IN-MIGRATION TO LARGE METRO CITIES OF INDIA

(A STUDY OF ITS TREND AND PATTERN)

Dissertation submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University
for the partial fulfillment of the degree of

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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2009

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To My Supervisor

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I Bow in reverence to the almighty GOD whose benign benediction gave me the required zeal for completing this work.

It's my pleasant duty to place on record my sincere gratitude to a number of people without whose help and coperation this duty would not have been possible. First and foremost, I feel indebted to my supervisor Prof. Aslam Mahmood, without whose guidance, constant help and encouragement I would have failed in my task. His continuous interest in my work and the inspiring and illuminating discussion at various stages of this study helped me to have clear view of the various aspects of my study.

I am also indebted to M. D. Vermuri sir for his constant inspiration and support.

I am short of words in expressing my sincere and heartily thanks to Mr. Sarda Prasad, Tufail Jarul, Mashkoor Ahmad, Rakesh, Arvind and Maryam Kirmani and my family whose moral support and encouragement has always been a source of inspiration to me.

I also place on record my thanks to Lopa, Deepa, shahab, Rajkumar, Neema and Sudipta for their help during the course of studies.

21st July, 2009 ***Chandrakanta***

Contents

Glossary

1.	M A B	Moved after birth
2.	M W F	Moved with family
3.	P N S	Period not stated
4.	P O L R	Place of last residence
5.	U A	Urban agglomeration
8.	UTs	Union territories
9.	L D Cs	Less developed countries
10.	D & N Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
11.	A & N island	Andaman and Nicobar island

List of tables

List of Figures

List of maps

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Migration, an important component of population redistribution may be interpreted as a spontaneous effort to achieve a better balance between population and resources. Migration is defined as a movement of population involving a change of permanent residence across administrative boundaries. Migration not only changes the geographical distribution of population in the country but also influences the social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the people in both the places of origin and destination.

Urbanization and migration have to be regarded as the most pressing population problem in almost all the developing countries even more pressing than high fertility and natural population growth rates (*1985, U N*). According to the census of India 2001, out of 1029 million people, 285 million are now living in urban areas. The urban proportion to total population in the country now stands at 27.8 percent compared to 25.7 percent as of 1991 census count .Till 1901 there was only one metro city (Kolkata) having one million population, in 1941 two, in 1951 five, in 1961 seven, in 1971 nine, in 1981 twelve, in 1991 twenty three, and in 2001 there are 35 cities having more than one million population. With the six metro cities Uttar Pradesh tops the list of number of the states with metropolitan cities followed by Gujarat and Maharashtra having four metros each. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have three metropolises each where as Jharkhand, Punjab and west Bengal has two each. Dhanbad and Jamshedpur have qualified as metros for the first time. Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Delhi have just one metropolis each.

Cities have challenged human imagination ever since they came into existence from the smallest to the largest; the earliest to the latest, cities have been the greatest points of concentration of people and their social relationships. The number of mega cities in 2001 with population of 5 million and above increased to six from four in 1991. These six mega cities are Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore which collectively contain 60 million people and cover 55.6 percent of the population of

metropolitan cities or 21 percent of the country's urban population. In 1991, the population of four mega cities was 37.2 million and comprised 52.7 percent of the total metropolitan population and 17.3 percent of the total urban population of India. The mega cities normally attract people from both rural and urban areas mainly from within the country by providing employment opportunities in both formal and informal sectors. The United Nations considers mega cities as those cities that have population of 10 million and above. Under this definition there are 3 mega cities namely Greater Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi in India. They account for 42.4 percent of the country's urban population. These are the major cities that, to a great extent, decide the pattern of the Indian economy and policies on various issues. At present as the number of mega cities is six and the present study is concentrated only on these.

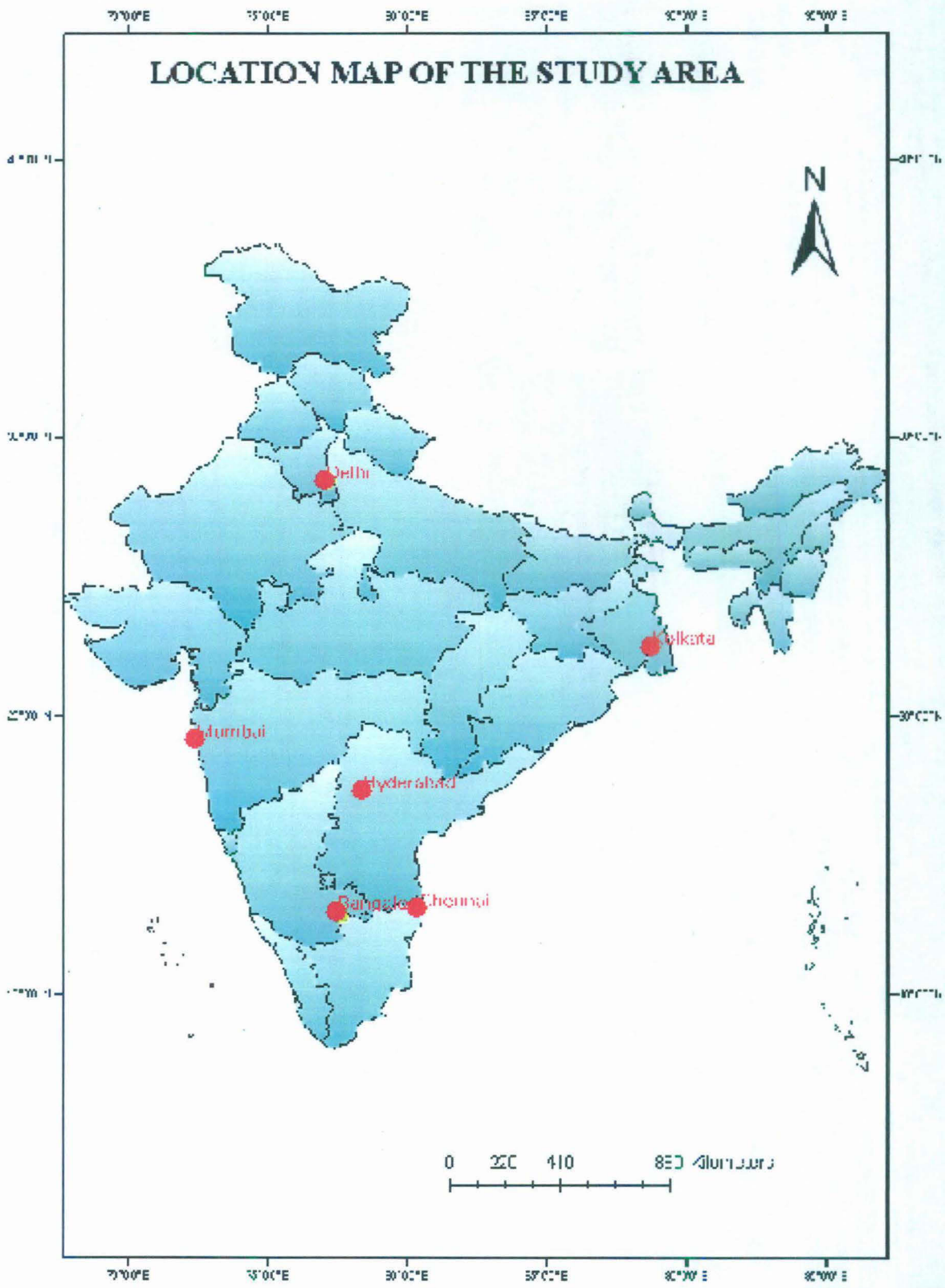
It is felt that the huge influx of population to urban centers from rural areas is responsible for the declining quality of urban life in developing countries (this causes the problem of scanty housing, inadequate water and power supply, poor sanitation and shortage of transport and other civic amenities are attributed largely to rural-urban migration). It is often alleged that the rural areas are also adversely affected by this process because migration remain by and large selective and therefore draws away the more dynamic members of rural society. On the other hand, there are some evidences that rural-urban migration is not always detrimental to development, particularly in poor countries with low level of urbanization (*Oberai and Singh, 1983*). Migration which tends to integrate rural and urban areas increasingly through the flow of labor, capital and information may indeed positively influence investment and technological development. In a labor surplus economy like India rural-urban migration on a sufficient scale may also reduce underemployment in rural areas, improve income distribution through remittances and weaken the traditional out mode, semi feudal agrarian structure.

India after experiencing a very high growth rate of urban population during the seventies (3.80 percent per annum), has reported a significant deceleration during the eighties (3.09 percent per annum) and nineties (2.73 percent per annum). However, it must

be noted that this rate is still higher than that of rural growth (1.68 percent per annum). Thus the popular perception that urban growth is largely because of rural distress induced migration would now require a fresh look. While the motivation for rural-urban migration still continues, the flow of migration is limited, which is only an indication of stagnant rural economy where the growth of agriculture and agro-based industries have not been able to absorb the rural labor force and limited urban economic growth, as the industries are becoming more capital intensive, and the job increase have become insignificant.

1.2 Study Area

As the urban growth in India is mainly diverted to primate cities, the study is restricted only to six large metro cities. These cities are Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Table 1.1 shows the growth of number of towns of different size classes from 1901 to 2001 and table 1.2 shows the growth of the population of different size class towns from 1901 to 2001. The pattern of urbanization in India is characterized by continuous concentration of population and activities in large cities (*Kundu, A., 1983*).This is manifested in a high percentage of urban population being concentrated in class 1 cities and its population has systematically gone up over the decades in the last century. As per 1901 census percentage of population in class I, IV, V were 26 percent, 21 percent and 20 percent respectively. According to 1991 census, about two third (65 percent) of the country's urban population lived in class 1 cities with more 100,000 population. In 2001 it has increased to 69 percent. Over the years there has been continuous concentration of population in class 1 towns. On the contrary the concentration of population in medium and small town (*Kundu, A., 1994*) either fluctuated or declined. Indeed basic reason for increasing the dominance of class 1 cities is graduation of lower order towns into class 1 categories. It may be observed that in 1901 there were only 24 class 1 cities that have gone up to 393 in 2001 which explains largely the increase in the share of population in size category over the years. The graduation of number of urban centers from lower population size categories to class 1 city has resulted top heavy structure of urban population in India. However in addition to factor of increase in number of large cities, the importance of a faster demographic growth, poverty induced (*Mukherjee,*


LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA
N
Delhi
Kolkata
Mumbai
Hyderabad
Bangalore
Chennai
0 220 410 820 Kilometers

1995) migration to urban informal sector should be taken into account in making urban structure top heavy.

Table 1.1

NUMBER OF TOWNS BY SIZE CLASS

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1901	24	43	130	391	744	479
1911	23	40	135	364	707	485
1921	29	45	145	370	734	571
1931	35	56	183	431	800	509
1941	49	74	242	498	920	407
1951	76	91	327	608	1121	569
1961	102	129	437	719	711	172
1971	148	173	558	827	623	147
1981	218	270	743	1059	758	253
1991	300	345	947	1167	740	197
2001	393	401	1151	1344	888	191

SOURCE: *R.B. Bhagat,demography India, vol 33, no,1(2004)pp-47*

TABLE 1.2

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1901	26.0	11.2	15.6	20.1	20.1	6.1
1911	27.4	10.5	16.4	19.7	19.3	6.5
1921	29.7	10.3	15.9	18.2	18.6	7.0
1931	31.2	11.6	16.8	18.0	17.1	5.2
1941	38.2	11.4	16.3	15.7	15.0	3.1
1951	44.6	9.9	15.7	13.6	12.9	3.1
1961	51.4	11.2	16.9	12.7	6.8	0.7
1971	57.2	10.9	16.0	10.9	4.4	0.4
1981	60.3	11.6	14.3	9.5	3.5	0.5
1991	65.2	10.9	13.1	7.7	2.6	0.3
2001	68.6	9.67	12.2	6.8	2.3	0.2

SOURCE: *R.B. Bhagat,demography India, vol 33, no,1(2004)pp-47*

Note- *Census department Of India have categorized the town in the following manners-*

Class I town (population 1, 00,000 or more, Class II town (50,000 to 99,999)
Class III town (20,000 to 49,999), Class IV town (10,000 to 19,999)
Class V town (5,000 to 9,999), Class VI town (below 5000)

Sanghmitra during 1986 studied the large cities and justified why these cities were selected for study and these are as: (a) the metropolitan cities form the biggest unit in the urban hierarchy and are most rapidly growing urban centre of the country, (b) they are highly urbanized and unindustrialized in comparison to the other smaller cities, (c) they exhibit significant disparity with respect to socio-economic development among themselves, (d) the need to provide a more comprehensive analysis of all metropolitan cities together rather than merely taking up a case of one or two of them.

1.3 Salient Features of Migration in India

On the basis of net migration difference between in-migration and out-migration in each state, during the 1991-2001, Uttar Pradesh stands at the top of the list with -6,430,511 net migration, followed by Maharashtra (+5167271), Delhi,(+4396459) and Bihar (-3,641628) as per census of India 2001. Uttar Pradesh (9255257) and Bihar (5260659) are the two states with largest number of out-migrants.

The distribution of migrants by migration streams (i.e., rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural areas) is generally associated with the 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 (*census of India 2001, migration data, abstract on data highlights*). It may be important to note that in case of intra-state migrants majority of the migration is from one rural area to another, for inter-state migrants however, the flow is mainly towards urban areas.

Census of India 2001 also presents migration data by last residence for each urban agglomeration and city in the country, allowing specific examination. The inflow of mi-

grants 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 basic amenities and services, in-migration causes a severe pressure of population, as these are not commensurate to high growth population.

Although urbanization has continuously increasing since the second quarter of twentieth century, it has slowed down after a peak in 1970s. However, the dominance of million plus cities continues to be increasing very strongly since the last two decades. The relatively newer metropolitan cities like Pune, Surat, Patna, Kanpur, Jaipur, Indore and Jabalpur are growing faster and have maintained their growth tempo during the last two decades compared to older metros like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Delhi being the capital of country is growing faster compared to its counter-parts like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Further, some of the newly emerged metros show very fast increase in population in the core compared to its periphery. Among the first six metros namely Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore all of them have declining core except Bangalore. A detailed analysis of five metros Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore shows that the peripheral growth plays a significant role in the growth of the city through urban sprawl. Million plus cities are very distinct in terms of their relatively high population growth compared to other categories and some of them are fastest growing in recent years. On the other hand, the differences in growth rates among cities and different categories of towns (large, medium and small) are very much significant. It means that the cities within themselves show very large variations. It is quite natural that as city grows leading to increased advantage to the trade and commerce as well as to industries from the agglomeration economy. But it cannot be sustained very long. Hence, effort to restrict city size is not always necessary and it could even be detrimental to the economic growth at the early stages of economic development in a country (*Mills and Becker, 1986*). Therefore, cities should be allowed to grow naturally in order to reap the benefits of its growth momentum. In fact, the optimality of city size is elusive and each city could find its own in due course of time *(Bhagat, R.B., demography India, Vol 33, no, 1, 20001, pp-47).*

There is a growing interest in India for programs for changing or controlling migratory flows. Many policies have already been introduced to regulate migration. These include dispersal of industries and balanced regional development of heavy industries (like steel) in new townships, land development schemes and opening up of new agricultural areas. However, the available evidence suggests that such policies have had limited success so far, they have unanticipated side effects, while using up considerable scarce financial and physical resources, as in the case of many resettlement programs and urban dispersal schemes. One reason why population distribution policies have been largely unsuccessful is that they have often been formulated without adequate knowledge of the causes and consequences of migration. Hence little is known about whether the existing policies are in fact justifiable and appropriate. So the broad objective of the present study is to throw some light on the pattern of migration to large metro cities and the relationship between migration and its determinants. Therefore the specific objectives have been set as follows-

1.4 Objectives of the Study

(a) To assess the growth of population and in-migration in large metro cities of India.

(b) To examine patterns, duration and reasons of in-migration in large metro cities of India.

1.5 Hypotheses

A scientific study involves a theoretical formulation which gives rise to hypotheses which are then tested with reference to facts. It often happens that the hypotheses are modified as a consequence of empirical findings, tested again and thereafter result in final generalizations about the issues under study. A theoretical formulation is therefore a precondition for any valid empirical study. However, a theoretical formulation cannot remain independent of time and space. In the present case while attempting a theoretical formulation on migration towards large metro cities, we are basically concerned with the current situation in India. India is a developing economy characterized by a predominance of primary activities (agriculture mainly), surplus labor supply and a process of un-

even regional development where large rural areas have been caught up in the swamp of under-development. Based on the review of some existing literature and research studies on the migration phenomena of several places, the following hypotheses have been drawn-

(a) Migration towards metropolitan cities is increasing over time.

(b) States adjacent to metropolises will have higher out-migrants towards the large nearby cities (Distance decay law).

(c) Employment is the main reason of in-migration for males and marriage for females.

1.6 Data Base

Census of India is the only source for migration data in the large metro cities. Following tables have been used to generate tables on different indicators of migration:

Migration table, census of India, 2001

- Population classified by place of birth and sex (D-1)
- Migrants classified by place of last residence, sex and duration of residence in place of enumeration(D-2)
- Migrants by place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration(D-3)

1.7 Methodology

Simple techniques like growth rates, ratios and percentages are calculated and results are analyzed with the help of maps, pie diagrams and bar diagrams.

1.8 Design of the Study

In the first chapter introduction, objectives, hypotheses, data base, methodology, study area and salient features of migration in India have been discussed.

The second chapter deals with the concepts of migration, urbanization and literature survey. From a quite long time serious academic studies and research work on migration has started coming up both related to demographic studies and geography. From

the last few years lots of research work has done to understand the internal migration and urbanization in the country and it is presented systematical in chronological order in second chapter.

The third chapter under the heading, trend of population growth, in-migration and pattern of in-migration has been discussed. Here total population, sex ratio, percentage change in growth rate for total population as well as in-migrants, percentage of in-migrants in the each districts, pattern of in-migration by states, population of the place of last residence (POLR), and in-migrants per one lakh population of the place of last residence have been discussed.

The fourth chapter deals with the duration of in-migration in the selected districts of Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Here the percentage share of in-migrants by POLR and percentage share by duration both have been examined one by one for total population, males and females. To capture the recent in-migrants the in-migrants for less than one year have been discussed separately here in this chapter.

The fifth chapter includes the reasons for in-migration both for males and females. Seven reasons (employment, business, education, marriage, moved after birth, moved with family and others) have been discussed on the basis of POLR by states for all the selected six districts. Bar diagrams and pie diagrams are made for simplification and comparison purpose for reasons of in-migration.

The last chapter gives the concluding remarks and summary of the study.

CHAPTER II

THEORIES OF MIGRATION AND LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Concepts of Migration

Migration is a process involving movement of people. The U N multilingual dictionary defines "migration" as a form of spatial mobility between one geographical unite and another, involving a permanent change of residence. Thus, migration involves the following aspects:

(a) Change of residence and (b) Crossing of a pre-defined administrative boundary.

There are however, advantages and disadvantages of this definition of migration. Advantage of such definition is that much useful information are usually available on the characteristics of place of origin and definition which permits a better analysis of factors associated with migration. Disadvantages of such definition are that:

1) It excludes others type of short-term or circulatory or temporary movements which are also equally important for study; and
2) There is also the risk of non-comparability over time due to change in administrative bounders, as well as great differences in size and shape in boundaries.

In spite of disadvantages, for convenient, this definition is utilized in most migration studies.

Migrant: A migrant is a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one migration defining area to another at least once during the migration interval (usually, interval may be one year, five year, ten year, or inter censal period).

Migration involves two areas: place of origin and place of destination.

Place of origin: the place or area from which a move is made is the place of origin i.e. starting point. For migrants the place of origin may be-

1) An area of residence at the beginning of migration interval, or
2) An area of residence from which last move made for the current migration interval.

Place of destination: the area in which a move terminates is the place of destination. For migrants the place of destination is the area of residence at the end of migration interval.

Migration stream: strictly defined, it is the total number of moves made during a given migration interval that have a common area of origin and of destination. In practice, however, it is a body of migrants having common area of origin and destination.

Lifetime migration: a person whose place of residence at census/survey date is different from his place of birth is a lifetime migrant. The number of such persons in a population is referred to as lifetime migration. However, the definition grossly underestimates both migration and number of migrants; as it excludes all moves that occurred between departure from place of birth and arrival in the area of residence as reported on a census date, and it does not include migrant persons who moved out and subsequently returned to the place of birth.

In-migration: every move is an out-migration with respect to the place of origin and an in migration with respect to the place of destination. An in-migrant is a person who enters a migration defining area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area, But within the same country. He is to be distinguished from an immigrant who is an international migrant entering the area from a place outside the country.

Out-migration: an out-migrant is a person who reports from a migration defining area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country. He is to be distinguished from emigrant who is an international migrant departing to another country by crossing an international boundary.

Gross and net migration: data that refer to all moves or all migrants, within a specific definition of migration that is being applied, are concerned with gross migration. With respect to a given area, the sum of in migration and out-migrant is referred as gross migration, and of in migrants and out-migrants as gross migrants.

Net migration refers to the balance of movements in opposite directions. With reference to a given area, it is the difference between volume of in-migration and out-migration. When in-migration exceeds out-migration, the net going to area is called net in-migration, which takes a positive sign. In the opposite case, there has been net out-migration which takes a negative sign.

Types of migration: there are two major types of migration: internal migration that occurs within a country; and international migration that takes place across international

boundary. The processes, causes and consequences of internal migration are much different from those of international migration, as the former refer to the socioeconomic, spatial situation within the country; while the latter refers to the international socioeconomic and political condition, especially immigration and emigration laws and policies of these countries.

Rural–urban migration: within internal migration, there are four way classification of migration according to their direction of movements within and between rural and urban areas; these are:

(a) rural to rural migration (b) rural to urban migration

(b) urban to urban migration (d) urban to rural migration

Of all these streams, it is primarily rural to urban migration which becomes the most important, as it contributes to the transfer of labor force from the traditional agricultural sector to the urbanized industrial sector, and is linked with the process of urbanization. Likewise, urban to urban migration is also related to the process of concentration of population in large towns and cities.

However, in many developing countries like India, rural to rural migration is also of great importance and significance, especially among the females, who move primarily due to marriage or familial reasons. Each of these migration streams has different premises, causes and consequences.

Migration stream:

With reference to the spatial dimensions, migration streams can be classified into:

1) Intra-district migration, i.e. Migration within the district.
2) Inter-district migration, i.e. Migration from one district to another within the state.
3) Inter-state migration, i.e. Migration from one district to another
4) International migration, i.e. Migration from one country to another.

2.2 Urban Settlements

The settlement in which most of the people are engaged in secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities are known as urban places. In other words urban relates to city and

town. According to census of India, the urban settlement in India, the urban settlements in India has been defined on the basis of:

1) 5000 or more population
2) Density of population more than 400 persons km2
3) Three-forth i.e., 75% of its population must be engaged in non-agricultural activities.

Census department Of India have categorize the town in the following manners-

(1) class 1 town (population 1,00,000 or more)
(2) class 2 town (50,000 to 99,999)
(3) class 3 town (20,000 to 49,999)
(4) class 4 town (10,000 to 19,999)
(5) class 5 town (5,000 to 9,999)
(6) class 6 town (below 5000)

City- having its population one lakh or even more. In such cities business zone, industrial zone and residential zones are separate.

Metropolitan- it is developed stage of town. It is also a centre of wholesale market, with its population 10, 00,000 or more, *(Census of India, 2001).*

2.3 Theories of Migration

In this segment we will discuss some migration models, focusing attention on the reasons of migration. After going through this unit, we are expected to learn about:

- Push and pull hypothesis in migration
- Raven stein's laws of migration
- Everett Lee's theory of migration
- Peterson's typology of migration
- Wolport's decision making aspects of migration
- Mabogunje's system theory of rural-urban migration
- Todaro's model of rural-urban migration, and
- Mukherji's mobility field theory of movement behavior.

The most basic question for the student of migration has been: why do people migrate? It is the search for the answer to this question that has led different scholars of this field to propound their models which you will learn in this unit. These models provide the basic foundations of migration study and research.

Besides these models, there are also other notable models, namely, Zapf's gravity model (1946), Stouffer's model of intervening opportunity (1946), brown and Moore's model of activity space and urban residential mobility (1972), Golont's model of migration as an adjustment process (1972) and many others. Most of these, however, refer to urban to urban residential mobility, especially in the developed countries, and, as such, are not discussed here. Furthermore, there are also numerous deterministic models of migration, with varying degrees of mathematical or statistical sophistication, which primarily deal with a completely different theoretical issue: how far people migrate? Evidently, such models lie beyond the scope of the present discussion. Our present concern is to understand the reasons for: why people move?

Push-pull hypothesis- According to this hypothesis, there are two factors which are to be considered together for understanding the causes of migration. These are the push factors at the origin places and pull factors at the destination places. R. Herberle (1938) and J. C. Mitchell (1946) have elaborated on this conventional concept of push-pull factors. These factors have been used to explain internal migratory movements of the rural-rural, rural-urban, or urban-urban types as well as international migrations.

Push factors at origin and pull factors at destination: factors such as unemployment, underemployment, lack of adequate cultivable land, or lack of job opportunities and basic amenities of life (like school, college, or hospital), or socio-economic and political stress or natural hazards (like flood. Drought, etc) at origin places often tend to push people to out-migrate from their places. On the other hand, better job opportunities, better prospects, higher wages, school / college facilities, better amenities, health services Etc. attracts people towards a particular destination. These are the pull factors at destination places.

Evaluation: in spite of the strong reaction for such simplistic formulation and explanation of migration, push-pull hypothesis has gained considerable scope in almost every migration literature. It is said that migration is the result of the balancing of these two opposite forces.

Raven stein's law of migration: in the late 19th century, E. G. raven stein postulated a number of laws on migration based on data collected from more than 20 countries, including British census of 1881. His two papers of 1885 and 1889 formed the starting point for both empirical and theoretical work on migration that continues to be relevant even today. Raven stein's law of migration in brief is as follows:

(1) Migration and distance: most migration is of short distance as distance from the centre of absorption increases, the number of migrants grow less. While, migrants proceeding long distances generally go by presence to one great centre of commerce and industry.

(2) Migration by stages: the universal shifting or displacement of the population produces "currents of migration" in the direction of the great centre of commerce and industry. This occurs in the following stages; the inhabitants of the rural area, immediately surrounding a town of rapid growth move into it and the gaps thus left are filled up by migrants from still remote areas, until the attractive force of one of the rapidly growing cities makes its influence felt. The process of dispersion is the inverse of that of absorption, and exhibits similar features.

(3) Stream and counter stream: each main current of migration produces a compensating counter current.

(4) Urban-rural difference in propensity to migrate: the natives of towns are less migratory than those of the rural parts of the country.

(5) There is the predominance of females among short-distance migrants.

(6) Technology and migration: an increase in the means of locomotion and development of manufacture and commerce leads to an increase of migration.

(7) There is a dominance of the economic motive in the migration.

Evaluation: Raven stein's law formed a pioneering work and have survived over a period of hundred years, but these are simplistic laws which neither portrayed the entire truth nor did they penetrate into the underlying socio-economic and political forces which were (and still are) the real reasons for such massive migration. The main shortcomings of these laws are:

(1) They do not explain why great centers of commerce and industry are formed neglecting the growth of other centers and why migrants are forced to migrate to them, by passing others?

(2) In developing counties, it is seen that migrants make a quantum jump to the larger metropolises (e.g. in the case of India, to metropolises like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc.) by passing smaller towns. So the law of stage-wise migration might have described the situation in the advanced countries.

(3) As regard stream and counter-stream, it is not always true that a stream from i to j is following by a country stream of migration from I to j. for example, migrants from a village to Bombay city is not always being followed by a counter-stream of migrants from Bombay city to that village.

(4) It is not because of the 'propensity' (natural tendency) to migrate that causes massive rural to urban migration, but rural poverty which in reality forces rural inhabitants to migrate, while urban residents remain largely immobile or move for a better prospective in their life.

(5) Predominance of females among the short-distance migration is true where marriage migration is considered, but it does not hold true in the case of labor migration.

(6) The relationship between technology and migration appears to be true, but there is no reference to the efforts of markedly uneven spatial characteristics of development of industries and transport, upon migration. This is because of the result of colonization and lopsided/polarized investment made only at a few chosen centers in a country, neglecting the development of others centers or region.

(7) The economic motive is the most important factor in migration, but the way this law is stated, it does not leave any scope to explain those huge streams of migration that arise in the developing countries out of poverty, hunger, underdevelopment and rural stagnation.

Lee's theory of migration (1965): even S. Lee at the annual meeting of Mississippi valley historical association 1965, presented his theory of migration. According to Lee, the factors which affect the decision to migrate and the process of migration are;

(1) Factors associated with the area of origin, viz. higher wages, more job opportunities etc.
(2) Factors associated with the area of destination, viz. risks, uncertainty and expectation, at destination;
(3) Intervening obstacles between the area of destination, viz. distance, cost, restrictive laws, etc; and
(4) Personal factors viz. age, sex. Race, education, skill. Etc.

These factors can have plus, zero and minus values as far as the role which they play in the movement, is concerned. It is not only these factors but the perception of these that are according to Lee, important in the decision to migrate.

Based on these factors, Lee postulated three sets of laws regarding the volume of migration, stream of migration and characteristics of migration selection, which in brief are presented below:

Lee's laws relating to the volume of migration

1) The volume of migration within a given territory varies with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory. Lee cites the case of migration to U S A due to the discovery of gold, and the opening up of American/Siberia, which resulted in pioneers moving in. in a dynamic economy, new opportunities are being continually created to which migrant workers are drawn.
2) The volume of migration varies with the diversity of people. According to lee, the diversity of people implies the existence of special groups, specially fitted for the

given occupations, which enhances migration, for example, highly skilled people migrate as demand for them is widespread.

3) The volume of migration is related to the difficulty of surmounting the intervening obstacles. Lee gives example examples of the Berlin wall, or the difficulty to cross the Atlantic Ocean as negatively affecting the volume of migration, and also the removal of immigration restrictions upon migration to the European community.
4) The volume of migration varies with fluctuations in the economy.
5) Both volume and rate of migration tend to increase with time, unless severe checks are imposed. Lee says that improved technology diminishes intervening obstacles and as transport becomes cheaper, migration also increases.
6) The volume and rate of migration vary with the state of country or area. Lee says that a high rate of progress entails a population which is continually in a state of mobility, the more educated and more intelligent people moving out.

Lee's law relating to stream and counter-stream

1) Migration tends to take place largely within well-defined streams. Lee says that this happens because opportunities are localized and migration follows established routes of transportation, and also because of the flow of acknowledge about the destination back to origin place.
2) For every major migration stream, there develops a counter-stream. Lee views that there will also be return migration who failed to achieve their objectives, or who found the destination not so lucrative.
3) The efficiency of the stream (that is, ratio of stream to counter-stream or the net redistribution of population effected by the opposite flows) is high if the major factors in the development of a migration stream were minus factors at origin place.
4) The efficiency of stream and counter-stream tends to be low if origin and destination are similar.

5) The efficiency of migration stream will be high if the intervening obstacles are great i.e. the return migration will be much less when compared to the main stream.
6) The efficiency of a migration stream varies with economic conditions being high during prosperous times and low in times of a depression.

Laws relating to the characteristics of migration

1) Migration is selective individual vary in perceiving the plus/minus factors at origin and destination, in their abilities to react to those plus/minus factors, and also in overcoming the intervening obstacles. The kind of selection varies, being positive sometimes and sometimes negative. Positive selection means higher quality migrants while negative selection means a lower quality of migrants.
2) Migrants responding primarily to plus factors at destination tend to be positively secreted. Highly professional people move frequently, as migration means advancement.
3) Migrants responding primarily to minus factors at origin tend to be negatively selected, or where the minus factors are overwhelming to the population groups, they may not be selected at all, i.e., people with low quality or in distress will migrate most due to minus factors.
4) Taking all migrants together, selection tends to be bi-model. For any origin, some migrants are positively selected (i.e., high quality migrants), some are negatively selected (i.e., uneducated migrants) at various destinations, and if these characteristics are plotted, a bi-modal curve will be formed.
5) The degree of positive selection increases with difficulty of the intervening obstacles.
6) The heightened propensity to migrate at certain stages of the life cycle is important in the selection of migrants.
7) The characteristic of migrants tend to be intermediate between the characteristics of the population at origin and population at the destination, e.g., fertility of migrants falls between that of population at origin and that of destination.

Evaluation: Lee's attempt is one of the pioneering contributions to migration research but it has been criticized for the following:

1) The lack of empirical evidences in the support of the laws and added to it there is no scope for testing the laws in a rigorous form as it cannot be operationalised and tested mathematically.
2) The plus/minus and the intervention obstacles for migration at the origin as well as at the destination are not all specific; as a result it does not help in migration planning or research
3) Lastly, lee's laws are mostly not applicable to the developing countries, where economic situations, migration patterns and the characteristics of migrants are different. He, however, succeeded in describing the situation in the west. So, at the most, it can be said to be an area-specific hypothesis or statement.

Peterson's typology of migration- Typology: Peterson (1970) provided the following typology of migration, principally based on the concept of relations between man, nature, state, human aspirations, and their effects upon migration patterns:

Sr. no.	Relation	Migratory force	Classes of migration	Types of migration	
				Conservative	Innovative
1.	Nature and man	Ecological push	Primitive	Wandering	Flight from the land
2	State and man	Migration policy	(a)forced (b)impelled	(a)displacement (b)flight	(a)slave trade (b)coolie trade
3.	Man and his norms	Higher aspirations	Free	group	Pioneer
4.	Collective behavior	Social momentum	Mass	settlement	urbanization

Peterson put forward this typology so as to offer a basis for the possible development of a theory of migration. He hoped that such a paradigm which provide for an ar-

rangement of these concepts and their interrelations, be utilized to the description and analysis of migration.

Peterson was of the opinion that the typology would be useful in migration research, where an attempt was made to distinguish between movement from countryside to towns and flight from the land.

Evaluation: Peterson's typology got much currency in migration literature, as it was one of the pioneering attempts. But the following criticism was made by his critics:

1) The typology is merely a classificatory tool, it cannot help to unfold the underlying mechanisms and macro-level socio-economic-political-cultural forces that induce people to migrate, nor unfold the micro-level (individual level decision-making aspects of migration.
2) "Slave trade" ad "coolie trade" which are wrongly classified by Peterson as "innovating" in reality not true. Can "forced situation" and innovating' result occur together? Are they not opposite and conflicting poles? These terms are rather wrongly placed, giving a misleading typological classification.
3) He termed the migration of Europeans to North America/Australia/New Zealand/Canada, as a phenomenon of mass migration; while in truth, it was colonization of vast areas of the continents. This is an example of 'colonizing migration", not "mass migration".
4) This kind of typology does not help us in understanding the massive labor migration that is occurring in the third world nations-where flight from the villages to town are actually caused by severe rural problems(stagnation, unemployment and poverty). Poverty is not as an act of nature (as he termed), but rather as the consequences of inadequate planning for the poor. On the other hand, this kind of labor migration from the countryside to the towns is actually leading to "urbanization" in the third world nations, but not as a collective behavior as Peterson puts it, but rather as a result of pre-urban development policy of the states and due to rural neglect.

Wolport's decision-making aspects of migration (1966) : The following three factors based upon Kert Lewis's field theory are considered as central by Wolport in his decision making aspects of migration.

Place utility: "place utility" refers to the net composites of utilities which are derived from the individual's integration at some position in space. It can be expressed as a positive or negative quality, expressing the individual's satisfaction with respect to satisfaction or dissatisfaction with respect to that place. Utility at potential destinations are different from place utility, and are known as anticipated utility.

Migration, according to Wolport, is the result of a decision process which aims at altering the future in some way and it recognizes the differences in utility associated with different places. The individual tends to locate himself at a place whose characteristics possess or promise a relatively higher level of utility than as compared with other places. Thus, migration reflects a subjective place utility evaluation by individuals.

Field theory approach to search behavior: according to Wolport, individuals have access only to a limited portion of the environment which is relevant and applicable for his migration behavior. This immediate subjective environment which is called "action space" is the universe of space and time which a person conceives that he can/might move about, is dependent upon the needs, drives, or goals of the individual and his perception. An individual is considered at that stationary position within a cluster of alternative places, each of which may be represented by a point on a plane. This clustered distribution of alternative destinations within the immediate vicinity of the individual in a spatially-based information set, or a mover-stayed decision, is based upon the knowledge of only a small portion of the plane. This action space is important, as search for alternative destination for migration occurs within this space.

Life cycle approach to threshold formation: action h his space is considered to include the range of choice or the individual's area of movement which is defined by both his personal attributes and his environment, especially his position on one of divergent life cycle and location in terms of the communication networks linking his position to others places. Congruity and interdependence of the race, family income, education and occupation are likely to result in sub-groups of individuals with rather homogenous

action space, which gives rise to distinct movement behavior, termed as movement of the prototypes.

Evaluation: Wolport, for the first time, presented a decision-making model of migration with emphasis on some of the important aspects, like place-utility concept, field theory approach to search behavior, and stages of life cycle for threshold formation. But the main criticism against his theory is that he failed to operstionalised and at the same time, he did not fully understand the mathematical and conceptual underpinning of field theory. Apart from the above, this kind of formulation/conceptualization of migration model is not applicable to the third world, as it fails to capture the fundamental situation of 'poverty and underdevelopment".

Mabogunje's system theory of rural urban migration (1971) : Rural-urban migration according to Mabogunje is an important part in any study of migration, and for that he uses the concepts from general system theory. This provides a conceptual framework within which a whole range of questions relevant to the understating of the structure and operation of other system in relation to a particular phenomenon can be studied.

System of rural—urban migration: a system can be defined as a complex of interacting elements, with their attributes and relationships, as well as the spatial environment of a particular system. This environment comprises "a set of all objects, a change in whose attributes affects the system, and also those objects whose attributes are changed by the behavior of the system". The approach is designed to answer question such as: why and how does a rural individual become a permanent city dweller? What changes does he undergo in the process? What effects these changes have on his rural origin and city destination?

The basic elements of the system

i. Potential migrant: potential migrant is one who is being encouraged to migrate by stimuli from the environment and how long has the stimuli to be transmitted to a potential migrant, before he makes the desired move.

ii. Rural an urban control sub-system: a control sub-system is one which oversees the operation of general system and determines when and how to increase or decrease the amount of flow in the system.

Rural control sub-system may includes family (controlling who should migrate and when); land size, land inheritance laws, etc., and the village community (affecting positively/negatively the decision to move) and the degree of cohesion within community.

Urban control sub-system operates at the opposite and of the migrant's path in either encouraged or discouraging his absorption into the urban environment (both occupational and residential absorption). City administration control absorption into residential situation, while the employing agencies control employment situation. Advertisement, labor exchanges and other similar organization act as urban control sub-system.

i. Rural and urban adjustment mechanisms: both in rural and urban areas, a series of adjustment are involved. In rural areas, loss of one migrant person needs to be adjustment by others remain, whereas in urban areas, adjustment involves incorporating the migrant into a real frame of reference. More relevant to his needs in the city. As church membership, trade union, ethnic unions, etc., help in the process of adjustment for the migrant.

   Mabogunje views that the higher the professional skill of a migrant, the more adjustment and more committed he is to the urban way of life, and so there are less chances of his returning to his rural surroundings. Conversely, the more illiterate and unskilled the migrants are, the less commitment to urban life they are and as a result there are more chances of him in reverting back to is rural surrounding.

   Cities should be seen as a hierarchy of specialization, larger cities having higher specialization and offering more employment opportunity while smaller towns having less specialization offer a few employment opportunities. As a result, the less skilled persons will move to smaller towns and the more skilled ones to larger cities.

Energy concepts in Mabogunje system theory

i. Potential energy: once notion of expectations or aspirations is a major factor in understanding the ways through which the stimuli from the environment are transmitted to the rural individual to move.

ii. Kinetic energy: once an individual has successfully migrated from the rural area, one assumes that he is translating his "potential energy" into "kinetic energy". The act of moving, cost, time, distance and direction of movement are involved here which determine the channels of migration and their destinations.

iii. Information: migrants send back information to rural areas for their friends/relatives, which determine the state of organization of the system. This in turn leads to a particular set of action.

iv. Feedback: a stimulus affects a "receptor" which communicates this message to some controlling apparatus and from it to an "effecter" which gives the response. In feedback, the effect's activity is monitored back to the receptor with the result that the system's behavior is modified by the information. Feedback process can have two effects-it can amplify (i.e. positive) or dampen (i.e. negative) the effect on deviation (here, deviation implies a particular decision about migration information, compared to a random choice of equally probable decisions).

v. Entropy: when migration to a city do not send back information to their villages and along with this, a situation is reached where the number of migrants from any village to a city is proportional to the size of that city, there arises a state of maximum disorder known as "entropy". This is usually not the case in practice as migrants send back information.

Relation between system and environment: the rural-urban migration is an open system, which is dependent upon the growth process and is basically "independent" of the initial decisions/policies regarding the environment.

Growth process in the system: the following question must be studied under the growth process with reference to rural-urban migration. What are the effects of an increase in the

volume of migration on the character of cities? What are the effects of growth in city size and its complexity on the types of migration and their spatial distribution? What are the effects of change or growth in the variables, viz., farm, crops, and family income in rural areas on the volume and characteristics of migration and on further growth and complexity in urban areas?

Mabogunje draws attention to the "flow phenomena" in spatial processes modifying the character of any country; as a flow of process, good and services, of ideas, as a crucial agency, in shaping human geography of a country. Growth in "flow" creates from i.e., the migration pattern affects the population distribution, size and shape of cities, types of rural buildings, size and network of rural roads, etc. form are results of the ways the system tries to adjust to the growth process.

Evaluation: Mabogunje, for the first time, presented a system theory of rural-urban migration and it tried to draw attention to the growth process in the migration system and its relation to wider socio-economic environment approach to the study of rural-urban migration. However, the fundamental conceptual shortcoming was in his assumption that rural-urban migration in Asia/Africa should not be seen as a different phenomenon from that of the western world. He was influenced by the western perspective and thus failed to capture the fundamental reasons of rural-urban migration occurring in the LDC's. He did not include in his theory those macro socio-economic, political forces and processes that cause migration of distressed laborers from rural poverty to urban poverty.

Mabogunje did not specify how to test his theory, i.e. the concepts of entropy, growth process; information, kinetic and potential energy could be measured, organized and integrated.

Todaro's model of rural-urban migration (1975): central argument- During the 1960, in spite of the rising level of urban unemployment and underemployment in many developing countries, there was a substantial migration of rural population into urban areas. This gave rise to the question of the validity of the traditional models of labor transfer and economic development. To fill this gap in migration theory, Todaro and others developed a model of rural-urban migration, which attempts to explain this apparently paradoxical

relationship of accelerated rural-urban migration in the context of rising urban unemployment.

Essential features of model

i. Migration is stimulated primarily by economic consideration of relative benefits and coats, mostly financial but also psychological.

ii. The decision to migrate depends on "expected" rather than actual urban-rural real wage differential where the "expected" differential is determined by the interaction of two variables;

   a) The actual urban-rural wage differential; and

   b) The probability of successfully obtaining employment in the urban modern sector.

iii. The probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban unemployment rate

iv. Migration rates in excess of urban job opportunity growth rates are not only possible but also rational and probable in the face of continued positive urban-rural expected income differentials. High rates of urban unemployment are, therefore, the inevitable outcomes of the serious imbalances of economic opportunities between urban and rural areas of under-developed countries.

Mathematical formulation of the model

Todaro assumes that the rate of rural urban migration (m=m/LR) is a function of:

a) The probably that an urban laborer can successfully find a modern sector job, which can be expressed as a (positive) function of the current urban employment rate EU/LU,

   Or LU-EU/LU, a negative function of urban unemployment rate.

   The urban-rural real income differential, expressed as-

   Yu/yu=w (w greater than 1)

   Besides, migration will also be related to

   Other factors (z), such as distance, personal contacts, urban amenities, etc.

Where m= rate of migration from rural to urban areas

M=actual volume of rural-urban migration

LR=rural labor force

EU=level of urban employment

LU=urban labor force

YU=urban real income

YU=rural real income

WR=ratio between urban/rural real income

Therefore, the basic Todaro model is expressed as:

(rural-urban migration) m= function of (current urban employment rate, urban-rural real income differential, and personal factors).

Thus, (rural-urban migration rate) m=f(EU/LU,W,Z)

=f(EU/LU)holding W and Z constant)

=function of ratio between level of urban Employment and urban labor force.

Where f (EU/LU) is greater than zero;

F (W) is greater than zero, and

F (Z) may have +ve values;

(here f's are time derivatives of respective three elements.)

That is, migration rate is a function of ratio between the level of urban employment and urban labor; or the probability to a job in a modern urban sector.

Besides, urban labor force growth can be expressed as: lu/LU(M)=r+LU/LU f(Eu/Lu)

r= natural growth rate of rural/urban labor force

Lu=time derivative of LU (urban labor force)

That is, time derivative of urban labor force growth rate is a function of urban labor force growth rate and the probability of finding a job in a urban modern sector (as derived from

Todaro, then, tried to compare the live path of equation (6.1) or (6.2) with the growth rate of urban employment, and discussed rural-urban migration and urban employment under differing assumptions of population and employment growth rates.

The main attribute of his model is the demonstration that migration in excess of growth of urban job opportunities is not only privately rational from the viewpoint of individual income maximization, but will also continue to exist so long as the "expected" urban-rural real income differentials remain positive (i.e. W is positive). In short, rural-urban migration can and will continue even if higher level of urban unemployment exists.

Todaro's second model(1976) attempted to develop another extension of his model which states that if wage differentials urban and rural areas remain unchanged, then government's attempts of the situation and would increase the rate of urban unemployment. As a result, migration would continue due to the expected income differentials in urban areas.

Empirical estimation/testing of Todaro' model: many made s econometric studies were made since the development of Todaro's model, which, in general, have used the following kind of macro level formula and variables:

Mij/Pi = f (Yi, Yj, Ui, Uj, Zi, Zj, Pi, Pj, Cij, Dij)

Where Mij= Grosss migration from (i) place to (j) place

Pi =population at (i) place

Yi & Yj =wage/income at (i) and (j)

Ui & Uj =Unemployment rates at (i) and (j)

Zi & Zj =Degree of urbanization at (i) and (j)

Dij =Distance between (i) and (j)

Cij =Friends-relatives of place (i) at place (j)

Some of the studies found that

(a) The rate migration increases with the size of urban-rural wage differential, and

(b) The job probability variable and unemployment rates come out as strong explanatory variables(s)

Evalution

(i) Todaro's theory has been very well-received by economists and migration specialists, as evidenced by a number of empirical studied made and exemplified by testing his hypothesis, using both macro-level formula and micro-level formula (i.e. for individuals).

(ii) But, there are two important shortcomings, Todaro did not incorporate in his model the most important and crucial fact that, in most L D C's migrants are not absorbed in the urban modern sector, but rather in urban informal sector, i.e. unorganized sector. Secondly, according to Todaro' model, the largest volume and rate of rural-urban migration should occur at those places where rural-urban wage differentials are the maximum. But, this is neither evidenced by empirical testing nor happens in the real world. Migrants often do not migrate to those places just to "maximize" their "expected" real income, or where expected urban-rural wage differentials is maximum; but they move to places where their friends/relatives have already gone, and are assured of some kind of shelter and the barest ,mean for sustenance.

(iii) The whole issues of the relations among poverty, mobility, underdevelopment and migration in the third world are not taken into account by Todaro.

The mobility field theory of migration and spatial behavior- the main concern of mobility field theory is to understand the rural to urban movement, especially in the third world, where movements are mostly because of unemployment and poverty. This theory demonstrates a conceptual and analytical means of providing a genetic definition of general mobility types of the population for evolving conceptual constructs through inductive and deductive research strategies for the successive appropriation in generalizing from micro-level data of individual mobility behavior up towards higher order macro-level regularities in the people's behavior and interaction of concept, technique and theory in mobility and migration research.

Mobility field: based on the works of Lewin (1951), the mobility field, at the micro level, is defined as a system which comprises the individual's needs, roles, aspirations, and traits, including stresses in the specific locations, the perception of utility of those discrete locations that define the individual's subject subjectively relevant environment of

life space, the individual's different kinds of mobility behavior, and their complex inter-relationships. A particular mobility behavior of an individual is a resultant manifestation of changing constellations of all these co-existing facts of life space in a given period of time.

The mobility process: the need system of the individual forms the nucleus of the mobility field. Needs are sources of psychic energies of social-psychological tensions and stresses which generate the field's structure and behavior at a given space and time. These generate forces for the individual to move out spatially within the mobility field for a specific need gratification. Need stress system also samples out the content and extent of vocational information that flows in, which in turn, delineates individual's life space or subjective utility space within which search for alternative destinations occur. Thus, the individual's need-stress systems determine to configuration of utility space, generate mobility field and cause movement to arise within it. This binds every aspect of the movement process within a single concept of the mobility field, and thus permits to understand need-stress systems, place utility considerations, and the resultant movement behavior in their utility considerations and their casual functional relations. This concept can also be extended to explain group or people's movement behavior.

The mobility field theory: The mobility field theory developed by Mukherji states that (1) at the level of individual, the movement behavior of a person, located at place, located at place I, towards another place j, is a linear function of the person's specific need-stress-attribute set and his perception of place utility distance between that pair of places(origin-destination); and (2) at the level of aggregate system, the need-stress-attribute structure of individuals in a resultant types of mobility behavior are interdependent parts of the mobility system, called mobility field, within which any natural or induced change in one generates corresponding changes in other parts.

Linkage and utility of the theory: The crux of the theory lies in mapping out the bases of mobility behavior space (AU), and ascertaining the degree of interdependence and isomorphism between the structure of attribute-cum-utilities and the patterns of mobility behavior. This test of the theory lies in mapping out the bases of mobility behavior

space (AU), and ascertaining the degree of interdependence and isomorphism between the structure of attribute-cum-utilities and the patterns of mobility behavior. This test of interdependence and casual-functional links is performed by canonical analysis and in the canonical form, the theory can be represented as M=AU. The theory thus provides a casual relationship between people's needs, as filtered through place utility. Consequently, this also indicates the needs of the people to be fulfilled; the stresses and what can be and should be done to redress the human problems in people's movements.

Evaluation: The mobility field theory is an organized, structured and mathematical stated migration theory which can be tested and verified empirically taking into account the experience of third world countries. However the major conceptual shortcoming of this theory is that it does not incorporate all the geographical, social, economic and political forces and process of underdevelopment and spatial disorganization that underline migration behavior in developing countries.

2.4 Literature Survey

From a quite long time serious academic studies and research work on migration has started coming up both related to Demographic studies and Geography. From the last few years lots of research work has done to understand the internal migration and urbanization in the country. The following reviews presented here indicate that my topic in not a new issue, many scholars have already taken this topic into consideration and gave importance.

Kshirsagar S. (1975) Migration data of 1961 has been analyzed with the objective to study the pattern of migration of males in 15 states. The results show that migrants form nearly 11% of the male population of these states. More than 80% of the movement is within the state and out of it, majority (64%) are the cases of short-distance migration, within the same district. Even among those who migrate from one state to another the majority are migrants between contiguous states. Only about 1/3 is the real long-distance

migration, between the states which are not contiguous. The contribution of four viz. rural-rural, urban-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban to the total movement during 1951-61 in 15 states (within and between) is about 55%, 5%, 26%, 13% respectively rural urban flow which is an indicator of shift away from agriculture formed one fourth of the total movement of males.

Sarkar B. N. (1978) analyzed the factors responsible for out migration of villagers due to planned development in urban sector, insufficient employment in rural areas for literate village population and hatred to manual work in urban areas by literates.

Murthy K. & Murthy K. R. (1980) analyzed the pattern of internal migration in the state of Maharashtra which is the major gaining state in India since 1901. The analysis reveals that about 36% of the population in the state is migrants (1971). Females are more migrants to rural areas while males prefer urban centers. Neighboring states contribute more migrants than distant states for all duration. Some of the districts are identified as gaining districts because of migration.

Gosal G. S. & Krishan G. (1975) described that among the urban places, the big cities have been the major recipient of rural migration. In Kolkata 77% of the migrants come from rural areas; in Bombay 64%, in madras 56% and in Delhi 55%. Broadly speaking, there is a positive correlation between the size of a city and percentage of rural male migration to it. Several of the large Indian cities have concentration of textile and other industries which absorb a multitude of semi- skilled or unskilled laborers from rural areas. The landless agricultural laborers and persons engaged in traditional village handicrafts showed a special tendency to migrate. In correspondence with the higher degree of urbanization in southern India than in its northern counterparts. The incidence of this type of migration is greater in the former than in the latter. This is reverse of more dominant rural to rural movement in the north. There is an unmistakable trend towards the rapid growth of cities not only to influx from rural areas but also to considerable migration from smaller urban places. By virtue of their better and diverse employment opportuni-

ties, and numerous amenities not available at smaller place, the big cities have become dynamic magnets for economically induced urban to urban migration. The 1961 census recorded 10.8 million urban to urban migrants who made-up 8% of total migrants and 35% of migrants to urban places. Confining analysis to cities alone, it is found that the principal administrative, educational, and manufacturing centers with highly specialized industries were the chief recipient of migrants from other urban places. Most of the state capitals recorded the highest percentage of urban-urban migrants as compared to the other cities in the same state. What are the prospects for the future? With a consistently staggering increase in population and limited scope for expansion of area under cultivation, the shift of some agricultural population from the rural area to other activities is inevitable. The operation of prevailing socio-economic forces is going to accelerate the tempo of migration of the non-agricultural population also. On the other hand, many of the in-migration areas are becoming saturated, the supply of local native labor is increasing everywhere, and regional feeling against inflow from outside the state is getting stronger. Commuting is putting some desirable restraint on the influx into cities. The scope of interstate migration on any considerable scale is not too apparent. It is likely, therefore, that the rate of interstate migration is likely to rise. The multiregional complex of migration to metropolitan cities is likely to continue.

Premi M. K. (1981) analyzed the role of migration in urbanization process in India. The trend of urbanization, rural to urban migration, net rural to urban migration, components of urban growth and some other issues relating urbanization and migration are discussed.

Premi M. K. (1984) The internal migration, the stream of migration, reason of migration are analyzed in the another paper by Premi showing distribution by sex for the year 1961-71-81.the results show that rural to rural migration is dominating stream following rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural. A combination of four migration streams with intra-district, inter-district, and inter-state stream are roughly indicative of migration distance. The intra district migration tops the list following inter district and

inter-state. As the migration distance increase; the sex ratio falls sharply in all the four migration streams. Some policies description about the policies governing migration pattern and population redistribution is presented here for national, rural and urban areas.

Sanghmitra S. (1986) made an attempt to highlight the structural variations within the metro cities as well as among other cities taking data from 1901 to 1981. following reasons are given to justify why these cities were selected for study and these are as: (a) the metropolitan cities form the biggest unit in the urban hierarchy and are most rapidly growing urban centre of the country, (b) they are highly urbanized and unindustrialized in comparison to the other smaller cities, (c) they exhibit significant disparity with respect to socio-economic development among themselves, (d) the need to provide a more comprehensive analysis of all metropolitan cities together rather than merely taking up a case of one or two of them.

Findlay S. F. (1987) examined linkages between rural development and migration in developing nations as a complex phenomenon. On the one hand economic and social changes in rural areas may free persons from the constraints of family and community, reduce the need for agricultural labor, generate aspirations for new opportunities, and results in out-migration from rural areas. On the one hand as social and economic changes results in greater local opportunities, expanding jobs in rural locations. There may be less motivation to be uprooted from the families, friends and local networks. Both sequences may be identified in the rural areas of third world countries, at different times and in different places.

Singh D. P. (1990) analyzed the age and sex pattern of inter-state migrants in India for the census data 1971-81. He selected Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and west Bengal and the choice of states is purposive because they offer different types of social, economic and demographic situations. U P the most populous state, Kerala having highest density of population and literacy status. Maharashtra and Gujarat having high per capita income and per capita electricity consumption indicate their level of develop-

ment and modernization. West Bengal is stagnant in the level of urbanization, migration and development. The results presented by author show that the level of interstate migration is fairly low in India due to the low level of development. There are variations in the states for the streams of in and out migration. Kerala and U P show a high rate of out migration in young adult ages while Maharashtra and Gujarat show a high rate of in migration On account of availability of economic opportunity. Most migration in as well as out occurs in young adult ages ranging from 20-29 years among both males and females. Female migrants show a very similar age pattern of both in and out migration in all states mostly due to the uniform marriage culture in India.

Datta P. (1996) analyzed the main features of interstate migration. This article explains that the less mobility is the characterizing feature of Indian population and confined to short distance mainly. The pattern of internal migration in India clearly reflects both under development and disequilibrium which exist among different states of India in terms of economic growth, social amenities and wages. In terms of ranking by economic-demographic indicators Bihar manifests itself as a region of under development and disequilibrium.

Bisht O. S. & Tiwari P.C. (1997) analyzed the large scale out migration in U P Himalaya. Due to the very limited life supporting activities i.e., low agricultural production, lack of industrial development and other activities, it is necessary for the working population of hill region to migrate to other parts of the country for seeking livelihood. This paper highlights the trend of migration from the central Himalaya region. The related factors that have been analyzed are education, road connectivity and market / service scenario.

Young D. & Deng H. (1998) examined the urbanization rates in China have been low compared to other countries at similar stages of development. They examined recent trends in China's urbanization process in the context of a disequilibrium supply and demand model for urban residents with relative urban food consumption as a proxy for

wages. This model takes into consideration the roles of the agricultural and industrial sectors in context of a non-market economy where institutional arrangements and policy regimes play important roles in determining urbanization levels. They found persistent period of disequilibrium prior to the introduction of reform in 1978. Throughout the past reform era there has been a markedly improved balance between urban population levels, urban food consumption and industrial and agricultural production.

Afsar R. (1999) described the main causes and consequences of rural urban migration in Bangladesh and explores their implications for poverty alleviation and spatial distribution policies. Amongst the main factors affecting people's mobility are the impact of structural adjustment and privatization on the country's economy and the related changes in the structure of employment. The manufacturing and service sectors have rapidly expanded in rural areas, and in urban areas there is substantial relocation within the tertiary sector. Migration has become more complex, diversified and multidimensional in nature. Gapes between rural and urban areas with respect to service provision are also narrowing, as both rural and urban poor household have insufficient access to them. While recognizing the importance of migration and other process in rural-urban interactions, policy makers and planners must address the issue of urban management, resource transfer from rich to poor of diversification of employment opportunities for the poor, and strong measures for the provision of social services for the provision of social services for the poor in both rural and urban areas.

David D. (1999) wrote about the migration in China and their contribution to the economy and discrimination and rejection felt by migrants everywhere. He considered why people migrate, the push and pull factors that operate and what the migrants gain and lose from the gamble that they take. He looked at the different types of migration and the very different effects that it has on the lives of men and women. Marriage and prostitution also received attention. Migration in china occurred against a background of uneven economic development in a society that is moving from a system of rigid control on all aspects of life towards something nearer to a market economy. The household registra-

tion system has had to adapt to these change. The government is caught between its recognition that the rapidly growing economy of the coastal areas needs cheap labor and urban unrest. This very reasonable book explores these tensions.

Joseph (2001) examined the factors of migration among keralites before independence and after independence, the pattern of migration in India and outside the country the flow of remittances from the gulf country due to out-migration from Kerala and impact of remittances on development is also explained.

Characteristics of migration in Delhi are discussed for the census 1991 by **Premi M. K.** (2001) Life time migrants constituted 2/5 of Delhi's population and being the national capital, it has been receiving migrants from all over the country. Migration from Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and U P however account for 85% of the total migrants. Results indicate a large net in migration (including immigration) of Muslims into Delhi and out migration and possibly emigration of Sikhs from Delhi. Among the inter-censal interstate migrants to Delhi, whereas rural to urban migration stream turned out to be the most important stream but urban to urban migration has also been found to be very important. Like that the age composition of migration (male and female), educational level and occupational structure is also discussed in this research paper.

Shivaakumar (2003) examined the changing status in the process of migration, problems and adjustment among never married rural migrant men in the town in Tamil Nadu based on the data which is research survey in 1994. He found that more than 2/3 of the rural migrant men were born and brought up in the rural areas and the age of arrival among the rural migrant to the town was at early adult age. A majority of the never married rural migrant in the town were recent migrant (less than 5 years of duration of residence). Only a small proportion of the rural migrant moved into the town for seeking jobs, but a notable proportion of the rural migrant moved for doing business/profession and for central location. It is evident that the economic status of the rural migrants changed notably after migration into the town in terms of working status and income.

Most of the rural migrant men lived in houses and stayed along with their families immediately after migration. The study pledged to highlight varied factors which exert multifactorious and extent of migration.

Bhagat R.B. (2004) has analyzed the hierarchy of the urban centers, the growth of urban population, and the definition of urban places million plus cities, mega cities in India in his paper dynamics of urban population growth by size class of towns and cities in India.

Murthy R. V. R. (2005) examined the migration of people to the Andaman and Nicobar islands. Telugu community was also migrated at different phases and occupied an important place in socio-economic and political life of these islands. Indeed migration causes may socio-economic and demographic problems including excessive pressure on land, water and other natural recourses. High rate of migration in the recent past from mainland India to Andaman and Nicobar Island causing deterioration of quality of life in these islands. Here an attempt has been made to understand the relative importance of factors affecting volume of migration to Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Bhagat R. B. (2005) examined the two national sources of data on internal migration related to the definition of migrants, duration of migration, streams of migration and reasons of migration. It brings out that given the importance of internal migration in view of HIV/aids and public health impact, there is a need to account the seasonal migration/ or floating population in the country. Further, socio-political reasons such as communal riots and ethnic conflict also need to be incorporated explicitly in the reasons of internal migration in India.

In the another paper presented by **Bhagat R. B.** (2005) the conceptual issues are analyzed, like the definition, the influence of migration on the social, political and economic life of the people and problem of comparability of data acquired by the census and NSS data.

Sundari S. *(2005)* An attempt is made in to study the female migration in Tamil Nadu state and its districts; identify the factors that account for inter district variability in female migration; trace the causes of female migration and analysis the educational status and employment pattern of female migration the census and NSS reports.

Roy T. K. & Azad A. K. (2006) analyzed the impact of rural-urban migrant fertility in urban Bangladesh using data from 1999-2000bangladesh demographic and health survey. The finding shows that migrants are adapting their fertility behavior very close to urban natives. Fertility is lower for long term migrants than that of recent migrants. The result indicates that fertility is lower among urban migrants than rural non-migrants and higher than urban non-migrants. The study focuses that rural to urban migrants improve their standard of living compared with rural non-migrants.

Kundu a., Sarangi N., (2007) Analyzed the pattern of migration in urban areas and its socio economic correlates and evidences are taken from the NSS reports for employment, unemployment .People migrate out of both poor and rich households, although the reason for migration and the nature of jobs sought by them are different. Rural urban migrants have a greater risk of being below the poverty line than the urban-urban migration, but both report a lower risk than non migrants. The probability of a person being poor is low in a large city compared to any other urban centre, irrespective of the migration status, age, number of subsidiary activities undertaken etc. the results indicate that migration has been a definite instrument of improving economic well being and escaping from poverty.

The distribution of humanity on the earth's surface has always responded to the opportunity that different territories provide. After the invention of agriculture, the availability of arable land largely determined the place where most people settled. The practice of agriculture also permitted the accumulation of food surplus and the differentiation of productive activities that led to the emergence of more complex settlements generally identified as "cities". In modern history, cities have played key roles as centers of gov-

ernment, production, trade, knowledge, innovation and rising productivity. The changes brought about by the industrial revolution would be unimaginable in the absence of cities. The mechanization of production made necessary the concentration of population. Rapid industrialization was accompanied by increasing urbanization. In 1920, the more developed regions, being the most industrialized, had just fewer than 30% of their population in urban areas. As by 1950 in Africa and Asia levels of urbanization remained lower although the urban population increased markedly, particularly in Asia. *("An overview of urbanization, internal migration, population distribution and development in the world", **2008**, **U N**, department of economic and social affairs, population division, New York.)*

CHAPTER III

TREND AND PATTERN OF IN-MIGRATION

This chapter analyzes the emerging trend of in-migration towards the selected cities. Migrants play significant role in the urban growth of a country. Towns and cities are the new centers of economic activity in a country, undergoing the process of industrialization and economic development. They have capacity to provide employment opportunities and attract population from rural areas. In addition to this, there is movement between urban areas which indicates the circulation of population among them according to the degree of their 'pull' and their capacity to absorb migrants. In order to understand this phenomenon, it is necessary to examine the role of total migrants in urban population.

3.1 Trend of population growth and in-migration in Mumbai

Table 2.1 and 2.2 show the trends of total population growth and in-migration in Mumbai from 1961 to 2001. The percentage change of population growth is -66.4 in 2001) for total population and -63.7 for in-migrants. In both the cases it is negative. The contribution of in-migrants to total population is fluctuating over the decades. It was highest during the 1971-1981 (56.2 percent) and lowest in the decade 1961-1971 (17.7 percent). As far as the sex ratio is concerned, in both the cases it has decreased. Sex ratio is very low for in-migrants as compared to the total population.

3.2 Pattern of in migration in Mumbai

The in-migration pattern in Mumbai shows a great variation from different states. Only two states Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat contribute more than 50 percent whereas the whole of the north-eastern states add to less than 1 percent to total volume of in-migration in Mumbai. The number of migrants to Mumbai per one lakh population of POLR is more from neighboring states like Goa, Gujarat, Daman and Diu and Karnataka. The migrants from northern and northeastern contribute 3 to 54 people from their one lakh population to Mumbai except Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan where that is 176 and 100 respectively.

TABLE 3.1
TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH BY SEX, MUMBAI, 1961-2001

Year	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio	% change
1961	4152056	2496176	1655880	663	-
1971	5970575	3478378	2492197	716	43.8
1981	8243405	4652646	3590759	772	38.1
1991	9925891	5460145	4465746	818	20.4
2001	3338031	1878246	1459785	777	-66.4

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

TABLE 3.2
TREND OF IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, MUMBAI, 1961-2001

Year	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio	% change	% of in-migrants in total population
1961	1415508	937839	477669	509	-	34.1
1971	1057315	719460	337855	470	-25.3	17.7
1981	4636310	2850610	1785700	626	338.5	56.2
1991	2095697	1228610	867087	706	-54.7	21.1
2001	762326	490830	271496	553	-63.7	22.8

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

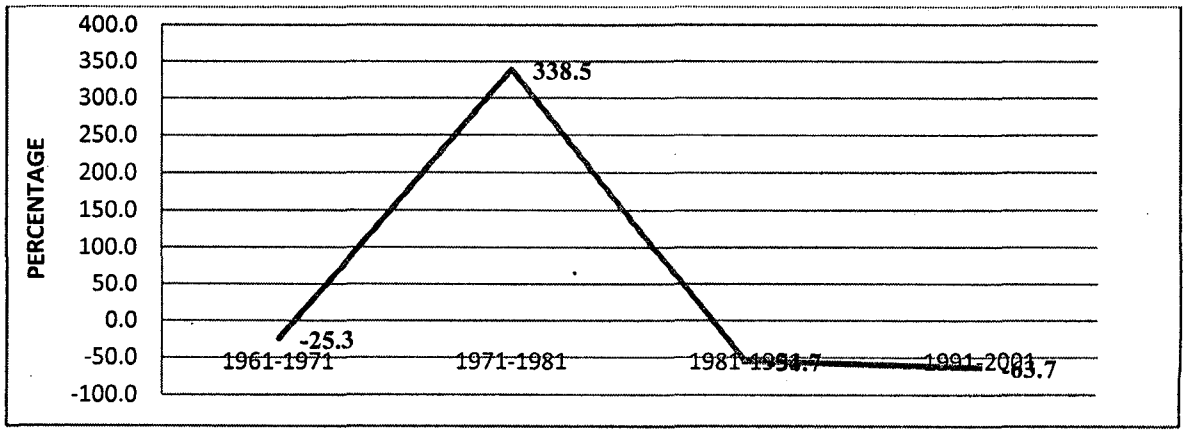
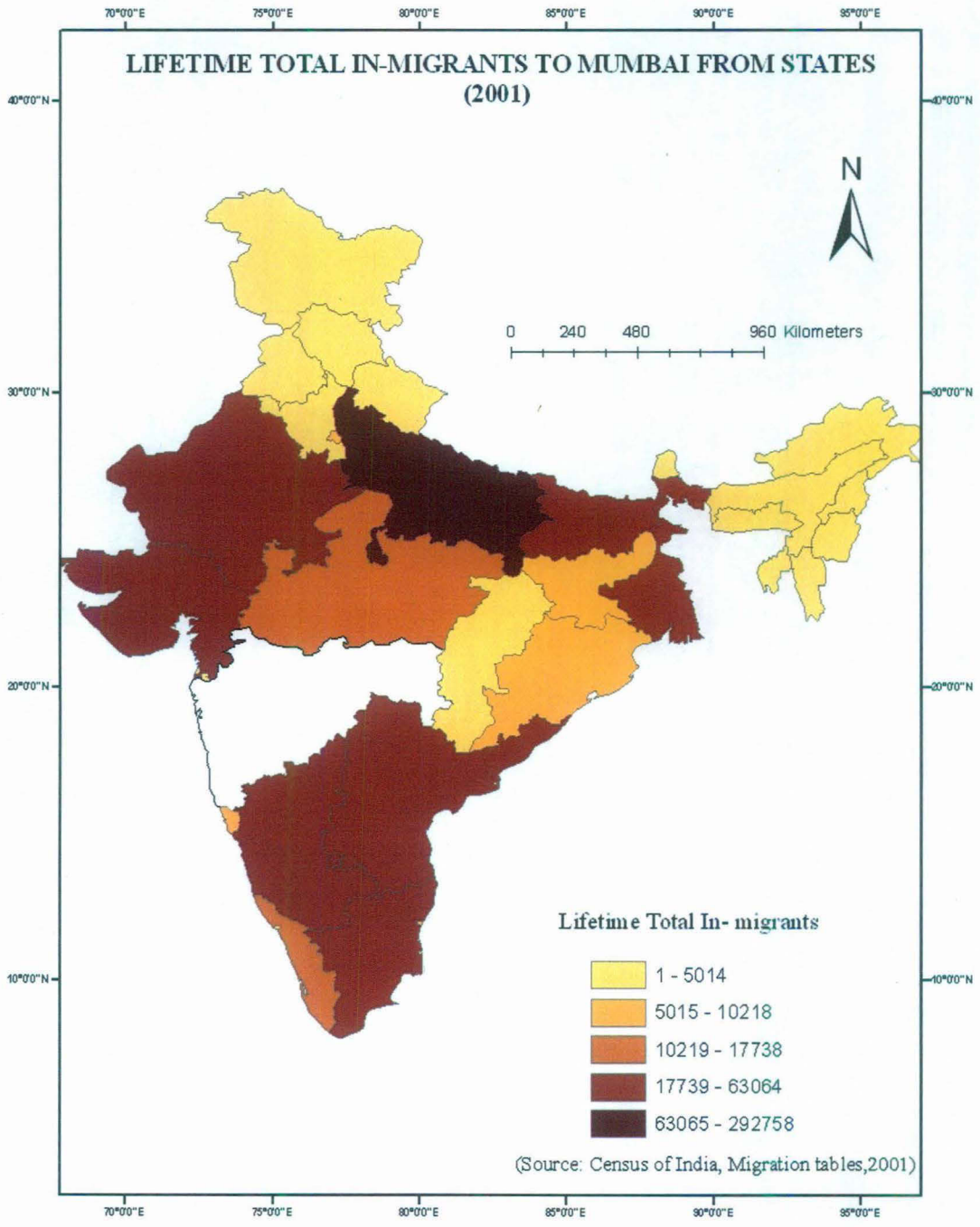


Fig 3.1 Percentage change in in-migration population, Mumbai, 1961-2001.

TABLE 3.3
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO MUMBAI FROM STATES OF INDIA, 1991-2001.

POLR	Total	male	female	sex ratio	Population of POLR	In-migrants Per lakh population of POLR
Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.2	0.2	428	10143700	15
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2	0.3	759	6077900	28
Punjab	0.6	0.5	0.9	935	24358999	21
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.1	873	900635	34
Uttaranchal	0.4	0.4	0.4	566	8489349	39
Haryana	0.5	0.4	0.7	959	21144564	19
Delhi	1.0	0.7	1.3	985	13850507	54
Rajasthan	7.3	7.2	7.4	575	56507188	100
Uttar Pradesh	37.7	42.2	29.6	388	166197921	176
Bihar	5.6	7.0	3.0	237	82998509	52
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	696	540851	32
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	579	1097968	3
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000	1990036	3
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	688	2166788	11
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	1500	888573	4
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	787	3199203	3
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	1161	2318822	3
Assam	0.2	0.2	0.2	544	26655528	6
West Bengal	5.0	6.0	3.3	308	80176197	49
Jharkhand	1.2	1.5	0.6	232	26945829	34
Orissa	1.3	1.4	1.2	461	36804660	28
Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.2	0.3	899	20833803	8
Madhya Pradesh	2.2	2.0	2.6	723	60348023	29
Gujarat	13.0	10.0	18.4	1000	50671017	200
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.1	1279	158204	160
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	952	220490	19
Andhra Pradesh	5.1	4.2	6.7	883	76210007	52
Karnataka	8.1	6.8	10.5	856	52850562	119
Goa	1.2	0.8	1.8	1216	1347668	690
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	300	60650	43
Kerala	2.3	2.1	2.6	697	31841374	56
Tamil Nadu	6.4	5.8	7.6	728	62405679	80
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	766	974345	32
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.1	1490	356152	100
Total	100	100	100	-	-	-

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)


LIFETIME TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS TO MUMBAI FROM STATES
(2001)
70°0'0"E
75°0'0"E
80°0'0"E
85°0'0"E
90°0'0"E
95°0'0"E
40°0'0"N
30°0'0"N
20°0'0"N
10°0'0"N
N
0 240 480 960 Kilometers
Lifetime Total In- migrants
1 - 5014
5015 - 10218
10219 - 17738
17739 - 63064
63065 - 292758
(Source: Census of India, Migration tables,2001)

3.3: Trend of population growth and in-migration in Kolkata

Percentage change in total population is fluctuating as shown in the table 3.4. It was lowest in the decade 2001 (3.9 percent) and highest in the decade 1991(33.1 percent). Sex ratio has been increasing over the decade for total population from 612 in 1961 to 829 in 2001. In comparison to the migrants the sex ratio is high for total population and it is also improving as it was 271 in 1961 and now it is 447 female per 1000 male for in-migrants. Recently about 10 percent people are migrant people in Kolkata and percentage change for in-migrants is 42.7 percent during the same decade.

TABLE 3.4
TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH BY SEX, KOLKATA, 1961-2001

Year	total	Males	Females	Sex ratio	% change
1961	2927289	1815791	1111498	612	-
1971	3148746	1924505	1224241	636	7.57
1981	3305006	1930320	1374686	712	5.0
1991	4399819	2445328	1954491	799	33.1
2001	4572876	2500040	2072836	829	3.9

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

TABLE 3.5
TREND OF IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, KOLKATA, 1961-2001

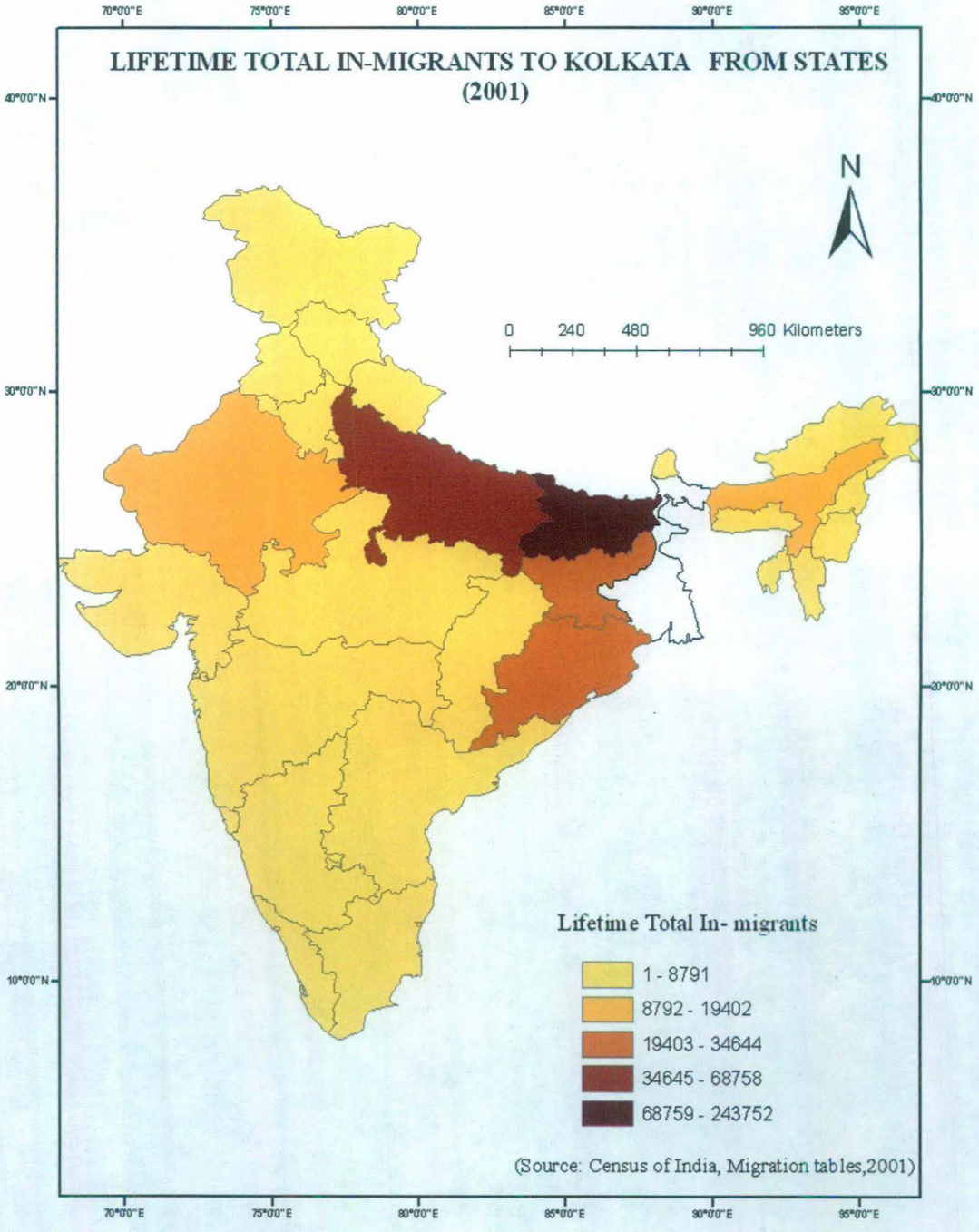
Year	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio	% change	% of in-migrants in total population
1961	679265	535108	144832	271	-	23.2
1971	434240	331144	103096	311	36.1	13.8
1981	467613	354126	113487	320	7.7	14.1
1991	325663	225063	100600	447	-30.4	7.4
2001	464857	320949	143908	448	42.7	10.2

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

TABLE 3.6
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO KOLKATA FROM STATES OF INDIA, 1991-2001.

POLR	Total	male	female	sex ratio	Population of POLR	In-migrants Per lakh population of POLR
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.4	0.3	351	10,143,700	15
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	789	6,077,900	7
Punjab	1.3	1.0	1.9	835	24,358,999	25
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	983	900,635	39
Uttaranchal	0.4	0.3	0.4	553	8,489,349	20
Haryana	0.6	0.6	0.8	647	21,144,564	14
Delhi	1.1	0.8	2.0	1194	13,850,507	39
Rajasthan	4.1	3.4	5.7	760	56,507,188	34
Uttar Pradesh	14.6	13.6	16.9	560	166,197,921	41
Bihar	51.8	56.6	41.3	330	82,998,509	294
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.1	878	540,851	34
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	561	1,097,968	8
Nagaland	0.1	0.0	0.1	729	1,990,036	12
Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1	763	2,166,788	14
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	569	888,573	10
Tripura	0.5	0.4	0.8	916	3,199,203	81
Meghalaya	0.3	0.2	0.4	1154	2,318,822	53
Assam	2.3	1.6	3.9	1074	26,655,528	41
Jharkhand	7.4	7.4	7.3	443	26,945,829	129
Orissa	7.0	7.8	5.3	310	36,804,660	90
Chhattisgarh	0.4	0.3	0.7	1094	20,833,803	9
Madhya Pradesh	0.7	0.5	1.2	1102	60,348,023	6
Gujarat	1.9	1.4	2.9	957	50,671,017	17
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	875	158,204	10
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	2000	220,490	4
Maharashtra	1.4	1.0	2.4	1150	96,878,627	7
Andhra Pradesh	0.9	0.7	1.3	928	76,210,007	5
Karnataka	0.3	0.2	0.4	907	52,850,562	3
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.1	978	1,347,668	14
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	167	60,650	12
Kerala	1.1	0.8	1.6	878	31,841,374	16
Tamil Nadu	1.0	0.7	1.6	970	62,405,679	8
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000	974,345	7
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.1	921	356,152	62
Total	100	100	100	-	-	-

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)


LIFETIME TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS TO KOLKATA FROM STATES
(2001)
70°00'E
75°00'E
80°00'E
85°00'E
90°00'E
95°00'E
40°00'N
30°00'N
20°00'N
10°00'N
N
0 240 480 960 Kilometers
Lifetime Total In- migrants
1 - 8791
8792 - 19402
19403 - 34644
34645 - 68758
68759 - 243752
(Source: Census of India, Migration tables,2001)

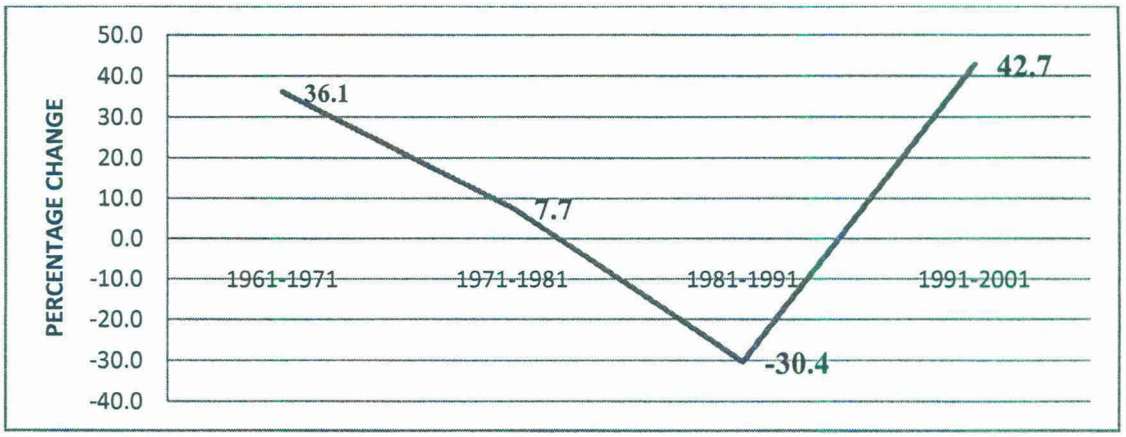


Fig 3.2 Percentage change in in-migration population, Kolkata, 1961-2001.

3.4 Pattern of in-migration in Kolkata

The in-migration pattern in Kolkata shows a great variation from different states. Only five states Bihar (51 percent), Uttar Pradesh (14 percent), Rajasthan (4 percent), Jharkhand (7 percent) and Orissa (7 percent) contribute about 85 percent in-migrants but from other states it is not so much. In-migrants from the southern states contribute less than 5 percent which shows that the language as well as distance might be the major obstacle for the southern people to migrate to Kolkata. Sex ratio of in-migrants shows great variation among the states. The states like Delhi, Meghalaya, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry have sex ratio of in-migrants above 1000. While sex ratio is low for the in-migrants coming from Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Lakshadweep.

3.5 Trend of population growth and in-migration in Delhi

Table 3.7 and 3.8 shows the trend of population and in-migration in Delhi from 1961 to 2001. The decadal growth in the population is 47 percent, which is quite alarming. The contribution of in-migrants in the total population in each of the decades is about 35 percent. The percentage change of migration has been fluctuating over the decades. As

figure shows, in 1971-81, the growth rate of migration was up to 62 percent from 50 percent during 1961-71, but after that it sharply declined to 39 percent, which shows that in the 1981-91 decade the percentage of volume of in-migration has decreased. In the recent decade it once again has increased and recorded 63 percent. Sex ratio of migrants was slightly less than the total population but in the 1981-91 decade sex ratio of in-migrants was 23 females more than the sex ratio of total population

TABLE 3.7
TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH BY SEX, DELHI, 1961-2001

Year	Total	Males	females	Sex ratio	% change
1961	2658612	1489378	1169234	785	-
1971	4065698	2257515	1808183	801	52.9
1981	6220406	3440081	2780325	808	53.0
1991	9420644	5155512	4265132	827	51.4
2001	13850507	7607234	6243273	821	47.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

TABLE 3.8
TREND OF IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, DELHI, 1961-2001

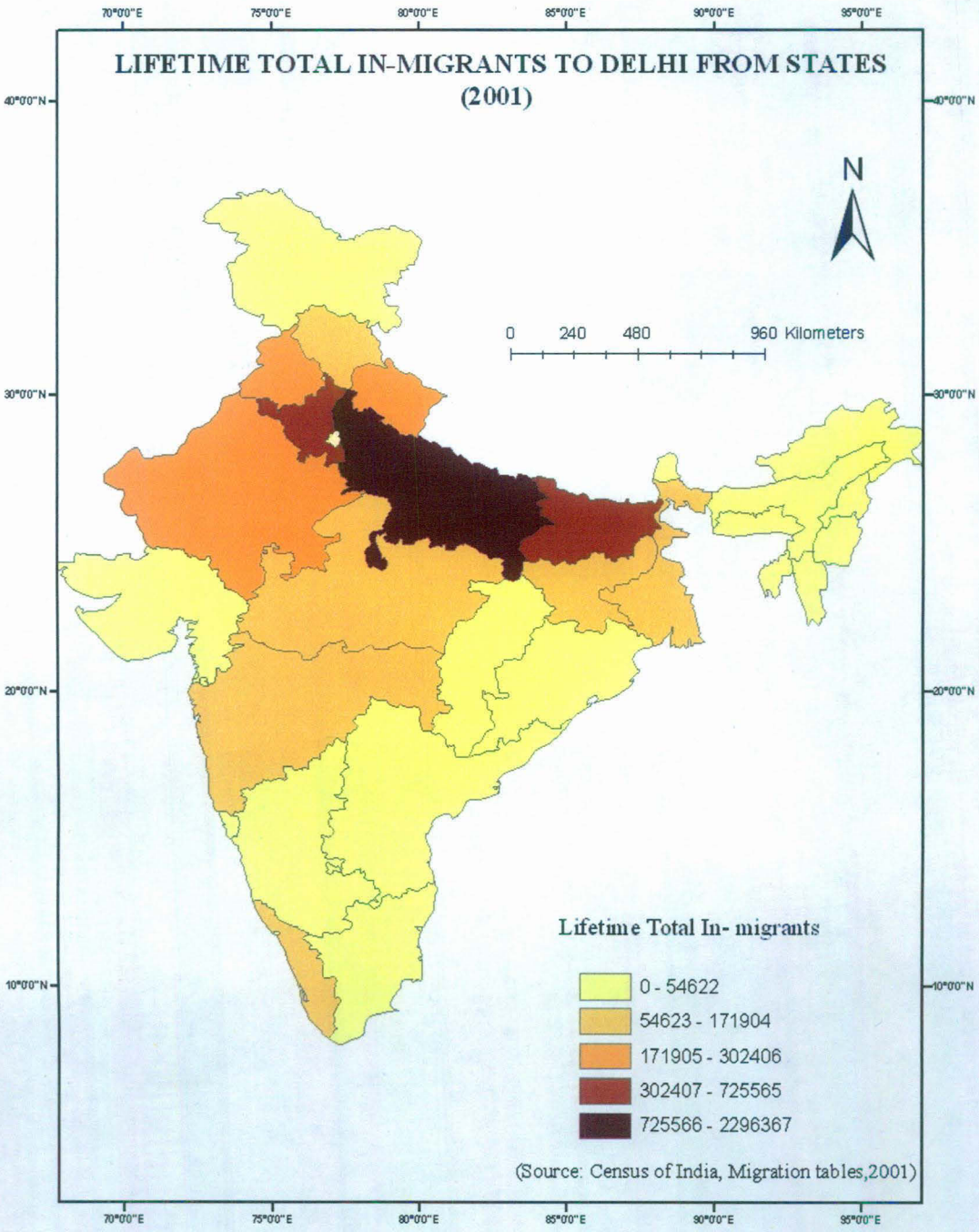
Year	Total	Males	females	Sex ratio	% change	% of in-migrants in total population
1961	971725	563422	408303	725	-	36.5
1971	1452998	823690	629308	764	49.5	35.7
1981	2351620	1308123	1043497	798	61.8	37.8
1991	3333161	1814145	1519016	837	41.7	35.4
2001	5,318,362	2,983,950	2,334,412	782	59.6	38.4

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

TABLE 3.9
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO DELHI FROM STATES OF INDIA, 1991-2001.

POLR	Total	male	female	Sex ratio	Population of POLR	In-migrants Per lakh population of POLR
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.7	0.8	916	10,143,700	395
Himachal Pradesh	1.4	1.4	1.4	789	6,077,900	1267
Punjab	4.8	4.3	5.5	1005	24,358,999	1051
Chandigarh	0.3	0.2	0.3	1130	900,635	1654
Uttaranchal	5.7	5.7	5.6	776	8,489,349	3562
Haryana	10.4	8.0	13.5	1326	21,144,564	2626
Rajasthan	5.2	4.9	5.5	878	56,507,188	487
Uttar Pradesh	43.1	43.6	42.5	768	166,197,921	1382
Bihar	13.6	16.7	9.7	458	82,998,509	874
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	816	540,851	305
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	811	1,097,968	197
Nagaland	0.3	0.4	0.3	707	1,990,036	899
Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1	746	2,166,788	265
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	739	888,573	201
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	812	3,199,203	67
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.1	938	2,318,822	275
Assam	0.5	0.5	0.6	808	26,655,528	110
West Bengal	3.2	3.3	3.2	764	80,176,197	214
Jharkhand	2.1	2.4	1.8	579	26,945,829	418
Orissa	0.8	0.9	0.7	609	36,804,660	111
Chhattisgarh	0.4	0.3	0.4	889	20,833,803	90
Madhya Pradesh	1.9	1.8	2.0	883	60,348,023	166
Gujarat	0.6	0.5	0.6	1006	50,671,017	60
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	581	158,204	808
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	1049	220,490	114
Maharashtra	1.2	1.0	1.4	1071	96,878,627	66
Andhra Pradesh	0.4	0.4	0.5	1013	76,210,007	30
Karnataka	0.3	0.3	0.4	980	52,850,562	34
Goa	0.1	0.1	0.1	877	1,347,668	500
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	923	60,650	824
Kerala	1.3	1.1	1.5	1056	31,841,374	218
Tamil Nadu	1.0	0.9	1.2	975	62,405,679	88
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	855	974,345	122
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	973	356,152	208
Total	100	100	100	-	-	-

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)


LIFETIME TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS TO DELHI FROM STATES
(2001)
70°0'0"E
75°0'0"E
80°0'0"E
85°0'0"E
90°0'0"E
95°0'0"E
40°0'0"N
30°0'0"N
20°0'0"N
10°0'0"N
N
0 240 480 960 Kilometers
Lifetime Total In- migrants
0 - 54622
54623 - 171904
171905 - 302406
302407 - 725565
725566 - 2296367
(Source: Census of India, Migration tables,2001)

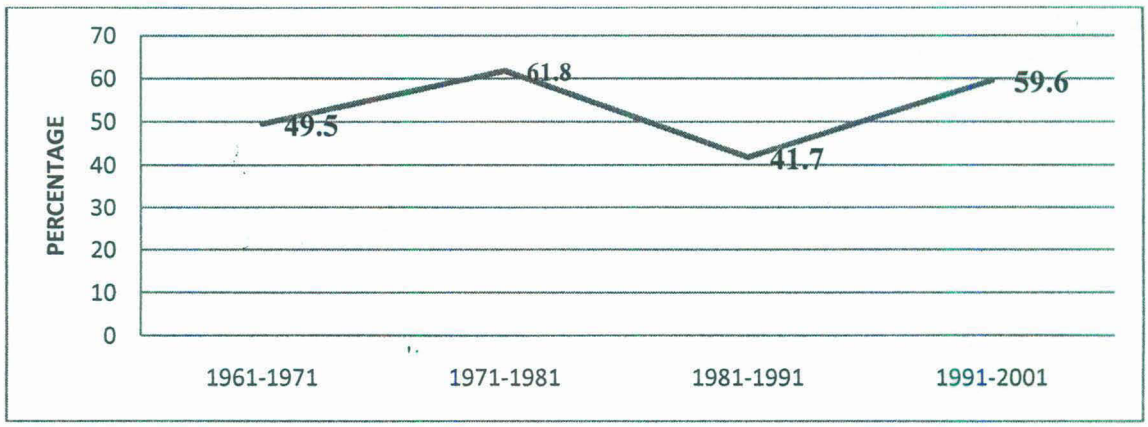


Fig 3.3 Percentage change in in-migration population, Delhi, 1961-2001.

3.6 Pattern of in-migration in Delhi

The in-migration pattern in Delhi shows a great variation from different states. Only six states Uttar Pradesh (43 percent), Haryana (10 percent), Punjab (5 percent), Rajasthan (5 percent), Uttaranchal (6 percent) and Bihar (14 percent) contribute more than 80 percent, whereas the whole of the southern states add to less than 5 percent to the total volume of in-migration in Delhi. This shows that the language as well as the distance might be the major obstacle for the southern people to migrate to Delhi. Considering the number of migrants per one lakh population of POLR somewhat different picture is emerging. The number of migrants to Delhi per one lakh population of the POLR is more than 1000 from the neighboring states like Punjab, Uttaranchal, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The migrants from southern and north eastern states contribute 30 to 500 people from their one lakh population to Delhi except Nagaland. Characteristics of migration in Delhi are discussed for the census 1991 by Premi M. K. *(2001)* and found that Life time migrants constituted 2/5 of Delhi's population and being the national capital, it has been receiving migrants from all over the country. Migration from Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and U P however account for 85% of the total migrants. Results indicate a large net in migration (including immigration) of Muslims into Delhi and out migration

and possibly emigration of Sikhs from Delhi. Among the inter-censal interstate migrants to Delhi, whereas rural to urban migration stream turned out to be the most important stream but urban to urban migration has also been found to be very important.

Sex ratio of in-migrants shows great variation among the states. The neighboring states like Haryana, Punjab and the other states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala which are relatively more developed than other states are having sex ratio of their migrants in Delhi in favour of the females. This may be also because of marriage migration. Bihar is having the poorest sex ratio among their migrants to Delhi, which is 458, showing the male dominant migration in the labour force. (Spatial variation in sex ratio of migrants also has been displayed by computer map 4).

3.7 Trend of population growth and in-migration in Chennai

The most interesting thing in table 3.10 is the sex ratio, which is higher as compared to the above three districts of Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi. But the sex ratio for in-migrants is comparatively low for in-migrants. The percentage change of total population is decreasing from 42, 32, 17 and 13 percent during the decades 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. In Chennai about 5 percent population is migrant population and percentage change of in-migrants is negligible (-0.2 percent) during 2001 which was highest in 1981(152 percent).

TABLE 3.10
TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH BY SEX, CHENNAI, 1961-2001

Year	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio	% change
1961	1729141	909701	819448	901	
1971	2469449	1297195	1172254	904	42.8
1981	3276622	1694107	1582515	934	32.7
1991	3841396	1986278	1855118	934	17.2
2001	4343645	2219539	2124106	957	13.1

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

TABLE 3.11
TREND OF IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, CHENNAI, 1961-2001

Year	Total	Males	females	Sex ratio	% change	% of in-migrants in total population
1961	171265	98229	73036	744	-	9.9
1971	199865	111810	88055	788	16.7	8.1
1981	504513	255805	248708	972	152.4	15.4
1991	237706	119866	117840	983	-52.9	6.2
2001	241305	125571	115734	922	-0.2	5.6

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

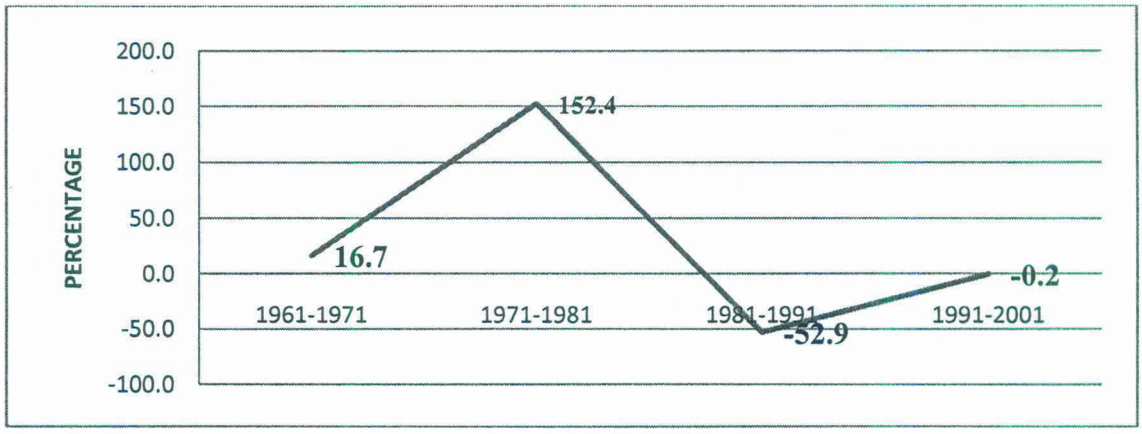


Fig 3.4 Percentage change in in-migration population, Chennai, 1961-2001.

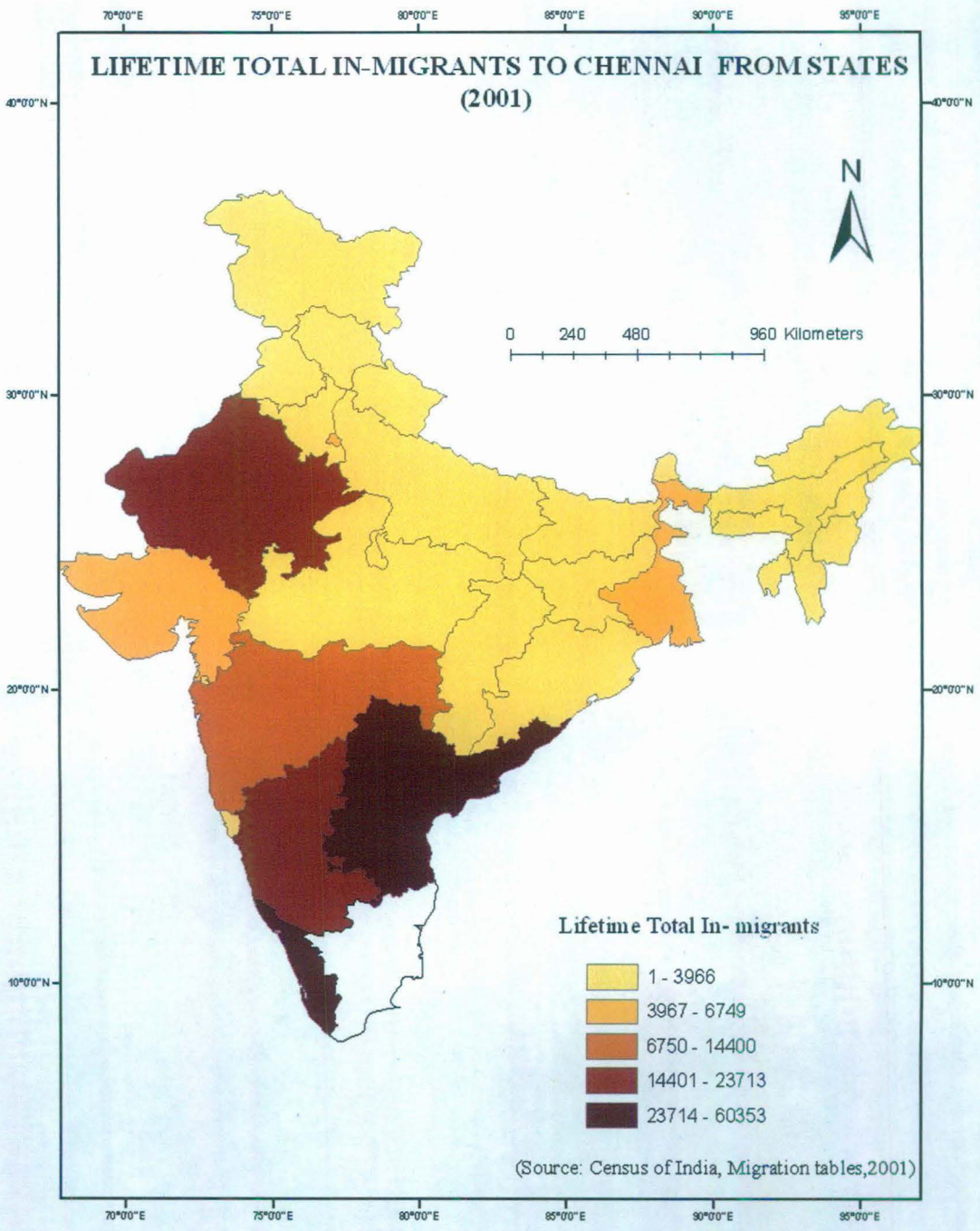
3.8 Pattern of in-migration in Chennai

Total numbers of migrants from different states of India to Chennai have been worked out. The percentage share of in-migrants from each state to Chennai has been calculated and given in table 3.12. Only states Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Pondicherry contribute more than 80 percent in-migrants, whereas the other states contribute very less percentage of in-migration to Chennai. The number

TABLE 3.12
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO CHENNAI FROM STATES OF INDIA, 1991-2001.

POLR	Total	male	female	sex ratio	Population of POLR	In-migrants Per lakh population of POLR
Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.2	0.2	637	10,143,700	4
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	629	6,077,900	2
Punjab	0.4	0.4	0.4	943	24,358,999	4
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	974	900,635	17
Uttaranchal	0.1	0.1	0.0	794	8,489,349	1
Haryana	0.3	0.3	0.2	749	21,144,564	3
Delhi	2.9	2.9	2.9	935	13,850,507	46
Rajasthan	9.0	10.1	7.8	717	56,507,188	35
Uttar Pradesh	1.8	2.0	1.6	752	166,197,921	2
Bihar	1.4	1.7	1.1	626	82,998,509	4
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	714	540,851	9
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.1	1413	1,097,968	10
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	411	1,990,036	4
Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1	808	2,166,788	9
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	900	888,573	6
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	545	3,199,203	1
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	611	2,318,822	3
Assam	0.4	0.4	0.3	792	26,655,528	3
West Bengal	3.0	3.3	2.7	761	80,176,197	8
Jharkhand	0.1	0.1	0.1	606	26,945,829	1
Orissa	0.9	1.2	0.6	489	36,804,660	6
Chhattisgarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	817	20,833,803	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.9	0.9	0.9	883	60,348,023	3
Gujarat	2.4	2.4	2.3	883	50,671,017	10
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	158,204	4
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	688	220,490	12
Maharashtra	6.4	6.1	6.8	1028	96,878,627	15
Andhra Pradesh	25.9	24.9	27.0	1009	76,210,007	76
Karnataka	10.6	9.5	11.8	1157	52,850,562	45
Goa	0.1	0.1	0.1	946	1,347,668	21
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	556	60,650	23
Kerala	27.0	27.5	26.4	894	31,841,374	190
Pondicherry	5.0	4.5	5.4	1114	974,345	1138
A & N Islands	0.8	0.8	0.8	906	356,152	490
Total	100	100	100	-	-	-

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)


LIFETIME TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS TO CHENNAI FROM STATES
(2001)
N
0 240 480 960 Kilometers
Lifetime Total In- migrants
1 - 3966
3967 - 6749
6750 - 14400
14401 - 23713
23714 - 60353
(Source: Census of India, Migration tables,2001)
70°0'0"E
75°0'0"E
80°0'0"E
85°0'0"E
90°0'0"E
95°0'0"E
40°0'0"N
30°0'0"N
20°0'0"N
10°0'0"N

of migrants to Chennai per one lakh population of the POLR is more than 1000 from Pondicherry. Sex-ratio of in-migrants shows great variation among the states. The neighboring states like Karnataka, Pondicherry, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are having sex ratio of their migrants in Chennai in favor of the females except Kerala. Nagaland is having poorest sex ratio among their migrants to Chennai, which is 411, showing the male dominant migration in the labor force. Other than the neighboring states Arunachal Pradesh has the higher sex ratio which is 1413.

3.9 Trend of population growth and in-migration in Bangalore

Percentage change in total population is fluctuating as it was -2.2 percent in 1991 and 47.0 percent in 1981. Percent of in-migrants is quit high as compared to the above district. Sex ratio is low for in-migrants as compared to total population.

TABLE 3.13

TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH BY SEX, BANGLORE, 1961-2001

Year	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio	% change
1961	2504462	1306230	1198232	917	-
1971	3365515	1762525	1602990	909	34.4
1981	4947610	2582539	2365071	916	47.0
1991	4839162	2542950	2296212	903	-2.2
2001	6537124	3426599	3110525	908	35.1

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

TABLE: 3.14

TREND OF IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, BANGLORE, 1961-2001

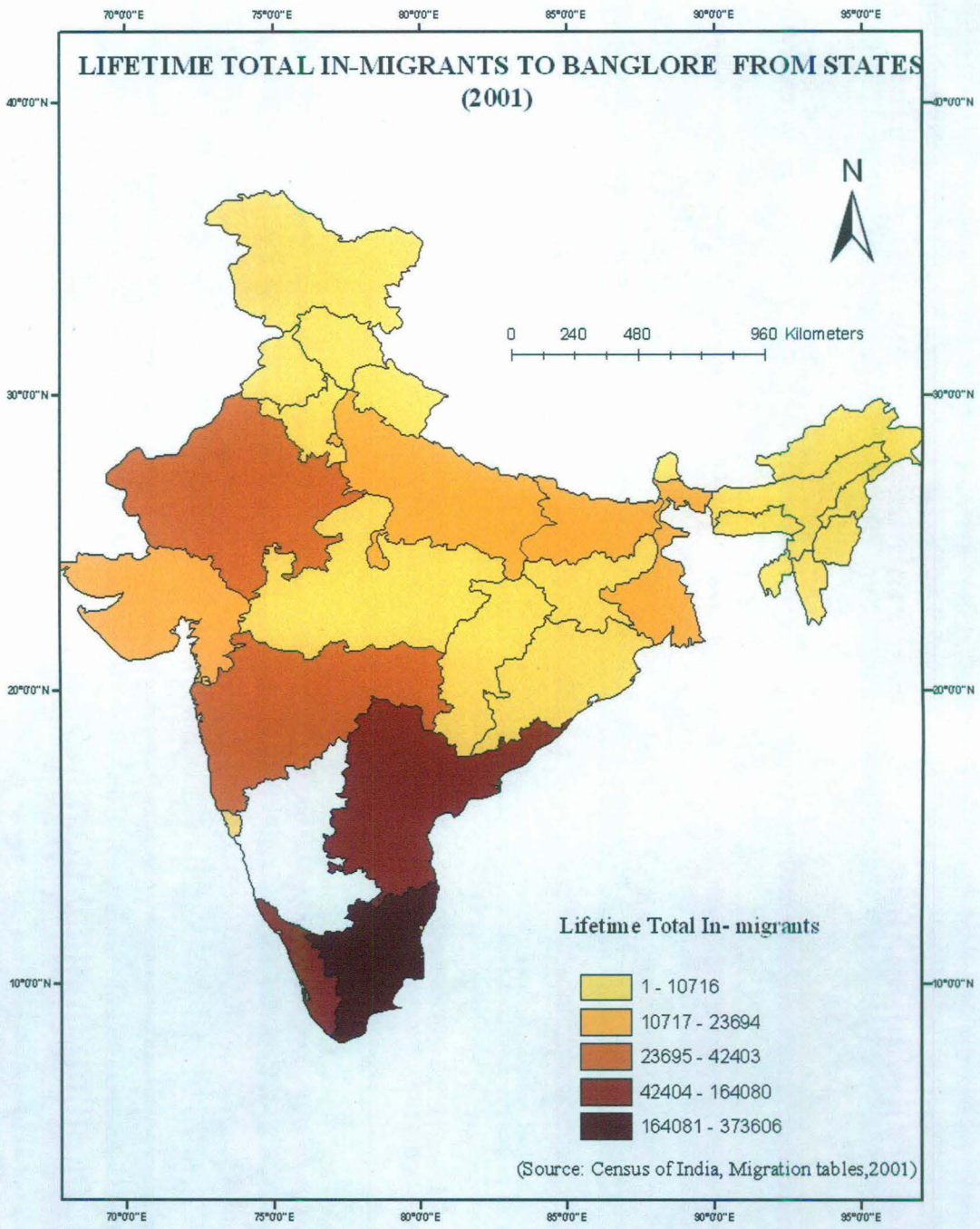
Year	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio	% change	% of in-migrants in total population
1961	247183	136782	110401	807	-	9.9
1971	306035	171750	134285	782	23.8	9.1
1981	1052915	561468	491447	875	244.1	21.3
1991	556593	289701	266892	921	-47.1	11.5
2001	895632	495387	400245	808	-81.5	18.5

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

TABLE 3.15
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO BANGLORE FROM STATES OF INDIA, 1991-2001.

POLR	Total	male	female	Sex ratio	Population of POLR	In-migrants Per lakh population of POLR
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.4	0.3	670	10,143,700	29
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	545	6,077,900	18
Punjab	0.5	0.5	0.5	857	24,358,999	19
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,023	900,635	125
Uttaranchal	0.2	0.2	0.1	725	8,489,349	16
Haryana	0.5	0.5	0.5	742	21,144,564	20
Delhi	1.5	1.4	1.5	887	13,850,507	93
Rajasthan	4.9	5.3	4.3	666	56,507,188	75
Uttar Pradesh	2.7	3.2	2.2	558	166,197,921	14
Bihar	2.1	2.8	1.2	345	82,998,509	22
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	777	540,851	43
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	667	1,097,968	24
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	684	1,990,036	18
Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1	672	2,166,788	40
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	892	888,573	22
Tripura	0.0	0.1	0.0	438	3,199,203	11
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.1	900	2,318,822	23
Assam	0.4	0.5	0.4	647	26,655,528	15
West Bengal	2.5	3.0	2.0	538	80,176,197	27
Jharkhand	0.3	0.4	0.2	472	26,945,829	11
Orissa	1.2	1.7	0.6	294	36,804,660	29
Chhattisgarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	838	20,833,803	4
Madhya Pradesh	0.7	0.7	0.6	744	60,348,023	9
Gujarat	1.6	1.6	1.6	857	50,671,017	28
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,625	158,204	13
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,143	220,490	14
Maharashtra	4.4	4.0	4.8	969	96,878,627	39
Andhra Pradesh	18.8	18.4	19.2	848	76,210,007	215
Goa	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,086	1,347,668	97
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	800	60,650	15
Kerala	13.5	13.8	13.1	772	31,841,374	369
Tamil Nadu	42.8	40.6	45.5	911	62,405,679	599
Pondicherry	0.3	0.3	0.4	879	974,345	309
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,071	356,152	73
Total	100	100	100	-	-	-

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)


LIFETIME TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS TO BANGLORE FROM STATES
(2001)
70°0'0"E
75°0'0"E
80°0'0"E
85°0'0"E
90°0'0"E
95°0'0"E
40°0'0"N
30°0'0"N
20°0'0"N
10°0'0"N
N
0 240 480 960 Kilometers
Lifetime Total In- migrants
1 - 10716
10717 - 23694
23695 - 42403
42404 - 164080
164081 - 373606
(Source: Census of India, Migration tables,2001)

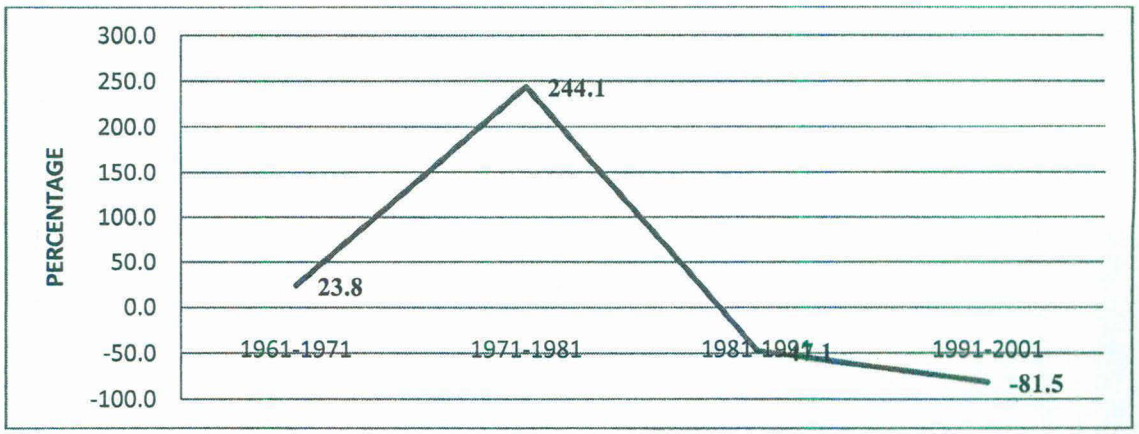


Fig 3.5 Percentage change in in-migration population, Bangalore, 1961-2001.

3.10 Pattern of in migration in Bangalore

In Bangalore the bulk of people are received from Tamil Nadu which is 43 percent followed by Andhra Pradesh (19 percent), Kerala (13 percent), Rajasthan (5 percent) and Maharashtra (4 percent).

3.11 Trend of population growth and in-migration in Hyderabad

In Hyderabad the percentage of migrants is very low (4 percent). Percent change of migrants is decreasing and sex ratio is fluctuating. Percentage change is about 22 percent for total population during the year 2001.

TABLE 3.16
TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH BY SEX, HYDERABAD, 1961-2001

Year	total	Males	Females	Sex ratio	% change
1961	2062995	1056578	1006417	953	-
1971	2791762	1442372	1349390	936	35.3
1981	2260702	1177380	1083322	920	-19.0
1991	3145939	1627249	1518690	933	39.2
2001	3829753	1981173	1848580	933	21.7

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

TABLE 3.17
TREND OF IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, HYDERABAD, 1961-2001

Year	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio	% change	% of in-migrants in total population
1961	111825	58364	53461	916	-	5.4
1971	146959	81959	65000	793	31.4	5.3
1981	237431	123813	113618	918	61.6	10.5
1991	140052	68322	71730	1050	- 41.0	4.5
2001	140396	74496	65900	885	0.25	3.7

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

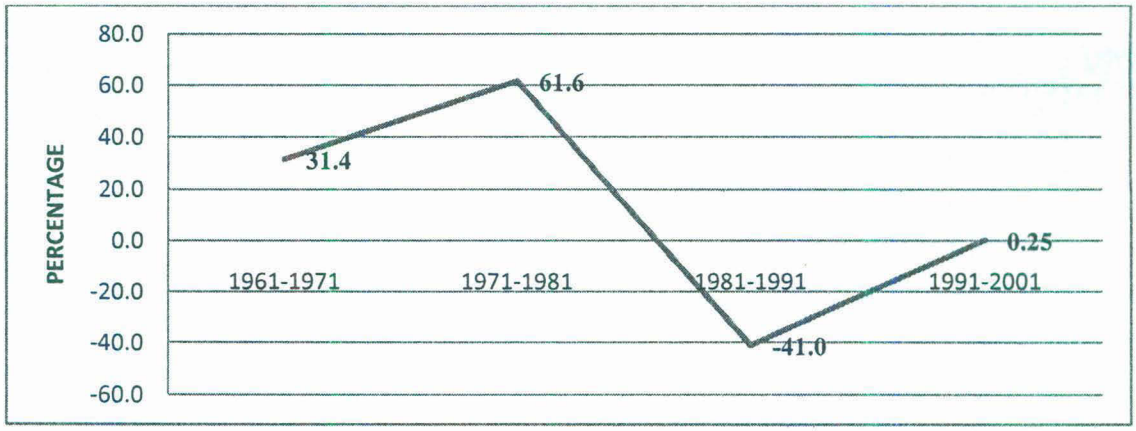


Fig 3.6 Percentage change in in-migration population, Hyderabad, 1961-2001.

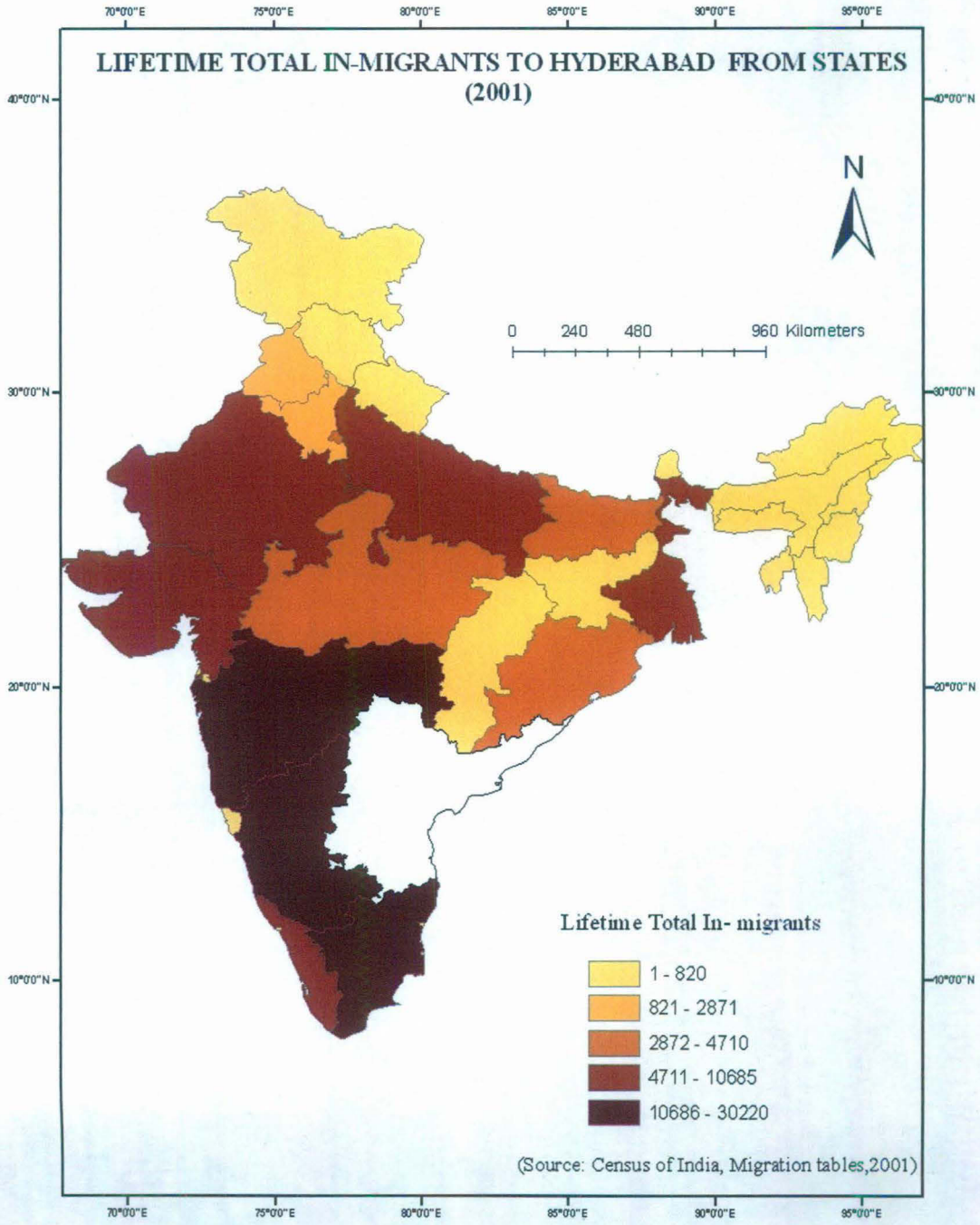
3.12 Pattern of in-migration in Hyderabad

The in-migration pattern in Hyderabad shows a great variation from different states. Only four states Karnataka (28 percent), Tamil Nadu (20 percent), Maharashtra (16), and Orissa (10 percent) contribute more than 70 percent, whereas the whole of northern states add very less percentage to total volume of in-migration in Hyderabad. Considering the number of migrants per one lakh population of POLR somewhat different picture is emerging. The number of migrants to Hyderabad per one lakh population of POLR is nowhere more than 550. Those states which contribute majority of in-migrants per one lakh in-migrants are more from these as compared to other states (Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Maharashtra) except Pondicherry and Chandigarh.

TABLE 3.18
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO HYDERABAD FROM STATES OF INDIA, 1991-2001.

POLR	Total	male	female	sex ratio	Population of POLR	In-migrants Per lakh population of POLR
Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.3	0.1	697	10143700	22
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	858	6077900	18
Punjab	0.7	1.0	0.5	759	24358999	29
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	986	900635	110
Uttaranchal	0.1	0.2	0.1	728	8489349	17
Haryana	0.5	0.7	0.3	797	21144564	23
Delhi	1.1	1.5	0.8	863	13850507	82
Rajasthan	4.1	6.1	2.8	724	56507188	75
Uttar Pradesh	2.8	4.2	1.8	694	166197921	17
Bihar	2.9	4.3	2.0	733	82998509	36
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	833	540851	28
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.1	0.0	916	1097968	46
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	779	1990036	10
Manipur	0.0	0.1	0.0	1096	2166788	23
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	576	888573	6
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	888	3199203	7
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.0	1085	2318822	24
Assam	0.4	0.5	0.3	890	26655528	15
West Bengal	2.9	4.0	2.2	855	80176197	37
Jharkhand	0.4	0.6	0.3	751	26945829	17
Orissa	10.2	10.7	9.9	1462	36804660	287
Chhattisgarh	1.0	1.1	0.9	1226	20833803	48
Madhya Pradesh	1.4	1.8	1.2	1037	60348023	25
Gujarat	1.7	2.3	1.3	890	50671017	35
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	1133	158204	20
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	750	220490	10
Maharashtra	16.4	15.4	17.0	1749	96878627	175
Karnataka	28.0	18.2	34.3	2983	52850562	548
Goa	0.2	0.2	0.1	889	1347668	121
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	500	60650	40
Kerala	4.1	5.2	3.4	1035	31841374	134
Tamil Nadu	20.0	20.4	19.8	1536	62405679	331
Pondicherry	0.2	0.2	0.2	1513	974345	240
A & N Islands	0.2	0.3	0.2	981	356152	713
Total	100	100	100	-	-	-

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)


LIFETIME TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS TO HYDERABAD FROM STATES
(2001)
70°0'0"E
75°0'0"E
80°0'0"E
85°0'0"E
90°0'0"E
95°0'0"E
40°0'0"N
30°0'0"N
20°0'0"N
10°0'0"N
N
0 240 480 960 Kilometers
Lifetime Total In- migrants
1 - 820
821 - 2871
2872 - 4710
4711 - 10685
10686 - 30220
(Source: Census of India, Migration tables,2001)

The in-migration pattern in Hyderabad shows a great variation from different states. Only four states Karnataka (28 percent), Tamil Nadu (20 percent), Maharashtra (16), and Orissa (10 percent) contribute more than 70 percent, whereas the whole of northern states add very less percentage to total volume of in-migration in Hyderabad. Considering the number of migrants per one lakh population of POLR somewhat different picture is emerging. The number of migrants to Hyderabad per one lakh population of POLR is nowhere more than 550. Those states which contribute majority of in-migrants per one lakh in-migrants are more from these as compared to other states (Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Maharashtra) except Pondicherry and Chandigarh.

In this section trends and patterns of in-migration from states toward the mega cities has been discussed. Migration within the country, particularly of males is mainly motivated by the desire to improve economic conditions and can be considered a sensitive index of economic opportunities. Analysis of inter-state flows is significant from this point of view. It is more so in a vast country like India, where disparities in respect of economic development exist not only between states but even within the state and there is lack of decentralization of economic-opportunities. It needs to be emphasized that inter-state migration, in many cases is not necessarily a long distance migration in all the cases. In India more than 65 percent of migration of inter-state migration is between contiguous states. It can further be reasonably supposed that substantial part of even this migration (between contiguous states) is likely to be migration between border districts of the states and is almost like inter-district migration.

The age and sex pattern of inter-state migrants in India for the census data 1971-1981 has been studied by Singh D. P., He selected Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and west Bengal and the choice of states is purposive because they offer different types of social, economic and demographic situations. U P the most populous state, Kerala having highest density of population and literacy status. Maharashtra and Gujarat having high per capita income and per capita electricity consumption indicate their level of

development and modernization. West Bengal is stagnant in the level of urbanization, migration and development Singh D. P. (1990).

CHAPTER IV

DURATION OF IN-MIGRATION

Migration data by the census of India is also classified and tabulated by duration of residence of the migrants at the place of enumeration. Following tables show the percentage of migrants by duration of residence by states in selected large metro cities of India. It has been looked into two ways, percentage of in-migrants from each state by duration and percentage of in-migrants with different duration (< 1 year, 1-4 year, 5-9 year, 10- 19 year, 20 and above and period not stated) by each state.

4.1 Duration of residence of in-migrants in Mumbai

First it has been found that overall 36 percent of total in-migrants have migrated within 10 years. However in-migrants towards Mumbai from Nagaland, West Bengal and Jharkhand it crosses 60 percent for within 10 years, whereas from the states and UTs like Punjab, Gujarat, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry it is below 30 percent within 10 years. Considering another way, it is found that percentage share in total in-migrants in Mumbai has increased from some states whereas decreased from other states. Percentage share of in-migrants from Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan have decreased. The states from where in-migration has increased are Bihar and West Bengal etc.

TABLE: 4.1
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR, MUMBAI, 2001

In-migrants/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Male	1.9	16.9	11.5	17.6	29.6	22.6	100
Female	1.7	16.1	12.1	18.9	25.9	25.3	100
Total	1.8	16.5	11.8	18.2	27.8	23.9	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

4.2 Duration of residence of in-migrants in Kolkata

First it has been found that overall 38 percent of total migrants had migrated before 20 years. However in case of Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat Andhra Pradesh it crosses 40 percent, whereas states like Jammu and Kashmir and Mizoram it is below 10 percent for 20 years duration of residence. Considering the other way, it has found that percentage share in total in-migration in Kolkata has increased from some

states and has decreased from the other states. The percentage share of in-migrants from Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh has increased to a considerable extent, whereas it has declined from the Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and Assam.

TABLE 4.2
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR, KOLKATA, 2001

In-migrants/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Male	1.9	16.9	11.5	17.6	29.6	22.6	100
Female	1.7	16.1	12.1	18.9	25.9	25.3	100
Total	1.8	16.5	11.8	18.2	27.8	23.9	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

4.3 Duration of residence of in-migrants in Delhi

Table (3.11 and 3.12) shows the percentage of migrants by duration of residence by states in Delhi. It has been looked into two ways, percentage of in-migrants from each state by duration and percentage of in-migrants with different duration by each state. First, it has been found that overall 60 percent of total in-migrants have migrated within 10 years. However, in case of Manipur and Chhattisgarh it crosses 62 percent, whereas states like Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttaranchal, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Lakshadweep and Tamil Nadu it is below 40 percent within 10 years. It has declined from the neighboring states of Delhi i.e., Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This decline might be because of more development in these states leading to better job opportunities within the states.

TABLE 4.3
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR, DELHI, 2001

In-migrants/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Male	1.9	16.9	11.5	17.6	29.6	22.6	100
Female	1.7	16.1	12.1	18.9	25.9	25.3	100
Total	1.8	16.5	11.8	18.2	27.8	23.9	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE

4.4 Duration of residence of in-migrants in Chennai

First it has been found that overall 30 percent of total in-migrants have migrated within 10 years. However, in case of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Nagaland and Mizoram it crosses 55 percent, whereas states like Rajasthan, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep it is below 25 percent within 10 years. Considering another way, it is found that percentage share in total in-migrants in Chennai has increased from some states whereas decreased from other states. The percentage share of migrants from Maharashtra, Orissa and Delhi has increased, whereas it has declined from the Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, it is more or less constant from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In case of Kerala percentage share of in-migrants in Chennai has declined from 32 percent to 19 during the past 20 years. This might be because of more development in these states leading to better job opportunities within the states.

TABLE 4.4
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR, CHENNAI, 2001

In-migrants/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Male	1.9	16.9	11.5	17.6	29.6	22.6	100
Female	1.7	16.1	12.1	18.9	25.9	25.3	100
Total	1.8	16.5	11.8	18.2	27.8	23.9	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

4.5 Duration of residence in Bangalore

First it has been found that overall 30 percent of total in-migrants have migrated within 10 years. However in case of Jammu and Kashmir, in Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Jharkhand and Orissa it crosses 50 percent, whereas states like Rajasthan, daman and Diu and Lakshadweep it is below 25 percent within 10 years. The percentage share of migrants from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has increased, whereas it has decreased from the neighboring states of Bangalore like Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In case of Tamil Nadu percentage share of in-migrants in-

Bangalore has decreased from 51 percent to 35 percent during last 20 years. This might be because of more development and better employment opportunity within the state.

TABLE 4.5
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR, BENGLORE, 2001

In-migrants/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Male	1.9	16.9	11.5	17.6	29.6	22.6	100
Female	1.7	16.1	12.1	18.9	25.9	25.3	100
Total	1.8	16.5	11.8	18.2	27.8	23.9	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

4.6 Duration of residence in Hyderabad

First, it has been found that overall 40 percent of total in-migrants have been migrated within 10 years. However in case of Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Daman and Diu, Goa and Andaman and Nicobar island it crosses 60 percent, whereas states like Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu it is below 40 percent within 10 years. Considering another way, it is found that percentage share in total in-migrants to Hyderabad has increased from some states whereas decreased from others. In-migration from Orissa, west Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Bihar has increased to a considerable extent, whereas it has declined from the neighboring states of Hyderabad i.e. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In case of Orissa share of in-migrants in Hyderabad has increased from 7.9 to 24.2 percent during the past 20 years. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu show a remarkable decline from 34.6 to 16.3 and 22.3 to 14.7 percent respectively in in-migration to Hyderabad during the same period. This might be because of more development in the state's leading to better job opportunities within the states.

TABLE 4.6
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR, HYDERABAD, 2001

In-migrants/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Male	1.9	16.9	11.5	17.6	29.6	22.6	100
Female	1.7	16.1	12.1	18.9	25.9	25.3	100
Total	1.8	16.5	11.8	18.2	27.8	23.9	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESID

TABLE 4.7
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO MUMBAI FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

POLR/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	3.0	22.1	15.3	22.8	30.5	6.4	100
Himachal Pradesh	3.4	21.9	13.4	18.3	34.2	8.8	100
Punjab	1.2	14.1	8.9	13.9	49.2	12.3	100
Chandigarh	4.5	33.0	17.2	11.0	23.3	11.0	100
Uttaranchal	2.8	21.3	14.2	22.3	29.7	9.6	100
Haryana	5.8	32.4	12.3	13.1	22.9	13.4	100
Delhi	2.6	25.1	14.4	19.0	31.8	7.1	100
Rajasthan	1.7	16.1	14.1	23.2	39.8	5.0	100
Uttar Pradesh	1.9	17.8	18.0	27.4	28.9	6.0	100
Bihar	2.8	29.1	24.2	25.0	14.3	4.6	100
Sikkim	0.6	17.9	11.6	14.5	27.7	27.7	100
Arunachal Pradesh	3.3	16.7	16.7	33.3	30.0	0.0	100
Nagaland	4.8	48.4	24.2	12.9	8.1	1.6	100
Manipur	5.3	36.2	16.5	16.5	15.6	9.9	100
Mizoram	2.9	22.9	14.3	14.3	37.1	8.6	100
Tripura	4.8	32.1	9.5	20.2	29.8	3.6	100
Meghalaya	3.0	35.8	17.9	14.9	19.4	9.0	100
Assam	3.2	33.2	17.1	17.3	24.2	5.0	100
West Bengal	3.9	39.5	21.3	16.5	14.8	4.0	100
Jharkhand	4.6	31.6	24.8	21.5	13.5	4.0	100
Orissa	3.5	23.8	19.8	22.4	22.1	8.4	100
Chhattisgarh	5.3	26.2	16.8	20.0	24.6	7.1	100
Madhya Pradesh	2,4	17.8	14.3	22.6	36.4	6.5	100
Gujarat	2.7	8.2	7.7	15.8	57.1	8.4	100
Daman & Diu	2.0	8.3	5.1	15.8	60.1	8.7	100
D & N Haveli	4.9	19.5	4.9	0.0	70.7	0.0	100
Andhra Pradesh	2.1	17.9	13.1	22.0	37.4	7.4	100
Karnataka	1.6	15.2	14.0	22.2	40.6	6.4	100
Goa	1.4	11.1	8.4	12.8	60.1	6.2	100
Lakshadweep	15.4	3.8	3.8	42.3	34.6	0.0	100
Kerala	2.5	23.4	14.1	19.5	33.4	7.0	100
Tamil Nadu	1.7	15.5	14.6	26.1	36.6	5.5	100
Pondicherry	2.3	11.0	11.3	22.0	39.8	13.6	100
A & N Islands	3.4	52.8	19.1	7.0	6.7	11.0	100
TOTAL	2.3	18.3	15.7	23.2	34.2	6.3	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.8
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO MUMBAI FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

POLR/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Punjab	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Haryana	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1
Delhi	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
Rajasthan	5.6	6.4	6.5	7.3	8.4	5.8
Uttar Pradesh	31.9	36.6	43.1	44.6	31.9	35.9
Bihar	7.0	8.8	8.5	6.0	2.3	4.0
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
West Bengal	8.7	10.8	6.8	3.6	2.2	3.2
Jharkhand	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.8
Orissa	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.7
Chhattisgarh	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3
Gujarat	15.9	5.9	6.4	8.9	21.7	17.3
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.8	5.6	6.0
Karnataka	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.8	9.6	8.2
Goa	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.2
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	2.5	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.6
Tamil Nadu	4.7	5.4	5.9	7.2	6.9	5.6
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
A & N Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.9
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO KOLKATA FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

P O L R/duration	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	13.7	45.4	8.6	10.0	9.6	12.8	100
Himachal Pradesh	5.9	29.4	6.3	10.7	23.1	24.5	100
Punjab	3.7	18.6	8.3	16.6	40.7	12.1	100
Chandigarh	12.4	32.8	10.2	15.1	17.8	11.8	100
Uttaranchal	4.0	34.8	9.2	14.4	24.1	13.4	100
Haryana	3.6	19.1	7.9	15.4	41.0	12.9	100
Delhi	10.1	27.9	12.8	15.7	22.3	11.1	100
Rajasthan	2.0	11.8	8.7	17.8	49.3	10.4	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.0	10.8	9.8	22.1	46.3	9.0	100
Bihar	3.6	11.3	11.7	24.8	40.0	8.7	100
Sikkim	3.7	20.0	14.4	20.3	31.3	10.2	100
Arunachal Pradesh	5.6	39.9	19.7	14.7	11.3	8.9	100
Nagaland	3.8	25.9	17.6	26.0	13.2	13.4	100
Manipur	3.7	34.7	16.6	15.9	16.0	13.1	100
Mizoram	4.5	42.3	15.7	12.3	7.0	18.2	100
Tripura	2.5	18.0	16.8	23.1	31.3	8.3	100
Meghalaya	3.2	22.4	16.1	21.5	25.4	11.3	100
Assam	2.7	16.4	14.1	25.0	34.9	6.8	100
Jharkhand	7.2	15.3	12.7	22.8	35.1	6.9	100
Orissa	3.2	14.9	13.4	24.0	37.4	7.1	100
Chhattisgarh	18.1	16.1	9.2	17.0	29.3	10.4	100
Madhya Pradesh	5.6	21.7	10.6	18.6	31.2	12.1	100
Gujarat	6.5	14.1	9.2	17.5	42.3	10.5	100
Daman & Diu	17.6	37.3	5.9	7.8	21.6	9.8	100
D & N Haveli	17.8	11.1	20.0	8.9	17.8	24.4	100
Maharashtra	9.6	27.8	11.4	15.3	23.4	12.5	100
Andhra Pradesh	3.1	18.0	9.5	17.9	41.5	9.9	100
Karnataka	6.2	32.8	11.3	13.8	22.4	13.7	100
Goa	11.7	18.2	11.0	14.1	31.8	13.3	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	45.5	0.0	9.1	18.2	27.3	100
Kerala	3.7	23.6	10.1	16.6	29.9	16.2	100
Tamil Nadu	4.4	24.7	10.7	15.9	29.5	14.9	100
Pondicherry	3.4	30.1	14.4	11.6	27.4	13.0	100
A & N Islands	9.2	28.6	15.5	19.8	18.6	8.3	100
TOTAL	4.2	13.5	11.8	23.2	38.9	8.5	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.10
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO KOLKATA FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

POLR/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6
Chandigarh	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttaranchal	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Haryana	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Delhi	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Rajasthan	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	3.1	1.9
Uttar Pradesh	5.9	9.7	10.1	11.6	14.5	11.6
Bihar	39.3	38.0	45.6	48.9	47.1	48.9
Sikkim	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Manipur	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Meghalaya	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Assam	3.9	7.2	7.1	6.4	5.3	6.4
Jharkhand	30.7	20.3	19.5	17.7	16.2	17.7
Orissa	5.0	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.7
Chhattisgarh	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Gujarat	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Andhra Pradesh	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8
Karnataka	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Goa	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tamil Nadu	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE: 4.11
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO DELHI FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991-2001

P O L R/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	5.4	21.6	16.4	30.2	21.3	5.0	100
Himachal Pradesh	2.4	15.1	15.4	26.0	36.3	4.8	100
Punjab	1.1	8.7	9.9	27.3	48.6	4.4	100
Chandigarh	3.2	22.7	19.1	28.2	21.5	5.4	100
Uttaranchal	2.3	17.5	17.7	28.2	30.4	3.9	100
Haryana	1.9	14.2	15.4	28.3	36.2	4.0	100
Rajasthan	2.2	14.9	15.8	29.5	33.7	4.1	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.2	17.3	19.2	31.8	25.8	3.6	100
Bihar	3.3	28.1	27.0	28.6	9.7	3.2	100
Sikkim	3.8	28.0	17.6	27.1	20.9	2.6	100
Arunachal Pradesh	4.6	26.8	19.2	26.3	18.7	4.4	100
Nagaland	3.1	20.4	19.9	31.1	21.8	3.7	100
Manipur	5.4	39.3	21.5	18.3	11.8	3.7	100
Mizoram	3.3	28.0	20.3	28.2	15.4	4.7	100
Tripura	3.2	25.2	16.0	23.2	26.8	5.5	100
Meghalaya	3.4	21.5	17.2	26.5	27.1	4.2	100
Assam	4.6	29.9	19.3	25.0	17.1	4.1	100
West Bengal	3.3	25.2	21.7	27.1	19.1	3.6	100
Jharkhand	3.8	29.5	25.0	25.8	12.4	3.5	100
Orissa	4.0	30.9	22.6	23.0	11.7	7.9	100
Chhattisgarh	9.1	36.7	16.7	20.8	13.2	3.4	100
Madhya Pradesh	3.9	21.2	19.0	29.3	22.7	3.9	100
Gujarat	3.0	20.3	16.4	27.7	28.3	4.3	100
Daman & Diu	2.5	24.2	15.6	20.8	10.8	26.1	100
D & N Haveli	2.0	13.5	8.3	14.7	18.7	42.9	100
Maharashtra	3.5	21.9	16.6	25.3	27.8	4.8	100
Andhra Pradesh	4.1	28.5	17.8	22.5	21.2	5.8	100
Karnataka	4.2	27.9	18.1	23.3	21.7	4.9	100
Goa	4.2	17.3	12.5	14.8	16.9	34.3	100
Lakshadweep	2.8	18.8	15.8	26.6	26.0	10.0	100
Kerala	3.0	24.3	18.7	26.5	23.0	4.5	100
Tamil Nadu	2.5	18.2	14.9	26.9	32.7	4.7	100
Pondicherry	4.3	22.6	16.7	29.1	23.0	4.3	100
A & N Islands	3.2	32.8	19.6	18.0	12.3	14.1	100
Total	4.0	35.4	21.2	19.8	13.5	6.1	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.12
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO DELHI FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991-2001

POLR/duration	< 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0
Himachal Pradesh	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.8
Punjab	2.2	2.2	2.5	4.4	9.1	5.4
Chandigarh	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Uttaranchal	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.7	5.7
Haryana	7.9	7.8	8.4	10.0	14.6	10.7
Rajasthan	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.7	5.4
Uttar Pradesh	37.4	39.1	43.2	46.4	43.2	40.8
Bihar	17.8	20.1	19.2	13.2	5.1	11.4
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Manipur	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Meghalaya	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
West Bengal	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.0	2.4	3.0
Jharkhand	3.2	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.9
Orissa	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.6
Chhattisgarh	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
Gujarat	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Maharashtra	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5
Andhra Pradesh	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
Karnataka	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Goa	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5
Tamil Nadu	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.13
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO CHENNAI FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

P O L R/duration	>1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	5.4	40.0	12.1	14.1	10.7	17.7	100
Himachal Pradesh	2.8	26.9	14.5	11.0	17.2	27.6	100
Punjab	2.2	19.6	8.0	16.0	26.4	27.8	100
Chandigarh	4.0	28.7	14.7	17.3	6.7	28.7	100
Uttaranchal	5.3	34.5	17.7	14.2	10.6	17.7	100
Haryana	2.7	25.9	11.7	16.9	18.3	24.5	100
Delhi	3.2	27.8	17.4	18.3	15.7	17.6	100
Rajasthan	1.1	10.5	9.4	21.1	28.8	29.0	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.5	26.7	13.9	15.9	16.6	24.4	100
Bihar	2.6	26.7	18.9	16.6	12.4	22.9	100
Sikkim	2.1	31.3	18.8	12.5	14.6	20.8	100
Arunachal Pradesh	9.9	27.9	8.1	16.2	18.9	18.9	100
Nagaland	2.5	49.4	11.4	16.5	7.6	12.7	100
Manipur	9.0	46.3	9.0	9.6	6.4	19.7	100
Mizoram	1.8	33.3	5.3	5.3	8.8	45.6	100
Tripura	0.0	32.4	17.6	14.7	2.9	32.4	100
Meghalaya	6.9	37.9	6.9	25.9	12.1	10.3	100
Assam	2.0	28.7	15.7	16.8	12.8	24.0	100
West Bengal	2.2	24.0	15.0	16.8	18.2	23.8	100
Jharkhand	1.8	39.5	10.1	19.7	8.3	20.6	100
Orissa	5.6	33.2	15.3	13.4	9.2	23.3	100
Chhattisgarh	6.2	34.1	7.8	14.0	14.7	23.3	100
Madhya Pradesh	3.4	25.2	15.1	15.6	17.2	23.5	100
Gujarat	1.8	14.3	10.1	15.8	32.4	25.6	100
Daman & Diu	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	100
D & N Haveli	0.0	40.7	11.1	7.4	22.2	18.5	100
Maharashtra	2.3	20.5	15.0	19.2	20.9	22.0	100
Andhra Pradesh	1.8	16.3	11.1	18.0	29.6	23.2	100
Karnataka	1.9	16.3	12.6	18.0	26.3	24.9	100
Goa	3.5	24.3	17.4	13.5	13.9	27.4	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	21.4	0.0	21.4	7.1	50.0	100
Kerala	1.2	13.3	10.7	18.1	33.4	23.2	100
Pondicherry	1.6	14.3	11.4	19.6	27.2	25.9	100
A & N Islands	1.7	17.6	9.1	17.5	28.4	25.6	100
Total	1.8	16.5	11.8	18.2	27.8	23.9	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.14
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO CHENNAI FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

POLR/duration	>1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Punjab	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chandigarh	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Delhi	5.1	4.8	4.2	2.9	1.6	2.1
Rajasthan	5.7	5.7	7.2	10.4	9.3	10.9
Uttar Pradesh	2.5	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.8
Bihar	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	1.3
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
West Bengal	3.8	4.4	3.8	2.8	2.0	3.0
Jharkhand	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Orissa	3.0	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.9
Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9
Gujarat	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.5
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	8.3	8.0	8.2	6.8	4.8	5.9
Andhra Pradesh	26.3	25.6	24.4	25.6	27.6	25.1
Karnataka	11.3	10.5	11.3	10.5	10.0	11.0
Goa	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	18.8	21.8	24.6	26.9	32.5	26.2
Pondicherry	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.3	4.9	5.4
A & N Islands	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.15
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO BANGLORE FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

P O L R/duration	> 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	4.6	47.8	13.5	16.2	8.0	9.9	100
Himachal Pradesh	4.2	50.5	11.9	12.8	9.6	10.9	100
Punjab	3.8	37.5	14.3	18.1	16.0	10.3	100
Chandigarh	4.2	54.2	15.1	11.5	7.5	7.5	100
Uttaranchal	4.3	46.4	12.4	13.7	15.7	7.5	100
Haryana	3.6	42.3	16.5	13.7	12.0	12.0	100
Delhi	4.0	40.9	17.3	16.1	11.6	10.1	100
Rajasthan	2.0	24.4	16.4	23.5	20.6	13.1	100
Uttar Pradesh	3.9	41.3	18.7	14.7	10.4	11.1	100
Bihar	4.6	43.5	21.8	13.8	6.7	9.7	100
Sikkim	6.1	54.1	11.3	13.4	3.9	11.3	100
Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	43.8	11.2	16.5	13.1	12.7	100
Nagaland	2.8	53.2	26.1	6.4	2.0	9.5	100
Manipur	5.1	55.3	23.1	4.8	3.2	8.5	100
Mizoram	7.8	56.0	19.7	4.1	5.7	6.7	100
Tripura	7.2	59.8	13.8	8.0	4.6	6.6	100
Meghalaya	5.3	58.1	13.3	10.3	2.6	10.3	100
Assam	5.5	57.2	13.6	9.2	5.7	8.9	100
West Bengal	4.1	45.9	15.9	14.3	10.4	9.4	100
Jharkhand	4.9	53.2	17.1	11.3	6.9	6.7	100
Orissa	4.4	50.9	20.3	11.1	4.5	8.9	100
Chhattisgarh	4.4	41.3	14.6	15.9	13.5	10.3	100
Madhya Pradesh	5.0	37.7	15.2	16.1	14.3	11.6	100
Gujarat	2.9	27.3	15.3	21.5	20.6	12.4	100
Daman & Diu	4.8	61.9	23.8	0.0	4.8	4.8	100
D & N Haveli	0.0	50.0	6.7	16.7	16.7	10.0	100
Maharashtra	3.2	27.3	17.2	20.9	19.3	12.2	100
Andhra Pradesh	2.9	26.8	16.5	20.0	22.5	11.4	100
Goa	3.8	34.2	14.8	17.7	18.3	11.2	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	66.7	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	100
Kerala	2.2	26.6	15.6	20.1	24.1	11.4	100
Tamil Nadu	2.2	20.3	15.3	23.0	26.9	12.3	100
Pondicherry	1.7	23.0	16.0	24.1	24.2	11.1	100
A & N Islands	6.5	40.6	9.6	16.9	11.5	14.9	100
Total	2.6	26.3	16.0	20.7	22.5	11.7	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.16
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO BANGLORE FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

POLR/duration	> 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Punjab	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Chandigarh	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Haryana	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Delhi	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.3
Rajasthan	3.6	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.4	5.4
Uttar Pradesh	3.9	4.3	3.2	1.9	1.3	2.6
Bihar	3.7	3.5	2.9	1.4	0.6	1.7
Sikkim	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Assam	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
West Bengal	3.8	4.4	2.5	1.7	1.2	2.0
Jharkhand	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Orissa	2.0	2.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.9
Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Gujarat	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.7	4.5
Andhra Pradesh	20.3	19.1	19.4	18.1	18.7	18.2
Goa	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	11.2	13.6	13.1	13.0	14.4	13.1
Tamil Nadu	35.7	33.0	40.8	47.5	51.0	44.8
Pondicherry	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
A & N Islands	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.17
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO HYDERABAD FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

POLR/duration	> 1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	8.5	44.6	10.5	11.1	7.9	17.3	100
Himachal Pradesh	3.3	39.7	11.7	10.4	8.7	26.3	100
Punjab	3.8	26.1	10.5	14.9	15.4	29.2	100
Chandigarh	8.8	32.2	13.2	16.0	14.0	15.9	100
Uttaranchal	2.3	38.1	13.5	11.7	12.1	22.4	100
Haryana	3.1	32.0	13.1	16.1	15.7	20.0	100
Delhi	4.5	35.7	16.4	16.1	12.4	14.8	100
Rajasthan	2.8	21.3	15.4	22.3	20.1	18.1	100
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	29.1	16.2	18.1	13.9	18.7	100
Bihar	4.6	27.7	17.8	20.5	12.2	17.2	100
Sikkim	1.9	39.0	19.5	11.0	9.1	19.5	100
Arunachal Pradesh	2.4	18.9	10.2	15.1	17.1	36.3	100
Nagaland	8.0	50.2	13.4	12.4	2.0	13.9	100
Manipur	8.9	49.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	26.6	100
Mizoram	13.5	34.6	5.8	13.5	7.7	25.0	100
Tripura	2.3	44.7	21.5	12.8	5.0	13.7	100
Meghalaya	3.6	27.4	19.7	19.9	15.8	13.7	100
Assam	6.5	36.3	16.1	16.8	9.5	14.9	100
West Bengal	4.8	26.9	16.9	20.7	14.6	16.1	100
Jharkhand	5.7	33.2	17.8	21.3	8.5	13.5	100
Orissa	10.1	23.9	14.8	19.2	18.3	13.7	100
Chhattisgarh	13.4	28.2	14.3	19.5	14.2	10.4	100
Madhya Pradesh	5.7	30.7	14.7	18.4	14.1	16.4	100
Gujarat	6.5	22.5	13.4	17.3	21.2	19.0	100
Daman & Diu	3.1	46.9	15.6	9.4	6.3	18.8	100
D & N Haveli	9.5	38.1	9.5	19.0	14.3	9.5	100
Maharashtra	4.6	20.2	14.4	20.5	26.2	14.0	100
Karnataka	2.5	16.9	15.8	23.7	29.3	11.7	100
Goa	6.1	53.1	14.4	8.5	7.0	10.9	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	37.5	16.7	25.0	12.5	8.3	100
Kerala	3.0	28.5	12.5	17.7	20.3	18.1	100
Tamil Nadu	3.1	19.3	15.2	23.5	26.4	12.5	100
Pondicherry	3.9	21.9	15.3	23.9	23.3	11.7	100
A & N Islands	6.3	41.0	12.6	9.3	6.5	24.4	100
Total	4.3	21.4	15.2	21.5	23.7	14.0	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 4.18
PERCENT OF MIGRANTS TO HYDERABAD FROM STATES BY DURATION, 1991- 2001

POLR/duration	>1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Punjab	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.8
Chandigarh	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Uttaranchal	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Haryana	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Delhi	6.0	4.5	4.1	3.5	2.6	2.6
Rajasthan	5.9	6.6	8.4	9.5	8.3	7.2
Uttar Pradesh	5.7	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.6	5.5
Bihar	3.4	4.0	3.6	2.8	1.9	3.3
Sikkim	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nagaland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
West Bengal	8.0	6.4	5.8	4.9	3.2	3.9
Jharkhand	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Orissa	3.8	4.3	4.0	2.1	1.0	1.8
Chhattisgarh	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.1
Gujarat	4.8	3.7	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.8
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	16.0	14.0	15.6	17.7	20.2	18.0
Karnataka	16.6	17.8	22.5	25.2	24.3	22.4
Goa	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	5.0	5.7	4.8	4.7	6.1	6.1
Tamil Nadu	13.1	13.2	13.0	12.6	14.1	12.4
Pondicherry	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
A & N Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

As the duration of residence in the places of enumeration increases, the proportion of males among migrants steadily declines, while the proportion of females increases, Whereas the migrants for less than one year of duration are almost equally balanced between males and females. This suggests that the migration of males is much less stable than that of the females, possibly reflecting that migration induced by economic factors is less stable than induced by social factors.

CHAPTER V

REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION

Census 1981 is remembered as land-mark in the field of population statistics as for the first time it attempted to collect information on the reasons of migration. The reasons are employment/work, business, education, marriage, moved after birth, moved with the family and others according to the census 2001.

Among the urban places, the big cities have been the major recipient of rural migrations. In Kolkata 77% of the migrants come from rural areas; in Bombay 64%, in madras 56% and in Delhi 55%. Over all, there is a positive correlation between the size of a city and percentage of rural male migration to it. Several of the large Indian cities have concentration of textile and other industries which absorb a multitude of semi- skilled or unskilled laborers from rural areas. The landless agricultural laborers and persons engaged in traditional village handicrafts showed a special tendency to migrate. In correspondence with the higher degree of urbanization in southern India than in its northern counterparts, the incidence of this type of migration is greater in the former than in the latter. This is reverse of more dominant rural to rural movement in the north. There is an unmistakable trend towards the rapid growth of cities not only to influx from rural areas but also to considerable migration from smaller urban places. By virtue of their better and diverse employment opportunities, and numerous amenities not available at smaller place, the big cities have become dynamic magnets for economically induced urban to urban migration. The 1961 census recorded 10.8 million urban to urban migrants who made-up 8% of total migrants and 35% of migrants to urban places. Confining analysis to cities alone, it is found that the principal administrative, educational, and manufacturing centers with highly specialized industries were the chief recipient of migrants from other urban places. Most of the state capitals recorded the highest percentage of urban-urban migrants as compared to the other cities in the same state **(Gosal G. S. & Krishan G.**, 1975).

5.1 Reasons for in-migration in Mumbai

Employment (40 percent), marriage (18 percent), and moved with family (18 percent) are responsible for 76 percent of total in-migration in Mumbai. There is very less

contribution of rest of the reasons. Sex wise males are dominant in employment, business and education whereas female's dominancy can be seen in marriage.

TABLE 5.1
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, MUMBAI, 2001

In-migrants/reasons	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Males	96.3	94.2	80.3	1.2	58.0	40.5	61.0
Females	3.7	5.8	19.7	98.8	42.0	59.5	39.0
Total	40.5	1.4	1.3	17.9	7.8	17.8	13.3

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

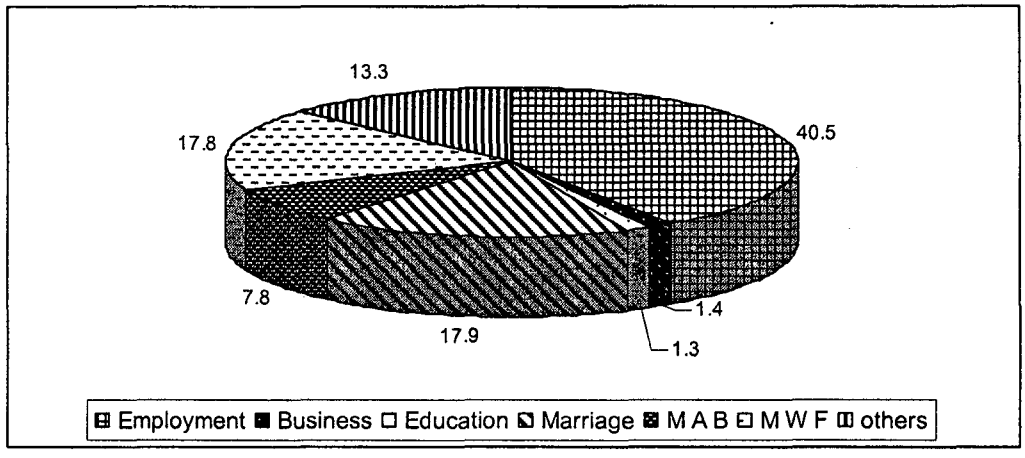


Fig 5.1 Reasons for in-migration in Mumbai

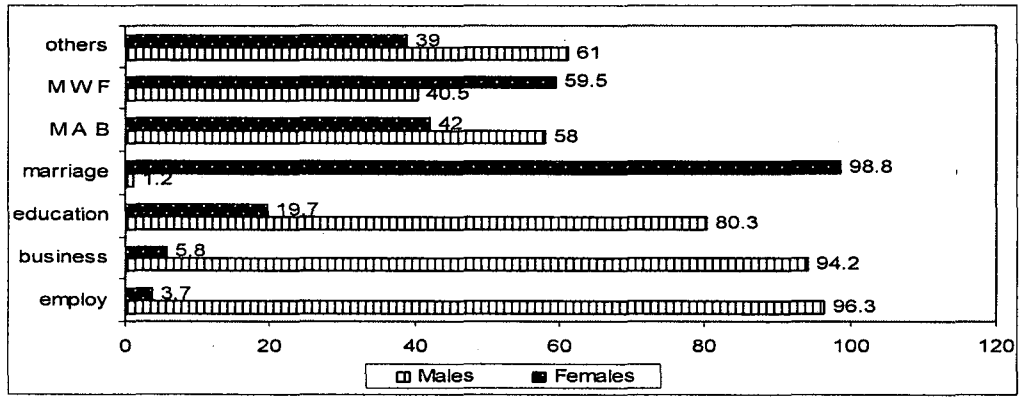


Fig 5.2 Reasons for in-migration in Mumbai by sex

5.2 Reasons for total in-migration by states in Mumbai

Work, the main reason for in-migration is almost predominant in each state except from Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Island. Work as the reason for in-migration in Mumbai is highest in case of Jharkhand followed by Bihar (57 percent), Orissa (55 percent) and west Bengal (53 percent). Marriage as the reason for in-migration in Mumbai is found predominant among the migrants from the neighboring states. Education as a reason for in-migration in Mumbai is highest from northeastern states.

5.3 Reasons for in-migration for males by states in Mumbai

Employment is the most important reason for male migrants, which is responsible for 63 percent followed by moved with family. From Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa more than 70 percent of males are migrating to Mumbai for work. Migration among males for business from Delhi and Gujarat is seen in a considerable proportion (around 6 percent). For education, males from northeastern states and Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir are migrating to Mumbai in substantial proportion. Marriage contributes less than 1 percent as a reason for in-migration among males because it is generally female who migrate to her spouse after getting married not male in our society.

5.4 Reasons for in-migration for females by states in Mumbai

Marriage is the most important reason followed by family moved to Mumbai, accounting 46 percent and 27 percent respectively. From most of the states marriage are dominant reasons for migration varying from 54 in Dadra and Nagar Haveli to 11 in Andaman and Nicobar Island. Marriage in-migration is not only confined to the neighboring states but it receives females from north, northeastern and other states located away from Mumbai. Business and employment plays a small role in migration of female to Mumbai. However, female from northeast, Chhattisgarh and Kerala are migrating to a considerable

TABLE 5.2
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS, MUMBAI, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	35.9	2.1	5.1	13.1	3.9	25.6	14.2
Himachal Pradesh	37.4	1.2	1.9	20.0	6.4	20.9	12.2
Punjab	29.8	2.5	1.4	22.0	7.1	23.3	14.0
Chandigarh	28.0	1.6	2.6	16.9	8.1	29.1	13.8
Uttaranchal	42.6	0.5	1.5	18.8	4.5	19.3	12.8
Haryana	29.8	1.7	1.2	17.9	6.9	28.8	13.7
Delhi	26.7	1.8	2.4	17.2	7.2	31.4	13.3
Rajasthan	34.4	4.2	1.6	18.1	9.1	20.0	12.6
Uttar Pradesh	48.1	1.0	0.9	14.4	5.4	16.3	13.8
Bihar	57.4	0.7	1.3	9.9	4.1	14.7	11.9
Sikkim	31.0	2.0	7.1	12.6	7.8	12.6	26.9
Arunachal Pradesh	32.0	0.0	10.0	17.6	6.8	24.8	8.8
Nagaland	29.9	2.0	15.7	8.7	2.4	28.3	13.0
Manipur	36.5	1.2	18.1	9.7	3.8	15.0	15.7
Mizoram	32.2	1.1	17.2	14.9	2.3	14.9	17.2
Tripura	40.3	0.7	2.0	13.8	6.4	23.4	13.5
Meghalaya	31.7	0.6	8.8	13.8	3.1	27.8	14.2
Assam	40.5	1.5	2.9	12.5	3.7	27.0	11.9
West Bengal	53.1	1.2	0.9	13.6	4.3	16.5	10.4
Jharkhand	59.7	0.8	1.9	9.7	3.9	13.5	10.5
Orissa	54.9	0.5	1.4	14.0	4.9	13.6	10.8
Chhattisgarh	36.4	0.9	2.9	17.4	8.5	22.6	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	32.1	1.2	1.9	21.2	9.0	21.3	13.4
Gujarat	23.0	2.6	1.9	25.6	12.6	19.9	14.4
Daman & Diu	22.9	1.1	2.1	25.5	10.8	21.3	16.3
D & N Haveli	24.6	0.5	1.7	27.0	13.4	17.0	15.8
Andhra Pradesh	35.3	0.4	0.9	18.8	9.2	21.7	13.7
Karnataka	34.3	0.6	1.6	21.8	10.6	17.6	13.5
Goa	25.5	0.4	4.0	26.7	9.4	18.0	16.0
Lakshadweep	44.1	1.7	1.7	10.2	6.8	27.1	8.5
Kerala	41.8	0.7	1.8	19.7	10.5	14.7	10.9
Tamil Nadu	37.4	0.7	0.8	21.3	8.9	18.2	12.7
Pondicherry	28.1	1.0	1.6	20.9	10.9	20.5	16.9
A & N Islands	15.5	0.6	1.6	5.9	3.0	61.2	12.2
Total	40.5	1.4	1.3	17.9	7.8	17.8	13.3

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.3
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR MALES IN-MIGRANTS, MUMBAI, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	56.0	3.2	6.4	0.3	3.7	16.6	13.7
Himachal Pradesh	62.4	1.9	2.6	0.5	7.0	13.4	12.1
Punjab	53.1	4.3	1.9	0.5	8.0	17.6	14.6
Chandigarh	48.1	2.7	3.8	0.4	9.0	21.9	14.1
Uttaranchal	68.0	0.7	2.0	0.3	4.5	11.8	12.8
Haryana	51.5	2.9	1.8	0.3	7.7	20.8	14.9
Delhi	47.1	3.3	3.4	0.4	7.8	24.0	14.1
Rajasthan	55.3	6.8	2.2	0.3	9.0	13.9	12.6
Uttar Pradesh	69.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	4.7	9.9	13.5
Bihar	75.0	0.9	1.6	0.2	3.1	7.9	11.4
Sikkim	49.1	3.6	7.9	0.0	7.3	7.3	24.8
Arunachal Pradesh	52.9	0.0	14.7	0.0	6.6	16.2	9.6
Nagaland	44.2	3.2	14.9	0.0	1.9	22.1	13.6
Manipur	52.5	1.5	15.9	0.4	3.6	11.7	14.4
Mizoram	53.3	2.2	8.9	0.0	4.4	11.1	20.0
Tripura	65.4	0.8	2.8	0.3	5.3	14.6	10.7
Meghalaya	49.8	1.2	11.7	0.0	2.3	21.0	14.0
Assam	62.9	2.3	3.2	0.3	3.7	15.9	11.7
West Bengal	75.5	1.7	1.0	0.2	3.5	9.0	9.1
Jharkhand	77.2	0.9	1.9	0.2	2.9	7.5	9.4
Orissa	76.5	0.6	1.6	0.2	3.9	7.3	9.9
Chhattisgarh	58.6	1.5	4.6	0.2	8.0	16.2	10.8
Madhya Pradesh	55.4	2.0	2.8	0.4	9.6	16.0	13.8
Gujarat	44.1	5.0	3.0	0.5	14.9	16.9	15.7
Daman & Diu	44.2	1.9	3.8	0.3	13.7	18.7	17.5
D & N Haveli	46.2	1.0	2.4	0.0	14.3	18.6	17.6
Andhra Pradesh	58.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	9.6	15.4	14.0
Karnataka	59.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	11.1	12.7	13.4
Goa	49.3	0.8	6.2	0.8	11.5	14.4	17.0
Lakshadweep	67.6	2.7	2.7	0.0	8.1	10.8	8.1
Kerala	66.9	1.1	1.9	0.4	10.1	9.3	10.3
Tamil Nadu	63.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	8.9	12.3	13.0
Pondicherry	48.7	1.9	2.2	0.4	12.1	17.3	17.3
A & N Islands	30.1	1.3	3.0	0.3	4.3	47.0	13.9
Total	63.5	2.1	1.7	0.3	7.4	11.7	13.2

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.4
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR FEMALES IN-MIGRANTS, MUMBAI, 2001

P O L R	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	3.8	0.4	3.0	33.6	4.4	40.0	14.9
Himachal Pradesh	2.2	0.2	0.8	47.6	5.6	31.4	12.4
Punjab	2.6	0.4	0.7	47.1	6.0	30.0	13.2
Chandigarh	6.4	0.6	1.2	34.6	7.1	36.7	13.3
Uttaranchal	2.1	0.2	0.7	48.5	4.4	31.3	12.8
Haryana	3.6	0.3	0.5	38.9	6.1	38.4	12.2
Delhi	5.2	0.3	1.4	34.9	6.5	39.2	12.5
Rajasthan	1.7	0.3	0.5	46.0	9.4	29.5	12.5
Uttar Pradesh	2.3	0.2	0.4	45.3	7.0	30.4	14.4
Bihar	3.5	0.2	0.5	39.8	7.1	35.3	13.6
Sikkim	7.8	0.0	6.2	28.7	8.5	19.4	29.5
Arunachal Pradesh	7.0	0.0	4.4	38.6	7.0	35.1	7.9
Nagaland	8.0	0.0	17.0	22.0	3.0	38.0	12.0
Manipur	11.3	0.7	21.7	24.3	4.0	20.3	17.7
Mizoram	9.5	0.0	26.2	31.0	0.0	19.0	14.3
Tripura	4.8	0.4	0.8	32.9	7.9	35.7	17.5
Meghalaya	14.0	0.0	6.1	27.3	3.8	34.5	14.4
Assam	7.3	0.3	2.5	30.5	3.7	43.3	12.2
West Bengal	7.4	0.3	0.8	40.9	5.9	31.9	12.9
Jharkhand	7.5	0.2	1.7	38.0	6.9	31.7	14.0
Orissa	5.4	0.2	0.8	45.8	7.1	27.8	12.9
Chhattisgarh	10.0	0.1	0.8	37.7	9.1	30.2	12.2
Madhya Pradesh	4.4	0.2	0.8	45.8	8.3	27.5	12.9
Gujarat	1.9	0.3	0.7	50.9	10.2	22.9	13.1
Daman & Diu	4.3	0.4	0.6	47.6	8.3	23.7	15.3
D & N Haveli	2.9	0.0	1.0	54.3	12.5	15.4	13.9
Andhra Pradesh	7.8	0.2	0.4	40.3	8.8	29.0	13.4
Karnataka	6.2	0.2	0.8	46.0	10.0	23.2	13.6
Goa	6.4	0.2	2.2	47.5	7.7	20.9	15.2
Lakshadweep	4.5	0.0	0.0	27.3	4.5	54.5	9.1
Kerala	9.5	0.1	1.6	44.6	11.1	21.6	11.6
Tamil Nadu	5.5	0.1	0.5	47.1	8.9	25.6	12.3
Pondicherry	4.3	0.0	0.9	44.6	9.5	24.2	16.4
A & N Islands	2.4	0.0	0.3	11.0	1.8	73.9	10.7
Total	3.9	0.2	0.7	45.8	8.5	27.5	13.5

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION)

extent for employment. Many female from north east come for education purpose to Mumbai.

5.5 Reason for in-migration in Kolkata

Table 5.5 shows that employment and moved with family together is responsible for 58 percent of in-migration in Kolkata. Marriage is the third important reason for in-migration in Kolkata after these two reasons, which is responsible for 14.2 percent of in-migration in Kolkata. There is very less contribution of rest of the reasons (business, education, moved after birth as a whole). Sex-wise male are dominant in employment, business and education, whereas females dominancy can be seen in marriage as well as moved with family.

TABLE 5.5
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, KOLKATA, 2001

In-migrants/reasons	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Males	52.2	6.6	1.8	0.5	2.6	16.7	19.7
Females	4.0	0.6	0.6	40.0	2.8	34.1	18.0
Total	35.4	4.5	1.3	14.2	2.7	22.8	19.1

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

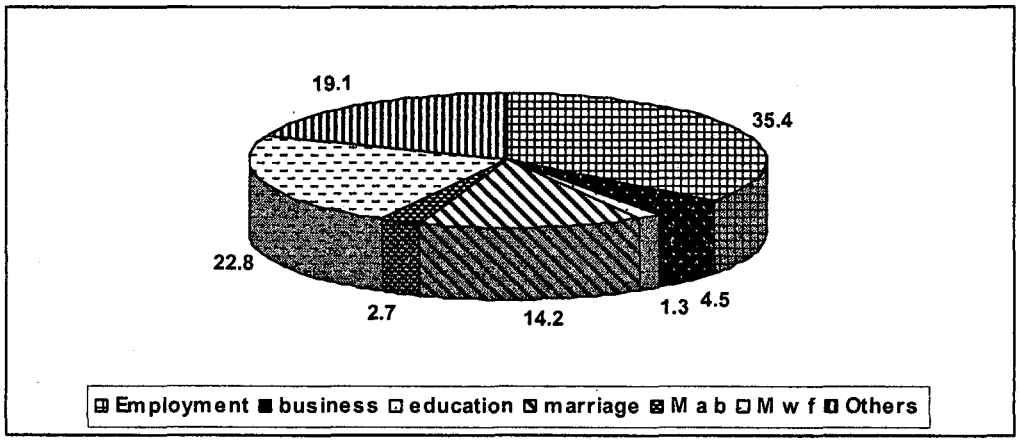


Fig 5.3 Reasons for in-migration in Kolkata

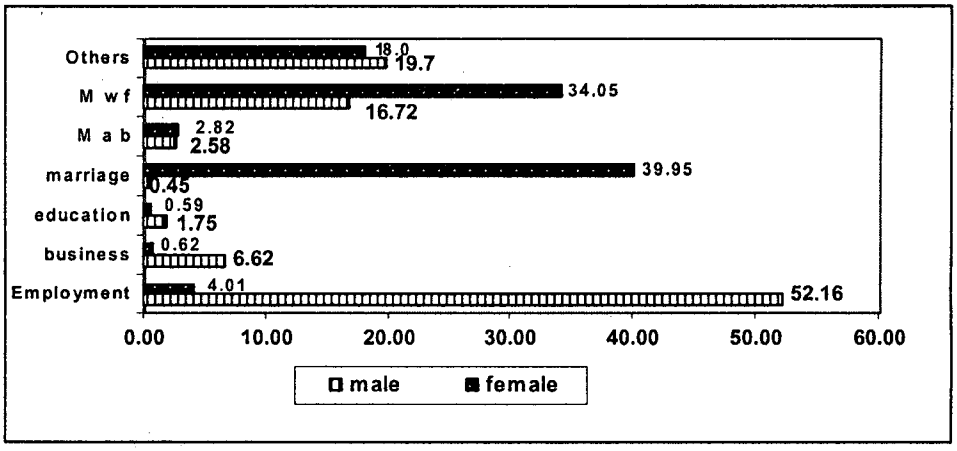


Fig 5.4 Reasons for in-migration in Kolkata by sex

5.6 Reasons for total in-migration by states Kolkata

Table 5.6 shows the spatial variation in reasons for in-migration between different states (POLR). Work is the leading cause for Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Orissa and Goa states. Moved with family is the second leading cause for most of the states. It is highest in Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and north eastern states.

5.7 Reasons for in-migration for males by states in Kolkata

Table 5.7 shows the reasons for in-migration in Kolkata for males. Employment is the most important reason for male migration, which is responsible for 52 percent followed by family moved. From Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Daman and Diu and Goa more than 50 percent of males are migrating to Kolkata for employment. Migration for business from states of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana is recorded for males. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry are seen in a considerable proportion (around 15 percent). It is highest from Gujarat (18 percent). For education males

TABLE 5.6
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS, KOLKATA, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	others
Jammu & Kashmir	31.9	11.7	1.5	5.2	2.8	30.3	16.5
Himachal Pradesh	21.6	3.2	3.9	12.9	1.7	31.1	25.6
Punjab	19.0	8.5	1.1	17.9	3.0	29.0	21.5
Chandigarh	16.8	2.8	2.5	10.4	3.2	39.1	25.2
Uttaranchal	22.0	1.7	1.6	9.9	2.2	31.9	30.7
Haryana	19.3	10.2	1.9	14.8	3.6	30.2	20.0
Delhi	14.8	3.4	1.9	15.7	3.6	35.6	25.1
Rajasthan	17.9	10.0	1.5	18.1	3.9	28.9	19.7
Uttar Pradesh	34.6	4.7	1.2	16.0	2.9	22.6	18.1
Bihar	39.3	4.7	1.1	13.1	2.4	20.6	18.9
Sikkim	25.6	2.1	8.3	12.6	1.9	24.5	24.9
Arunachal Pradesh	13.3	1.8	5.0	6.8	1.8	40.6	30.8
Nagaland	11.6	2.0	6.1	8.7	3.2	42.6	25.6
Manipur	16.6	2.5	13.8	10.8	1.7	32.0	22.6
Mizoram	9.9	0.0	26.5	2.5	1.9	22.2	37.0
Tripura	14.3	3.4	6.5	14.0	2.0	34.7	25.0
Meghalaya	12.5	2.1	4.5	12.8	2.3	37.4	28.4
Assam	12.5	2.6	3.5	17.7	2.5	36.8	24.4
Jharkhand	37.1	2.3	1.9	15.0	2.4	23.1	18.2
Orissa	45.7	3.1	1.4	11.7	2.1	18.9	17.1
Chhattisgarh	28.2	1.5	1.1	14.1	2.3	32.5	20.3
Madhya Pradesh	18.9	2.6	1.6	18.5	3.9	31.6	22.8
Gujarat	16.8	10.5	1.0	19.7	4.3	28.4	19.3
Daman & Diu	32.1	3.6	3.6	14.3	7.1	32.1	7.1
D & N Haveli	15.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	25.0
Maharashtra	15.8	3.2	1.5	17.3	5.1	33.2	23.8
Andhra Pradesh	27.0	1.4	0.9	20.6	4.0	26.6	19.5
Karnataka	21.6	2.3	1.4	11.3	3.8	34.1	25.6
Goa	33.0	2.0	1.4	14.2	3.4	25.1	20.8
Lakshadweep	20.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	40.0
Kerala	29.1	1.9	2.3	12.7	3.3	27.3	23.4
Tamil Nadu	22.1	2.8	1.9	13.8	3.5	31.2	24.8
Pondicherry	11.1	9.1	1.0	14.1	8.1	34.3	22.2
A & N Islands	17.1	1.3	7.4	9.2	3.4	40.2	21.5
Total	35.4	4.5	1.3	14.2	2.7	22.8	19.1

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.7
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS, KOLKATA, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	others
Jammu & Kashmir	31.9	11.7	1.5	5.2	2.8	30.3	16.5
Himachal Pradesh	21.6	3.2	3.9	12.9	1.7	31.1	25.6
Punjab	19.0	8.5	1.1	17.9	3.0	29.0	21.5
Chandigarh	16.8	2.8	2.5	10.4	3.2	39.1	25.2
Uttaranchal	22.0	1.7	1.6	9.9	2.2	31.9	30.7
Haryana	19.3	10.2	1.9	14.8	3.6	30.2	20.0
Delhi	14.8	3.4	1.9	15.7	3.6	35.6	25.1
Rajasthan	17.9	10.0	1.5	18.1	3.9	28.9	19.7
Uttar Pradesh	34.6	4.7	1.2	16.0	2.9	22.6	18.1
Bihar	39.3	4.7	1.1	13.1	2.4	20.6	18.9
Sikkim	25.6	2.1	8.3	12.6	1.9	24.5	24.9
Arunachal Pradesh	13.3	1.8	5.0	6.8	1.8	40.6	30.8
Nagaland	11.6	2.0	6.1	8.7	3.2	42.6	25.6
Manipur	16.6	2.5	13.8	10.8	1.7	32.0	22.6
Mizoram	9.9	0.0	26.5	2.5	1.9	22.2	37.0
Tripura	14.3	3.4	6.5	14.0	2.0	34.7	25.0
Meghalaya	12.5	2.1	4.5	12.8	2.3	37.4	28.4
Assam	12.5	2.6	3.5	17.7	2.5	36.8	24.4
Jharkhand	37.1	2.3	1.9	15.0	2.4	23.1	18.2
Orissa	45.7	3.1	1.4	11.7	2.1	18.9	17.1
Chhattisgarh	28.2	1.5	1.1	14.1	2.3	32.5	20.3
Madhya Pradesh	18.9	2.6	1.6	18.5	3.9	31.6	22.8
Gujarat	16.8	10.5	1.0	19.7	4.3	28.4	19.3
Daman & Diu	32.1	3.6	3.6	14.3	7.1	32.1	7.1
D & N Haveli	15.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	25.0
Maharashtra	15.8	3.2	1.5	17.3	5.1	33.2	23.8
Andhra Pradesh	27.0	1.4	0.9	20.6	4.0	26.6	19.5
Karnataka	21.6	2.3	1.4	11.3	3.8	34.1	25.6
Goa	33.0	2.0	1.4	14.2	3.4	25.1	20.8
Lakshadweep	20.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	40.0
Kerala	29.1	1.9	2.3	12.7	3.3	27.3	23.4
Tamil Nadu	22.1	2.8	1.9	13.8	3.5	31.2	24.8
Pondicherry	11.1	9.1	1.0	14.1	8.1	34.3	22.2
A & N Islands	17.1	1.3	7.4	9.2	3.4	40.2	21.5
Total	35.4	4.5	1.3	14.2	2.7	22.8	19.1

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.8
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR FEMALES IN-MIGRANTS, KOLKATA, 2001

P O L R	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	others
Jammu & Kashmir	1.8	0.6	1.3	16.0	2.8	60.4	17.2
Himachal Pradesh	3.0	0.0	3.0	28.9	1.6	40.3	23.2
Punjab	1.9	1.0	0.7	39.2	2.5	36.0	18.7
Chandigarh	2.1	0.8	2.7	22.6	3.7	48.1	19.9
Uttaranchal	2.4	0.4	0.8	27.4	2.3	47.6	6.6
Haryana	2.0	1.1	0.7	35.7	3.0	39.9	17.7
Delhi	2.9	0.9	1.2	29.0	3.2	40.5	22.4
Rajasthan	1.9	1.0	0.4	40.3	3.2	34.9	18.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.4	0.6	0.5	43.6	3.0	32.7	17.3
Bihar	3.8	0.6	0.4	41.6	2.8	33.2	17.6
Sikkim	4.9	0.0	8.0	25.9	0.9	33.5	26.8
Arunachal Pradesh	3.2	0.0	2.1	14.4	1.6	56.7	21.9
Nagaland	3.3	1.3	3.3	19.3	3.0	52.7	17.0
Manipur	3.9	0.7	8.1	23.0	1.4	42.4	20.5
Mizoram	5.6	0.0	14.8	7.4	1.9	38.9	31.5
Tripura	3.5	0.6	2.7	29.4	1.8	40.5	21.6
Meghalaya	4.2	1.0	3.4	24.1	1.5	42.0	23.8
Assam	2.9	0.5	1.7	33.8	2.1	38.2	20.9
Jharkhand	8.6	0.5	0.9	38.6	2.4	31.8	17.2
Orissa	6.0	0.5	0.5	38.0	2.9	34.6	17.5
Chhattisgarh	12.7	0.4	0.6	27.8	1.5	38.4	18.6
Madhya Pradesh	3.9	0.6	0.8	35.9	3.0	35.7	20.2
Gujarat	3.3	2.1	0.4	40.2	3.4	33.0	17.6
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	50.0	10.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	36.4	36.4
Maharashtra	3.4	0.7	1.1	32.6	4.0	37.8	20.4
Andhra Pradesh	3.4	0.4	0.4	41.4	3.3	33.6	17.5
Karnataka	3.7	0.7	0.6	23.4	3.2	44.9	23.5
Goa	16.2	0.0	0.0	27.4	3.9	34.1	18.4
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3
Kerala	11.3	0.6	0.7	26.7	3.3	36.1	21.2
Tamil Nadu	5.2	0.9	0.7	28.0	3.4	39.9	22.0
Pondicherry	6.1	4.1	0.0	26.5	12.2	32.7	18.4
A & N Islands	3.3	0.4	7.7	17.9	2.9	50.4	17.5
Total	4.0	0.6	0.6	40.0	2.8	34.1	18.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

from north eastern states and Sikkim are migrating to Kolkata in substantial proportion. Marriage contributes less than 1 percent as a reason for migration among males.

5.8 Reasons for in-migration for females by states in Kolkata

Marriage is the most important reason, followed by moved with family for female in-migrants to Kolkata, accounting for 41 percent and 34 percent respectively. From most of the states family moved is dominant reason for migration varying from 60 percent in Jammu and Kashmir to 32 percent in Jharkhand. In Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh marriage is the leading cause of female migration. Business and employment plays a small role in migration of female to Kolkata. Female migration for education in Kolkata is less than 1 percent. Female from Chhattisgarh (12 percent) and Goa (16 percent) are migrating to a considerable extent for employment.

5.9 Reasons for in-migration in Delhi

Employment (33.4) percent and family moved (33.7) percent together are responsible for 68 percent of in-migration in Delhi. Marriage is the third important reason for in-migration after these two reasons which is responsible for 15.3 percent of in-migration in delhi.Sex wise males are dominant in employment, business and education, whereas females dominancy can be seen in marriage as well as family moved, there is very less contribution of rest of the reasons (about 13.5 percent for business, education, moved after birth and others as a whole).

5.10 Reasons for total in-migration by states in Delhi

Table 5.10 shows the spatial variations in reasons for total in-migration between different states (POLR). Family moved, the main reason for in-migration is almost predominant in each state. It is highest in Andaman and Nicobar Island followed by Jammu

and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Meghalaya. This might be because of disturbed situation generated by militancy and extreme Maoist problem in some of these state.

Employment as the reason for migration in Delhi is highest in case of Bihar followed by Kerala and Jharkhand. From these states more than 45 percent of in-migrants have come to Delhi for employment. Marriage as the reason for in-migration in Delhi is found predominant among the migrants from the Haryana and Punjab, which is 28 and 20 percent respectively. This might be because of neighborhood effect. Education as a reason for in-migration in Delhi is highest from northeastern states.

TABLE 5.9
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, DELHI, 2001

In-migrants/reasons	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Males	94.6	88.4	78.8	1.0	58.2	37.4	60.9
Females	5.4	11.6	21.2	99.0	41.8	62.6	39.1
Total	33.4	0.7	1.4	15.3	2.1	33.7	13.4

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

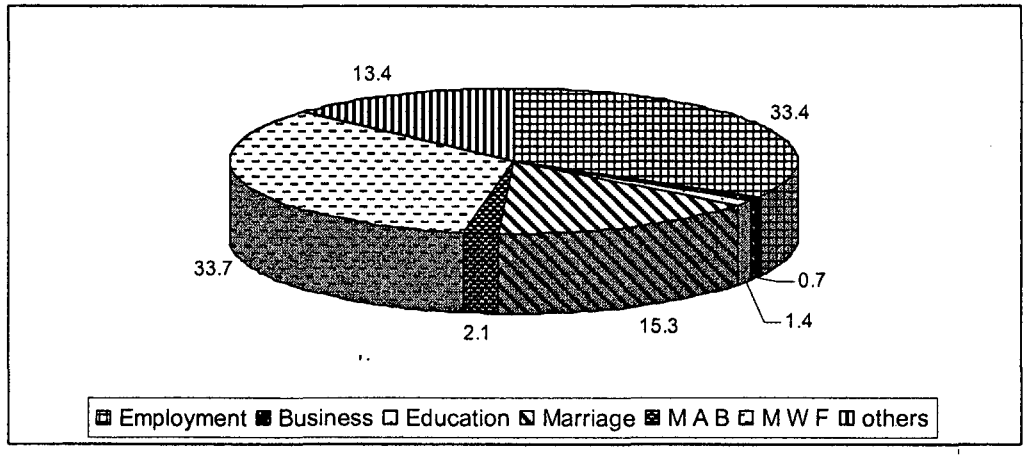


Fig 5.5 Reasons for in-migration in Delhi

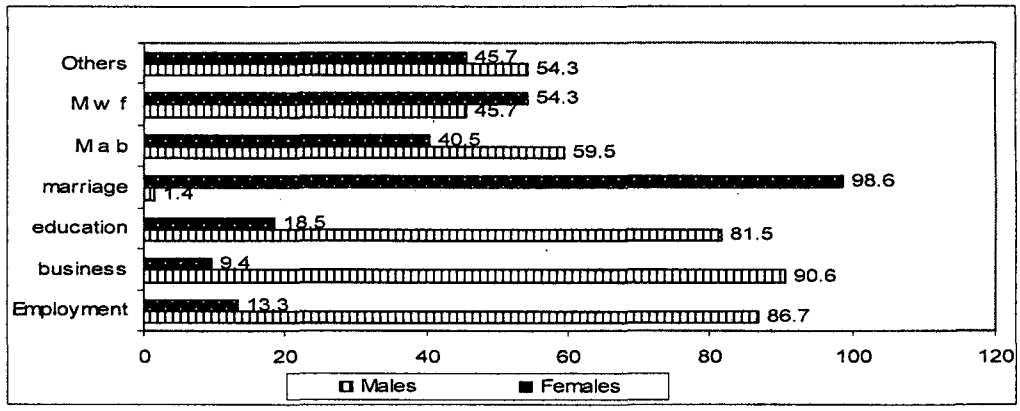


Fig 5.6 Reasons for in-migration in Delhi by sex

5.11 Reasons for in-migration for males by states in Delhi

Table 5.11 shows the reasons for in-migration in Delhi for males. Employment is the most important reason for male migration, which is responsible for 43 percent followed by moved after birth. From Sikkim, Orissa, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu more than 65 percent of males are migrating to Delhi for employment. Migration among males for business from Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu and west Bengal states is seen in a considerable proportion (around 2 percent). It is highest from Chandigarh (3.8 percent). For education, males from northeastern states and west Bengal are migrating to Delhi in substantial proportion. Marriage contributes less than one percent as a reason for migration among males.

5.12 Reasons for in-migration among females by states in Delhi

Table 5.12 shows the reason for in migration in Delhi for females. Family moved is the most important reason, followed by marriage for female migration to Delhi, accounting for 61.7 percent and 14.6 percent respectively. From most of the states, family moved

TABLE 5.10
REASONS FOR INMIGRATION IN DELHI BY STATES FOR TOTAL INMI-GRANTS, DELHI, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	others
Jammu & Kashmir	21.5	1.7	2.4	10.8	1.8	41.7	20.2
Himachal Pradesh	35.2	0.7	2.0	16.6	2.8	32.4	10.3
Punjab	23.1	2.0	1.0	20.4	3.1	38.1	12.4
Chandigarh	22.6	1.3	2.4	19.1	4.8	38.6	11.2
Uttaranchal	37.2	0.4	1.9	15.8	2.0	33.1	9.7
Haryana	24.2	1.5	1.2	27.6	2.1	34.3	8.9
Rajasthan	32.6	1.1	1.2	17.3	2.9	35.5	9.4
Uttar Pradesh	37.4	0.6	1.0	15.6	2.2	34.3	8.8
Bihar	49.9	0.3	2.3	8.0	2.0	28.5	9.0
Sikkim	30.2	1.5	6.1	13.6	1.5	39.6	7.5
Arunachal Pradesh	29.6	0.3	6.1	9.9	2.7	41.2	10.2
Nagaland	38.7	0.6	2.4	12.0	3.0	33.8	9.5
Manipur	25.5	1.2	26.7	7.6	1.4	27.3	10.3
Mizoram	34.3	0.1	9.7	10.7	3.0	32.3	9.9
Tripura	33.8	0.8	3.9	12.1	1.9	34.1	13.3
Meghalaya	30.2	0.6	2.9	15.3	2.2	40.2	8.6
Assam	31.6	1.3	4.5	11.9	1.7	39.1	9.8
West Bengal	41.2	0.8	1.7	12.7	2.0	32.6	9.0
Jharkhand	45.9	0.4	4.3	9.4	2.1	29.0	9.0
Orissa	44.0	0.5	4.2	10.0	1.9	26.1	13.4
Chhattisgarh	39.8	0.4	1.4	9.9	2.4	38.3	7.8
Madhya Pradesh	34.2	0.6	1.4	15.6	3.0	35.9	9.3
Gujarat	29.0	1.2	1.2	17.7	3.3	37.9	9.6
Daman & Diu	33.3	0.6	1.2	7.4	3.8	22.6	31.2
D & N Haveli	8.9	1.3	1.3	17.3	1.8	18.2	51.1
Maharashtra	25.9	1.0	1.4	16.5	3.4	41.3	10.6
Andhra Pradesh	30.6	0.6	2.9	12.2	3.9	38.2	11.6
Karnataka	29.6	0.7	2.4	11.8	3.1	41.2	11.3
Goa	16.3	0.4	0.5	9.2	1.2	32.7	39.6
Lakshadweep	35.6	0.6	1.9	18.3	3.1	26.2	14.3
Kerala	46.6	0.5	0.0	11.3	4.9	23.7	9.9
Tamil Nadu	33.9	0.5	1.2	13.5	3.9	35.9	11.0
Pondicherry	32.3	1.0	2.9	14.0	2.8	34.7	12.3
A & N Islands	24.2	0.5	1.9	7.4	1.8	46.6	17.6
Total	36.7	0.7	1.5	15.7	2.3	33.6	9.4

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.11
REASONS FOR INMIGRATION IN DELHI BY STATES FOR MALES INMI-GRANTS, DELHI, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	others
Jammu & Kashmir	61.5	1.2	2.1	0.3	2.4	21.8	10.6
Himachal Pradesh	37.8	2.8	3.2	0.2	2.0	30.7	23.3
Punjab	60.3	1.1	2.7	0.3	2.9	21.4	11.3
Chandigarh	43.5	3.6	1.4	0.5	3.9	32.5	14.7
Uttaranchal	43.1	2.4	3.3	0.3	5.7	32.2	12.9
Haryana	63.5	0.7	2.8	0.2	2.1	20.2	10.6
Rajasthan	49.5	3.1	2.0	0.5	2.9	30.8	11.2
Uttar Pradesh	57.3	1.9	1.7	0.3	3.2	24.6	10.9
Bihar	63.5	0.9	1.4	0.3	2.3	21.6	10.0
Sikkim	70.5	0.4	3.1	0.1	1.6	14.7	9.5
Arunachal Pradesh	49.8	2.2	6.2	0.6	1.6	29.3	10.4
Nagaland	49.9	0.6	7.3	0.2	2.1	28.4	11.5
Manipur	62.2	0.9	2.6	0.2	3.1	20.5	10.5
Mizoram	37.1	1.6	31.3	0.2	1.2	18.2	10.3
Tripura	55.2	0.2	9.0	0.2	3.5	21.3	10.6
Meghalaya	55.1	1.3	5.2	0.2	1.8	21.3	15.1
Assam	53.4	1.2	3.3	0.3	2.5	29.4	9.9
West Bengal	51.9	2.0	6.2	0.2	1.9	26.6	11.2
Jharkhand	65.5	1.3	2.1	0.0	1.9	19.3	9.6
Orissa	66.4	0.5	5.7	0.1	1.9	16.2	9.3
Chhattisgarh	64.6	0.7	5.7	0.1	1.7	13.9	13.3
Madhya Pradesh	60.2	0.7	1.8	0.2	2.5	25.8	8.9
Gujarat	58.2	1.0	1.9	0.3	3.4	24.5	10.8
Daman & Diu	52.2	2.1	1.7	0.4	4.0	28.1	11.4
D & N Haveli	49.7	1.0	1.3	0.0	3.5	15.5	29.1
Maharashtra	13.4	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.8	16.1	64.3
Andhra Pradesh	47.9	1.8	1.9	0.4	4.0	31.6	12.5
Karnataka	51.5	1.1	4.3	0.4	4.1	26.1	12.5
Goa	50.9	1.1	3.2	0.3	3.2	28.6	12.8
Lakshadweep	27.9	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	26.9	42.4
Kerala	58.7	1.2	2.0	0.4	2.8	19.7	15.4
Tamil Nadu	65.5	0.7	2.2	0.4	5.2	15.5	10.5
Pondicherry	57.1	0.8	1.6	0.4	4.2	23.5	12.3
A & N Islands	53.8	1.5	3.5	0.8	3.2	22.8	14.5
Total	43.1	0.5	1.1	0.3	2.4	31.7	20.9

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.12
REASONS FOR INMIGRATION IN DELHI BY STATES FOR FEMALE INMIGRANTS, DELHI, 2001

P O L R	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	others
Jammu & Kashmir	4.4	0.2	0.7	35.6	2.2	49	7.9
Himachal Pradesh	3.7	0	1.5	22.3	1.5	53.7	16.8
Punjab	3.4	0.2	1.2	37.3	2.6	46.3	9.0
Chandigarh	2.8	0.4	0.6	40.2	2.3	43.7	10.0
Uttaranchal	4.5	0.3	1.5	35.8	4.0	44.2	9.7
Haryana	3.3	0.2	0.9	35.8	1.8	49.6	8.5
Rajasthan	2.4	0.2	0.5	51.0	1.5	37.4	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	4.6	0.2	0.5	36.7	2.5	47.9	7.6
Bihar	3.3	0.1	0.4	35.8	2.1	51.0	7.2
Sikkim	4.5	0.1	0.7	25.4	2.8	58.8	7.7
Arunachal Pradesh	6.3	0.5	6.0	29.5	1.4	52.3	4.0
Nagaland	4.2	0.0	4.7	22.0	3.4	57.2	8.6
Manipur	5.4	0.2	2.1	28.7	2.9	52.8	7.9
Mizoram	10.0	0.6	20.6	17.5	1.7	39.4	10.2
Tripura	6.1	0.0	10.5	24.9	2.3	47.2	9.1
Meghalaya	7.6	0.1	2.4	26.8	2.0	49.9	11.1
Assam	5.5	0.1	2.4	31.3	1.8	51.7	7.2
West Bengal	6.5	0.3	2.5	26.4	1.5	54.6	8.2
Jharkhand	9.4	0.2	1.2	29.0	2.0	49.9	8.2
Orissa	10.3	0.2	1.9	25.5	2.5	51.2	8.5
Chhattisgarh	9.6	0.2	1.7	26.4	2.2	46.4	13.5
Madhya Pradesh	16.8	0.1	1.0	20.7	2.4	52.3	6.7
Gujarat	7.2	0.2	0.7	32.8	2.6	48.8	7.7
Daman & Diu	6.0	0.3	0.7	34.9	2.6	47.7	7.8
D & N Haveli	4.0	0.0	1.0	20.6	4.3	35.2	34.9
Maharashtra	4.4	0.9	0.9	33.6	1.8	20.4	38.1
Andhra Pradesh	5.3	0.3	0.9	31.5	2.8	50.3	8.8
Karnataka	9.9	0.2	1.5	23.9	3.7	50.2	10.7
Goa	7.8	0.3	1.5	23.5	3.0	54.1	9.7
Lakshadweep	3.1	0.1	0.3	19.4	1.3	39.4	36.5
Kerala	9.7	0.0	1.8	38.3	3.5	33.5	13.2
Tamil Nadu	28.7	0.2	3.8	21.7	4.6	31.4	9.4
Pondicherry	10.1	0.2	0.8	27.0	3.6	48.7	9.6
A & N Islands	7.3	0.4	2.3	29.3	2.3	48.6	9.8
Total	5.0	0.6	2.8	14.6	1.1	61.7	14.3

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

is dominant reason for migration varying from 20 percent in Maharashtra to 59 percent In Sikkim. However Rajasthan, Kerala and Maharashtra are exception from where marriage is the most dominant reason responsible for 61 percent of female migration to Delhi. Form the neighboring states of Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh and even from Bihar, Gujarat and Kerala; more than 30 percent of females are migrating to Delhi because of marriage. However, females from Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry and Mizoram migrate to a considerable extent (29, 17, 10, and 10 percent respectively). Females' migration for education in Delhi is less than 3 percent. 20 percent from Mizoram, 10 percent from Tripura and 47 percent from Tamil Nadu are migrating to Delhi for education.

5.13 Reasons for in-migration in Chennai

Table 5.13 shows that moved with family (23.4%) and work (22.7%) together are responsible for 46% of in-migration in Chennai. Marriage is the third important reason for in-migration in Chennai after the two reasons, which is responsible for 14.5% of in-migration. There is very less contribution of rest of the reasons (about 10 percent for business, education, moved after birth). Sex-wise males are dominant in work, business, education and moved after birth, whereas females dominancy can be seen in marriage as well as family moved.

TABLE 5.13
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, CHENNAI, 2001

In-migrants/reasons	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Males	86.6	83.2	73.0	4.7	56.0	42.1	50.6
Females	13.4	16.8	27.0	95.3	44.0	57.9	49.4
Total	22.7	2.2	2.4	14.5	5.4	23.4	29.6

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

5.14 Reasons for in-migration by states in Chennai

Moved with family the main reason for in-migration is almost predominant in each state except from Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep and Kerala. It is highest in Chandigarh followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Employment as the reason for in-migration in Chennai is highest in case of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Orissa and west Bengal. From the states more than 26% of in-migrants have come to Chennai for work. Marriage as the reason for migration in Chennai is found predominant among the migrants from Lakshadweep, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Island and Kerala. This might be because of neighborhood effect. For education people are coming from northeastern states, Orissa, Daman and Diu, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

5.15 Reasons for in-migration for males by states in Chennai

Work is the most important reason for male in-migration, which is responsible for 38 percent followed by moved with family 19 percent. From Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, west Bengal and Dadra and Nagar Haveli more than 40 percent of male are migrating to Chennai for employment. Migration among males for business from states Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Gujarat is seen in a considerable proportion. It is highest from Rajasthan 13 percent. For education males from northeastern states, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Daman and Diu are migrating in substantial proportion. Marriage contributes less than 2 percent as a reason for migration among male except for Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry.

5.16 Reason for in-migration for females by states in Chennai

Marriage is the most important reason, followed by moved with family for female migration to Chennai, accounting for 28.5 percent and 28.0 percent respectively. From

TABLE 5.14
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS, CHENNAI, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	others
Jammu & Kashmir	29.1	1.4	2.7	4.5	1.9	33.1	27.3
Himachal Pradesh	20.4	1.0	5.2	5.5	1.0	31.8	34.9
Punjab	18.8	1.8	1.1	7.8	3.2	31.2	35.9
Chandigarh	20.8	0.9	1.2	4.2	2.7	46.8	23.3
Uttaranchal	19.0	0.9	2.3	1.8	0.5	36.2	39.4
Haryana	17.7	2.3	3.0	6.9	3.1	31.7	35.3
Delhi	23.8	1.1	2.2	6.8	3.2	39.0	23.9
Rajasthan	19.1	8.6	0.8	11.7	4.1	21.6	34.0
Uttar Pradesh	20.5	1.7	3.1	7.5	2.5	30.6	34.1
Bihar	26.8	1.5	4.5	9.2	3.5	24.2	30.4
Sikkim	29.8	1.9	6.7	10.6	4.8	20.2	26.0
Arunachal Pradesh	22.0	0.7	19.3	10.7	4.0	19.3	24.0
Nagaland	29.9	0.0	18.1	1.6	3.9	28.3	18.1
Manipur	14.0	2.0	19.2	8.4	6.4	22.4	27.6
Mizoram	15.9	0.0	36.4	4.5	0.0	8.0	35.2
Tripura	21.6	0.0	0.0	9.8	7.8	23.5	37.3
Meghalaya	22.7	1.1	6.8	2.3	2.3	40.9	23.9
Assam	21.1	1.0	2.4	5.5	2.5	36.8	30.7
West Bengal	27.6	1.7	1.5	8.5	3.6	27.3	29.9
Jharkhand	28.0	0.7	7.7	5.7	4.0	27.0	27.0
Orissa	27.2	1.2	9.5	7.5	2.4	21.9	30.3
Chhattisgarh	20.9	1.7	7.3	9.6	6.2	25.4	28.8
Madhya Pradesh	21.3	1.4	4.5	10.1	3.8	30.4	28.5
Gujarat	18.3	5.7	1.5	11.8	4.4	27.9	30.4
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7
D & N Haveli	26.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	43.3	16.7
Maharashtra	20.7	1.8	1.8	11.2	5.3	30.8	28.5
Andhra Pradesh	21.7	1.4	3.2	17.0	5.2	22.5	29.0
Karnataka	19.1	1.2	1.7	17.2	6.6	24.1	30.1
Goa	17.8	0.6	4.3	7.5	2.9	35.1	31.9
Lakshadweep	16.7	0.0	5.6	27.8	0.0	11.1	38.9
Kerala	26.7	1.9	2.1	15.1	5.9	19.7	28.6
Pondicherry	18.7	1.0	1.6	19.1	8.8	20.3	30.5
A & N Islands	21.4	1.7	3.5	16.6	4.3	20.9	31.7
Total	22.7	2.2	2.4	14.5	5.4	23.4	29.6

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.15
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR MALES IN-MIGRANTS, CHENNAI, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	45.7	1.4	3.7	0.7	1.9	18.1	28.5
Himachal Pradesh	32.5	1.2	7.2	0.6	0.6	21.1	36.7
Punjab	30.2	2.8	1.1	0.5	2.7	20.9	41.7
Chandigarh	33.1	1.2	1.8	0.0	3.1	38.0	22.7
Uttaranchal	26.4	1.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	27.9	40.7
Haryana	26.9	3.7	4.4	0.6	3.8	22.3	38.3
Delhi	38.8	1.7	2.7	0.9	3.2	28.1	24.6
Rajasthan	30.1	13.1	1.1	0.9	4.4	17.8	32.7
Uttar Pradesh	31.5	2.5	3.9	0.5	2.4	22.7	36.6
Bihar	40.2	2.2	6.1	0.6	3.4	17.7	29.9
Sikkim	49.2	0.0	1.7	1.7	5.1	18.6	23.7
Arunachal Pradesh	44.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9	20.3	26.1
Nagaland	37.2	0.0	22.1	0.0	3.5	19.8	17.4
Manipur	21.8	3.5	21.8	0.7	6.3	15.5	30.3
Mizoram	15.4	0.0	48.1	1.9	0.0	7.7	26.9
Tripura	28.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.4	18.8	40.6
Meghalaya	32.6	2.2	8.7	0.0	4.3	32.6	19.6
Assam	32.4	1.3	2.8	0.3	2.6	26.0	34.5
West Bengal	43.3	2.6	1.7	0.6	3.7	18.8	29.3
Jharkhand	40.0	1.1	11.7	1.1	3.3	14.4	28.3
Orissa	37.9	1.4	13.4	0.7	2.1	14.4	30.1
Chhattisgarh	32.6	2.2	14.1	0.0	8.7	20.7	21.7
Madhya Pradesh	34.5	2.2	6.5	0.7	3.4	23.6	29.1
Gujarat	30.0	9.0	1.9	0.9	4.9	22.3	31.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0		85.7
D & N Haveli	41.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	29.4	11.8
Maharashtra	35.3	3.0	2.5	1.1	6.0	24.2	27.8
Andhra Pradesh	37.2	2.3	5.2	2.0	5.8	19.7	27.9
Karnataka	34.8	1.9	2.5	1.5	7.9	21.3	30.1
Goa	28.0	0.5	6.0	1.1	1.6		34.6
Lakshadweep	27.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	54.5
Kerala	44.3	3.0	2.5	1.0	6.3	15.7	27.2
Pondicherry	34.1	1.5	2.3	2.2	10.4	18.8	30.6
A & N Islands	35.1	2.7	4.8	0.0	4.6	16.5	34.1
Total	38.0	3.5	3.4	1.3	5.8	19.0	19.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.16
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR FEMALES IN-MIGRANTS, CHENNAI, 2001

P O L R	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	5.0	1.3	1.3	10.1	2.0	54.7	25.5
Himachal Pradesh	4.1	0.8	2.4	12.2	1.6	46.3	32.5
Punjab	5.5	0.6	1.2	16.3	3.8	43.3	29.2
Chandigarh	8.9	0.6	0.6	8.3	2.4	55.4	23.8
Uttaranchal	6.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.2	50.6	37.0
Haryana	5.9	0.6	1.2	14.9	2.2	43.8	31.4
Delhi	7.7	0.4	1.6	13.3	3.2	50.7	23.1
Rajasthan	3.9	2.3	0.4	26.7	3.7	27.0	35.9
Uttar Pradesh	5.0	0.6	1.9	17.4	2.8	41.8	30.5
Bihar	6.5	0.4	1.9	22.2	3.6	34.1	31.3
Sikkim	4.4	4.4	13.3	22.2	4.4	22.2	28.9
Arunachal Pradesh	2.5	1.2	32.1	18.5	4.9	18.5	22.2
Nagaland	14.6	0.0	9.8	4.9	4.9	46.3	19.5
Manipur	3.7	0.0	15.7	18.5	6.5	31.5	24.1
Mizoram	16.7	0.0	19.4	8.3	0.0	8.3	47.2
Tripura	10.5	0.0	0.0	21.1	5.3	31.6	31.6
Meghalaya	11.9	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	50.0	28.6
Assam	7.6	0.6	1.8	11.8	2.4	49.7	26.1
West Bengal	7.1	0.5	1.2	18.8	3.5	38.3	30.6
Jharkhand	10.0	0.0	1.7	12.5	5.0	45.8	25.0
Orissa	7.3	0.9	2.2	20.0	3.1	35.9	30.6
Chhattisgarh	8.2	1.2	0.0	20.0	3.5	30.6	36.5
Madhya Pradesh	6.3	0.5	2.1	20.8	4.2	38.1	27.9
Gujarat	5.3	1.9	0.9	24.1	3.9	34.2	29.7
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D & N Haveli	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	23.1
Maharashtra	6.1	0.6	1.0	21.2	4.6	0.1	29.2
Andhra Pradesh	6.2	0.6	1.2	31.9	4.6	25.4	30.1
Karnataka	5.6	0.6	1.0	30.6	5.5	26.5	30.2
Goa	6.6	0.6	2.4	14.5	4.2	42.8	28.9
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	14.3	14.3
Kerala	7.4	0.7	1.6	30.5	5.6	24.0	30.2
Pondicherry	4.9	0.5	1.0	34.2	7.4	21.6	30.5
A & N Islands	6.5	0.6	2.1	32.1	4.0	25.7	29.0
Total	6.3	0.8	1.3	28.5	4.9	28.0	30.2

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

most of the states, family moved is dominant reason for migration varying from 8 percent in Mizoram to 55 percent from Jammu and Kashmir. However, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Island are exception from where marriage is the most dominant reason responsible for female migration to Chennai. Females from northeast and Jharkhand are migrating to a Considerable extent for employment. For education in Chennai less than 2 percent migration occurs, and most of them come from north-eastern states.

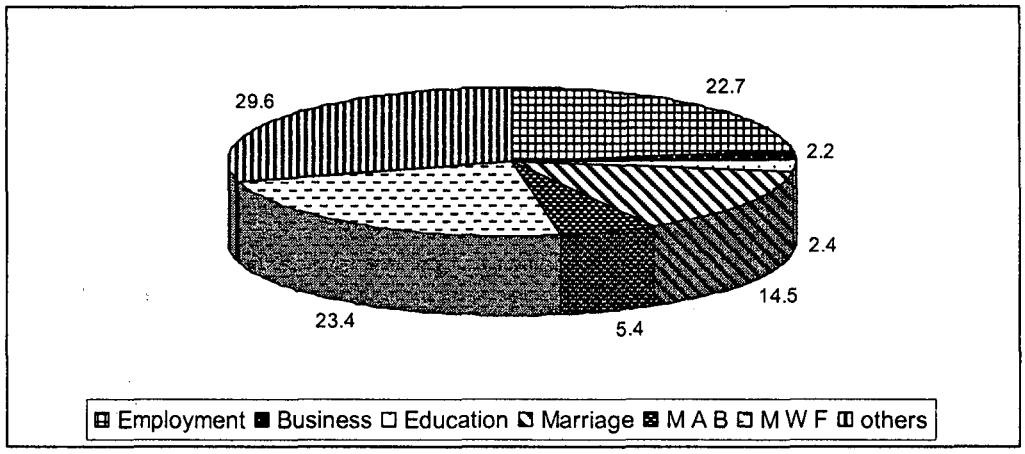


Fig 5.7 Reasons for in-migration in Chennai

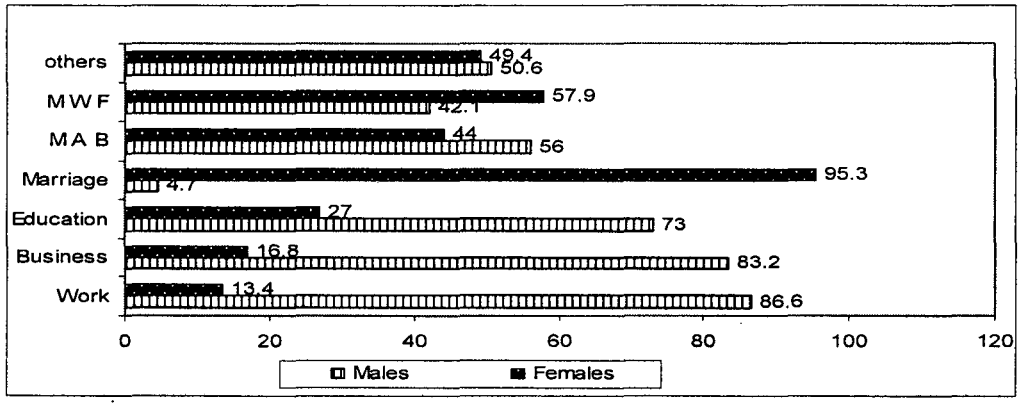


Fig 5.8 Reasons for in-migration in Chennai by sex

5.17 Reasons for in-migration in Bangalore

Employment (32.5 percent) and moved with family (21.1 percent) together are responsible for 54 percent of in-migration in Bangalore. Marriage is the third important reason for in-migration in Delhi after these two reasons, which is responsible for 17.3 percent of in-migration in Bangalore. There is very less contribution of rest of the reasons (about 12 percent for business, education and moved after birth as a whole). Sex-wise males are dominant in employment, business and education, whereas female's dominancy can be seen in marriage and moved with family.

5.18 Reasons for total in-migration by states in Bangalore

Family moved, the main reason for in-migration is almost predominant in each state except from some states. It is highest in Daman and Diu followed by Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Employment as the reason for in-migration in Bangalore is highest in case of Orissa and Bihar. From these states more than 40 percent of in-migrants have come to Bangalore for employment. Substantial amount of in-migration in Bangalore is found from Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala, and Gujarat. Education as a reason for in-migration in Bangalore is highest from northeastern states, UTs of Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Island, west Bengal, Jharkhand, and two northern states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

5.19 Reasons for in-migration for males by states in Bangalore

Employment is the most important reason for male migration, which is responsible for 52 percent followed by moved with family. From Bihar, Lakshadweep, Kerala more than 55 percent of males are migrating to Bangalore for employment. Migration among males for business from Rajasthan and Gujarat is seen in a considerable proportion (20 and 14 percent respectively). For education, males from northeastern states, northern

states, UTs of Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Adman and Nicobar Island are migrating to Bangalore in substantial proportions. Marriage contributes only 1 percent as a reason for migration among male.

5.20 Reason for in-migration for females in Bangalore

Marriage is the most important reason followed by Moved with family for female migration in Bangalore, accounting for 37 percent and 29 percent respectively. From most of the states moved with family is dominant reason for migration varying from 85 percent in Daman and Diu and 16 percent in Manipur. However, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry are exceptions from where marriage is the most dominant reason for female migration to Bangalore. Business and education play a small role in migration of females to Bangalore. However, females from Kerala, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Sikkim are coming to a considerable extent for employment. Female's migration for education in Bangalore is less than 3 percent. Females from northeastern, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand are migrating for education.

TABLE 5.17
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, BENGLORE, 2001

In-migrants/reasons	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Males	89.0	89.6	73.9	3.2	54.7	38.5	53.3
Females	11.0	10.4	26.1	96.8	45.3	61.5	46.7
Total	32.5	3.3	4.0	17.3	4.9	21.1	17.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.18
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR TOTAL, BENGLORE, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	19.9	2.22	15.7	5.4	2.5	35.9	18.5
Himachal Pradesh	24.2	2.18	19.6	9.1	1.1	26.5	17.3
Punjab	21.5	4.35	7.9	9.3	2.5	37.8	16.7
Chandigarh	18.7	2.14	8.3	5.7	2.4	52.2	10.6
Uttaranchal	29.5	1.59	8.6	10.3	3.2	30.8	16.1
Haryana	24.0	3.40	5.3	10.1	3.2	34.9	19.1
Delhi	26.0	3.21	6.0	8.4	3.2	38.1	15.1
Rajasthan	22.9	12.42	4.0	16.2	5.9	20.6	17.9
Uttar Pradesh	33.7	3.37	7.1	8.7	2.9	28.3	15.8
Bihar	47.1	2.27	7.8	7.4	2.2	18.0	15.2
Sikkim	16.2	3.06	27.1	4.4	1.7	27.1	20.5
Arunachal Pradesh	18.1	0.80	25.3	9.2	3.2	27.7	15.7
Nagaland	11.4	0.86	50.3	1.7	0.9	18.9	16.0
Manipur	12.4	2.14	58.3	2.7	1.9	10.5	12.1
Mizoram	12.6	0.52	50.8	3.7	0.5	19.4	12.6
Tripura	24.2	2.75	38.2	7.3	1.8	11.9	13.8
Meghalaya	15.9	0.96	29.3	4.6	0.2	33.5	15.5
Assam	23.3	2.42	17.9	4.2	2.0	35.5	14.6
West Bengal	35.5	3.24	13.8	9.6	2.8	20.9	14.1
Jharkhand	32.4	1.98	21.7	7.3	2.2	21.2	13.1
Orissa	55.7	1.23	8.3	6.8	2.1	13.7	12.3
Chhattisgarh	25.7	3.42	8.6	12.2	3.9	27.9	18.4
Madhya Pradesh	29.7	2.86	7.4	12.0	3.8	27.1	17.2
Gujarat	19.5	8.29	6.7	15.2	4.5	29.0	16.9
Daman & Diu	19.0	0.00	14.3	4.8	0.0	57.1	4.8
D & N Haveli	32.1	3.57	3.6	7.1	3.6	35.7	14.3
Maharashtra	24.3	3.69	2.7	15.3	5.9	29.7	18.4
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	2.28	3.5	18.9	4.6	21.5	16.7
Goa	25.1	2.49	8.3	12.5	3.8	29.1	18.7
Lakshadweep	33.3	0.00	11.1	0.0	11.1	33.3	11.1
Kerala	37.0	3.46	6.3	16.1	5.5	15.6	16.1
Tamil Nadu	33.0	2.51	1.3	20.3	5.3	19.7	17.9
Pondicherry	32.7	2.14	1.7	19.7	7.1	19.3	17.4
A & N Islands	23.2	1.97	11.4	6.7	3.5	31.9	21.3
Total	32.5	3.30	4.0	17.3	4.9	21.1	17.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.19
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR MALES, BENGLORE, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	29.3	3.4	20.7	0.3	2.4	22.0	21.9
Himachal Pradesh	35.0	3.0	26.9	0.9	1.0	16.7	16.5
Punjab	35.5	7.4	11.4	0.4	2.4	24.7	18.1
Chandigarh	33.3	3.3	11.8	0.0	2.9	38.0	10.7
Uttaranchal	45.3	2.0	11.2	0.3	3.3	19.2	18.8
Haryana	38.6	5.4	7.4	0.2	3.6	23.2	21.6
Delhi	42.4	5.3	7.9	0.4	3.5	24.8	15.7
Rajasthan	36.7	19.7	5.8	0.5	5.5	14.6	17.2
Uttar Pradesh	50.0	4.8	9.8	0.4	2.5	16.9	15.6
Bihar	61.8	2.8	9.3	0.2	1.6	10.0	14.3
Sikkim	20.3	5.5	28.9	0.8	1.6	16.4	26.6
Arunachal Pradesh	30.2	0.7	33.6	0.7	2.7	14.8	17.4
Nagaland	16.8	0.5	53.8	0.0	1.0	12.0	15.9
Manipur	17.9	2.6	58.4	0.0	0.8	6.4	13.9
Mizoram	18.0	1.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	11.0
Tripura	31.0	3.5	47.2	0.0	0.9	4.4	13.1
Meghalaya	23.6	1.8	33.8	0.0	0.0	24.0	16.7
Assam	35.6	3.6	22.5	0.2	2.0	20.7	15.3
West Bengal	50.4	4.5	17.8	0.3	2.4	11.9	12.7
Jharkhand	44.0	2.8	26.9	0.2	1.7	11.8	12.7
Orissa	69.9	1.3	9.3	0.2	1.4	6.7	11.2
Chhattisgarh	41.2	6.1	10.7	0.4	3.8	15.1	22.7
Madhya Pradesh	46.0	4.6	9.8	0.4	3.8	18.0	17.3
Gujarat	33.1	14.3	11.0	0.6	4.5	20.1	16.4
Daman & Diu	50.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
D & N Haveli	53.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	15.4	15.4
Maharashtra	42.1	6.5	3.6	0.8	6.3	22.0	18.6
Andhra Pradesh	53.8	3.7	5.2	1.1	4.7	15.5	16.0
Goa	43.5	4.5	8.5	0.8	4.5	20.9	17.3
Lakshadweep	60.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
Kerala	57.3	5.6	6.5	0.6	5.2	10.0	14.8
Tamil Nadu	54.9	4.1	1.8	1.5	5.5	14.7	17.5
Pondicherry	53.5	3.2	2.0	1.8	7.9	15.0	16.7
A & N Islands	42.3	3.3	13.8	0.8	4.9	16.3	18.7
Total	52.3	5.4	5.3	1.0	4.8	14.7	16.5

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.20
REASONS FOR INMIGRATION BY POLR FOR FEMALES, BBENGLORE, 2001

P O L R	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	6.0	0.5	8.2	12.8	2.6	56.5	13.3
Himachal Pradesh	4.8	0.8	6.4	23.9	1.3	44.1	18.6
Punjab	5.2	0.8	3.7	19.6	2.5	53.1	15.0
Chandigarh	4.6	1.1	4.9	11.2	1.9	65.8	10.5
Uttaranchal	7.9	1.1	5.0	24.1	3.1	46.5	12.4
Haryana	4.7	0.7	2.5	23.3	2.7	50.4	15.8
Delhi	7.6	0.9	3.7	17.4	2.8	52.9	14.6
Rajasthan	2.4	1.5	1.5	39.7	6.5	29.6	18.8
Uttar Pradesh	5.3	0.9	2.5	23.3	3.8	48.1	16.1
Bihar	6.1	0.8	3.3	27.7	4.1	40.2	17.7
Sikkim	10.9	0.0	24.8	8.9	2.0	40.6	12.9
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	1.0	13.0	22.0	4.0	47.0	13.0
Nagaland	3.5	1.4	45.1	4.2	0.7	28.9	16.2
Manipur	4.4	1.5	58.0	6.7	3.5	16.3	9.6
Mizoram	6.6	0.0	40.7	7.7	1.1	29.7	14.3
Tripura	8.2	1.0	17.3	24.5	4.1	29.6	15.3
Meghalaya	7.3	0.0	24.3	9.7	0.4	44.1	14.2
Assam	4.9	0.6	11.1	10.3	2.1	57.6	13.4
West Bengal	8.8	0.9	6.8	26.4	3.6	37.0	16.4
Jharkhand	8.5	0.3	11.0	22.1	3.4	40.7	14.0
Orissa	8.6	1.0	4.8	28.8	4.1	36.9	15.8
Chhattisgarh	7.2	0.2	6.0	26.2	4.0	43.1	13.2
Madhya Pradesh	7.9	0.6	4.1	27.4	3.7	39.3	17.1
Gujarat	3.7	1.3	1.6	32.1	4.4	39.2	17.5
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	84.6	7.7
D & N Haveli	13.3	0.0	6.7	13.3	0.0	53.3	13.3
Maharashtra	6.1	0.8	1.8	30.1	5.4	37.6	18.2
Andhra Pradesh	7.5	0.7	1.5	39.8	4.4	28.5	17.6
Goa	7.9	0.6	8.1	23.4	3.3	36.7	20.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0
Kerala	11.0	0.7	6.1	36.0	5.9	22.8	17.7
Tamil Nadu	8.5	0.7	0.8	41.4	5.1	25.3	18.3
Pondicherry	9.3	1.0	1.3	39.8	6.2	24.2	18.2
A & N Islands	5.3	0.8	9.2	12.2	2.3	46.6	23.7
Total	8.0	0.8	2.3	37.3	4.9	28.9	17.8

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

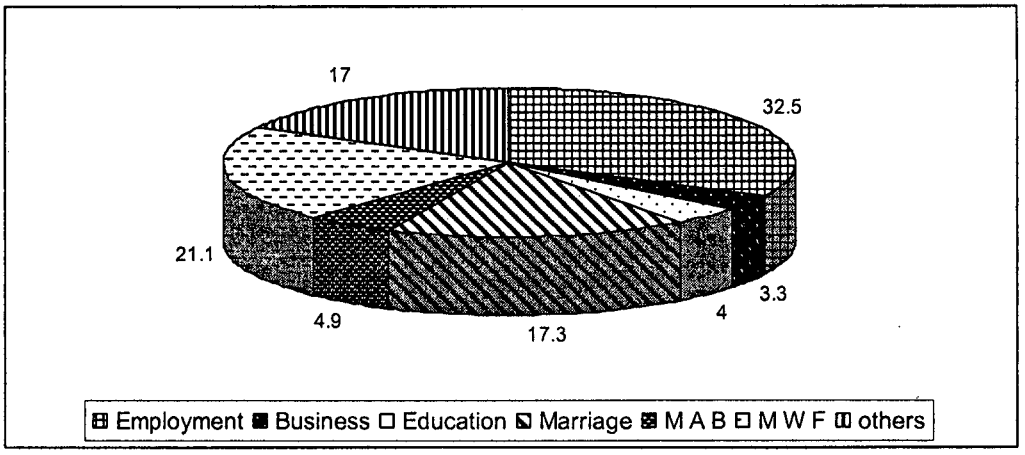


Fig 5.9 Reasons for in-migration in Bangalore

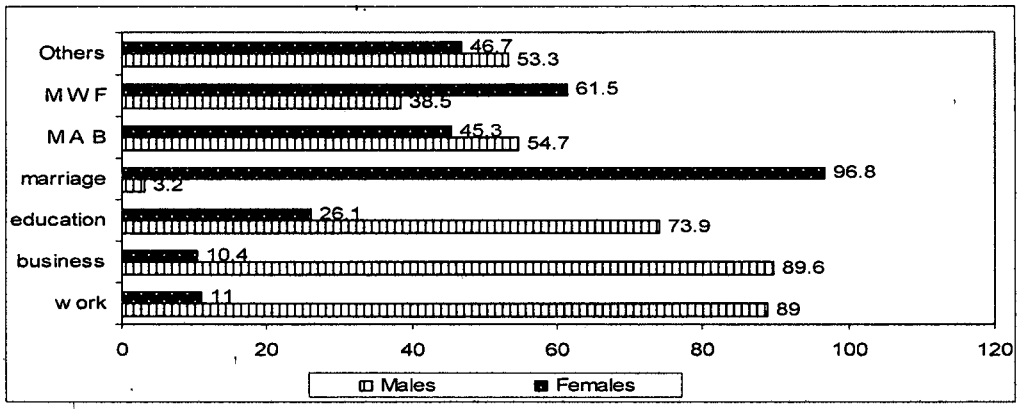


Fig 5.10 Reasons for in-migration in Bangalore by sex

5.21 Reasons for in-migration in Hyderabad

If we ignore the others category then work becomes the main reason for in-migration. Moved with family is the third important reason for in-migration in Hyderabad after others and work which is 24.3 percent of in-migration in Hyderabad. Sex-wise males are dominant in work, business and education whereas female's dominancy can be seen in marriage and moved with family.

TABLE 5.21
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY SEX, HYDERABAD, 2001

In-migrants/reasons	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Males	87.9	86.7	66.5	2.8	55.7	36.0	50.5
Females	12.1	13.3	33.5	97.2	44.3	64.0	49.5
Total	27.2	4.9	1.5	11.0	3.8	24.3	27.3

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

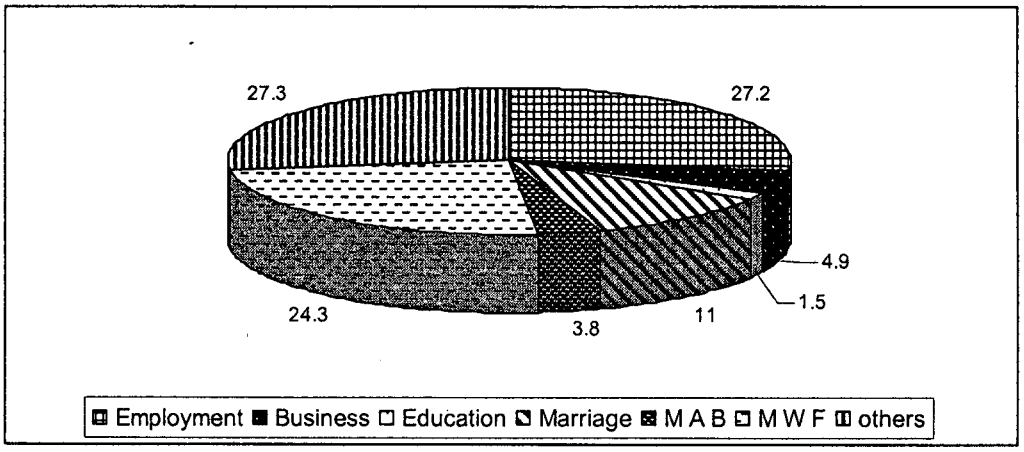


Fig 5.11 Reasons for in-migration in Hyderabad

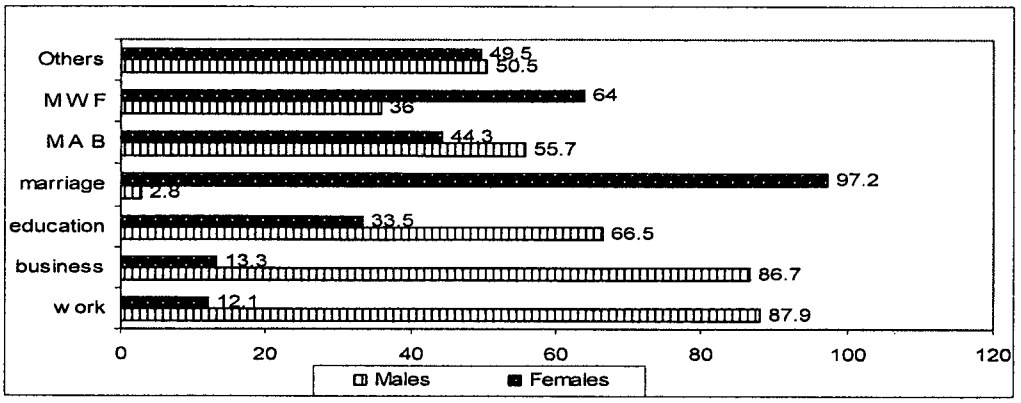


Fig 5.12 Reasons for in-migration in Hyderabad by sex

5.22 Reasons for total in-migration by states in Hyderabad

Table 5.21 shows the spatial variations in reasons for total in-migration between different states (POLR). Employment is the main reason for in-migration. It is highest in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (57 percent) followed by Orissa (43 percent). Moved with family is the main reason for in-migration except from Uttar Pradesh, west Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Karnataka, Kerala and north eastern states. Education as a reason for in-migration in Hyderabad is highest from Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep and north eastern states. For business most of the migrants come from Rajasthan and Gujarat.

5.23 Reason for in migration for males by states Hyderabad

employment is the important reason for male migration which is responsible for 44 percent followed by moved with family, for Lakshadweep it is 100 percent followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Orissa and Nagaland. Migration among males for business from Rajasthan (23 percent), Gujarat (23 percent) and Haryana (13 percent) is seen in a considerable proportion. For education males from northeastern and Sikkim are migrating in substantial proportion. Marriage contributes less than one percent as a reason for migration among male except for Goa, from where 2 percent males had, migrated to Hyderabad due to this reason.

5.24 Reason for in-migration for females by states in Hyderabad

Family moved is the most important reason, followed by marriage for female's migrants to Hyderabad, accounting for 39 and 23 percent respectively. From most of the

TABLE 5.22
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS, HYDERABAD, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	25.2	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.7	36.4	29.1
Himachal Pradesh	17.8	2.7	1.7	4.8	2.3	36.3	34.4
Punjab	15.2	5.1	1.5	7.3	2.3	28.8	39.6
Chandigarh	27.0	3.5	2.5	5.8	5.5	31.4	24.2
Uttaranchal	24.9	1.2	1.5	6.9	1.4	23.7	40.4
Haryana	19.9	8.5	1.2	8.0	2.7	30.3	29.5
Delhi	26.3	5.1	1.6	7.0	3.1	33.3	23.6
Rajasthan	19.6	15.0	0.9	11.3	4.0	23.5	25.8
Uttar Pradesh	30.1	4.8	1.6	8.8	2.9	24.7	27.0
Bihar	36.6	2.6	1.7	8.7	3.0	21.9	25.5
Sikkim	18.6	3.1	9.3	6.2	2.1	37.1	23.7
Arunachal Pradesh	17.0	1.9	2.5	2.5	1.3	20.8	54.1
Nagaland	34.0	0.0	12.0	2.0	0.0	34.0	18.0
Manipur	21.1	2.3	17.2	3.9	0.8	26.6	28.1
Mizoram	12.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	31.3	18.8
Tripura	27.6	0.0	3.9	5.3	0.0	39.5	23.7
Meghalaya	29.1	3.6	3.6	4.5	2.7	37.7	18.8
Assam	24.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	2.3	28.9	31.2
West Bengal	31.5	5.9	1.9	10.0	2.9	23.8	24.0
Jharkhand	34.4	3.0	3.8	6.7	2.0	26.3	23.9
Orissa	43.0	1.7	2.3	7.2	2.7	21.9	21.2
Chhattisgarh	22.8	3.1	4.5	11.1	3.8	32.4	22.3
Madhya Pradesh	26.0	3.7	1.4	10.7	3.9	27.8	26.5
Gujarat	13.9	14.0	1.3	12.1	3.6	24.6	30.5
Daman & Diu	9.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7
D & N Haveli	57.1	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	14.3
Maharashtra	23.3	4.6	1.1	13.7	4.7	23.9	28.7
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	28.3	3.2	1.1	11.8	4.0	23.9	27.6
Goa	21.5	5.1	2.8	11.1	2.5	30.4	26.6
Lakshadweep	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	32.4	2.3	2.2	12.2	4.6	18.9	27.4
Tamil Nadu	27.4	3.6	1.3	11.5	4.3	24.7	27.2
Pondicherry	28.0	2.2	1.1	11.5	4.3	26.2	26.9
A & N Islands	19.0	1.5	3.3	5.6	1.9	26.4	42.4
Total	27.2	4.9	1.5	11.0	3.8	24.3	27.3

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.23
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR MALE IN-MIGRANTS, HYDERABAD, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	41.8	4.1	3.7	0.2	0.9	21.3	28.1
Himachal Pradesh	31.9	3.9	2.0	0.0	2.8	23.2	36.2
Punjab	23.8	7.7	1.4	0.3	2.4	18.7	45.6
Chandigarh	42.9	6.3	2.5	0.0	7.1	19.3	21.8
Uttaranchal	39.5	1.7	1.9	0.6	1.9	11.5	42.7
Haryana	32.5	13.4	1.7	0.5	2.8	21.3	27.9
Delhi	42.5	7.9	1.7	0.4	3.3	21.3	22.8
Rajasthan	31.9	23.6	1.1	0.3	3.9	15.4	23.7
Uttar Pradesh	47.2	7.2	1.9	0.4	2.8	14.9	25.6
Bihar	55.0	3.7	2.1	0.4	2.5	12.5	23.9
Sikkim	34.0	6.0	14.0	0.0	2.0	22.0	22.0
Arunachal Pradesh	28.1	2.2	3.4	0.0	1.1	15.7	49.4
Nagaland	57.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	19.2	19.2
Manipur	29.2	4.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	18.1	27.8
Mizoram	18.2	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	13.6
Tripura	47.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	17.5	27.5
Meghalaya	44.2	5.8	3.3	0.0	2.5	25.0	19.2
Assam	38.2	6.1	4.7	0.0	1.7	18.0	31.2
West Bengal	49.4	9.1	2.4	0.3	2.8	14.2	21.8
Jharkhand	52.0	4.3	4.2	0.5	2.2	16.8	20.0
Orissa	62.2	2.4	2.9	0.3	2.2	12.1	17.8
Chhattisgarh	39.9	4.7	6.4	0.0	3.4	24.0	21.5
Madhya Pradesh	43.4	6.0	1.8	0.3	4.3	19.7	24.5
Gujarat	23.7	23.1	1.6	0.4	4.1	18.3	28.9
Daman & Diu	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3
D & N Haveli	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Maharashtra	40.2	7.7	1.5	1.0	5.3	17.2	27.0
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	45.9	5.1	1.5	0.8	4.2	16.6	25.9
Goa	33.5	7.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	27.0	27.0
Lakshadweep	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	51.8	4.0	1.8	0.5	5.2	12.9	23.8
Tamil Nadu	45.8	5.9	1.6	0.4	4.5	16.8	25.1
Pondicherry	47.9	2.9	1.4	0.0	5.7	13.6	28.6
A & N Islands	28.0	2.4	3.6	0.6	1.8	18.5	45.2
Total	44.2	7.8	1.8	0.6	3.9	16.2	25.5

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 5.24
REASONS FOR IN-MIGRATION BY POLR FOR FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS, HYDERABAD, 2001

POLR	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	M A B	M W F	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	5.6	1.2	1.6	4.4	2.6	54.2	30.3
Himachal Pradesh	4.2	1.5	1.5	9.5	1.9	48.9	32.6
Punjab	3.8	1.7	1.7	16.6	2.3	42.3	31.7
Chandigarh	7.7	0.0	2.6	12.8	3.6	46.2	27.2
Uttaranchal	5.0	0.6	0.9	15.5	0.6	40.4	37.1
Haryana	3.7	2.0	0.6	17.7	2.5	42.0	31.5
Delhi	7.4	1.9	1.4	14.7	2.8	47.3	24.5
Rajasthan	3.1	3.3	0.7	25.9	4.2	34.3	28.6
Uttar Pradesh	6.0	1.4	1.2	20.7	3.0	38.6	29.0
Bihar	6.2	0.9	0.9	22.4	3.8	37.5	28.3
Sikkim	2.1	0.0	4.3	12.8	2.1	53.2	25.5
Arunachal Pradesh	2.9	1.4	1.4	5.7	1.4	27.1	60.0
Nagaland	8.3	0.0	20.8	4.2	0.0	50.0	16.7
Manipur	10.7	0.0	12.5	8.9	1.8	37.5	28.6
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	30.0
Tripura	5.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	63.9	19.4
Meghalaya	11.7	1.0	3.9	9.7	2.9	52.4	18.4
Assam	6.3	1.1	3.7	11.1	3.2	43.4	31.2
West Bengal	7.3	1.7	1.2	23.2	3.0	36.8	26.8
Jharkhand	9.3	1.1	3.2	15.5	1.6	39.9	29.4
Orissa	9.9	0.5	1.3	18.9	3.6	38.9	27.0
Chhattisgarh	4.2	1.4	2.3	23.1	4.2	41.5	23.3
Madhya Pradesh	6.8	1.2	1.1	22.1	3.4	36.7	28.7
Gujarat	3.4	4.2	1.0	24.7	3.1	31.4	32.3
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	6.1	1.4	0.7	26.6	4.0	30.8	30.4
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	8.5	1.1	0.6	24.3	3.8	32.2	29.4
Goa	9.2	3.1	3.1	20.5	4.1	33.8	26.2
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	12.6	0.5	2.5	24.1	4.1	25.0	31.2
Tamil Nadu	7.2	1.0	1.0	23.6	4.1	33.5	29.5
Pondicherry	7.9	1.4	0.7	23.0	2.9	38.8	25.2
A & N Islands	4.0	0.0	3.0	13.9	2.0	39.6	37.6
Total	7.2	1.4	1.1	23.3	3.7	33.8	29.5

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

states, family moved is the dominant reason for migration varying from 0 percent in Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa to 64 percent in Tripura. However, Dadra and Nagar Haveli is an exception from where marriage is the most dominant reason responsible for 100 percent of female migration to Hyderabad. From the neighboring states most of the females are migrating to Hyderabad because of marriage. Business and education plays a small role in migrations of females to Delhi. Female's migration for education in Hyderabad is less than 2 percent. Most of the female comes from the Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and north eastern states. Females from Kerala (12 percent), Meghalaya (11 percent) and Manipur (10 percent) are migrating to a considerable extent.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The study has examined the spatial and temporal pattern of in-migration by taking reasons for migration in the selected large metro cities of India. While studying each of the six cities, the scene shifted each time to an altogether different socio-economic milieu, and it is in its comparative aspect that the real value of this study lays. The in-migration pattern of the six large metro cities is in some respects variant from each other and in other respect similar to it.

Main Findings and Conclusion

It has been found that percentage of in-migrants in each city is fluctuating. In case of Mumbai in-migrants contribute more than 1/5th of the total population and bulk comes from Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In Mumbai percentage change for total population is -66 and for in-migrants it is -64. In both the cases it is declining. Sex ratio for in-migrants is very low in both the cases (777 for total population and 553 for in-migrants in Mumbai). In Kolkata during 2001 census 10 percent to total population are migrants and it is declining in every decade since 1961. Migrants come from the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Rajasthan. Percentage change for in-migration is 43 which are more than the last decade. Sex ratio for in-migrants is low as compared to total population (448 for in-migrants and 829 for total population). In case of Delhi percentage of in-migrants is increasing since 1961 and at present it is 38 percent. The decadal growth rate of Delhi is 47, which is quite alarming. The growth rate of in-migrants is 60, which shows that Delhi is attracting more and more people. Sex ratio is slightly less than the total population. Like the other cities Delhi union territory receives migrants from the neighboring states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab. Chennai records declining growth rate of population as well as for in-migrants (13 for total population and -0.2 for in-migrants). In-migrants contribute only 6 percent in Chennai and majority comes from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Now Andhra Pradesh has become first leading state followed by Kerala and Karnataka from where migrants are going to Chennai. Here as compared to the previous three cities of Mumbai Kolkata and Delhi the sex ratio is higher both for total population and in-migrants in case of Chennai. In Bangalore 18 percent is

migrant population and growth rate is -81 for them. Migrants come from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Maharashtra for all duration. Recently (for less than 1 year of duration) majority is coming from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. It means that the proportion from Rajasthan has declined and from Uttar Pradesh it has increased during the last one year. Only 4 percent population is migrant population in Hyderabad and most of them come from the adjacent states like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Orissa. Recently most of the migrants are coming from Orissa (24 percent) and people from Bihar have also started moving in larger proportion than earlier. Percentage share of in-migrants from northeastern states is negligible. During last decade the growth of in-migrants was stagnant but for total population it was 22 percent. Sex ratio is higher for total population as compared to in-migrants. Sex ratio for in-migrants decreases with the increase in distance (distance from place of origin towards the place of origin). When it is seen from the point of view of place of last residence Uttar Pradesh contributes about 34.7 % out-migration towards these metro cities followed by Bihar 13.4 % Haryana 7.3% and Rajasthan 5.5%. Duration of migration shows the time that has been spent by migrants in the place of enumeration. Here it is found that in all the cases majority of migrants are staying from the last 10 years. Kolkata is exception where bulk of migrants is those who are staying there since more than 20 years.

To sum up it can be said that growth in the total number of in-migrants is not increasing in all the cities. In case of Mumbai it is decreasing, in case of Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad it is fluctuating over the decades. This is only Delhi where the total number of in-migrants is found increasing since 1961 to 2001. The growth rate of in-migrants during the last decade is negative for all the cities except Delhi. If the percent of in-migrants to total population is seen then it is 38 percent for Delhi, 23 percent for Mumbai, 18 percent for Bangalore, 10 percent for Kolkata, 6 percent for Chennai and only 4 percent for Hyderabad in 2001. The second hypothesis regarding the relationship between the magnitude of in-migration and distance (distance of the place of origin and place of destination) has been examined here and it is found that it's very true in all the

cases except migrants from few states. (Example can be drawn from Mumbai district where about half of in-migrants are from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal while it's very low from some of the neighboring states like Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh). In 1975 migration in 15 states was analyzed for the census 1971 and it was found that among those who migrate from one state to another the majority is migrants between contiguous states. Only about 1/3rd is the real long-distance migration, between the states which are not contiguous (Kshirsagar S., 1975). Over all it is found that distance play a vital role in deciding the place of destination. This is also simplified with the help of map showing spatial distribution of lifetime migrants towards the large metropolitan cities in India. The third hypothesis is about the reason of migration as recorded by census of India 2001. For males reason of migration is found that employment is the leading cause in all the districts. Marriage is first leading cause to move for females in case of Mumbai (46 percent), Kolkata (40 percent), Chennai (28 percent), and Bangalore (37 percent). In the districts of Delhi (14 percent) and Hyderabad (23 percent) where marriage is the second leading cause is showing different trend. In these two districts the most of the females come because of moved with family. There is preponderance of females in India's internal migration scenario as they outnumber male migrants several categories. Premi M. K. analyzed the census data 1961, 71 and 81for four streams and found that, as the migration distance increase; the sex ratio falls sharply. Despite the increasing participation of women in the migration process, migration research remain gender blind. The issues relating to female migration have been given a passing reference in major international conferences such as ICDP, 1994 in Cairo and 1995 Beijing world conference on women. The reasons of migration data reveals that apart from 'employment' among males and 'marriage' among females, 'moved with family' emerged as another important factor for migration among males as well as females.

It is obvious that census data, as they are not based on direct record of each migratory movement, do not give correct migration estimates of net migration during the intercensal period. Inaccuracy to some extent is due to deaths among migrants, who die before the date of enumeration. The amount of error depends on general level of mortality and

age distribution of migration. Multiple movements of migrants during the inter-censal period are not recorded. If a person born in place A moves first to B and then to C and is found at C at the time of enumeration, he will be considered as migrant from A to C. Duration of residence data are also affected by this. Similarly return migration can cause error to some extent. There could be error in reporting the correct place of birth or exact duration of residence in the given place. Therefore, the unadjusted census data cannot be directly used, if the object is to get precise migration estimates. There are so many categories in data that are not classified, for example only few reasons are there and rest are included in others. There are migrants for whom the duration of migration is classified as period not stated. As the object here is only to describe broadly the pattern of migratory flows and variations from state to large metro cities, in this respect, the analysis of unadjusted census data is presented.

Present study leaves enough scope for further analysis of the 2001 data on in-migration to large metro cities of India. Here the basic approach has been a spatial & temporal one. Sufficient data are presented in this regard, but an economic-cum-statistical analysis of migration in relation to various socio-economic factors should be taken up for formulation of a proper population redistribution policy.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1
IN-MIGRATION, OUT-MIGRATION AND NET-MIGRATION IN INDIA, 1991-2001

STATES	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET-MIGRATION
Jammu & Kashmir	158,003	249450	91,447
Himachal Pradesh	350,834	435883	85,049
Punjab	1,749,122	1632410	116,712
Chandigarh	554,474	207573	346,901
Uttaranchal	859,598	893572	33,974
Haryana	2,675,920	1738559	937,361
Delhi	5,324,052	927593	4,396,459
Rajasthan	1,741,411	2609555	868,144
Uttar Pradesh	2,824,746	9255257	6,430,511
Bihar	1,619,031	5260659	3,641,628
Sikkim	46,033	14819	31,214
Arunachal Pradesh	136,050	22803	113,247
Nagaland	81,577	159281	77,704
Manipur	14,783	51903	37,120
Mizoram	35,293	37993	2,700
Tripura	63,778	65655	1,877
Meghalaya	83,082	50852	32,230
Assam	407,141	708374	301,233
West Bengal	2,457,162	1687690	769,472
Jharkhand	1730938	1,473,434	257,504
Orissa	662800	937,148	274,348
Chhattisgarh	936415	862,447	73,968
Madhya Pradesh	2169350	2,011,922	157,428
Gujarat	2182741	1,346,817	835,924
Daman & Diu	61272	12,682	48,590
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67328	7,717	59,611
Maharashtra	7313139	2,145,868	5,167,271
Andhra Pradesh	1032753	1,564,768	532,015
Karnataka	2074471	1,862,289	212,182
Goa	330734	91,323	239,411
Lakshadweep	5561	1,925	3,636
Kerala	454259	1,155,272	701,013
Tamil Nadu	727172	1,668,200	941,028
Pondicherry	252727	102,599	150,128
A & N Islands	84380	13,838	70,542
TOTAL	41268130	41,268,130	0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D-1

TABLE 2
MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE IN INDIA, 1991-2001

P O L R	INTRA-DISTRICT	INTER-DISTRICT	INTER-STATE	TOTAL MIGRANTS	IMMIGRANTS
Jammu & Kashmir	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9
Punjab	2.4	3.3	4.2	2.9	6.2
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.2
Uttaranchal	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.0	1.7
Haryana	1.2	3.2	6.5	2.4	4.0
Delhi	0.0	0.6	12.9	1.9	5.4
Rajasthan	5.6	5.0	4.2	5.3	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	13.9	15.2	6.9	13.3	2.9
Bihar	7.3	5.9	3.9	6.6	4.1
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manipur	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tripura	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.1
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Assam	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.2	2.5
West Bengal	7.9	6.3	6.0	7.3	50.1
Jharkhand	2.3	1.6	4.2	2.4	0.3
Orissa	4.1	3.3	1.6	3.6	0.9
Chhattisgarh	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	5.8	6.4	5.3	5.9	1.1
Gujarat	6.3	6.3	5.3	6.2	1.1
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dadra & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	11.4	16.2	17.8	13.4	3.4
Andhra Pradesh	9.1	6.4	2.5	7.6	0.5
Karnataka	5.2	5.9	5.0	5.3	0.8
Goa	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	3.3	3.1	1.1	3.0	1.0
Tamil Nadu	5.6	5.5	1.8	5.1	3.3
Pondicherry	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
INDIA	61.5	23.7	13.1	100	1.6

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D-1

TABLE 3
MIGRATION STREAMS (inter-state) BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE IN INDIA, 2001

P O L R	RURAL TO RURAL	RURAL TO URBAN	URBAN TO URBAN	URBAN TO RURAL
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.0
Himachal Pradesh	1.5	0.4	0.5	3.0
Punjab	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.5
Chandigarh	0.4	1.7	2.0	0.4
Uttaranchal	2.8	1.5	2.0	3.2
Haryana	9.8	4.8	5.7	7.3
Delhi	2.6	21.0	14.2	2.8
Rajasthan	7.2	2.1	3.9	6.6
Uttar Pradesh	11.8	3.1	6.0	10.1
Bihar	10.6	0.9	1.2	4.1
Sikkim	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Arunachal P	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7
Nagaland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tripura	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
Meghalaya	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Assam	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3
West Bengal	5.1	7.5	4.6	4.6
Jharkhand	4.4	5.1	3.0	2.7
Orissa	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.3
Chhattisgarh	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.7
Madhya P	6.3	3.8	6.5	5.7
Gujarat	3.0	7.2	5.5	3.4
Daman & Diu	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
D & N Haveli	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Maharashtra	8.5	24.2	20.6	9.6
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	1.2	2.6	5.6
Karnataka	5.3	3.3	6.7	6.6
Goa	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.3
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kerala	1.6	0.5	0.9	4.3
Tamil Nadu	0.9	1.1	2.7	3.2
Pondicherry	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
A & N Islands	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
TOTAL	28.3	39.3	27.5	4.9

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D-1

TABLE 4
MIGRATION STREAMS (inter district) BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE IN INDIA, 2001

P O L R	RURAL TO RURAL	RURAL TO URBAN	URBAN TO URBAN	URBAN TO RURAL
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Punjab	3.9	2.8	3.5	3.0
Uttaranchal	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7
Haryana	4.7	2.7	2.1	2.1
Delhi	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.5
Rajasthan	6.7	4.3	4.3	5.2
Uttar Pradesh	21.5	11.9	10.1	10.9
Bihar	10.1	3.8	1.9	3.7
Sikkim	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arunachal P	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Meghalaya	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Assam	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.1
West Bengal	5.3	6.0	9.2	7.9
Jharkhand	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.0
Orissa	3.7	4.8	2.1	2.6
Chhattisgarh	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	7.3	6.2	7.8	6.5
Gujarat	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.2
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	10.4	24.5	26.1	18.9
Andhra Pradesh	5.2	7.8	6.8	9.3
Karnataka	5.1	7.0	7.7	6.7
Goa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Kerala	4.4	2.5	1.3	5.6
Tamil Nadu	2.3	6.3	9.8	8.0
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	47.5	25.0	21.8	5.7

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D-1

TABLE 5
MIGRATION STREAMS (intra-district) BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE IN INDIA, 1991-2001

P O L R	RURAL TO RURAL	RURAL TO URBAN	URBAN TO URBAN	URBAN TO RURAL
Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Punjab	1.9	4.3	2.5	2.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttaranchal	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
Haryana	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.2
Rajasthan	4.8	3.5	5.0	6.5
Uttar Pradesh	7.9	9.5	8.7	15.1
Bihar	2.7	2.0	3.9	9.1
Sikkim	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nagaland	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Manipur	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mizoram	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Tripura	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Meghalaya	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Assam	1.2	2.7	1.6	2.4
West Bengal	7.5	8.0	6.8	8.4
Jharkhand	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.8
Orissa	2.3	1.7	2.9	4.8
Chhattisgarh	1.7	1.2	2.3	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	4.9	3.9	7.1	6.6
Gujarat	6.3	9.7	8.6	5.7
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	17.9	15.0	15.6	10.9
Andhra Pradesh	11.1	10.2	9.6	8.2
Karnataka	6.9	6.7	6.4	4.9
Goa	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	8.6	3.3	4.7	2.7
Tamil Nadu	7.6	11.7	7.0	2.7
Pondicherry	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0
A & N Islands	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	77.6	11.6	6.6	4.3

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D-1

TABLE 6

POPULATION GROWTH IN METRO DISTRICTS, INDIA, 1961- 2001

U A / CITY	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	TOTAL POPULATION
MUMBAI	43.8	38.1	20.4	-66.4	3,338,031
KOLKATA	7.6	5.0	33.1	3.9	4,572,876
DELHI	52.9	53.0	51.4	47	13,850,507
CHENNAI	42.8	32.7	17.2	13.1	4,343,645
BANGLORE	34.4	47.0	-2.2	35.1	6,537,124
HYDERABAD	35.3	-19.0	39.2	21.7	3,829,753

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.
Note- Delhi is union territory but here it is taken as Delhi district to compare with the other five districts.

TABLE: 7

TRENDS OF IN-MIGRATION IN METRO DISTRICTS, INDIA, 1961- 2001

U A / CITY	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	TOTAL POP	% IN-MIGRANTS
MUMBAI	-25.3	338.5	-54.7	-63.7	776,752	22.8
KOLKATA	-36.0	7.7	-30.4	-42.7	470248	10.2
DELHI	49.5	61.8	41.7	59.6	5324052	38.4
CHENNAI	16.7	152.4	-52.9	-0.2	223474	5.6
BANGLORE	23.8	244.1	-47.1	-81.5	873649	18.5
HYDERABAD	31.4	61.6	-41.0	-0.25	136046	3.7

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.
Note- Delhi is union territory but here it is taken as Delhi district to compare with the other five districts.

TABLE 8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IN-MIGRANTS BY P O L R, INDIA, 1991-2001

POLR	MUMBAI	KOLKATA	DELHI	CHENNAI	BENGLORE	HYDERABAD	TOTAL
Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0
Punjab	0.7	1.3	4.8	0.4	0.5	2.1	3.6
Chandigarh	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Uttaranchal	0.5	0.4	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.0
Haryana	0.6	0.6	10.4	0.3	0.5	1.3	7.3
Delhi	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.9	1.5	3.5	0.5
Rajasthan	7.8	4.1	5.2	9.0	4.9	7.9	5.5
Uttar Pradesh	40.3	14.6	43.1	1.8	2.7	5.6	34.7
Bihar	5.9	51.8	13.6	1.4	2.1	3.1	13.4
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Manipur	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Meghalaya	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
West Bengal	5.4	0.0	3.2	3.0	2.5	4.8	3.2
Jharkhand	1.3	7.4	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.1
Orissa	1.4	7.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.6	1.3
Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.7	2.4	1.7
Gujarat	6.9	1.9	0.6	2.4	1.6	5.0	1.5
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	0.0	1.4	1.2	6.4	4.4	17.2	1.9
Andhra Pradesh	5.4	0.9	0.4	25.9	18.8	0.0	3.7
Karnataka	8.7	0.3	0.3	10.6	0.0	22.2	1.8
Goa	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	2.4	1.1	1.3	27.0	13.5	5.5	3.6
Tamil Nadu	6.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	42.8	13.1	6.5
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
All INDIA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - *1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.*

TABLE 9
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IN-MIGRANTS TO CITIES, IN DIA 1991-2001

P O L R	MUMBAI	KOLKATA	DELHI	CHENNAI	BENGLORE	HYDERABAD	TOTAL
Jammu & Kashmir	3.2	3.2	84.8	0.9	6.2	1.6	100
Himachal Pradesh	2.1	0.5	95.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	100
Punjab	1.8	2.2	92.9	0.4	1.7	1.0	100
Chandigarh	1.8	2.1	87.0	0.9	6.6	1.7	100
Uttaranchal	1.1	0.5	97.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	100
Haryana	0.7	0.5	97.6	0.1	0.8	0.3	100
Delhi	20.2	14.6	0.0	17.4	35.0	12.8	100
Rajasthan	13.3	4.6	64.9	4.7	10.0	2.5	100
Uttar Pradesh	10.9	2.6	85.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	100
Bihar	4.2	23.5	69.9	0.3	1.8	0.4	100
Sikkim	7.3	7.8	69.9	2.0	9.8	3.1	100
Arunachal Pradesh	1.1	3.2	77.9	4.0	9.4	4.4	100
Nagaland	0.3	1.3	95.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	100
Manipur	3.3	4.2	77.0	2.5	11.7	1.3	100
Mizoram	1.6	4.2	81.8	2.6	8.8	1.1	100
Tripura	1.6	49.0	40.9	0.6	6.6	1.2	100
Meghalaya	0.8	14.5	76.0	0.7	6.3	1.7	100
Assam	3.4	23.2	61.7	1.8	8.2	1.7	100
West Bengal	15.8	0.0	69.8	2.7	8.9	2.7	100
Jharkhand	5.7	21.6	70.3	0.1	1.8	0.4	100
Orissa	10.2	32.8	40.7	2.1	10.7	3.5	100
Chhattisgarh	6.9	8.0	78.7	0.5	3.9	1.9	100
Madhya Pradesh	13.1	2.5	76.0	1.5	4.3	2.5	100
Gujarat	43.5	7.6	26.3	4.6	12.1	5.9	100
Daman & Diu	16.0	0.9	80.9	0.4	1.3	0.4	100
D & N Haveli	11.3	2.5	69.2	7.4	8.2	1.4	100
Maharashtra	0.0	4.6	43.5	9.9	26.1	16.0	100
Andhra Pradesh	13.7	1.4	8.0	20.1	56.8	0.0	100
Karnataka	46.2	1.0	13.3	17.4	0.0	22.1	100
Goa	51.4	1.0	37.3	1.6	7.2	1.4	100
Lakshadweep	4.7	1.3	89.6	2.5	1.6	0.4	100
Kerala	6.4	1.8	25.0	21.7	42.3	2.7	100
Tamil Nadu	9.9	0.9	10.9	0.0	74.7	3.6	100
Pondicherry	2.0	0.4	7.5	70.2	19.0	0.9	100
A & N Islands	10.1	6.2	21.1	49.6	7.4	5.5	100
ALL INDIA	9.4	6.1	68.7	2.9	11.3	1.8	100
MALE	11.2	7.2	66.6	2.6	10.8	1.6	100
FEMALE	8.3	4.4	70.4	3.2	11.8	1.9	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, MIGRATION TABLE D 1, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O B AND SEX) - *1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.*

TABLE 10
REASONS FOR INMIGRATION IN CITIES, INDIA, 1991-2001

P O L R	MUMBAI	KOLKATA	DELHI	CHENNAI	BANGLORE	HYDERABAD
WORL	40.5	35.4	33.4	22.7	32.5	27.2
BUSINESS	1.4	4.5	0.7	2.2	3.3	4.9
EDUCATION	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.4	4.0	1.5
MARRIAGE	17.9	14.2	15.3	14.5	17.3	11.0
M A B	7.8	2.	2.1	5.4	4.9	3.8
M W F	17.8	22.8	33.7	23.4	21.1	24.3
OTHERS	13.3	19.1	13.4	29.6	17.0	27.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIS, MIGRATION TABLE, D 3- (MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND REASON FOR MIGRATION).

TABLE 11
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, CHENNAI, 2001

P O L R	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	6.2	42.9	12.8	12.8	10.3	15.0	100
Himachal Pradesh	3.4	28.1	12.4	12.4	15.7	28.1	100
Punjab	2.3	17.6	7.6	14.7	28.8	29.0	100
Chandigarh	3.9	32.9	14.5	13.2	11.8	23.7	100
Uttaranchal	7.9	36.5	12.7	17.5	7.9	17.5	100
Haryana	2.7	25.7	11.5	16.6	19.2	24.3	100
Delhi	3.1	28.3	17.0	18.7	15.5	17.4	100
Rajasthan	1.1	10.2	9.1	21.2	32.0	26.4	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.6	28.0	14.4	14.4	17.5	23.1	100
Bihar	3.3	28.0	19.4	15.9	12.0	21.3	100
Sikkim	3.6	25.0	28.6	17.9	10.7	14.3	100
Arunachal P	4.3	21.7	13.0	23.9	26.1	10.9	100
Nagaland	1.8	53.6	12.5	16.1	7.1	8.9	100
Manipur	10.6	43.3	8.7	7.7	6.7	23.1	100
Mizoram	0.0	36.7	6.7	10.0	6.7	40.0	100
Tripura	0.0	31.8	13.6	18.2	0.0	36.4	100
Meghalaya	8.3	33.3	8.3	27.8	13.9	8.3	100
Assam	1.9	30.3	14.8	14.8	12.9	25.3	100
West Bengal	2.4	26.2	16.3	15.6	17.6	21.9	100
Jharkhand	1.4	41.5	8.5	20.4	7.0	21.1	100
Orissa	6.8	34.7	14.4	12.9	7.9	23.3	100
Chhattisgarhi	7.0	42.3	8.5	11.3	15.5	15.5	100
Madhya P	4.3	28.9	14.0	13.4	17.3	22.1	100
Gujarat	1.9	14.1	9.6	15.2	34.9	24.4	100
Daman & Diu	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	100
D & N Haveli	0.0	31.3	12.5	6.3	31.3	18.8	100
Maharashtra	2.4	21.2	15.6	18.6	21.3	21.0	100
Andhra P	1.9	17.1	10.7	17.1	31.4	21.8	100
Karnataka	2.1	16.8	12.2	16.6	27.6	24.7	100
Goa	4.1	22.3	17.6	11.5	12.8	31.8	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	66.7	100
Kerala	1.2	12.9	10.4	17.7	36.4	21.4	100
Pondicherry	1.7	13.6	10.2	19.4	29.4	25.7	100
A & N Islands	2.6	16.9	7.9	16.2	28.2	28.2	100
TOTAL	1.9	16.9	11.5	17.6	29.6	22.6	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RES

TABLE 12
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, CHENNAI, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	4.0	35.6	10.9	16.1	11.5	21.8	100
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	25.0	17.9	8.9	19.6	26.8	100
Punjab	2.1	21.8	8.3	17.4	23.9	26.6	100
Chandigarh	4.1	24.3	14.9	21.6	1.4	33.8	100
Uttaranchal	2.0	32.0	24.0	10.0	14.0	18.0	100
Haryana	2.8	26.1	11.9	17.4	17.0	24.9	100
Delhi	3.3	27.4	17.9	17.8	15.9	17.8	100
Rajasthan	1.1	11.0	10.0	21.0	24.3	32.6	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.4	25.0	13.3	17.7	15.5	26.1	100
Bihar	1.3	24.6	17.9	17.6	13.1	25.4	100
Sikkim	0.0	40.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	30.0	100
Arunachal P	13.8	32.3	4.6	10.8	13.8	24.6	100
Nagaland	4.3	39.1	8.7	17.4	8.7	21.7	100
Manipur	7.1	50.0	9.5	11.9	6.0	15.5	100
Mizoram	3.7	29.6	3.7	0.0	11.1	51.9	100
Tripura	0.0	33.3	25.0	8.3	8.3	25.0	100
Meghalaya	4.5	45.5	4.5	22.7	9.1	13.6	100
Assam	2.2	26.8	16.8	19.2	12.7	22.2	100
West Bengal	2.0	21.2	13.2	18.3	19.0	26.3	100
Jharkhand	2.3	36.0	12.8	18.6	10.5	19.8	100
Orissa	3.2	30.2	17.1	14.2	11.8	23.5	100
Chhattisgarhi	5.2	24.1	6.9	17.2	13.8	32.8	100
Madhya P	2.4	20.9	16.4	18.0	17.2	25.0	100
Gujarat	1.7	14.6	10.6	16.5	29.6	27.0	100
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
D & N Haveli	0.0	54.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2	100
Maharashtra	2.2	19.9	14.5	19.9	20.6	23.0	100
Andhra P	1.7	15.5	11.6	18.9	27.8	24.6	100
Karnataka	1.8	15.8	12.9	19.2	25.2	25.1	100
Goa	2.9	26.4	17.1	15.7	15.0	22.9	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	100
Kerala	1.3	13.8	11.1	18.5	30.1	25.2	100
Pondicherry	1.6	14.9	12.4	19.8	25.3	26.1	100
A & N Islands	0.6	18.3	10.5	19.1	28.7	22.8	100
TOTAL	1.7	16.1	12.1	18.9	25.9	25.3	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 13
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, CHENNAI, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Punjab	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Haryana	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Delhi	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.1	1.5	2.2
Rajasthan	6.0	6.1	7.9	12.1	10.9	11.7
Uttar Pradesh	2.7	3.2	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.0
Bihar	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.5	0.7	1.6
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
West Bengal	4.2	5.1	4.7	2.9	2.0	3.2
Jharkhand	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Orissa	4.5	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.3
Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya P	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9
Gujarat	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.6
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	7.8	7.7	8.3	6.5	4.4	5.7
Andhra P	25.6	25.3	23.1	24.2	26.5	24.0
Karnataka	10.4	9.5	10.1	9.0	8.9	10.3
Goa	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	17.2	21.0	24.9	27.8	33.9	26.1
Pondicherry	4.1	3.6	4.0	5.0	4.5	5.2
A & N Islands	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 14
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, CHENNAI, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Punjab	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chandigarh	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Delhi	5.6	4.9	4.2	2.7	1.8	2.0
Rajasthan	5.3	5.3	6.4	8.6	7.3	10.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.6
Bihar	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.1
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
West Bengal	3.2	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.8
Jharkhand	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Orissa	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6
Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Madhya P	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9
Gujarat	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.5
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	8.9	8.3	8.1	7.1	5.4	6.2
Andhra P	27.2	25.9	25.8	27.0	29.1	26.2
Karnataka	12.3	11.6	12.6	12.0	11.5	11.7
Goa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	20.6	22.7	24.3	25.9	30.7	26.3
Pondicherry	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.6
A & N Islands	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 15
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, KOLKATA, 2001

P O L R	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	15.4	42.3	8.6	9.6	9.5	14.6	100
Himachal Pradesh	5.3	23.7	6.2	9.6	24.0	31.3	100
Punjab	3.9	16.0	7.7	15.0	43.9	13.6	100
Chandigarh	11.6	29.1	9.6	15.1	22.0	12.6	100
Uttaranchal	3.2	31.6	8.2	14.6	27.3	15.2	100
Haryana	3.2	17.0	7.2	13.9	44.6	14.1	100
Delhi	14.6	26.3	12.2	13.8	21.8	11.3	100
Rajasthan	2.0	10.1	7.9	16.0	53.2	10.7	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.0	9.2	8.9	20.3	51.0	8.6	100
Bihar	3.4	10.2	11.1	23.7	43.1	8.6	100
Sikkim	5.0	20.3	13.8	17.7	32.5	10.6	100
Arunachal P	6.9	40.0	19.1	13.5	10.8	9.8	100
Nagaland	3.8	24.5	15.9	25.4	14.6	15.7	100
Manipur	4.1	33.6	15.9	15.6	15.5	15.3	100
Mizoram	3.4	40.8	15.5	12.1	6.8	21.5	100
Tripura	2.3	17.1	17.0	22.7	32.9	8.1	100
Meghalaya	3.0	22.7	15.5	20.6	25.9	12.2	100
Assam	3.0	15.1	13.3	23.0	38.2	7.3	100
Jharkhand	9.9	15.6	11.5	20.2	33.8	9.0	100
Orissa	3.4	13.9	12.5	22.7	39.5	8.0	100
Chhattisgarh	18.8	15.2	7.6	15.2	31.9	11.3	100
Madhya P	5.9	20.7	9.6	16.5	33.8	13.4	100
Gujarat	8.5	12.7	8.3	15.5	44.3	10.7	100
Daman & Diu	23.3	30.0	6.7	10.0	20.0	10.0	100
D & N Haveli	22.7	13.6	27.3	9.1	4.5	22.7	100
Maharashtra	13.1	25.6	10.7	13.3	23.6	13.7	100
Andhra P	3.3	18.1	8.7	14.9	44.5	10.5	100
Karnataka	6.1	30.2	10.4	13.1	24.1	16.2	100
Goa	10.7	18.1	10.0	14.0	34.1	13.0	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	37.5	0.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	100
Kerala	3.1	21.7	8.8	14.9	33.7	17.7	100
Tamil Nadu	3.9	24.7	9.9	14.0	31.2	16.3	100
Pondicherry	1.3	29.3	12.0	9.3	33.3	14.7	100
A & N Islands	8.3	25.7	14.3	19.9	22.2	9.7	100
TOTAL	4.2	12.2	10.9	21.8	42.0	9.0	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 16
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, KOLKATA, 2001

P O L R	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	50.5	8.5	10.6	9.7	9.9	100
Himachal Pradesh	6.8	36.9	6.5	12.2	22.0	15.7	100
Punjab	3.6	21.7	9.1	18.5	36.9	10.3	100
Chandigarh	13.2	36.7	10.8	15.0	13.3	10.9	100
Uttaranchal	5.3	39.1	10.7	14.2	19.8	11.0	100
Haryana	4.1	21.8	8.8	17.4	36.5	11.4	100
Delhi	5.5	29.5	13.5	17.7	22.9	10.9	100
Rajasthan	1.9	13.8	9.6	20.1	44.6	10.1	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.0	13.3	11.3	24.9	38.9	9.6	100
Bihar	4.0	12.9	12.7	26.5	35.1	8.8	100
Sikkim	3.0	19.8	14.8	21.6	30.7	10.0	100
Arunachal P	4.0	39.7	20.3	16.2	12.0	7.8	100
Nagaland	3.7	27.7	19.7	26.8	11.5	10.7	100
Manipur	3.4	35.9	17.4	16.3	16.5	10.6	100
Mizoram	6.3	44.6	16.0	12.6	7.4	13.1	100
Tripura	2.7	19.2	16.6	23.6	29.4	8.5	100
Meghalaya	3.4	22.2	16.6	22.3	24.9	10.6	100
Assam	2.5	17.5	14.8	26.6	32.1	6.5	100
Jharkhand	5.7	15.1	13.4	24.3	35.8	5.7	100
Orissa	3.1	16.2	14.4	25.5	34.9	6.0	100
Chhattisgarh	17.4	16.9	10.7	18.6	26.8	9.5	100
Madhya P	5.3	22.7	11.6	20.7	28.8	10.9	100
Gujarat	4.2	15.7	10.1	19.8	40.0	10.2	100
Daman & Diu	9.5	47.6	4.8	4.8	23.8	9.5	100
D & N Haveli	13.0	8.7	13.0	8.7	30.4	26.1	100
Maharashtra	6.1	30.0	12.0	17.3	23.3	11.4	100
Andhra P	3.0	18.0	10.2	20.7	38.7	9.3	100
Karnataka	6.3	35.5	12.2	14.5	20.6	11.0	100
Goa	12.7	18.4	12.0	14.2	29.2	13.5	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100
Kerala	4.3	25.5	11.4	18.4	25.8	14.6	100
Tamil Nadu	4.9	24.6	11.5	18.0	27.7	13.4	100
Pondicherry	5.6	31.0	16.9	14.1	21.1	11.3	100
A & N Islands	10.1	31.3	16.6	19.6	15.2	7.1	100
TOTAL	4.1	15.2	12.8	24.8	35.1	8.0	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 17
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, KOLKATA, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Punjab	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.4
Chandigarh	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Haryana	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0
Delhi	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
Rajasthan	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.2	3.0
Uttar Pradesh	6.6	10.5	11.4	12.9	16.8	13.2
Bihar	40.8	43.1	52.5	56.0	52.9	49.2
Sikkim	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Manipur	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6
Meghalaya	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Assam	3.5	6.2	6.1	5.2	4.5	4.0
Jharkhand	27.7	15.4	12.7	11.1	9.6	12.0
Orissa	5.1	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.7
Chhattisgarh	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
Madhya Pradesh	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8
Gujarat	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.3
Andhra Pradesh	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1
Karnataka	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Goa	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8
Tamil Nadu	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 18
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, KOLKATA, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Punjab	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
Chandigarh	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Haryana	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8
Delhi	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1
Rajasthan	1.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	5.0	8.9	8.9	10.2	11.2	12.2
Bihar	37.4	33.2	38.6	41.6	38.9	43.0
Sikkim	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Manipur	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
Meghalaya	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Assam	4.3	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.5	5.7
Jharkhand	34.2	24.9	26.3	24.5	25.6	17.9
Orissa	4.9	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.5	4.9
Chhattisgarh	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8
Madhya Pradesh	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9
Gujarat	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.4
Andhra Pradesh	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4
Karnataka	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Goa	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8
Tamil Nadu	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 19
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, HYDERABAD, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	5.0	53.5	5.0	13.7	7.2	15.6	100
Himachal Pradesh	3.3	43.9	7.2	6.1	8.9	30.6	100
Punjab	1.0	20.3	6.4	11.2	14.9	46.3	100
Chandigarh	4.6	35.8	10.6	15.9	19.9	13.2	100
Uttaranchal	0.7	53.2	7.9	5.4	12.1	20.7	100
Haryana	2.0	27.4	10.7	16.7	24.4	18.9	100
Delhi	3.6	29.0	15.2	19.5	17.0	15.8	100
Rajasthan	1.7	19.3	14.3	23.1	23.8	17.8	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.4	26.7	14.9	18.4	18.4	19.2	100
Bihar	2.5	30.1	17.1	16.7	12.0	21.6	100
Sikkim	0.0	31.4	25.7	5.7	8.6	28.6	100
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	17.6	7.4	10.3	10.3	54.4	100
Nagaland	6.3	31.3	18.8	6.3	12.5	25.0	100
Manipur	1.8	66.7	8.8	7.0	7.0	8.8	100
Mizoram	5.9	58.8	5.9	0.0	11.8	17.6	100
Tripura	2.9	44.1	14.7	17.6	8.8	11.8	100
Meghalaya	2.7	36.0	22.7	12.0	12.0	14.7	100
Assam	3.2	36.8	13.4	11.5	8.7	26.4	100
West Bengal	3.9	31.5	17.7	18.0	13.1	15.8	100
Jharkhand	3.1	35.7	18.6	15.1	12.9	14.6	100
Orissa	2.6	38.5	21.7	16.0	7.5	13.7	100
Chhattisgarh	8.4	28.6	14.7	17.6	13.9	16.8	100
Madhya Pradesh	2.8	29.7	14.4	16.0	21.6	15.5	100
Gujarat	2.2	17.0	11.7	16.8	29.0	23.3	100
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
D & N Haveli	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	100
Maharashtra	2.0	18.7	12.6	18.3	26.9	21.4	100
Karnataka	1.5	17.4	14.0	21.5	25.0	20.5	100
Goa	4.7	16.3	22.5	19.4	28.7	8.5	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Kerala	1.8	20.0	12.3	17.6	28.1	20.3	100
Tamil Nadu	2.3	23.1	13.9	17.8	24.0	18.9	100
Pondicherry	10.4	31.2	6.5	22.1	9.1	20.8	100
A & N Islands	2.4	19.4	13.7	11.3	11.3	41.9	100
TOTAL	2.2	22.7	14.0	18.7	22.3	20.2	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 20
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, HYDERABAD, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	3.9	48.2	8.4	9.8	8.1	21.6	100
Himachal Pradesh	3.1	36.3	7.8	3.6	8.3	40.9	100
Punjab	1.3	25.4	10.0	14.3	16.8	32.1	100
Chandigarh	2.2	32.4	15.4	16.9	9.6	23.5	100
Uttaranchal	1.1	39.5	10.3	10.3	16.8	22.2	100
Haryana	1.7	28.9	10.3	16.0	16.1	26.8	100
Delhi	3.5	27.0	17.5	18.9	15.2	17.9	100
Rajasthan	1.4	16.7	14.9	22.2	20.1	24.7	100
Uttar Pradesh	1.7	25.2	13.3	18.0	16.0	26.0	100
Bihar	1.9	25.2	14.1	17.3	13.9	27.6	100
Sikkim	5.3	39.5	15.8	2.6	2.6	34.2	100
Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	16.4	3.6	3.6	10.9	63.6	100
Nagaland	17.6	47.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	29.4	100
Manipur	2.4	66.7	9.5	2.4	7.1	11.9	100
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	66.7	100
Tripura	3.2	48.4	9.7	19.4	6.5	12.9	100
Meghalaya	0.0	31.9	33.3	10.1	11.6	13.0	100
Assam	4.5	36.3	16.2	11.2	10.1	21.8	100
West Bengal	2.7	24.9	14.7	20.6	15.1	22.0	100
Jharkhand	3.3	27.5	16.5	10.6	14.3	27.8	100
Orissa	3.6	32.3	20.2	14.9	9.4	19.7	100
Chhattisgarh	3.1	21.9	17.0	21.0	17.4	19.6	100
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	22.5	13.6	17.4	19.7	24.5	100
Gujarat	1.7	15.7	12.0	16.5	24.8	29.3	100
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	100
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100
Maharashtra	1.8	16.7	12.3	20.4	22.9	25.9	100
Karnataka	1.5	17.2	13.7	21.1	21.0	25.4	100
Goa	3.1	17.2	16.4	19.5	25.0	18.8	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Kerala	1.9	24.2	11.4	14.4	19.0	29.0	100
Tamil Nadu	1.8	20.7	13.2	18.4	21.6	24.4	100
Pondicherry	2.8	30.6	12.5	16.7	12.5	25.0	100
A & N Islands	1.4	21.7	11.6	15.9	10.1	39.1	100
TOTAL	1.9	20.6	13.4	18.9	19.8	25.4	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 21
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, HYDERABAD, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Punjab	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	5.3
Chandigarh	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Haryana	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3
Delhi	5.6	4.4	3.8	3.6	2.6	2.7
Rajasthan	6.5	7.1	8.6	10.4	8.9	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.0	5.7
Bihar	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.1	1.9	3.8
Sikkim	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Nagaland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
West Bengal	9.2	7.3	6.7	5.1	3.1	4.1
Jharkhand	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Orissa	3.6	5.1	4.7	2.6	1.0	2.0
Chhattisgarh	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.8
Gujarat	4.9	3.6	4.0	4.3	6.3	5.6
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	14.8	13.1	14.4	15.6	19.2	16.9
Karnataka	15.5	17.0	22.3	25.4	24.8	22.5
Goa	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	6.1	4.9
Tamil Nadu	13.6	13.1	12.8	12.2	13.8	12.0
Pondicherry	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
A & N Islands	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 22
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, HYDERABAD, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Punjab	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.4
Chandigarh	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Uttaranchal	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Haryana	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3
Delhi	6.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.4
Rajasthan	5.2	5.9	8.0	8.5	7.4	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	4.7	6.4	5.2	5.0	4.2	5.3
Bihar	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.8
Sikkim	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nagaland	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
West Bengal	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.7	3.3	3.8
Jharkhand	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Orissa	4.1	3.4	3.2	1.7	1.0	1.7
Chhattisgarh	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5
Gujarat	4.7	3.9	4.6	4.5	6.4	5.9
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	17.5	15.1	17.1	20.1	21.6	19.0
Karnataka	18.0	18.7	22.8	24.9	23.6	22.3
Goa	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	6.3	7.4	5.4	4.8	6.1	7.2
Tamil Nadu	12.4	13.4	13.1	12.9	14.5	12.8
Pondicherry	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
A & N Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 23
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, DELHI, 2001

P O L R	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	5.3	21.7	16.2	30.0	21.1	5.6	100
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	14.0	15.0	26.0	38.3	4.9	100
Punjab	1.0	7.6	8.9	26.8	51.2	4.4	100
Chandigarh	3.0	22.1	18.2	28.1	23.1	5.6	100
Uttaranchal	2.1	16.8	17.4	27.8	32.1	3.8	100
Haryana	1.8	13.7	15.1	28.5	36.5	4.3	100
Rajasthan	2.1	14.3	15.2	29.3	35.1	4.0	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.1	16.9	18.9	31.9	26.7	3.4	100
Bihar	3.1	28.5	27.3	28.5	9.6	2.9	100
Sikkim	3.3	25.6	18.2	28.1	21.6	3.3	100
Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	26.2	19.4	26.2	19.7	4.6	100
Nagaland	2.8	20.0	20.1	31.1	22.4	3.6	100
Manipur	5.3	41.1	20.3	18.0	12.0	3.3	100
Mizoram	2.9	27.5	20.3	27.5	17.6	4.2	100
Tripura	3.5	24.4	16.3	23.2	27.8	4.8	100
Meghalaya	3.0	19.8	17.0	27.2	28.4	4.7	100
Assam	4.5	30.0	19.6	24.2	17.2	4.4	100
West Bengal	3.4	25.9	21.9	26.9	18.6	3.3	100
Jharkhand	3.6	29.6	25.7	25.6	12.3	3.1	100
Orissa	3.6	30.7	23.4	23.6	11.5	7.2	100
Chhattisgarh	9.2	36.7	15.9	20.6	14.2	3.5	100
Madhya Pradesh	4.0	20.8	18.6	29.2	23.5	3.9	100
Gujarat	2.9	19.7	15.7	27.3	29.8	4.5	100
Daman & Diu	2.3	25.5	17.6	19.9	11.7	23.0	100
D & N Haveli	1.6	10.6	7.3	11.4	18.7	50.4	100
Maharashtra	3.5	20.9	16.5	24.9	29.3	4.9	100
Andhra Pradesh	4.0	27.6	16.7	22.9	22.7	6.1	100
Karnataka	3.8	27.0	17.7	23.7	22.8	5.0	100
Goa	4.0	17.6	11.6	14.3	17.3	35.2	100
Lakshadweep	2.3	17.7	18.5	26.2	25.8	9.6	100
Kerala	2.5	19.8	17.5	28.7	26.8	4.7	100
Tamil Nadu	2.3	17.3	14.1	26.5	34.7	5.0	100
Pondicherry	4.5	23.4	17.9	27.9	22.5	3.7	100
A & N Islands	2.7	32.0	17.6	19.2	13.1	15.5	100
INDIA	2.4	19.2	19.4	29.5	25.7	3.7	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 24
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, DELHI, 2001

P O L R	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	5.6	21.6	16.6	30.3	21.6	4.3	100
Himachal Pradesh	3.1	16.6	16.1	26.0	33.6	4.6	100
Punjab	1.3	9.8	10.9	27.7	46.0	4.4	100
Chandigarh	3.3	23.3	19.9	28.3	20.0	5.2	100
Uttaranchal	2.7	18.4	18.0	28.8	28.2	4.0	100
Haryana	2.0	14.6	15.6	28.2	36.0	3.7	100
Rajasthan	2.3	15.5	16.4	29.6	32.1	4.1	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.3	17.9	19.6	31.6	24.7	3.9	100
Bihar	3.6	27.2	26.4	28.9	9.9	3.9	100
Sikkim	4.3	31.0	17.0	25.9	20.0	1.8	100
Arunachal Pradesh	5.5	27.5	19.0	26.5	17.4	4.1	100
Nagaland	3.5	21.0	19.7	31.2	20.9	3.9	100
Manipur	5.6	36.8	23.0	18.8	11.6	4.2	100
Mizoram	3.8	28.7	20.4	29.2	12.5	5.4	100
Tripura	2.9	26.0	15.7	23.3	25.6	6.4	100
Meghalaya	3.8	23.4	17.4	25.9	25.8	3.6	100
Assam	4.7	29.8	18.8	25.9	17.0	3.8	100
West Bengal	3.2	24.3	21.3	27.4	19.8	4.0	100
Jharkhand	4.2	29.2	23.7	26.2	12.7	4.1	100
Orissa	4.6	31.1	21.2	22.0	11.9	9.1	100
Chhattisgarh	9.1	36.8	17.5	21.0	12.2	3.4	100
Madhya Pradesh	3.7	21.6	19.4	29.5	21.9	4.0	100
Gujarat	3.1	20.9	17.0	28.0	26.9	4.1	100
Daman & Diu	2.8	22.1	12.1	22.3	9.1	31.5	100
D & N Haveli	2.3	16.3	9.3	17.8	18.6	35.7	100
Maharashtra	3.6	22.8	16.8	25.6	26.5	4.7	100
Andhra Prradesh	4.1	29.5	18.9	22.2	19.8	5.6	100
Karnataka	4.6	28.9	18.4	22.9	20.5	4.8	100
Goa	4.3	17.0	13.4	15.4	16.5	33.4	100
Lakshadweep	3.3	20.0	12.9	27.1	26.3	10.4	100
Kerala	3.5	28.6	19.9	24.4	19.4	4.3	100
Tamil Nadu	2.8	19.1	15.6	27.3	30.7	4.5	100
Pondicherry	4.0	21.7	15.3	30.5	23.5	4.9	100
A & N Islands	3.8	33.7	21.6	16.7	11.5	12.6	100
INDIA	2.6	19.0	18.9	29.5	26.0	4.1	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 25
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, DELHI, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.2	1.9
Punjab	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.9	8.6	5.1
Chandigarh	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Uttaranchal	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	7.1	5.9
Haryana	6.0	5.7	6.2	7.7	11.4	9.3
Rajasthan	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.9	6.7	5.3
Uttar Pradesh	37.4	38.4	42.5	47.0	45.4	40.5
Bihar	21.5	24.8	23.5	16.1	6.3	13.2
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Manipur	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
West Bengal	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.9
Jharkhand	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.0
Orissa	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.7
Chhattisgarh	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9
Gujarat	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Maharashtra	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4
Andhra Pradesh	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Karnataka	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Goa	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4
Tamil Nadu	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.2
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 26
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, DELHI, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.7
Punjab	2.6	2.8	3.2	5.1	9.7	5.9
Chandigarh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Uttaranchal	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.1	5.5
Haryana	10.1	10.4	11.1	12.9	18.7	12.3
Rajasthan	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.5	6.8	5.6
Uttar Pradesh	37.4	40.1	44.1	45.6	40.4	41.0
Bihar	13.5	14.0	13.6	9.5	3.7	9.4
Sikkim	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manipur	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
West Bengal	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.4	3.1
Jharkhand	2.8	2.7	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.8
Orissa	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.5
Chhattisgarh	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9
Gujarat	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6
Andhra Pradesh	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Karnataka	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Goa	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6
Tamil Nadu	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A & N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 27
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, MUMBAI, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	2.7	21.8	17.5	24.1	28.9	5.0	100
Himachal Pradesh	2.9	19.9	13.3	19.6	37.1	7.1	100
Punjab	1.8	13.8	9.6	14.0	49.2	11.7	100
Chandigarh	4.2	33.3	16.4	10.9	24.8	10.3	100
Uttaranchal	2.2	20.8	14.9	22.5	31.5	8.2	100
Haryana	5.2	26.7	12.7	15.1	26.1	14.2	100
Delhi	2.7	25.9	14.0	17.7	33.0	6.7	100
Rajasthan	1.8	17.7	14.8	22.1	39.3	4.3	100
Uttar Pradesh	1.8	17.6	18.6	27.4	29.4	5.2	100
Bihar	2.7	30.1	25.5	25.0	13.0	3.7	100
Sikkim	1.0	24.5	8.8	8.8	32.4	24.5	100
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	21.1	10.5	26.3	42.1	0.0	100
Nagaland	3.2	45.2	29.0	9.7	9.7	3.2	100
Manipur	3.5	30.6	18.8	16.0	19.4	11.8	100
Mizoram	0.0	7.1	21.4	21.4	35.7	14.3	100
Tripura	6.4	38.3	10.6	19.1	21.3	4.3	100
Meghalaya	6.5	48.4	19.4	16.1	6.5	3.2	100
Assam	2.8	35.9	17.1	17.0	23.0	4.3	100
West Bengal	4.3	44.8	22.5	14.2	11.1	3.0	100
Jharkhand	4.7	32.7	26.5	21.4	11.4	3.3	100
Orissa	3.8	25.4	21.3	21.6	20.6	7.3	100
Chhattisgarh	6.2	28.1	17.1	17.3	24.9	6.4	100
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	18.6	15.8	22.6	34.7	5.9	100
Gujarat	4.3	8.7	7.7	13.6	56.9	8.9	100
Daman & Diu	3.6	8.1	1.8	16.2	62.2	8.1	100
D & N Haveli	4.8	14.3	4.8	0.0	76.2	0.0	100
Andhra Pradesh	2.0	17.3	13.0	21.3	39.2	7.2	100
Karnataka	1.8	17.3	14.6	21.5	39.0	5.8	100
Goa	1.6	12.2	9.9	12.4	57.5	6.5	100
Lakshadweep	10.0	5.0	0.0	40.0	45.0	0.0	100
Kerala	2.3	20.8	15.0	20.6	34.8	6.5	100
Tamil Nadu	1.6	15.6	14.2	25.3	38.2	5.1	100
Pondicherry	2.3	12.6	9.7	18.3	41.7	15.4	100
A & N Islands	3.5	49.7	13.3	9.8	10.5	13.3	100
TOTAL	2.4	19.6	17.0	23.1	32.4	5.5	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 28
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, MUMBAI, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	3.8	22.6	10.2	19.7	34.1	9.5	100
Himachal Pradesh	4.0	24.5	13.5	16.6	30.4	11.0	100
Punjab	1.7	14.3	8.1	13.7	49.2	13.0	100
Chandigarh	4.9	32.6	18.1	11.1	21.5	11.8	100
Uttaranchal	3.9	22.2	13.1	22.0	26.6	12.2	100
Haryana	6.5	38.5	11.9	11.0	19.6	12.5	100
Delhi	2.5	24.2	14.9	20.3	30.7	7.4	100
Rajasthan	1.6	13.4	12.8	25.3	40.7	6.2	100
Uttar Pradesh	2.2	18.4	16.3	27.3	27.7	8.1	100
Bihar	3.5	24.9	18.6	25.0	19.8	8.2	100
Sikkim	0.0	8.5	15.5	22.5	21.1	32.4	100
Arunachal Pradesh	9.1	9.1	27.3	45.5	9.1	0.0	100
Nagaland	6.5	51.6	19.4	16.1	6.5	0.0	100
Manipur	8.1	44.4	13.1	17.2	10.1	7.1	100
Mizoram	4.8	33.3	9.5	9.5	38.1	4.8	100
Tripura	2.7	24.3	8.1	21.6	40.5	2.7	100
Meghalaya	0.0	25.0	16.7	13.9	30.6	13.9	100
Assam	3.8	28.3	17.3	17.8	26.4	6.5	100
West Bengal	2.7	22.5	17.2	23.7	26.6	7.3	100
Jharkhand	4.2	26.9	17.5	21.8	22.5	7.2	100
Orissa	2.9	20.5	16.5	24.0	25.3	10.8	100
Chhattisgarh	4.2	24.0	16.5	23.0	24.3	8.0	100
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	16.6	12.2	22.7	38.7	7.3	100
Gujarat	1.2	7.8	7.7	18.0	57.4	7.9	100
Daman & Diu	0.7	8.5	7.7	15.5	58.5	9.2	100
D & N Haveli	5.0	25.0	5.0	0.0	65.0	0.0	100
Andhra Pradesh	2.3	18.7	13.2	22.8	35.5	7.7	100
Karnataka	1.5	12.8	13.2	23.0	42.5	7.0	100
Goa	1.3	10.1	7.1	13.2	62.3	6.1	100
Lakshadweep	33.3	0.0	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	100
Kerala	2.8	27.1	12.9	17.9	31.5	7.9	100
Tamil Nadu	1.8	15.4	15.1	27.1	34.5	6.1	100
Pondicherry	2.2	9.0	13.4	26.9	37.3	11.2	100
A & N Islands	3.3	54.9	23.0	5.2	4.2	9.4	100
TOTAL	2.0	16.0	13.4	23.3	37.6	7.7	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 29
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, MUMBAI, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Punjab	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Haryana	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1
Delhi	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Rajasthan	5.5	6.5	6.2	6.8	8.7	5.6
Uttar Pradesh	31.5	37.8	46.2	50.2	38.3	39.4
Bihar	7.9	10.7	10.5	7.6	2.8	4.7
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
West Bengal	10.7	13.6	7.9	3.7	2.0	3.2
Jharkhand	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.9
Orissa	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.8
Chhattisgarh	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Gujarat	18.2	4.4	4.5	5.9	17.6	16.1
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.9	5.1	5.4
Karnataka	5.1	6.0	5.9	6.3	8.2	7.1
Goa	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4
Tamil Nadu	3.9	4.6	4.8	6.3	6.8	5.3
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
A & N Islands	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 30
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, MUMBAI, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Punjab	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.5
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Haryana	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.2
Delhi	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
Rajasthan	5.5	6.5	7.1	8.1	8.1	6.0
Uttar Pradesh	31.5	37.8	35.9	34.6	21.8	31.4
Bihar	7.9	10.7	4.1	3.2	1.6	3.2
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
West Bengal	10.7	13.6	4.2	3.4	2.3	3.2
Jharkhand	3.0	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6
Orissa	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.6
Chhattisgarh	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5
Gujarat	18.2	4.4	10.6	14.2	28.1	19.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	3.5	3.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.7
Karnataka	5.1	6.0	10.4	10.4	11.9	9.6
Goa	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.5
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.7
Tamil Nadu	3.9	4.6	8.5	8.8	7.0	6.0
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
A & N Islands	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 31
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, BENGLORE, 2001

P O L R	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	49.6	13.0	15.6	8.1	9.5	100
Himachal Pradesh	3.4	54.3	11.6	11.6	9.2	9.8	100
Punjab	3.1	38.4	14.0	17.6	16.7	10.2	100
Chandigarh	3.8	52.9	15.8	12.9	8.4	6.3	100
Uttaranchal	3.3	46.5	12.0	13.4	16.6	8.2	100
Haryana	3.4	41.9	16.1	13.4	12.8	12.5	100
Delhi	4.1	41.8	16.9	15.9	11.8	9.5	100
Rajasthan	1.9	25.6	16.3	23.1	21.7	11.4	100
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	42.7	19.1	14.4	10.0	9.9	100
Bihar	4.6	44.6	22.5	13.7	6.2	8.3	100
Sikkim	6.2	55.4	11.5	14.6	6.2	6.2	100
Arunachal Pradesh	3.2	49.4	10.3	11.5	12.8	12.8	100
Nagaland	2.8	54.2	25.5	7.5	2.4	7.5	100
Manipur	6.0	53.7	24.6	3.8	3.8	8.1	100
Mizoram	2.9	63.7	17.6	3.9	7.8	3.9	100
Tripura	6.2	62.4	14.9	7.9	3.3	5.4	100
Meghalaya	3.6	57.9	13.2	11.4	3.2	10.7	100
Assam	5.4	58.7	13.1	8.4	5.7	8.7	100
West Bengal	4.1	50.7	15.6	12.5	9.2	7.9	100
Jharkhand	4.9	56.8	17.0	9.7	5.2	6.6	100
Orissa	4.2	53.3	21.1	10.2	3.8	7.4	100
Chhattisgarh	4.2	43.2	13.8	14.2	13.4	11.2	100
Madhya Pradesh	5.4	39.4	15.3	15.6	13.3	11.0	100
Gujarat	2.9	29.4	14.3	20.8	21.4	11.2	100
Daman & Diu	12.5	62.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	100
D & N Haveli	0.0	42.9	7.1	21.4	7.1	21.4	100
Maharashtra	3.4	28.2	17.1	20.0	20.0	11.4	100
Andhra Pradesh	2.9	28.0	16.4	19.4	23.2	10.1	100
Goa	4.6	35.6	13.6	17.4	19.1	9.7	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100
Kerala	2.3	27.5	15.7	19.6	24.7	10.1	100
Tamil Nadu	2.2	20.5	14.9	22.7	28.6	11.1	100
Pondicherry	1.8	23.9	15.8	23.3	25.3	10.0	100
A & N Islands	6.3	42.1	8.7	18.3	15.1	9.5	100
TOTAL	2.7	27.8	16.0	20.0	23.0	10.5	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 32
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, BENGLORE, 2001

P O L R	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	5.2	45.0	14.3	17.0	8.0	10.6	100
Himachal Pradesh	5.7	43.5	12.5	14.8	10.4	13.0	100
Punjab	4.7	36.4	14.7	18.6	15.2	10.5	100
Chandigarh	4.6	55.5	14.4	10.2	6.7	8.8	100
Uttaranchal	5.5	46.4	13.0	14.2	14.6	6.4	100
Haryana	3.9	42.9	17.1	14.0	10.9	11.2	100
Delhi	3.9	40.0	17.7	16.3	11.3	10.8	100
Rajasthan	2.1	22.5	16.6	24.1	19.0	15.6	100
Uttar Pradesh	3.6	38.8	17.9	15.2	11.1	13.3	100
Bihar	4.8	40.1	19.7	13.8	8.0	13.6	100
Sikkim	5.9	52.5	10.9	11.9	1.0	17.8	100
Arunachal Pradesh	1.9	35.6	12.5	24.0	13.5	12.5	100
Nagaland	2.8	51.7	26.9	4.8	1.4	12.4	100
Manipur	3.7	57.7	20.9	6.3	2.3	9.1	100
Mizoram	13.2	47.3	22.0	4.4	3.3	9.9	100
Tripura	9.4	53.8	11.3	8.5	7.5	9.4	100
Meghalaya	7.1	58.3	13.5	9.1	2.0	9.9	100
Assam	5.5	54.9	14.3	10.4	5.8	9.1	100
West Bengal	4.0	37.1	16.6	17.6	12.7	12.0	100
Jharkhand	5.0	45.5	17.5	14.6	10.5	6.9	100
Orissa	5.0	42.8	17.6	13.9	6.9	13.8	100
Chhattisgarh	4.5	39.1	15.5	17.9	13.6	9.3	100
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	35.5	15.0	16.7	15.7	12.5	100
Gujarat	2.9	24.9	16.5	22.2	19.6	13.9	100
Daman & Diu	0.0	61.5	30.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	100
D & N Haveli	0.0	56.3	6.3	12.5	25.0	0.0	100
Maharashtra	3.0	26.4	17.4	21.7	18.6	12.9	100
Andhra Pradesh	2.9	25.2	16.7	20.7	21.6	12.8	100
Goa	3.1	32.9	15.9	18.1	17.6	12.5	100
Lakshadweep	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100
Kerala	2.2	25.5	15.4	20.6	23.2	13.1	100
Tamil Nadu	2.2	20.2	15.7	23.4	25.0	13.5	100
Pondicherry	1.6	21.8	16.1	25.0	23.0	12.4	100
A & N Islands	6.7	39.3	10.4	15.6	8.1	20.0	100
TOTAL	2.6	24.6	16.1	21.6	21.9	13.2	100

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 33
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR MALE, BENGLORE, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Punjab	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chandigarh	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Haryana	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
Delhi	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.3
Rajasthan	3.7	4.9	5.4	6.1	5.0	5.8
Uttar Pradesh	4.6	4.8	3.8	2.3	1.4	3.0
Bihar	4.8	4.6	4.0	2.0	0.8	2.3
Sikkim	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Assam	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
West Bengal	4.5	5.4	2.9	1.9	1.2	2.2
Jharkhand	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Orissa	2.7	3.3	2.3	0.9	0.3	1.2
Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7
Gujarat	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.5	4.4
Andhra Pradesh	19.5	18.6	18.9	17.8	18.5	17.8
Goa	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	11.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	14.8	13.3
Tamil Nadu	33.3	29.9	38.0	45.9	50.3	43.1
Pondicherry	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
A & N Islands	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)

TABLE 34
PERCENT OF IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE BY POLR FOR FEMALE, BENGLORE, 2001

POLR	<1 year	1-4 year	5-9 year	10-19 year	20+ year	P N S
Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Punjab	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Chandigarh	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uttaranchal	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Haryana	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Delhi	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.3
Rajasthan	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.8	3.8	5.1
Uttar Pradesh	3.0	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	2.2
Bihar	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.2
Sikkim	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mizoram	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
West Bengal	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.8
Jharkhand	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Orissa	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Gujarat	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D & N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.1	4.7
Andhra Pradesh	21.4	19.8	20.0	18.4	19.0	18.7
Goa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	10.8	13.6	12.5	12.5	13.9	13.0
Tamil Nadu	38.7	37.4	44.2	49.3	51.9	46.5
Pondicherry	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
A & N Islands	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2001, MIGRATION TABLE D 2, (MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY P O L R, SEX AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE)