
- **Total number of migrants by place of last residence in India (excluding J&K) grew by 34.7% between 1991-2001. High growth (53.6%) among inter-state migrants is also observed.**
- **There is 13.4% decline among the migrants who came from other countries between 1991 and 2001 Census.**
- **Total number of in-migrants during the last ten years is largest in Greater Mumbai Urban Agglomeration (UA), the main component being those who are coming from outside the state.**
- **Delhi UA on the other hand received 1.9 million migrants from other states, the largest among the UAs shown above.**
- **In terms of proportion of in-migrants to total population in these UAs, Delhi UA was at the top, with in-migrants constituting 16.4% of the total population of Delhi UA. Greater Mumbai (15.1%) and Bangalore UA (13.4%) followed.**

Reasons for migration (during last decade)

- Total migrants by last residence (0-9 yrs)..... 98.3 million
- **Reasons:**
 - Work/Employment** **14.4 million (14.7%)**
 - Business** **1.1 million (1.2%)**
 - Education** **2.9 million (3.0%)**
 - Marriage** **43.1 million (43.8%)**
 - Moved after birth** **6.5 million (6.7%)**
 - Moved with household** **20.6 million (21.0%)**
 - Other** **9.5 million (9.7%)**

- **Marriage was cited as the pre-dominant reason for migration among females.** About 42.4 million migrants out of total 65.4 million female migrants cited this reason for migration.
- **Among males the most important reason for migration was 'Work/Employment',** 12.3 million out of 32.8 million total male migrants returning this reason for migration.

Migration streams (during the last decade)

- The distribution of migrants by migration streams (i.e., rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban areas) is generally associated with the degree of economic and social development. Population pressure on land, increased opportunities for work, education and a variety of reasons including marriage in case of females contribute to migration to a rural or urban area.
- **Rural to rural migration within the country** **53.3 million**
- **Rural to urban migration** **20.5 million**
- **Urban to rural migration** **6.2 million**
- **Urban to urban migration** **14.3 million**
- It may be important to note that in case of intra-state migrants majority of the migration is from one rural area to another, due to marriage in case of females and in search of work in case of males. For inter-state migrants, however, the flow is mainly towards urban areas.

Migration by last residence from neighbouring countries

- **In 2001 Census about 5.1 million persons reported as migrant by last residence from across the International border.**
- About 97% of these migrants by last residence were from the eight neighbouring countries (including Afghanistan).
- **Of these migrants 3.0 million were from Bangladesh, 0.9 million from Pakistan, 0.5 million from Nepal and 0.1 million from Sri Lanka.**
- **About 65.2% of these migrants from the neighbouring countries had migrated to India at least 20 years back perhaps at the time of partition and later during the Bangladesh war in 1971.**
- **In comparison to 1991, there is 31.6% decline in international migration to India (excluding J&K) in 2001. This is due to substantial decline in the number of recent migration and death of earlier migrants due to old age.**

Migration profiles of some important states (Duration 0-9 years)

- **On the basis of net migration during last decade, difference between in-migration and out-migration in each state, Maharashtra stands at the top of the list with 2.3 million net migrants, followed by Delhi (1.7 million), Gujarat (0.68 million) and Haryana (0.67 million) as per 2001 Census.**

- **Uttar Pradesh (-2.6 million) and Bihar (-1.7 million) were the two states with largest number of net migrants migrating out of the state.**
- State-wise profile of a few such important states follows in the next page (Statement C).

Statement C: Variation in migration profile between 1991 - 2001 for a few important states based on migrants by last residence (duration 0-9 years)			
State	2001 Census	1991 Census	Variation (%) (1991-2001)
	Persons	Persons	
Maharashtra			
In-migrants (from other states)	3,231,612	1,613,268	100.3
In-migrants (from abroad)	48,394	30,150	60.5
Total in-migrants	3,280,006	1,643,418	99.6
Out-migrants	896,988	770,030	16.5
Net migrants (+/-)	2,383,018	873,388	172.8
Delhi			
In-migrants (from other states)	2,172,760	1,543,959	40.7
In-migrants (from abroad)	49,281	43,533	13.2
Total in-migrants	2,222,041	1,587,492	40.0
Out-migrants	457,919	281,946	62.4
Net migrants (+/-)	1,764,122	1,305,546	35.1
Gujarat			
In-migrants (from other states)	1,125,818	700,060	60.8
In-migrants (from abroad)	14,800	14,810	-0.1
Total in-migrants	1,140,618	714,870	59.6
Out-migrants	451,458	305,738	47.7
Net migrants (+/-)	689,160	409,132	68.4
Haryana			
In-migrants (from other states)	1,231,480	697,451	76.6
In-migrants (from abroad)	26,639	15,332	73.7
Total in-migrants	1,258,119	712,783	76.5
Out-migrants	588,001	561,504	4.7
Net migrants (+/-)	670,118	151,279	343.0
Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal for 2001 Census)			
In-migrants (from other states)	1,431,551	728,329	96.6
In-migrants (from abroad)	61,248	58,960	3.9
Total in-migrants	1,492,799	787,289	89.6
Out-migrants	4,165,419	2,457,996	69.5
Net migrants (+/-)	(2,672,620)	(1,670,707)	60.0
Bihar (includes Jharkhand for 2001 Census)			
In-migrants (from other states)	963,546	319,927	201.2
In-migrants (from abroad)	60,033	43,190	39.0
Total in-migrants	1,023,579	363,117	181.9
Out-migrants	2,857,573	1,226,839	132.9
Net migrants (+/-)	(1,833,994)	(863,722)	112.3
Note: States, which were bifurcated after 1991 Census, would show rise in number of interstate migrants			

Migration Data

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Table D-1, D-1 (Appendix), D-2 and D-3

One important facet of study on population is the study of migration arising out of various social, cultural, economic or political reasons. For a large country like India, the complexity of movement of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society. At this crucial juncture in economic development in our country, study on migration assumes special importance.

A person is considered as migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of birth. As a person could have migrated a number of times during his lifetime, migration by place of birth would not give a correct picture of the migration taking place currently. A person, on the other hand, is considered as migrant by place of last residence, if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence. By capturing the latest of the migrations in cases where persons have migrated more than once, this concept would give a better picture of current migration scenario. At the time of enumeration in census, a person could have moved from another village or town in the same district, or from another district of the state, or another state in India or even from another country. Census provides migration data on all these migration streams by both the concepts to understand the dynamics in the movement of population and the broad reasons behind.

Till 1961 Census, migration data was presented with reference to place of birth only. The information on place of birth was being collected since 1872. In 1961 the scope of collecting information on migration was enlarged by including the rural or urban status of the place of birth and duration of residence at the place of residence. Since 1971 Census, data are being collected on the basis of place of last residence in addition to question on birth place. Question on 'Reason for migration' was introduced since 1981. The pattern adopted in 1991 and 2001 Census remained same as in 1981 except that in 2001 Census, the rural urban status of place of birth was not collected. Also the category 'Natural Calamities' as one of the reasons for migration in 1991 was excluded and a new reason 'Moved at birth' added in 2001.

Migration Tables Released

The present set of migration data released comprise Table D1, D-1 (Appendix), D-2 and D-3. These are the basic tables on migration and are similar to the same set of tables published in 1991. These tables cover data on migrants by sex, age, rural - urban status of place of enumeration, place of birth, place of last residence, duration of residence at place of enumeration and reasons for migration. Table D1 and D2 are available up to district level, while Table D-3, which is at state level only and for cities separately. Besides, these tables, the remaining tables on migration data cross-classified with data on education level, economic activity, industrial category of work, occupational divisions and marital status will be released soon. With a view to make the above mentioned data available to the data users immediately after it is processed and produced in the form of specific tables, it has been decided to release them electronically. Printed volumes

on these tables will be brought out separately. The present release is restricted to the following tables:

Table No.	Title of the Table	Lowest level of presentation of data (electronic format)
D-1	Population classified by place of birth and sex	District
D-1 (Appendix)	Population by place of birth, age and sex	District
D-2	Migrants classified by place of last residence, sex and duration of residence in the place of enumeration	District
D-3	Migrants by place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration	State /UA/City

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Migration by Place of Birth

Out of the total population of 1,028.6 million persons in India as at the 2001 Census, about 307 million (or 29.9%) were reported as migrants born outside the village/town of their enumeration. As Statement 1 below would show, out of these migrants about 216.7 million were females, outnumbering their male counterparts (90.4 million), mostly due to change of their residence due to marriage. Those who had migrated to the place of enumeration from within the district or the state were about 181.7 million and 76.8 million respectively. The balance 48.4 million migrants were from other States or Union Territories including about 6.1 million from abroad.

Statement 1: In-migration by place of birth and sex: INDIA* - 2001			
Category	Persons	Males	Females
(a) Total Population	1,028,610,328	532,156,772	496,453,556
(b) Born in India	1,022,442,977	528,981,861	493,461,116
(c) Born in the place of enumeration	721,460,171	441,746,082	279,714,089
(d) Total migrants (a-c)	307,149,736	90,410,496	216,739,240
(e) Born within the state of enumeration	980,101,274	509,306,087	470,795,187
(i) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	181,799,637	42,781,678	139,017,959
(ii) Born in other districts of the state	76,841,466	24,778,327	52,063,139
(f) Born in other States in India beyond the state of enumeration	42,341,703	19,675,774	22,665,929
(g) Born abroad	6,166,930	3,174,717	2,992,213
(h) Unclassified	421	194	227
Note: *- India excludes 2001 Census data on population and other characteristics for Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur Source: Table D1, Census of India 2001			

In broad terms, excluding the migration within the states, the total number of interstate migrants was 42.3 million and those who were born abroad account for 6.1 million. In-migrants in one state were actually the out-migrants from other states. Therefore, if one takes into account the in-migrants and out-migrants to and from all the states together, the net migrants as far as the country was concerned were only those who were born abroad (or 6.1 million).

A comparison of the 2001 Census migration data with 1991 Census shows (Statement 2) high growth (32.9%) in the number of total migrant by place of birth, which is more than the natural growth of the population. Noticeably, the migration of population from across the boundary of the

state rose sharply by 54.5% from about 27.2 million in 1991 to about 42.1 million in 2001. The number of migrants by place of birth who were born outside the country dropped by about 11.6%.

It may, however, be mentioned here that the data on inter-state and inter district migration are not strictly comparable as the creation of new districts and states have resulted in former intra-district and intra-state migrants being counted as inter district and inter state migrants.

Of particular interest would be the migrants who were born in other countries. Their number has declined from 6.9 million in 1991 to 6.1 million in 2001, considering that a substantial number of persons migrated into the country during the partition, their survivors forming a major portion of the migrants enumerated in the previous census and in 2001, this decline was somewhat expected.

Statement 2: In-migrants by place of birth in 1991 & 2001 Census: INDIA (Excluding J&K)			
Category	2001	1991	Variation (%) (1991-2001)
(a) Total Population	1,018,466,628	838,567,936	21.5
(b) Born in India	1,012,331,594	831,345,844	21.8
(c) Born at the place of enumeration	713,064,687	608,726,596	17.1
(d) Total migrants (a-c)	305,401,941	229,841,340	32.9
(e) Within the state of enumeration	970,154,975	804,045,899	20.7
(i) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	180,553,192	136,214,054	32.6
(ii) Born in other districts of the state	76,537,096	59,105,249	29.5
(f) States in India beyond the state of enumeration	42,176,619	27,299,945	54.5
(g) Born abroad	6,134,616	6,941,056	-11.6
(h) Unclassified	418	281,036	

Source: Table D1, Census of India 2001 and 1991

State-wise data on inter-state migrants by place of birth would help to identify those, which were most preferred destinations. As Statement 3 below shows the most important 10 states in terms of inter-state migration, all of which reported more than 1 million in-migrants by place of birth from outside the state, as well as from other countries. This, it may be pointed out, includes both old migrants as well as the recent migrants. Maharashtra is at the top of the list with 7.9 million in-migrant population, followed by Delhi (5.6 million) and West Bengal (5.5 million). The percentage of the in-migrants to the total population in these three states were, 8.2%, 40.8% and 7.0% respectively, accounting for about 39.5% of the total inter-state migrants in the country.

Statement 3: Total inter-state migrants by place of birth in major states – INDIA 2001				
States	Total population	Total In-migrants (Inter-state & from abroad)	% In- migrants to total population	Share of total migrants
INDIA	1,028,610,328	48,508,633	4.7	100.0
Maharashtra	96,878,627	7,954,038	8.2	16.4
Delhi	13,850,507	5,646,277	40.8	11.6
West Bengal	80,176,197	5,582,325	7.0	11.5
Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	2,972,111	1.8	6.1
Haryana	21,144,564	2,951,752	14.0	6.1
Gujarat	50,671,017	2,602,631	5.1	5.4
Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	2,305,999	3.8	4.8
Karnataka	52,850,562	2,152,096	4.1	4.4
Punjab	24,358,999	2,130,662	8.7	4.4
Rajasthan	56,507,188	1,845,782	3.3	3.8
Jharkhand	26,945,829	1,798,037	6.7	3.7
Bihar	82,998,509	1,794,219	2.2	3.7
Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	1,052,165	1.4	2.2
Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	1,020,337	4.9	2.1
Rest	198,638,575	6,700,202	3.4	13.8
<i>Source: Table D-1, Census of India 201</i>				

Migrants by place of birth by age

Table D1 Appendix on 2001 Census gives information on migrants by age groups. Out of the total migrants numbering about 258 million (Statement 4) in India who migrated within the state, 17.4% were in the age group 15-24 years, 23.2% in 25-34 years and 35.6% in 35 – 59 years. Among migrants by place of birth from outside the state of enumeration in India, 36.1% were in the age group 35-59 years and 24.7% in the age group 25-34 years. This high proportion in the older and economically active age groups perhaps reflect their migration for work in a new state. In case of those migrants who came from outside the country, higher proportion has been returned among those migrants who are 35-59 years (41.7%) and 60 + years age groups (37.1%) and includes those who migrated at the time of partition.

Statement 4: Migrants by place of birth and age : INDIA 2001						
Age groups	Within the state		Outside the state in India		Born abroad	
	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
All ages	258,641,103	100.0	42,341,703	100.0	6,166,930	100.0
0-4 years	9,060,658	3.5	1,343,976	3.2	34,365	0.6
5-9 years	11,013,578	4.3	1,783,998	4.2	54,476	0.9
10-14 years	12,924,036	5.0	2,029,960	4.8	110,046	1.8
15-24 years	45,095,896	17.4	7,824,658	18.5	434,648	7.0
25-34 years	59,875,997	23.2	10,458,756	24.7	664,932	10.8
35-59 years	91,972,022	35.6	15,290,835	36.1	2,572,225	41.7
60+	28,151,029	10.9	3,538,137	8.4	2,285,351	37.1
Age not stated	547,887	0.2	71,383	0.2	10,887	0.2

Source: Table D-1 Appendix, Census of India 2001

Migrants by Place of Last Residence

As mentioned earlier, data have been collected on the place of last residence to understand the pattern of migration. It is likely that after one moves out of the place of birth, one may continue to migrate from one place to another. Study of migration by place of birth is like studying one time event. Data on migration by last residence reveals recent migrations over the years and therefore more informative on the current status of the population. Statement 5 below gives the distribution of migrants in India by place of last residence.

The data on migration by last residence in India as per 2001 Census, shows that the total number of migrants were 314 million. This number, it may be recalled is more than the number of total migrants by place of birth (307 million). This is due to a significant number of persons, who go out for various reasons, like education, as agricultural labourers, on seasonal migration, etc, but return to the place of birth and were found to be present at the time of enumeration and thus were not migrants by place of birth but were migrants by last residence. Out of 314 million migrants by last residence, 268 million migrants (85%) were found to be from within the state. The duration of residence details show that the migrations are evenly spread. The number of migrants coming from outside the state were 41.1 million (13.5%).

Statement 5: Migrants by last residence and classified by duration of residence : INDIA 2001						
Duration of residence	Total Migrants			Within the state		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All duration	314,541,350	93,361,809	221,179,541	268,219,260	71,579,630	196,639,630
Less than 1 year	8,885,724	4,173,469	4,712,255	6,793,724	2,979,450	3,814,274
1 to 4 years	47,281,223	16,587,389	30,693,834	38,675,322	12,159,989	26,515,333
5 to 9 years	42,134,395	12,136,128	29,998,267	35,264,395	8,858,844	26,405,551
10 to 19 years	69,471,092	16,731,962	52,739,130	58,923,599	12,095,574	46,828,025
20 years and above	101,092,520	19,875,240	81,217,280	86,178,093	13,325,406	72,852,687
Not stated	45,676,396	23,857,621	21,818,775	42,384,127	22,160,367	20,223,760

Duration of residence	Within the district			From other districts		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All duration	193,592,938	47,337,924	146,255,014	74,626,322	24,241,706	50,384,616
Less than 1 year	4,154,936	1,709,153	2,445,783	2,638,788	1,270,297	1,368,491
1 to 4 years	25,854,639	7,264,952	18,589,687	12,820,683	4,895,037	7,925,646
5 to 9 years	24,098,864	5,173,834	18,925,030	11,165,531	3,685,010	7,480,521
10 to 19 years	41,294,640	6,970,335	34,324,305	17,628,959	5,125,239	12,503,720
20 years and above	63,303,224	7,647,719	55,655,505	22,874,869	5,677,687	17,197,182
Not stated	34,886,635	18,571,931	16,314,704	7,497,492	3,588,436	3,909,056
	From other states			From other countries		
All duration	41,166,265	19,098,082	22,068,183	5,155,423	2,683,914	2,471,509
Less than 1 year	2,014,770	1,142,279	872,491	771,196	51,718	25,478
1 to 4 years	8,276,637	4,253,242	4,023,395	329,199	174,122	155,077
5 to 9 years	6,535,472	3,116,640	3,418,832	334,472	160,621	173,851
10 to 19 years	9,738,507	4,246,843	5,491,664	808,895	389,515	419,380
20 years and above	11,651,135	4,829,648	6,821,487	3,263,184	1,720,137	1,543,047
Not stated	2,949,744	1,509,430	1,440,314	342,477	187,801	154,676

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001

The statement 6 below compares the trend with 1991 Census. However, as Census was not conducted in 1991 in J&K the 2001 data for J&K has been excluded to derive the India totals and establishing comparability. This statement shows that the total number of migrants by place of last residence in India (excluding J&K) has increased from 232 million to 312 million, a growth of 34.7%. Migrants from within the state of enumeration has increased from 199 million to 266 million (by 33.8%). There is appreciable growth (37.0%) in migration by last residence within the district. Number of migrants from other states in the country has recorded high growth (by 53.6%), which would indicate increasing mobility due to migration for work/employment and education in other states. The number of migrants from outside the country fell by 13.4% during 1991-2001.

Statement 6: Migrants by last residence in India (excluding J&K) in 1991 and 2001 Census - (All duration)			
Place of last residence	2001 (excl J&K)	1991 (excl J&K)	Variation (%) 1991 - 2001
Total migrants	312,735,593	232,112,973	34.7
Migrants within the state of enumeration	266,594,252	199,198,251	33.8
Migrants from within the district	192,265,527	140,357,053	37.0
Migrants from other districts of the state	74,328,725	58,841,198	26.3
Migrants from other states in India	41,008,262	26,689,595	53.6
Migrants from other countries	5,132,679	5,927,882	-13.4

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001

Share of migration in overall growth of states

State-wise details (Statement 7) showing 1991 population, number of net in-migrants, migration rate and a comparison with 1991-2001 growth in population, bring out the contribution of migration in the growth of each state.

Statement 7: 1991 Population, 2001 Census data on inter-state migration based on last residence (0-9), migration rate and growth rate of population – States/UTs							
States/UTs	Population (1991)	In-migrants from other states (2001)	Out-migrants (2001)	From other countries (2001)	Net in-migrants (2001)	Migration Rate (per 100) 1991-2001	Growth rate of population 1991-2001
India	846,387,888	16,826,879	16,826,879	740,867	740,867	0.09	21.54
1 A & N Islands	280,661	29,538	8,011	728	22,255	7.9	26.90
2 Andhra Pradesh	66,508,008	421,989	637,360	6,292	- 209,079	(0.3)	14.59
3 Arunachal Pradesh	864,558	71,789	12,507	2,931	62,213	7.2	27.00
4 Assam	22,414,322	121,803	281,510	5,053	- 154,654	(0.7)	18.92
5 Bihar	64,530,554	460,782	2,241,413	57,724	- 1,722,907	(2.7)	28.62
6 Chandigarh	642,015	239,263	106,734	5,108	137,637	21.4	40.28
7 Chhattisgarh @	17,614,928	338,793	444,679	2,615	- 103,271	(0.6)	18.27
8 Dadra & Nagar	138,477	47,649	3,440	964	45,173	32.6	59.22
9 Daman & Diu	101,586	48,362	5,401	1,835	44,796	44.1	55.73
10 Delhi	9,420,644	2,172,760	457,919	49,281	1,764,122	18.7	47.02
11 Goa	1,169,793	120,824	32,578	4,775	93,021	8.0	15.21
12 Gujarat	41,309,582	1,125,818	451,458	14,800	689,160	1.7	22.66
13 Haryana	16,463,648	1,231,480	588,001	26,639	670,118	4.1	28.43
14 Himachal Pradesh	5,170,877	188,223	165,776	28,276	50,723	1.0	17.54
15 Jammu & Kashmir @	7,718,700	86,768	122,175	2,938	- 32,469	(0.4)	29.98
16 Jharkhand @	21,843,911	502,764	616,160	2,309	- 111,087	(0.5)	23.36
17 Karnataka	44,977,201	879,106	769,111	20,533	130,528	0.3	17.51
18 Kerala	29,098,518	235,087	431,821	32,077	- 164,657	(0.6)	9.43
19 Lakshadweep	51,707	4,444	1,149	17	3,312	6.4	17.23
20 Madhya Pradesh	48,566,242	814,670	842,937	6,939	- 21,328	(0.0)	24.26
21 Maharashtra	78,937,187	3,231,612	896,988	48,394	2,383,018	3.0	22.73
22 Manipur	1,837,149	4,529	30,867	182	- 26,156	(1.4)	24.56
23 Meghalaya	1,774,778	33,710	20,434	1,154	14,430	0.8	30.65
24 Mizoram	689,756	22,599	31,739	8,436	- 704	(0.1)	28.82
25 Nagaland	1,209,546	33,594	51,857	1,752	- 16,511	(1.4)	64.53
26 Orissa	31,659,736	229,687	440,893	3,931	- 207,275	(0.7)	16.25
27 Pondicherry	807,785	105,208	35,755	1,426	70,879	8.8	20.62
28 Punjab	20,281,969	811,060	501,285	26,861	336,636	1.7	20.10
29 Rajasthan	44,005,990	723,639	997,196	11,873	- 261,684	(0.6)	28.41
30 Sikkim	406,457	22,519	6,238	7,655	23,936	5.9	33.06
31 Tamil Nadu	55,858,946	270,473	674,304	25,671	- 378,160	(0.7)	11.72
32 Tripura	2,757,205	40,262	23,538	11,246	27,970	1.0	16.03
33 Uttar Pradesh	132,061,653	1,079,055	3,810,701	32,110	- 2,699,536	(2.0)	25.85
34 Uttaranchal @	7,050,634	352,496	354,718	29,138	26,916	0.4	20.41
35 West Bengal	68,077,965	724,524	730,226	259,204	253,502	0.4	17.77

Source: Table D2, Census of India 2001

Note: @ - Population of new states for 1991 Census is recast from the states from which they are formed. For Jammu & Kashmir estimated population is shown.

Data Highlights – Table D1, D2 & D3
Census of India 2001

Most of the states have shown marginal gains or losses in terms of migration ratio between 1991 – 2001, except for the two small union territories of Daman & Diu (44.1%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (32.6%). Of the 47.0% growth in population in Delhi between 1991-2001 migration constituted 18.7%. In Chandigarh, migration accounted for 21.4% growth in population against overall growth of 40.3%.

Rural – Urban Migration

Opportunities in urban areas for employment, education etc has been a pull factor attracting migration from rural to urban areas and from smaller towns and cities to larger urban areas. There is also some migration in the opposite direction due to various reasons. The migration during the last decade, i.e., based on migrants with duration of residence of 0-9 years at the place of enumeration, by various migration streams are summarized in the following statement:

Statement 8: Number of intra-state and inter-state migrants in the country with duration of residence 0-9 years by rural urban status of place of last residence and place of enumeration - INDIA 2001 Census			
Rural urban status of place of last residence	Rural urban status of place of enumeration		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	97,560,320	61,428,374	36,131,946
Rural	73,949,607	53,354,376	20,595,231
Urban	20,655,277	6,266,503	14,388,774
Unclassified	2,955,436	1,807,495	1,147,941

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001

It is seen that, out of the 97.5 million internal migrants in the country, 53.3 million (54.7 %) moved within rural areas. About 20.6 million persons (21.1% of the total migrants) moved from rural areas to urban areas during the last decade. On the other hand, 6.2 million persons (6.4%) moved from urban areas to rural areas. The number of migrants who moved from one town to another during the last decade is 14.4 million, i.e., about 14.7 per cent of the total migrants. In case of about 3 per cent of the migrants the rural-urban status of the place from which they moved could not be determined.

Statement 9 below provides further details on different streams of migration among intra- state, inter state and international migrants by last residence (duration 0-9 years). These streams include people migrating from rural to rural areas, rural to urban areas, urban to rural areas or even urban to urban areas for both sexes. For both intra-state and inter-state migrants this set of data is important and helps to track the mobility in the streams. For international migrants, the migrants are classified into two groups, those moving into rural areas and the others into urban areas.

Statement 9: Migrants by place of last residence indicating migration streams (duration 0-9 years) INDIA 2001						
Migration stream	2001			2001 (in %)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total migrants	98,301,342	32,896,986	65,404,356			
Intra state migrants						
Total	80,733,441	23,998,283	56,735,158	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	48,880,074	9,985,581	38,894,493	60.5	41.6	68.6
Rural to Urban	14,222,276	6,503,461	7,718,815	17.6	27.1	13.6
Urban to Rural	5,213,151	2,057,789	3,155,362	6.5	8.6	5.6
Urban to Urban	9,898,294	4,387,563	5,510,731	12.3	18.3	9.7
Unclassified	2,519,646	1,063,889	1,455,757	3.1	4.4	2.6
Inter state migrants						
Total	16,826,879	8,512,161	8,314,718	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	4,474,302	1,759,523	2,714,779	26.6	20.7	32.7
Rural to Urban	6,372,955	3,803,737	2,569,218	37.9	44.7	30.9
Urban to Rural	1,053,352	522,916	530,436	6.3	6.1	6.4
Urban to Urban	4,490,480	2,201,882	2,288,598	26.7	25.9	27.5
Unclassified	435,790	224,103	211,687	2.6	2.6	2.5
International migrants						
Total	740,867	386,461	354,406	100.0	100.0	100.0
To Rural areas	392,807	188,518	204,289	53.0	48.8	57.6
To Urban areas	348,060	197,943	150,117	47.0	51.2	42.4

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001

Out of 98 million migrants in the country based on last residence during last ten years, 80 million were those who migrated from one part of the state or district to another within the same state. Out of these intra-state migrants, 48.8 million (60.5%) migrants moved from rural to rural area, the majority of them being females who usually move out from their natal residence after marriage. Rural to urban stream constituted 17.6% and those moving from urban to rural areas only 6.5%. For those who were residing in urban areas there are likelihood that they move to another urban area and such urban to urban stream comprised of 12.3% of intra-state migrants.

For inter-state migrants, rural to rural migration is low in comparison to the intra-state category, mainly due to the small number of women migrating due to marriage outside the state. Only 4.4 million out of 16.8 million migrants coming from outside the state belong to this stream of rural to rural migration. The rural to urban migration was higher (37.9%) indicating that the choice of town is not limited to those within the state while migrating. Urban to urban migration among inter-state migrants was also quite high (26.7%) and evenly distributed among both males and females.

About international migrants coming to this country, 53.0% were found in rural areas and the remaining 47% in the urban areas, thus indicating no particular preference, at least in the initial period.

Statement 10 below shows the migration streams for top 10 states in terms of internal migration in states by last residence with duration 0-9 years. This statement helps to focus on those states where large proportion of internal migrants was found among different migration streams. For example, Bihar reported 79.9% migrants moving from rural to rural areas followed by Jharkhand (75.8%) and Assam (73.0%). In the rural to urban stream, Mizoram reported 39.1% of internal migrants moving from rural to urban areas. Interestingly, among the urban to rural category Goa ranked top with 26.7% of the intra-state migrants, which could be due to various reasons as retirement, illness or returning to the parental home. The other factor could be better communication to commuters from adjacent areas to urban centres for work. Tamil Nadu reported 27.4% of the internal migrants moving from one urban area to another.

Statement 10: Migration streams for top ten states for intra-state migration by last residence (duration 0 to 9 years) – INDIA 2001 (excludes Union Territories)				
Rank	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to rural	Urban to urban
1	Bihar (3,799,368; 79.9%)	Mizoram (32,555; 39.1%)	Goa (48,288; 26.7%)	Tamil Nadu (1,001,633; 27.4%)
2	Jharkhand (1,215,941; 75.8%)	Meghalaya (10,823; 27.4%)	Kerala (412,772; 13.3%)	Mizoram (21,271; 25.5%)
3	Assam (1,127,168; 73.0%)	Nagaland (13,782; 26.8%)	Nagaland (6,757; 13.2%)	Goa (39,519; 21.9%)
4	Himachal Pradesh (439,222; 71.8%)	Arunachal Pradesh (31,984; 26.1%)	Sikkim (5,818; 11.8%)	Nagaland (10,447; 20.3%)
5	Sikkim (35,039; 70.8%)	Gujarat (1,420,541; 25.9%)	Tamil Nadu (420,815; 11.5%)	Maharashtra (2,401,703; 19.2%)
6	Uttar Pradesh (6,261,203; 69.8%)	Tamil Nadu 852,824; 23.3%)	Meghalaya (4,343; 11.0%)	Punjab (264,685; 15.5%)
7	Rajasthan (3,285,585; 69.7%)	Haryana (339,483; 21.9%)	Mizoram (7,108; 8.5%)	Karnataka (745,235; 15.3%)
8	Chhattisgarh (1,360,501; 69.2%)	Maharashtra (2,653,862; 21.2%)	Andhra Pradesh (606,004; 8.4%)	Gujarat (801,593; 14.6%)
9	Orissa (2,067,885; 67.5%)	Karnataka (1,033,723; 21.2%)	Maharashtra (1,020,045; 8.2%)	Arunachal Pradesh (15,779; 12.9%)
10	West Bengal (3,982,608; 66.5%)	Jammu & Kashmir (79,163; 21.1%)	Karnataka (363,542; 7.4%)	Manipur (8,024; 12.5%)

Source: Table D-2, Census of India 2001

Contribution of migration to urbanization

Migration is one of the important factors contributing to the growth of urban population. The total urban population of the country, excluding Jammu and Kashmir increased from 217.6 million in 1991 to 283.6 million in 2001 registering a growth rate of 30.3 per cent. The migration data of 2001 Census indicates (vide Statement 8) that 20.5 million people enumerated in urban areas are migrants from rural areas who moved in within the last 10 years. There are 6.2 million migrants who have similarly migrated from urban areas to rural areas. Thus the net addition to urban population on account of migration is 14.3 million. This works out to be 6.6 per cent of the urban population in 1991. In other words, out of the urban growth of 30.3 per cent, 6.6 per cent is accounted for by migration to urban areas. Thus, natural growth of urban population and growth due to formation of new urban settlements and extension of areas of towns during 1991-2001 adds up to 23.7 percent.

Migration into Urban Agglomerations

2001 Census data also presents migration data by last residence for each Urban Agglomeration (or UA) and City in the country, allowing specific examination. The inflow of migrants depends upon the size of the UA/city as in large UAs and Cities the availability of work/employment is greater. However, in terms of amenities and services, in-migration causes a severe pressure, as these are not commensurate to high growth in population.

Statement (No. 11) below provides a comparison of migrants by last residence during last ten years into important UAs and their share to total UA population, thus providing an insight in to the fast pace in which the migration is taking place in these centres.

Statement 11: Number of in-migrants by last residence (duration 0-9 years) into important Urban Agglomerations: 2001 Census						
Name of the UA	2001 Population	In-migrants			Total In migrants	% of in-migrants to total population
		From within the state	From other states	From other countries		
INDIA (Urban)	286,119,689	24,974,372	11,157,574	348,060	36,480,006	12.7
Greater Mumbai UA	16,434,386	892,706	1,571,181	25,665	2,489,552	15.1
Delhi UA	12,877,470	77,663	1,988,314	46,386	2,112,363	16.4
Chennai UA	6,560,242	334,972	94,964	5,684	435,620	6.6
Kolkata UA	13,205,697	470,601	297,279	54,509	822,389	6.2
Hyderabad UA	5,742,036	407,861	88,216	2,406	498,483	8.7
Bangalore UA	5,701,446	401,932	353,156	6,397	761,485	13.4

Source: Table D3 UA City, Census of India 2001

Total number of in-migrants during the last ten years is largest in Greater Mumbai UA, the main component being those who are coming from outside the state. Delhi UA on the other hand received 1.9 million migrants from other states, the largest among the UAs shown above. Kolkata UA is important as it received 54,509 persons from other countries, most likely Bangladesh. Bangalore UA, which received 0.3 million in-migrants from other states, more than Chennai and Kolkata, is likely due to its growing opportunities in information technology related work. In terms of proportion of in-migrants to total population in these UAs, Delhi UA was at the top, with in-migrants constituting 16.4% of the population. Greater Mumbai (15.1%) and Bangalore UA (13.4%) were the next two in terms of proportion among the UAs listed above.

Migration from neighbouring countries

To examine, further, the data on migration based on last residence from neighbouring countries, who in fact constitutes the bulk of the international migration in India, a statement has been presented below:

Statement 12: Migrants by last residence from neighbouring countries by duration of residence : INDIA 2001							
Neighbouring Countries	All duration	Less than one year	1 to 4 yrs	5 to 9 yrs	10 to 19 yrs	20 yrs and above	Duration not stated
Total International migration	5,155,423	77,196	329,199	334,472	808,895	3,263,184	342,477
Total migration from neighbouring countries	4,918,266	55,287	275,871	298,332	760,626	3,209,550	318,600
Afghanistan	9,194	116	622	4,057	3,004	865	530
Bangladesh	3,084,826	12,839	95,539	171,518	535,795	2,096,946	172,189
Bhutan	8,337	412	2,194	1,436	2,044	1,662	589
China	23,721	383	4,873	3,457	2,360	11,588	1,060
Myanmar	49,086	781	5,387	4,865	6,845	26,174	5,034
Nepal	596,696	36,757	137,119	89,734	128,061	160,906	44,119
Pakistan	997,106	2,619	18,635	16,246	34,516	847,687	77,403
Sri Lanka	149,300	1,380	11,502	7,019	48,001	63,722	17,676

Statement 12 on migration by last residence shows that there were 4.9 million persons who migrated from the neighbouring countries, constituting about 96.9% of the total migrants from abroad. The bulk of these migrants were from Bangladesh who were about 3.0 million in number, the next important group being those from Pakistan (0.9 million) and Nepal (0.5 million). If one examines the trends of migration from neighbouring countries over the years a slowing down in migration is evident. Bulk of the international migration shown above relates to '20 years or above' category, pointing towards migration at the time of partition or the formation of Bangladesh in 1971. Large scale migration from across the border seems to have declined after that, except in case of Bangladesh. The rising number of migrants from Nepal over the years is also important.

Statement 13 presents details of international migrants by last residence from neighbouring countries with duration 0-9 years. This table also provides total number of migrants in India (excluding J&K) to facilitate comparison with 1991 Census data. Among the eight neighbouring countries, migrants from Bangladesh were 2.79 lakh persons only, which seems lower than the popular perception that exists on migration from that country. It is likely that many illegal migrants might have not correctly returned their place of last residence to avoid detection. Migrants from other countries are not significant. Compared to the 1991 Census it is observed that in all cases except migrants from China there is appreciable decline in the number of migrants by last residence.

Statement 13: Migrants by last residence with duration (0-9 years) from neighbouring countries in 1991 & 2001 Census : INDIA						
Country/Category	2001 Census (excl J&K)			1991 Census (excl J&K)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
a Total In Migrants from other countries	737,929	384,499	353,430	1,079,945	546,649	533,296
b Decadal variation (in %) during 1991-2001	- 31.6	- 29.6	- 33.7			
c Total migrants from neighbouring countries:	626,712	324,121	302,591	948,378	476,255	472,123
Afghanistan	4,780	2,352	2,428	4,889	2,500	2,389
Bangladesh	279,878	132,125	147,753	591,572	291,983	299,589
Bhutan	4,023	2,444	1,579	4,602	2,418	2,184
China	8,685	6,702	1,983	2,955	1,965	990
Myanmar	11,029	5,601	5,428	10,264	5,080	5,184
Nepal	261,451	145,336	116,115	175,195	89,633	85,562
Pakistan	36,966	20,398	16,568	69,690	38,115	31,575
Sri Lanka	19,900	9,163	10,737	89,211	44,561	44,650
d Decadal variation (in %) during 1991 –2001 (eight neighbouring countries):						
Total	- 33.9	- 31.9	- 35.9			
Afghanistan	- 2.2	- 5.9	1.6			
Bangladesh	- 52.7	- 54.7	- 50.7			
Bhutan	- 12.6	1.1	- 27.7			
China	193.9	241.1	100.3			
Myanmar	7.5	10.3	4.7			
Nepal	49.2	62.1	35.7			
Pakistan	- 47.0	- 46.5	- 47.5			
Sri Lanka	- 77.7	- 79.4	- 76.0			

Reasons for Migration

One of the important aspects of studying migration is to find out the reasons for which any person leaves his residence and finds a new residence. The question on reason for migration was

canvassed for the first time in 1981 in Indian census. But this was confined only to the migrants by last residence and not by place of birth. The same list of reasons continued in 1991 and 2001 census, except that the reason 'Business' was added in 1991 and the reason 'Natural Calamities' was dropped from the list in 2001. An additional reason was also added in this list on 'Moved after birth'. This reason was added in 2001 Census as it was felt that a large number of mothers moved to either their natal residence or to a place with better medical facility for delivery. Whereas the women are not treated as migrants at these temporary place or residence, the children born are treated as migrants when they accompany their parents to their place of normal residence. Though technically, this is migration, the place of birth being different from the place of enumeration for the children born, it was useful to separate this from other categories.

Statement 14 provides details of reasons for migration in case of migrants by last residence with duration of last residence as 0-9 years. As the statement shows, the reasons for migration in case of males and females vary significantly. Whereas work or employment was the most important reason for migration among males (37.6%), marriage was the most important reason cited by the female migrants (64.9%) to move from the place of last residence. It may be curious to note, that 6.5 million (6.7%) persons cited 'Moved after birth' as the reason for their migration.

Statement 14: Reasons for migration of migrants by last residence with duration (0-9 years) INDIA 2001						
Reason for migration	Number of migrants			Percentage to total migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total migrants	98,301,342	32,896,986	65,404,356	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration:						
Work/Employment	14,446,224	12,373,333	2,072,891	14.7	37.6	3.2
Business	1,136,372	950,245	186,127	1.2	2.9	0.3
Education	2,915,189	2,038,675	876,514	3.0	6.2	1.3
Marriage	43,100,911	679,852	42,421,059	43.8	2.1	64.9
Moved after birth	6,577,380	3,428,673	3,148,707	6.7	10.4	4.8
Moved with households	20,608,105	8,262,143	12,345,962	21.0	25.1	18.9
Other	9,517,161	5,164,065	4,353,096	9.7	15.7	6.7

For comparative assessment of the reasons for migration between the last two decades, data from 2001 Census and 1991 Census in the preceding ten years (duration 0-9 years) has been presented in Statement 15 India (excluding J&K). Both the censuses present almost similar picture when the reasons are compared in terms of proportion to total migrants.

Statement 15: Reasons for migration of migrants by last residence with duration (0-9 years) INDIA (excluding J&K) 2001 & 1991						
Reason for migration	Number of migrants			Percentage to total migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
2001 Census (excluding J & K)						
Total migrants	97,837,113	32,720,108	65,117,005	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration:						
Work/Employment	14,372,194	12,309,216	2,062,978	14.7	37.6	3.2
Business	1,131,763	946,921	184,842	1.2	2.9	0.3
Education	2,902,027	2,029,462	872,565	3.0	6.2	1.3
Marriage	42,925,568	674,884	42,250,684	43.9	2.1	64.9
Moved after birth	6,569,178	3,424,194	3,144,984	6.7	10.5	4.8
Moved with households	20,482,990	8,210,258	12,272,732	20.9	25.1	18.8
Other	9,453,393	5,125,173	4,328,220	9.7	15.7	6.6
1991 Census (excluding J & K)						
Total migrants	82,107,175	27,255,302	54,851,873	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration:						
Employment	9,937,046	8,286,330	1,650,716	12.1	30.4	3.0
Business	2,245,485	1,809,643	435,842	2.7	6.6	0.8
Education	3,453,065	2,439,795	1,013,270	4.2	9.0	1.8
Family moved	18,450,763	8,273,769	10,176,994	22.5	30.4	18.6
Marriage	36,856,978	717,778	36,139,200	44.9	2.6	65.9
Moved after birth		Not available				
Natural calamities	424,645	247,587	177,058	0.5	0.9	0.3
Other	10,739,193	5,480,400	5,258,793	13.1	20.1	9.6

Source: Table D3, 2001 and 1991 Census

From above comparison, it is evident that marriage continues to remain the most important reason for migration among females in 1991-2001 as was the case in 1981-1991. In India (excluding J&K), out of total 82.1 million migrants (both sexes) by last residence during 1981-1991 about 36.1 million were female migrants who moved due to marriage. In 1991-2001, the proportion of female migrants who had migrated due to marriage declined slightly to 64.9% from 65.9% in 1981-1991. Among males, however, 'Work/Employment' and 'Family moved' continue to be important reasons. The reason 'Family moved' is dependent upon persons migrating due to work/employment, as in due course of time, the entire dependants had to move to the new place.

Reasons for migration other than marriage

As about half the total number of migrants during last ten years have cited 'Marriage' as the reason for migration, predominantly by the females, an examination of this dataset excluding this particular

reason, would help in understanding other reasons that are important. Statement 16 presents such a compilation showing reasons of migration other than marriage.

Statement 16: Reasons for migration (other than marriage) of migrants by last residence with duration (0-9 years) INDIA 2001						
Reason for migration	Number of migrants			Percentage to total migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total migrants	55,200,431	32,217,134	22,983,297	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Reason for migration:</i>						
Work/Employment	14,446,224	12,373,333	2,072,891	26.2	38.4	9.0
Business	1,136,372	950,245	186,127	2.1	2.9	0.8
Education	2,915,189	2,038,675	876,514	5.3	6.3	3.8
Marriage	-----Excluded -----					
Moved after birth	6,577,380	3,428,673	3,148,707	11.9	10.6	13.7
Moved with households	20,608,105	8,262,143	12,345,962	37.3	25.6	53.7
Other	9,517,161	5,164,065	4,353,096	17.2	16.0	18.9
<i>Source: Table D3, Census of India 2001</i>						

If one takes away those migrants who moved due to marriage, the total number of migrants falls from 98.3 million to 55.2 million. Total number of migrants among males and females were 32.2 million and 22.9 million respectively, more even in terms of ratio between the two sexes than when the reason 'Marriage was included.

In terms of proportion of different reasons for migration by last residence during the last ten years, drastic change is observed among female migrants. No noticeable change is visible among males, as the male migrants any way did not cite marriage as an important reason. The most important reason for migration among males was due to work/employment (38.4%), followed by those who cited 'Moved with households' as the reason for migration (25.6%), who had to move when the households moved for any reason. Among female migrants, 53.7% reported migration due to 'Moved with household' as the reason. Number of females migrating due to work/employment is 2.0 million in the country. It may be interesting to note that about 6.5 million migrants cited 'Moved after birth' as the reason for migration, a reason added for the first time in 2001 Census. In other words, at least 6.5 million children were born outside the place of residence of their parents. There are about 9.5 million migrants, who have cited 'Other' reasons for migration.

Migration profile of some important states (see Annexure)

Migration plays an important role in the population growth in some states. The following paragraphs give a profile of the migrants in such states.

Maharashtra: Maharashtra witnessed largest in-migration of population during the last ten years from different states. The total number of in-migrants in to the state was 3.2 million. The number of out-migrants from the state during the decade was 0.89 million. Thus the total net migrants, including those who came from abroad, were 2.3 million in number. In comparison the number of net migrants in 1991 was only 0.87 million showing a significant growth of net migrants in to Maharashtra during the last ten years. Out of 3.2 million in-migrants from other states during the past decade, 2.6 million (or 79.6%) moved into urban areas. Important states from where they migrated in to Maharashtra were Uttar Pradesh (0.9 million), Karnataka (0.4 million), Madhya Pradesh (0.27 million), Gujarat (0.24 million), Bihar (0.22 million) and Andhra Pradesh (0.19 million). Among inter-state male migrants, work/employment has been cited as the primary reason for migration (e.g., Uttar Pradesh – 73.0%; Bihar – 79.1%). From the adjoining states, 'Marriage' and 'Moved with households' were cited as important reasons for migration.

Delhi: Delhi, is the next in series, which attracted very high number of migrants from other states in the last decade. Total number of in-migrants in Delhi in the last ten years was 2.2 million in number. The number of out-migrants from Delhi was only 0.45 million and those who came from outside the country were only 49,281. Thus, the total number of net migrants was 1.7 million in 2001 in comparison to 1.3 million in 1991. Major influx of population into Delhi was from Uttar Pradesh (0.88 million), Bihar (0.42 million) and Haryana (0.17 million). Migrations from these states were male dominated. Sex ratio of net migrants in to Delhi was only 673 females per 1000 males. Migrants from all these states cited 'work/employment' as the most important reason for migration during the last decade.

Punjab: Punjab is another state with interesting migration profile. Though the total number of migrants from outside the state and outside the country are 0.81 million and 0.02 million respectively, there is significant out-migration from the state (0.5 million). The number of male out-migrants is less than female out-migrants. As a result, the net migrant in to Punjab is only 0.33 million, the sex ratio stacked highly in favour of males (313 females per 1000 females). States from where sizeable number of in-migrants came to Punjab are: Uttar Pradesh (0.24 million); Haryana (0.11 million) and Bihar (0.14 million). Male in-migrants from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar cited 'Work/Employment' as the main reason for migration (72.1% and 82.2% respectively).

Uttar Pradesh: This state has witnessed significant outflow of migrants to other states. In 2001 Census, 1.1 million persons migrated in to Uttar Pradesh from other states and 3.8 million migrated out of the state, resulting in 2.6 million deficit in net migration. The ratio of the two sexes among the out-migrants from the state is skewed in favour of males. Persons who migrated from the neighbouring states into Uttar Pradesh (1.0 million), mostly cited 'Marriage' as the reason in case of females and 'Work/Employment' and 'Moved with households' in case of males.

Migration Profile (Duration 0-9 years) Maharashtra 2001									
Migrants	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(a) Total population	96,878,627	50,400,596	46,478,031	55,777,647	28,458,677	27,318,970	41,100,980	21,941,919	19,159,061
(b) From within the state	12,505,916	5,029,328	7,476,588	7,339,414	2,585,091	4,754,323	5,166,502	2,444,237	2,722,265
(c) Total in-migrants from outside	3,280,006	1,954,810	1,325,196	669,673	359,187	310,486	2,610,333	1,595,623	1,014,710
(d) From other states									
Total	3,231,612	1,922,629	1,308,983	662,721	354,121	308,600	2,568,891	1,568,508	1,000,383
Rural	2,143,586	1,331,571	812,015	537,548	284,385	253,163	1,606,038	1,047,186	558,852
Urban	1,021,520	553,516	468,004	113,543	63,584	49,959	907,977	489,932	418,045
Uttar Pradesh	921,142	639,007	282,135	64,078	47,378	16,700	857,064	591,629	265,435
Karnataka	473,979	225,316	248,663	178,264	79,052	99,212	295,715	146,264	149,451
Madhya Pradesh	275,990	132,572	143,418	131,452	59,938	71,514	144,538	72,634	71,904
Gujarat	245,968	113,930	132,038	40,217	17,570	22,647	205,751	96,360	109,391
Bihar	228,563	178,025	50,538	31,243	25,295	5,948	197,320	152,730	44,590
Andhra Pradesh	193,813	95,304	98,509	51,475	23,767	27,708	142,338	71,537	70,801
Rest	892,157	538,475	353,682	165,992	101,121	64,871	726,165	437,354	288,811
(e) From other countries	48,394	32,181	16,213	6,952	5,066	1,886	41,442	27,115	14,327
(f) Total out migrants	896,988	393,097	503,891	450,300	186,586	263,714	428,641	198,524	230,117
(g) Net migrants (+/-) (Item (d) - (f))	2,383,018	1,561,713	821,305	219,373	172,601	46,772	2,181,692	1,397,099	784,593

Reasons for Migration : Maharashtra						
Reason for migration	Migrants (duration 0-9)			Percent Migrants (duration 0-9)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All States/Uts	3,231,612	1,922,629	1,308,983	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	1,362,824	1,261,587	101,237	42.2	65.6	7.7
Business	28,917	26,464	2,453	0.9	1.4	0.2
Education	73,682	56,476	17,206	2.3	2.9	1.3
Marriage	468,087	5,326	462,761	14.5	0.3	35.4
Moved after birth	214,974	111,846	103,128	6.7	5.8	7.9
Moved with households	805,003	305,047	499,956	24.9	15.9	38.2
Other	278,125	155,883	122,242	8.6	8.1	9.3
Uttar Pradesh:	921,142	639,007	282,135	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	474,144	466,762	7,382	51.5	73.0	2.6
Business	7,955	7,446	509	0.9	1.2	0.2
Education	14,260	11,936	2,324	1.5	1.9	0.8
Marriage	102,131	1,287	100,844	11.1	0.2	35.7
Moved after birth	43,057	22,657	20,400	4.7	3.5	7.2
Moved with households	190,402	74,533	115,869	20.7	11.7	41.1
Other	89,193	54,386	34,807	9.7	8.5	12.3
Karnataka:	473,979	225,316	248,663	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	150,394	122,323	28,071	31.7	54.3	11.3
Business	1,921	1,625	296	0.4	0.7	0.1
Education	5,134	3,577	1,557	1.1	1.6	0.6
Marriage	94,182	738	93,444	19.9	0.3	37.6
Moved after birth	54,581	28,197	26,384	11.5	12.5	10.6
Moved with households	127,761	49,528	78,233	27.0	22.0	31.5
Other	40,006	19,328	20,678	8.4	8.6	8.3
Madhya Pradesh:	275,990	132,572	143,418	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	90,444	75,174	15,270	32.8	56.7	10.6
Business	1,205	1,027	178	0.4	0.8	0.1
Education	6,016	4,507	1,509	2.2	3.4	1.1
Marriage	56,887	737	56,150	20.6	0.6	39.2
Moved after birth	15,223	8,035	7,188	5.5	6.1	5.0
Moved with households	85,382	32,248	53,134	30.9	24.3	37.0
Other	20,833	10,844	9,989	7.5	8.2	7.0

Maharashtra (Continued):

Reason for migration	Migrants (duration 0-9)			Percent Migrants (duration 0-9)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Gujarat:	245,968	113,930	132,038	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	51,527	47,301	4,226	20.9	41.5	3.2
Business	3,972	3,565	407	1.6	3.1	0.3
Education	7,563	5,721	1,842	3.1	5.0	1.4
Marriage	56,726	659	56,067	23.1	0.6	42.5
Moved after birth	28,528	14,974	13,554	11.6	13.1	10.3
Moved with households	68,667	27,044	41,623	27.9	23.7	31.5
Other	28,985	14,666	14,319	11.8	12.9	10.8
Bihar:	228,563	178,025	50,538	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	142,833	140,811	2,022	62.5	79.1	4.0
Business	1,165	1,094	71	0.5	0.6	0.1
Education	6,078	5,425	653	2.7	3.0	1.3
Marriage	15,576	216	15,360	6.8	0.1	30.4
Moved after birth	6,984	3,652	3,332	3.1	2.1	6.6
Moved with households	39,046	14,961	24,085	17.1	8.4	47.7
Other	16,881	11,866	5,015	7.4	6.7	9.9
Andhra Pradesh:	193,813	95,304	98,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	66,781	56,054	10,727	34.5	58.8	10.9
Business	1,137	968	169	0.6	1.0	0.2
Education	3,796	2,881	915	2.0	3.0	0.9
Marriage	37,434	463	36,971	19.3	0.5	37.5
Moved after birth	14,696	7,471	7,225	7.6	7.8	7.3
Moved with households	54,545	19,672	34,873	28.1	20.6	35.4
Other	15,424	7,795	7,629	8.0	8.2	7.7

Migration Profile (Duration 0-9 years) 2001									
Delhi									
Migrants	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(a) Total population	13,850,507	7,607,234	6,243,273	944,727	522,087	422,640	12,905,780	7,085,147	5,820,633
(b) From within the state	131,895	64,553	67,342	54,110	25,656	28,454	77,785	38,897	38,888
(c) Total in-migrants from outside	2,222,041	1,253,996	968,045	183,239	98,715	84,524	2,038,802	1,155,281	883,521
(d) From other states									
Total	2,172,760	1,223,746	949,014	180,522	97,004	83,518	1,992,238	1,126,742	865,496
Rural	1,492,802	877,254	615,548	146,515	79,823	66,692	1,346,287	797,431	548,856
Urban	610,107	307,840	302,267	28,093	14,073	14,020	582,014	293,767	288,247
Uttar Pradesh	889,857	493,146	396,711	72,889	40,012	32,877	816,968	453,134	363,834
Bihar	424,093	293,563	130,530	41,564	27,329	14,235	382,529	266,234	116,295
Haryana	174,889	73,091	101,798	24,392	6,973	17,419	150,497	66,118	84,379
Uttaranchal	113,519	61,853	51,666	7,688	4,170	3,518	105,831	57,683	48,148
Rajasthan	90,317	46,321	43,996	6,678	3,485	3,193	83,639	42,836	40,803
West Bengal	86,249	49,912	36,337	4,291	2,432	1,859	81,958	47,480	34,478
Rest	393,836	205,860	187,976	23,020	12,603	10,417	370,816	193,257	177,559
(e) From other countries	49,281	30,250	19,031	2,717	1,711	1,006	46,564	28,539	18,025
(f) Total out migrants	457,919	199,397	258,522	54,914	17,681	37,233	392,658	177,156	215,502
(g) Net migrants (+/-) (Item (d) - (f))	1,764,122	1,054,599	709,523	128,325	81,034	47,291	1,646,144	978,125	668,019

Reasons for Migration : Delhi 2001						
Reason for migration	Migrants (duration 0-9)			Percent Migrants (duration 0-9)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All States/Uts	2,172,760	1,223,746	949,014	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	816,174	767,981	48,193	37.6	62.8	5.1
Business	11,818	10,161	1,657	0.5	0.8	0.2
Education	58,146	46,119	12,027	2.7	3.8	1.3
Marriage	299,856	2,789	297,067	13.8	0.2	31.3
Moved after birth	51,084	26,912	24,172	2.4	2.2	2.5
Moved with households	799,231	284,429	514,802	36.8	23.2	54.2
Other	136,451	85,355	51,096	6.3	7.0	5.4
Uttar Pradesh:	889,857	493,146	396,711	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	320,711	308,749	11,962	36.0	62.6	3.0
Business	3,959	3,382	577	0.4	0.7	0.1
Education	15,529	12,523	3,006	1.7	2.5	0.8
Marriage	128,071	1,232	126,839	14.4	0.2	32.0
Moved after birth	21,818	11,473	10,345	2.5	2.3	2.6
Moved with households	345,770	122,406	223,364	38.9	24.8	56.3
Other	53,999	33,381	20,618	6.1	6.8	5.2
Bihar:	424,093	293,563	130,530	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	215,416	209,772	5,644	50.8	71.5	4.3
Business	1,249	1,110	139	0.3	0.4	0.1
Education	14,035	12,774	1,261	3.3	4.4	1.0
Marriage	29,357	297	29,060	6.9	0.1	22.3
Moved after birth	8,185	4,279	3,906	1.9	1.5	3.0
Moved with households	129,445	46,311	83,134	30.5	15.8	63.7
Other	26,406	19,020	7,386	6.2	6.5	5.7
Haryana:	174,889	73,091	101,798	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	35,680	33,472	2,208	20.4	45.8	2.2
Business	2,002	1,797	205	1.1	2.5	0.2
Education	3,738	2,746	992	2.1	3.8	1.0
Marriage	52,081	395	51,686	29.8	0.5	50.8
Moved after birth	3,086	1,726	1,360	1.8	2.4	1.3
Moved with households	67,824	26,621	41,203	38.8	36.4	40.5
Other	10,478	6,334	4,144	6.0	8.7	4.1
Uttaranchal:	113,519	61,853	51,666	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	40,725	38,821	1,904	35.9	62.8	3.7
Business	413	331	82	0.4	0.5	0.2
Education	3,510	2,714	796	3.1	4.4	1.5
Marriage	16,626	120	16,506	14.6	0.2	31.9
Moved after birth	2,045	1,086	959	1.8	1.8	1.9
Moved with households	42,191	14,247	27,944	37.2	23.0	54.1
Other	8,009	4,534	3,475	7.1	7.3	6.7

Delhi (Continued):

Reason for migration	Migrants (duration 0-9)			Percent Migrants (duration 0-9)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rajasthan:	90,317	46,321	43,996	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	26,808	24,945	1,863	29.7	53.9	4.2
Business	844	746	98	0.9	1.6	0.2
Education	2,229	1,818	411	2.5	3.9	0.9
Marriage	14,201	115	14,086	15.7	0.2	32.0
Moved after birth	3,211	1,666	1,545	3.6	3.6	3.5
Moved with households	37,422	13,661	23,761	41.4	29.5	54.0
Other	5,602	3,370	2,232	6.2	7.3	5.1
West Bengal:	86,249	49,912	36,337	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	39,198	35,023	4,175	45.4	70.2	11.5
Business	555	481	74	0.6	1.0	0.2
Education	2,204	1,530	674	2.6	3.1	1.9
Marriage	9,539	106	9,433	11.1	0.2	26.0
Moved after birth	1,565	782	783	1.8	1.6	2.2
Moved with households	28,338	9,103	19,235	32.9	18.2	52.9
Other	4,850	2,887	1,963	5.6	5.8	5.4

Migration Profile (Duration 0-9 years) Punjab 2001									
Migrants	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(a) Total population	24,358,999	12,985,045	11,373,954	16,096,488	8,516,596	7,579,892	8,262,511	4,468,449	3,794,062
(b) From within the state	1,712,627	397,678	1,314,949	1,134,471	180,486	953,985	578,156	217,192	360,964
(c) Total in-migrants from outside	837,921	460,497	377,424	309,791	146,412	163,379	528,130	314,085	214,045
(d) From other states									
Total	811,060	442,664	368,396	300,208	140,002	160,206	510,852	302,662	208,190
Rural	571,036	331,376	239,660	247,152	116,775	130,377	323,884	214,601	109,283
Urban	221,768	101,328	120,440	46,647	19,967	26,680	175,121	81,361	93,760
Uttar Pradesh	241,987	155,103	86,884	72,777	43,607	29,170	169,210	111,496	57,714
Haryana	114,031	31,482	82,549	60,167	11,542	48,625	53,864	19,940	33,924
Bihar	149,375	115,102	34,273	46,317	36,039	10,278	103,058	79,063	23,995
Himachal Pradesh	55,795	22,808	32,987	24,756	7,248	17,508	31,039	15,560	15,479
Rajasthan	51,710	19,092	32,618	29,850	9,874	19,976	21,860	9,218	12,642
(e) From other countries	26,861	17,833	9,028	9,583	6,410	3,173	17,278	11,423	5,855
(f) Total out migrants	501,285	204,152	297,133	262,476	98,509	163,967	224,644	99,087	125,557
(g) Net migrants (+/-) (Item (d) - (f))	336,636	256,345	80,291	47,315	47,903	(588)	303,486	214,998	88,488

Reasons for Migration : Punjab						
Reason for migration	Migrants (duration 0-9)			Percent Migrants (duration 0-9)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All States/Uts	811,060	442,664	368,396	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	323,688	290,938	32,750	39.9	65.7	8.9
Business	5,306	3,769	1,537	0.7	0.9	0.4
Education	8,933	5,874	3,059	1.1	1.3	0.8
Marriage	160,193	2,264	157,929	19.8	0.5	42.9
Moved after birth	21,405	11,866	9,539	2.6	2.7	2.6
Moved with households	225,057	88,499	136,558	27.7	20.0	37.1
Other	66,478	39,454	27,024	8.2	8.9	7.3
Uttar Pradesh:	241,987	155,103	86,884	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	125,309	111,873	13,436	51.8	72.1	15.5
Business	1,479	1,125	354	0.6	0.7	0.4
Education	1,364	955	409	0.6	0.6	0.5
Marriage	22,043	451	21,592	9.1	0.3	24.9
Moved after birth	3,803	2,093	1,710	1.6	1.3	2.0
Moved with households	68,251	26,526	41,725	28.2	17.1	48.0
Other	19,738	12,080	7,658	8.2	7.8	8.8
Haryana:	114,031	31,482	82,549	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	14,757	12,458	2,299	12.9	39.6	2.8
Business	662	406	256	0.6	1.3	0.3
Education	1,509	937	572	1.3	3.0	0.7
Marriage	59,651	649	59,002	52.3	2.1	71.5
Moved after birth	5,658	3,186	2,472	5.0	10.1	3.0
Moved with households	23,662	9,645	14,017	20.8	30.6	17.0
Other	8,132	4,201	3,931	7.1	13.3	4.8
Bihar:	149,375	115,102	34,273	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	99,642	94,631	5,011	66.7	82.2	14.6
Business	771	627	144	0.5	0.5	0.4
Education	580	468	112	0.4	0.4	0.3
Marriage	8,476	291	8,185	5.7	0.3	23.9
Moved after birth	1,486	803	683	1.0	0.7	2.0
Moved with households	27,835	10,772	17,063	18.6	9.4	49.8
Other	10,585	7,510	3,075	7.1	6.5	9.0
West Bengal:	25,484	15,847	9,637	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	12,018	11,227	791	47.2	70.8	8.2
Business	174	133	41	0.7	0.8	0.4
Education	313	255	58	1.2	1.6	0.6
Marriage	2,961	52	2,909	11.6	0.3	30.2
Moved after birth	382	209	173	1.5	1.3	1.8
Moved with households	7,622	2,706	4,916	29.9	17.1	51.0
Other	2,014	1,265	749	7.9	8.0	7.8

Punjab (Continued):

Reason for migration	Migrants (duration 0-9)			Percent Migrants (duration 0-9)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Assam:	5,774	2,660	3,114	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	1,165	1,043	122	20.2	39.2	3.9
Business	32	19	13	0.6	0.7	0.4
Education	112	64	48	1.9	2.4	1.5
Marriage	656	12	644	11.4	0.5	20.7
Moved after birth	77	35	42	1.3	1.3	1.3
Moved with households	3,211	1,181	2,030	55.6	44.4	65.2
Other	521	306	215	9.0	11.5	6.9

Migration Profile (Duration 0-9 years) Uttar Pradesh 2001									
Migrants	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(a) Total population	166,197,921	87,565,369	78,632,552	131,658,339	69,157,470	62,500,869	34,539,582	18,407,899	16,131,683
(b) From within the state	8,969,367	1,536,888	7,432,479	6,919,590	697,416	6,222,174	2,049,777	839,472	1,210,305
(c) Total in-migrants from outside	1,111,165	408,595	702,570	567,458	154,446	413,012	543,707	254,149	289,558
(d) From other states									
Total	1,079,055	398,230	680,825	548,716	151,308	397,408	530,339	246,922	283,417
Rural	658,330	223,042	435,288	445,795	114,263	331,532	212,535	108,779	103,756
Urban	386,167	159,440	226,727	85,524	30,033	55,491	300,643	129,407	171,236
Bihar	224,949	95,956	128,993	124,188	37,175	87,013	100,761	58,781	41,980
Delhi	149,361	62,238	87,123	32,841	11,299	21,542	116,520	50,939	65,581
Madhya Pradesh	141,836	26,070	115,766	93,939	9,966	83,973	47,897	16,104	31,793
Uttaranchal	103,375	35,099	68,276	44,123	8,972	35,151	59,252	26,127	33,125
Rest	459,534	178,867	280,667	253,625	83,896	169,729	205,909	94,971	110,938
(e) From other countries	32,110	10,365	21,745	18,742	3,138	15,604	13,368	7,227	6,141
(f) Total out migrants	3,810,701	2,156,885	1,653,816	2,813,949	1,631,720	1,182,229	897,156	469,932	427,224
(g) Net migrants (+/-) (Item (d) - (f))	(2,699,536)	(1,748,290)	(951,246)	(2,246,491)	(1,477,274)	(769,217)	(353,449)	(215,783)	(137,666)

Reasons for Migration (0-9 years) : Uttar Pradesh						
Reason for migration	Migrants (duration 0-9)			Percent Migrants (duration 0-9)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All States/Uts	1,079,055	398,230	680,825	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	232,012	180,303	51,709	21.5	45.3	7.6
Business	7,357	4,923	2,434	0.7	1.2	0.4
Education	32,558	27,527	5,031	3.0	6.9	0.7
Marriage	398,083	4,523	393,560	36.9	1.1	57.8
Moved after birth	7,343	3,904	3,439	0.7	1.0	0.5
Moved with households	311,933	122,858	189,075	28.9	30.9	27.8
Other	89,769	54,192	35,577	8.3	13.6	5.2
Bihar:	224,949	95,956	128,993	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	56,689	48,578	8,111	25.2	50.6	6.3
Business	1,351	974	377	0.6	1.0	0.3
Education	12,385	11,327	1,058	5.5	11.8	0.8
Marriage	79,258	880	78,378	35.2	0.9	60.8
Moved after birth	1,266	658	608	0.6	0.7	0.5
Moved with households	55,556	22,048	33,508	24.7	23.0	26.0
Other	18,444	11,491	6,953	8.2	12.0	5.4
Delhi:	149,361	62,238	87,123	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	19,734	17,257	2,477	13.2	27.7	2.8
Business	1,862	1,282	580	1.2	2.1	0.7
Education	1,604	1,021	583	1.1	1.6	0.7
Marriage	36,482	479	36,003	24.4	0.8	41.3
Moved after birth	1,949	1,058	891	1.3	1.7	1.0
Moved with households	69,686	28,788	40,898	46.7	46.3	46.9
Other	18,044	12,353	5,691	12.1	19.8	6.5
Madhya Pradesh	141,836	26,070	115,766	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	14,332	11,290	3,042	10.1	43.3	2.6
Business	654	327	327	0.5	1.3	0.3
Education	1,911	1,608	303	1.3	6.2	0.3
Marriage	95,618	952	94,666	67.4	3.7	81.8
Moved after birth	582	306	276	0.4	1.2	0.2
Moved with households	20,878	7,900	12,978	14.7	30.3	11.2
Other	7,861	3,687	4,174	5.5	14.1	3.6
Uttaranchal	103,375	35,099	68,276	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work/Employment	18,344	16,485	1,859	17.7	47.0	2.7
Business	448	288	160	0.4	0.8	0.2
Education	2,859	2,158	701	2.8	6.1	1.0
Marriage	43,633	462	43,171	42.2	1.3	63.2
Moved after birth	596	334	262	0.6	1.0	0.4
Moved with households	31,248	11,797	19,451	30.2	33.6	28.5
Other	6,247	3,575	2,672	6.0	10.2	3.9