

INTER-STATE MIGRATION AND REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this paper is to study the pattern and levels of inter-state migration and to understand how regional disparities in development influence inter-state migration pattern in India. This study is based on 1991 and 2001 census data. In this analysis two rates, namely in-migration and out-migration rates, have been computed separately for both males and females. It shows that people mainly moved to the states which have witnessed higher growth rates of urbanization and achieved higher economic development compared to the states where employment opportunities are less. However, there are also some states which are showing significant in-migration as well as out-migration. The decadal growth rate of migration has increased during the period 1991 to 2001. While there is a negative relationship between rate of in-migration and poverty, the volume of in migration is positively correlated with percentage of urban, per capita bank deposit and per capita bank credit to industry. It indicates that those states which have high percentage of urban population, high per capita bank deposit and high bank credit to industry will have high volume of in migration.

Key words: Migration, India, States, Regional disparity, Development

INTRODUCTION

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of the population change. The term "in migration" and "out migration" are used for movement between areas within a country (internal migration). The parallel terms "immigration" and "emigration" are used to refer to moves between countries (international migration). There has been a basic difference in the processes of migration in

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developing countries from that of the developed countries. In developing countries like India, migration mostly takes place not due to the so called pull forces of the destination place as usually happens in case of developed countries, but because of poverty, unemployment, natural calamities and underdevelopment at the origin place. Migration in developing countries is still viewed as a survival strategy. Poverty and prosperity both are responsible for inducing migration. While the former is mostly true in developing countries, the latter kind of migration is found in developed countries. Migration is the barometer of changing socio-economic and political conditions at the national and international levels. It is also a sign of wide disparities in economic and social conditions between the origin and destination (UNFPA, 1993). Migration and development is a growing area of interest. There has been much debate on the negative impacts of migration on development and vice-versa. On the one hand, it is argued that underdevelopment is a cause of migration, and on the other hand, prosperity also leads to migration. The history of migration is the history of people's struggle to survive and to prosper, to escape insecurity and poverty, and to move in response to opportunity. The economist J.K. Galbraith describes migration as "the oldest action against poverty". World wide 175 millions people or just less than three percent of the total population live outside their country of birth. Migration happens more due to regional disparity in development. People move from backward under-development regions to developed and prosperous areas in order to improve in their living conditions. This is found to be true both in international as well as in internal migration. In the developing countries in general and India in particular the inter-state migration should be viewed in the above context of regional disparity and inequality in development.

"Population pressure on finite resources encourages migration. While urbanization and rural-urban migration are natural outcome of the transition from agriculture-based economy to an industrial economy, the extent of such migration is frequently perceived to be excessive and urban population have been concentrated in the largest urban agglomerations in most of the Third World nations in general and in the Asian and Pacific regions in particular. The migration is seen, not so much as a natural outcome of development, but more as a result distortion in the development process deriving from inappropriate or ineffective planning"(U.N, 1991). Migration and regional disparities are strongly interlinked. Lee's theory (1965) of volume of migration states that the "volume of migration within a given territory varies with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory". Economic Criteria is the basic motive behind most of the migration. In a study (Mukheji, 1993) on "Inter-state migration and regional disparities in India" it is found that in India, even in recent times, inter-state migration of the males for employment, (as well as of females) is still very much linked with the underdevelopment, poverty, spatial disorganization, regional disparities, social inequalities, rural stagnation, rural neglect and unbalanced regional development over national space. In India, people are still primarily migrating just for the survival.

A study done by economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP, 1991) observed that "migration from rural to urban areas continues at a rapid pace in many countries of the region, and it was often beyond the capacity of towns, cities and metropolitan areas to cope with the increasing numbers. Today, throughout the world, migration is contributing to economic and social development by enabling man to overcome the primary policy objective of regional science. The role played by migration in socio-economic development requires one to view it historically, since its form and role have changed somewhat over time. Migration is an equilibrating process serving to improve relations between man's numbers and his physical environment or to reduce disparity between communities or regions in different stages of development, or to give rise to an increase in the overall productivity of the factorial equipment of a region or country (Spengler and Myers, 1977).

Lucas (1977) overviewed the role of population migration in promoting economic development through increased efficiency of resource allocation and some aspect of distributional implications. Dyson and Visaria (2004) observe that India is experiencing several changes in its pattern of migration. Migration will become more urban oriented, but increasingly this will happen within expanding regional urban system. Movement to reside in a million plus city will be over shorter distances than applied in the past. Deshingkar and Start (2003) conclude that seasonal and circular migration of labour for employment has become one of the most durable components of the livelihood strategies of people living in rural areas. Migration is not just by the very poor during times of crisis for survival and coping but has increasingly become an accumulative option for the poor non-poor alike.

The relationship between rural-urban migration and development is conclusive and very complex. The process of migration is related to the concept of development. In other words, development activities are met with the quick response in terms of people's mobility (Yadava, 2002). Kulkarni (1985) while analyzing the census data finds that there is considerable internal migration in India, over a third of the population has moved at least once and over a tenth has moved during a decade. In terms of volume, most of the migrants are females and these are mostly due to marriage.

The four streams of inter-state migration are presented in the above table. In inter-state migration, rural to rural migration is low in comparison to intra-state category. Only 4.4 million out of 16.8 millions migrants coming from outside the state belong to this stream of rural to rural migration. The rural to urban migration was higher (38 percent) indicating that more people are migrating to cities for employment. Urban to urban migration among inter-state migrant was also quite high (27 percent) and evenly distributed among both males and females (Census, 2001).

The above table shows, the reasons for migration by last residence with duration of residence as 0-9 years. The reason for migration in case of males and females vary significantly. Whereas work or employment was the most important reason

for migration among males (37 percent), marriage was the most important reason cited by the female migrants (65 percent). The other important reasons of migration are moved with household and moved after birth.

Migration primarily occurs due to disparities in regional development. The lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas and better employment prospects and infrastructure facilities in the urban areas motivate people to migrate to urban areas. Some urban centres especially administrative capitals and some other urban pockets are facilitated with adequate and good infrastructure; whereas other parts of the region are not paid sufficient attention. These poor regions are having stagnated rural economy, which lags behind in the process of development. Underdevelopment, unavailability of resources, poverty and low wages in rural areas push the people to migrate developed areas.

In India there is a lack of data on migration. Census is the primary source of information about migrants in India. It is only in every ten years that we get an opportunity to know about the overall migration scenario in India by studying the census data. It is important to know what has happened to the migration pattern during the last decade especially after the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization started in 1991. It was expected that this shift in economic policy would bring about a change in the pattern of migration in India. Hence, it was felt that there is a need to analyze the recent census data on migration which might throw some light on the pattern of inter-state migration in the context of development and regional disparity. The present study is an humble attempt in that direction. Keeping the above discussion in mind, this study has two objectives namely (1) to study the pattern and levels of inter-state migration in India and (2) to understand how regional disparity in development influences inter-state migration pattern in India.

DATA AND METHODS

This study is based on 1991 and 2001 census data for the construction of migration matrix based on the place of last residence. The socio-economic variables are collected from various sources like report of Planning Commission, Census of India, Central Statistical Organization and CMIE reports. Data on the place of last residence also suffers from absence of a definite time reference. The place of last residence does not indicate a definite period of in-migration. So, persons who have migrated ten years ago or even before and persons who migrated recently, may be a few days ago will be grouped together and called as "migrants". Besides, it does not provide many other detailed micro level information about the migrants.

In this analysis, two rates namely in-migration rate and out-migration rate have been computed. These have been computed separately for both males and females.

In-migration rate may be defined as the number of migrants enumerated in the state, who have come from other states of the same country, per hundred enumerated population of the state of destination.

$$\text{In - migration rate} = \frac{\text{Volume of in - migration to the state}}{\text{Total enumerated mid year population of the state}} \times 100$$

Out-migration rate may be defined as the number of persons who have migrated out of the state to other states of the country, per hundred enumerated population of the origin state.

$$\text{Out - migration rate} = \frac{\text{Volume of out migration from the state}}{\text{Total enumerated mid year population of the state}} \times 100$$

Migration variables: a) Volume of migration, b) Rate of migration, c) Share of the states total migration to country's total migration.

Development variables: 1) Percent below poverty line, 2) Per-capita income, 3) Percent urban population, 4) Female literacy rate, 5) Per capita bank deposit, 6) Public & private investment, 7) Per capita net state domestic product at current prices, 8) Per capita bank credit to industry, 9) Percent in service sector to the total main workers, 10) Percent in manufacturing sector to the total main workers, 11) Percent of agricultural laborer.

Cartographic techniques have been used to study the flow the migration streams

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pattern of Migration

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the pattern of sex-wise internal migration in India for 2001. These tables are also showing the volume of in-migration and out-migration, rate of in and out-migration, share of in and out-migration for males and females separately. According to 1991 census, 5164594 males and 5754389 females crossed the state boundary. The table indicates the predominance of female mobility over male mobility in India. The sex ratio among migrants thus comes to 90males per 100 females. Thus, inter-state migration is more female selective.

In-migration

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, reveal that rate of in-migration from other states by total as well as by sex. Here we see that, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttaranchal, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Chandigarh and Delhi are experiencing very high rate of in-migration. The administrative capital of Delhi, Chandigarh and the business capital Mumbai are important centres for in-migration. Maharashtra received more males than females. In-migration rates of Maharashtra are 3.8 and 2.8 for males and females respectively. But in Chandigarh and Delhi, in-migration rate shows minor difference between males and females. The in-migration of males and females constitute 26 percent and 27 percent respectively

in Chandigarh. On the other hand, in Delhi the in-migration of males and females are of 16 percent and 15 respectively.

Other important states attracting in-migration are Uttaranchal, A & N Island, Sikkim, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana and Goa. Economically these states are in better position than many other states. Compared to the males, females make much less moves for employment in all the states.

Thus, the note worthy feature is that migration occurs as a response to regional disparities in levels of socio-economic development over the national space. In general, movements are mostly from economically less developed regions to relatively more developed regions.

Share of total in migration: The major urban, administrative and business centres of developed states attract the migrants from the rural agricultural areas of backward states. Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka and Punjab are the main states where share of in-migration is much higher than other states. Maharashtra and Delhi are the two main states where the largest in migration during the last ten years occurred. Maharashtra received 19 percent and Delhi received 13 percent of the total in-migrants for various states of India.

Out-migration

Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, show that the states where in-migration is high (as discussed earlier), some of these states also show high out migration, like Goa, Haryana, Uttaranchal, Chandigarh and Delhi. On the other hand Bihar, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh are the states having very high out-migration. In-migration and out-migration are very high in some states due to many socio-economic reasons. Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi are economically growing at a faster rate than many other states of India. Prosperity may be inducing both in and out-migration in these states. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have witnessed significant out flow of migrants to other states. In Uttar Pradesh (2001 census) 1078751 persons in-migrated from other states and 3791774 persons out-migrated to the other states resulting in around 2.7 million net out-migration. The ratio between males and females among the out-migrants from the state is in favor of males (130 per 100 females).

In case of Bihar during 2001 census period, 460346 persons migrated into Bihar from other states and 2225514 persons migrated out to other states, resulting in around 1.7 million net out-migration. The ratio of the two sexes among the out migrants from the states is highly in favor of males (168 males per 100 females). All these states are basically poor and dependant on the agriculture for livelihood. There are not sufficient secondary and tertiary sectors to absorb rural labour force. That is why these states are not able to hold their population. Hence, high out migration is occurring from these states.

There are some notable states where in-migration as well as out-migration rate is low, like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh., Manipur,

Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Earlier the state like West Bengal received heavy migrants, but it has declined during the last two census periods. The 2001 census data shows that the total out migration rate from the states is 0.91 per cent and total in-migration rate is 0.90 per cent. The main reason is that West Bengal is experiencing a declining trend of industrialization and job opportunities. It is the state having highest number of sick industries in India.

Share of total out migrants: The four BIMARU states (acronym for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) are the main states where share of total out migration is much higher than other states. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the two most important states where share of total out migration is highest (Uttar Pradesh 23 percent and Bihar 13 percent).

Variation of In-migration and Out-migration in 1991 and 2001 census: Table-5 indicates sex-wise variation of in-migration and out-migration during the last two censuses. The table shows that India's total increase of migration is 52 per cent. In case of males it is 62 per cent and among females it is 42 per cent.

In-migration Variation: In case of in-migration variation among males, we see that A.P., Assam, Bihar, M.P, Manipur, T.N, A & N Island are indicating negative growth rate among in-migration from the 1991 census to 2001 census. There are many reasons behind this declining in-migration of the state. Declining opportunity, poverty, anti-migrant movement and political instability may be the main reasons of reduced in-migration. On the other hand Haryana, H.P, Maharashtra, Punjab, Sikkim and Tripura indicate a high percentage of positive growth of in-migration. Again prosperity and development in these states may have increased in-migration over time.

Out-migration Variation: Variation in out-migration reveals that, states like Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Punjab, Sikkim and Tripura have negative growth in 2001. Arunachal Pradesh indicates very high negative growth among out migration (-23 per cent). Sikkim also shows very high negative growth of out migration (-46 per cent). Other states like Punjab and Kerala also indicate negative growth rates.

Inter-state flow of migration stream: The inter-state flows of migration streams for two consecutive censuses of 1991 and 2001 have been shown in two maps. Figure 1 show the inter-state migration for the 1991 and Figure 2 shows it for 2001 census. It is observed that from 1991 to 2001 census the flow of migration has increased a lot, but the pattern of migration has more or less remained same. The flow of migration shows U.P, Bihar, M.P, Rajasthan are the main places for out-migration, whereas, Delhi, Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat are the main places of destination. It can also be seen that in West Bengal there is a decrease in the flow of in-migration over a period of time.

Sex ratio of migrants: Over all sex ratio of the migrants in 1991 census is dominated by the female (Table-6). But in 2001 census gives an opposite picture of sex ratio of

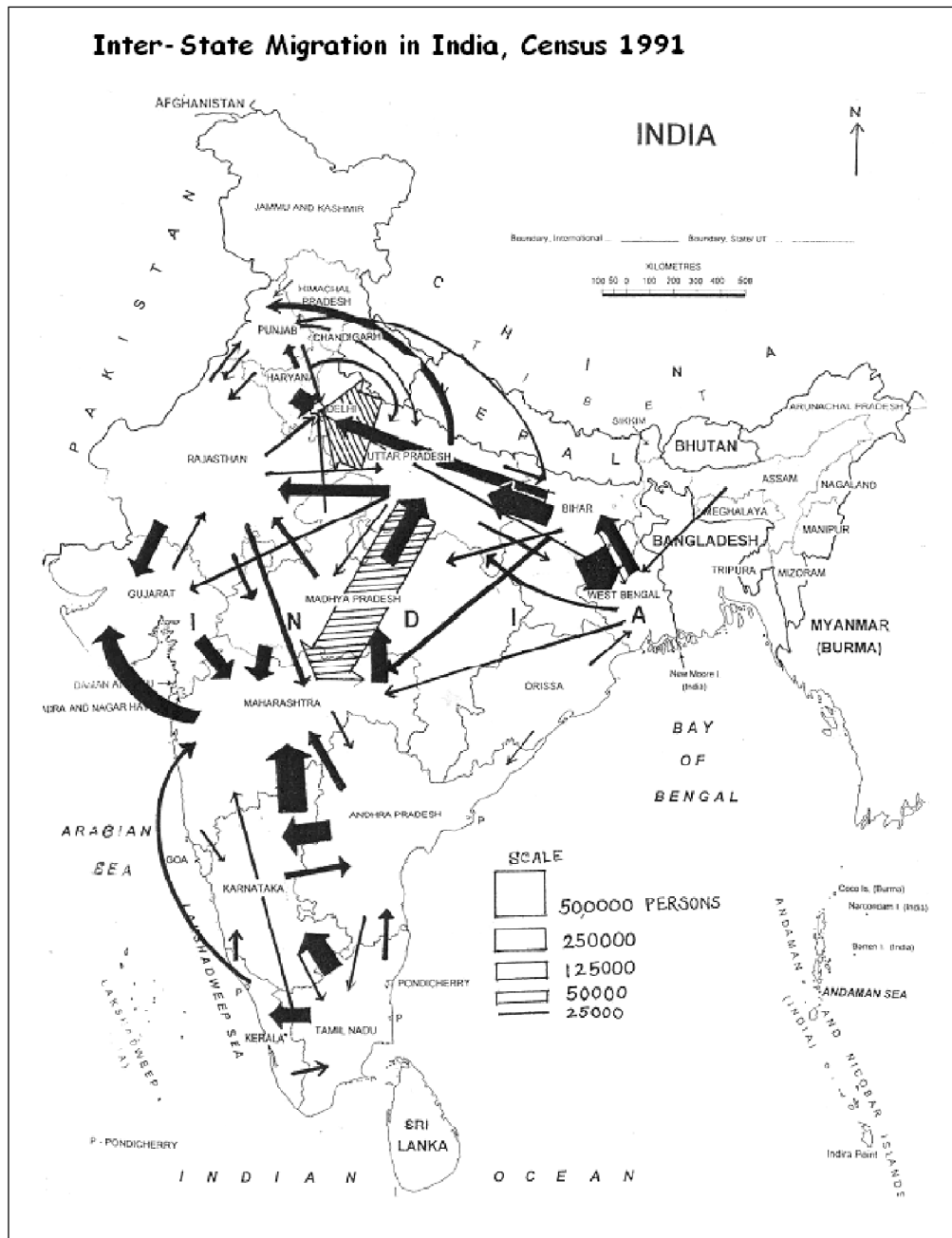


Figure 1: Interstate migration in India (Census, 1991)

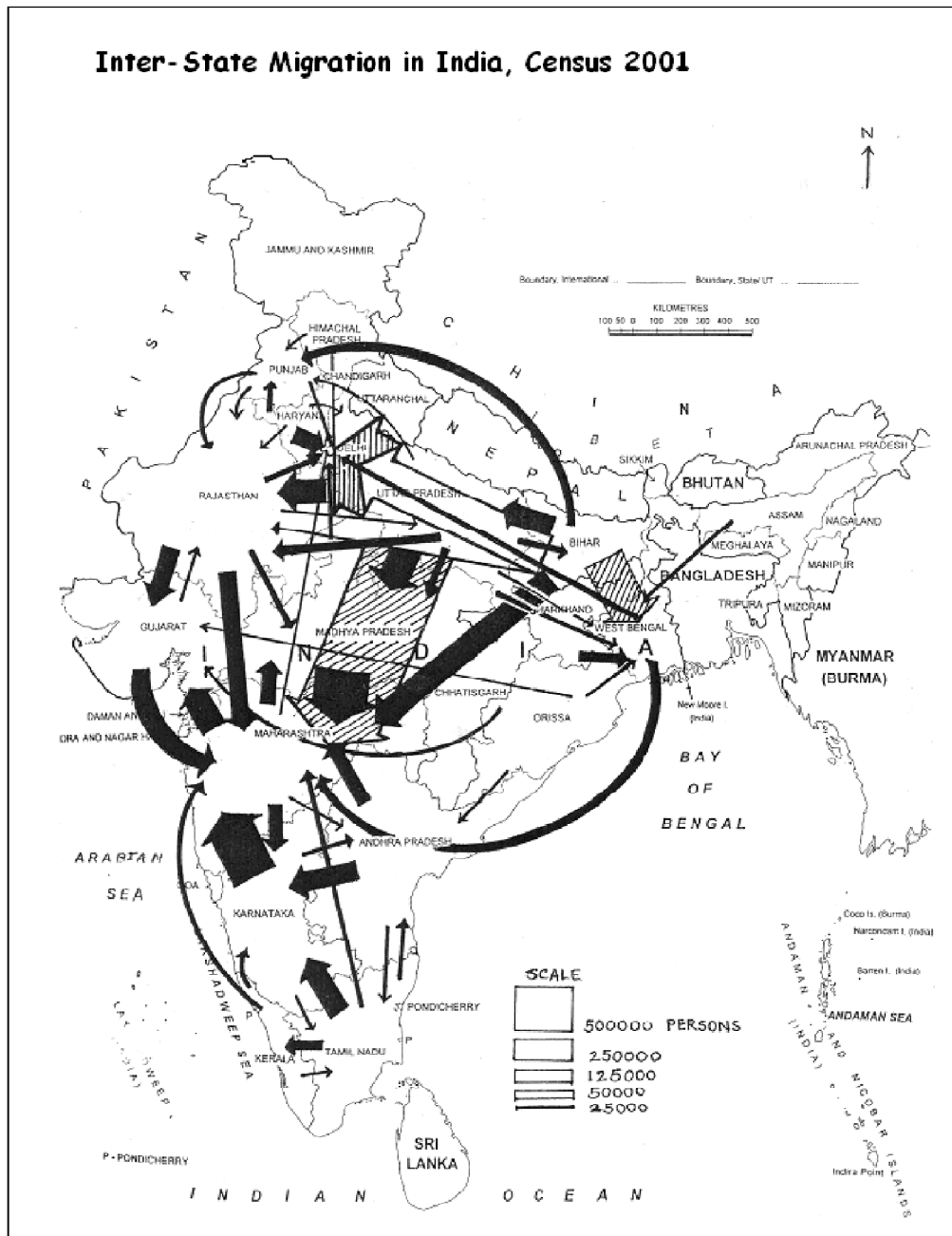


Figure 2: Interstate migration in India (Census, 2001)

the total migrants. U.P and Bihar shows very peculiar picture. Sex ratio of in-migration is very much female dominated in Bihar; on the other hand out-migration is very much male dominated. Same situation is in U.P also. The table shows sex ratio of the migrants for the major states of India.

Regional disparities in development

Table 7 provides the basic information on the socio-economic background of major states of India

- (1) Population living below poverty line is an important indicator of development in India. There is great variation among states in percent of BPL, i.e. Punjab (6), Haryana (7) and HP (8) have very low level of BPL. On the other hand, state like Orissa (48), Bihar (44) and Assam (40) have higher per cent under BPL. This describes the wide regional disparities in development within the country.
- (2) Per capita income is another important indicator which reflects the level of development condition. Here, it can be observed that per capita incomes in Bihar (6, 015) and UP (9,895) are very much low compared to other states like Punjab (25,652) and Haryana (26,632).
- (3) The level of urbanization is also an important indicator of level of development. Within India, there is great variation in level of urbanization, i.e. Bihar: 11 percent, Assam: 13 percent and HP: 10 percent. On the other hand, Maharashtra: 42 percent and Tamil Nadu: 44 percent indicate great variation among states.
- (4) Female literacy is also very good indicator to shows socio-economic development. Here, we also see that, Bihar (34 percent), UP (43 percent) indicate very low level of female literacy. On the other hand, we see state like Kerala (88 percent), Maharashtra (68 percent) and HP (68 percent) indicate higher female literacy.
- (5) Percent of agricultural laborer also indicates the level of development. Here, the relationship between agricultural laborers and development is negative. The table shows that Bihar and MP have much higher percentage of labours engaged in agricultural sector. Where in Kerala and Punjab have been showing very less percent of labours engaged in agriculture.
- (6) Per capita bank deposit of Bihar (3,548), Orissa (5,292) and Rajasthan (5,863) reveals that it is very low in comparison with Maharashtra (25,166) and Punjab (22,587).
- (7) Public and Private Investment create more industries as well as job opportunities. Table 5 shows that Gujarat (171,399), Maharashtra (169,855) and AP (162,416) have very high amount of public and private investment. On the other hand, Bihar (23,634) and Rajasthan (38,194) show low amount of investment.
- (8) Per capita net state domestic product in Bihar (5,445) and UP (9,749) shows very low compared to others. On the other hand Maharashtra and Punjab have high per capita net state domestic product.

- (9) Data shows that in states like Assam, Bihar and Haryana, percentage share of persons engaged in manufacturing is very low (from 7 percent to 15 percent), while in Maharashtra and Gujarat, it is very high.
- (10) Per capita bank credit to industry indicates great variation among the states in India. Bihar (304), Assam (386) and Orissa (373) have low bank credit. On the other hand, Maharashtra (5,708) and Tamil Nadu (3,375) have very high amount of bank credit to industry.

Linkage between socio-economic indicators of development and migration

As we mentioned earlier, 11 important variables have been chosen. The Correlation matrix in Table-8 reveals relations between migration and socio-economic indicators.

Rate of in-migration: There is a negative relationship between rate of in-migration and poverty (-0.58*). That means if the level of poverty is high, there will be less in-migration to these states. On the other hand it is positively correlated with per capita bank deposit (0.58*), per capita net state domestic product at current prices (0.72**) and per capita bank credit to industries (0.52*). When level of poverty declines and per capita bank deposit, per capita bank credit to industries increase, there will be more in migration. It means increasing economic development will ultimately attract more migrants.

Rate of out-migration: There is a negative relationship between rate of out-migration and public and private investment (-0.70**) which means that those states where the public and private investment is less, there rate of out migration will be high.

Volume of in-migration: The volume of in-migration is positively correlated with percentage of urban (0.59*), per capita bank deposit (0.56*) and per capita bank credit to industry (0.80**). It indicates that those states which have high percentage of urban population, high capita bank deposit and high bank credit to industry will have high volume of in-migration.

Volume of out-migration: Here, the total out-migration is negatively correlated with female literacy (-0.56*) that means those states which have low female literacy will have more out migration.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Areas with urban centers, administrative head quarters, and business sectors attract the migrants from backward areas where employment opportunities are very less. Maharashtra and Delhi witnessed largest in-migration of population during the last ten years from different states. Maharashtra received 20 percent and Delhi received 13 percent share of total in-migration from the various states of India. On the other hand, U.P and Bihar are the two most important states where share of the total out-migration is highest (U.P. 23 percent and Bihar 13 percent of the share in total out-migration of the country). In some of the states like Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Delhi, etc., there is significant in-migration as well as out-migration. Development may be responsible for both in and out migration. Total

migration variation among 1991-2001 census periods is positively 52 percent increasing. And in case of male it is 62 percent and female it is 43 percent positively increase. Sex ratio of in-migration and out-migration of India in 1991 is 90 males per 100 females. But in 2001 census shows opposite picture of sex ratio of migrants. It shows 102 males per 100 female. It means male migration has increased in 2001 census. But in 2001 census gives an opposite picture of sex ratio of the migrants in some states. U.P and Bihar show very peculiar picture. Sex ratio of in-migration is very much female dominated on the other hand out-migration is very much male dominated. There is a negative relationship between rate of in-migration and poverty. That means if the level of poverty is high, there will be less in-migration to these states, when level of poverty declines and per capita bank deposit, per capita bank credit to industries increase, there will be more in migration. It means increasing economic development will ultimately attract more migrants. The volume of in-migration is positively correlated with percentage of urban, per capita bank deposit and per capita bank credit to industry. It indicates that those states which have high percentage of urban population, high capita bank deposit and high bank credit to industry will have high volume of in-migration. Regional disparity in development influences flow of inter-state migration streams.

Migration is a natural outcome of inequality in the distribution of resources. It is positively related to modernization, industrialization and development. So, migration is essential for development. It is a desirable phenomenon. But what is not desirable is the distressed migration found in most of the developing countries resulting in over crowding of cities and mushrooming of slums. In India the inter-state migration pattern reflects that there is an inequality in the regional development. Some states which have higher investment and resources for development experience high in migration. At the same time, the backward states like U.P, Bihar, M.P, etc are experiencing heavy out-migration. Hence, there is a need for balanced regional development. More focus for development and investment should be given to those states which are lagging behind in development parameters. This may retain the labour force at the native state and thereby reduce overcrowding and congestion in cities. This will result in a more prosperous and balanced migration flow leading to a qualitative shift in the pattern and trend of migration flow in India. The migration policy should focus more on the development at the area of origin rather than at the destination place.

Table 1: Inter-state migration stream (duration 0-9 years), India, 2001

Migration Stream	Persons	Males	Females	2001 (in Percent)		
				Persons	Males	Females
Total	16,826,879	8,512,161	8,314,718	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rural – Rural	4,474,302	1,759,523	2,714,779	26.6	20.7	32.7
Rural – Urban	6,372,955	3,803,737	2,569,218	37.9	44.7	30.9
Urban – Rural	1,053,352	522,916	530,436	6.3	6.1	6.4
Urban – Urban	4,490,480	2,201,882	2,288,598	26.7	25.9	27.5
Unclassified	435,790	224,103	211,687	2.6	2.6	2.5

Source: Table D-2, Census of India, 2001

Table 2: Percentage distribution of reasons for migration (duration 0-9 years), India, 2001

<i>Reason for migration</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Work/Employment	14.7	37.6	3.2
Business	1.2	2.9	0.3
Education	3.0	6.2	1.3
Marriage	43.8	2.1	64.9
Moved after birth	6.7	10.4	4.8
Moved with household	21.0	25.1	18.9
Other	9.7	15.7	6.7

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table 3.1: Rate and share of in-migration and out-migration (total), India, 2001

<i>States (2001)</i>	<i>Total in-migrants from other states</i>	<i>Total out-migrants to other states</i>	<i>Total pop</i>	<i>Rate of in-migration</i>	<i>Rate of out-migration</i>	<i>Share of total in-migrants</i>	<i>Share of total out-migrants</i>
India	16,576,233	16,576,233	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
1. Andhra Pradesh	420,981	627,958	75,727,541	0.56	0.83	2.54	3.79
2. Arunachal Pradesh	71,776	12,471	1,091,117	6.58	1.14	0.43	0.08
3. Assam	121,781	280,867	26,638,407	0.46	1.05	0.73	1.69
4. Bihar	460,346	2,225,514	82,878,796	0.56	2.69	2.78	13.43
5. Jharkhand	502,723	613,761	26,909,428	1.87	2.28	3.03	3.70
6. Goa	120,626	32,274	1,343,998	8.98	2.40	0.73	0.19
7. Gujarat	1,120,284	431,741	50,596,992	2.21	0.85	6.76	2.60
8. Haryana	1,231,358	587,533	21,082,989	5.84	2.79	7.43	3.54
9. Himachal Pradesh	188,203	165,609	6,077,248	3.10	2.73	1.14	1.00
10. Jammu & Kashmir	86,760	122,048	10,069,917	0.86	1.21	0.52	0.74
11. Karnataka	877,437	766,483	52,733,958	1.66	1.45	5.29	4.62
12. Kerala	230,828	421,279	31,838,619	0.72	1.32	1.39	2.54
13. Madhya Pradesh	814,570	840,317	60,385,118	1.35	1.39	4.91	5.07
14. Chattisgarh	338,727	443,875	20,795,956	1.63	2.13	2.04	2.68
15. Maharashtra	3,229,733	877,169	96,752,247	3.34	0.91	19.48	5.29
16. Manipur	4,527	30,825	2,388,634	0.19	1.29	0.03	0.19
17. Meghalaya	33,705	20,405	2,306,069	1.46	0.88	0.20	0.12
18. Mizoram	22,598	31,724	891,058	2.54	3.56	0.14	0.19
19. Nagaland	33,574	51,817	1,988,636	1.69	2.61	0.20	0.31
20. Odisha	229,610	436,327	36,706,920	0.63	1.19	1.39	2.63
21. Punjab	810,916	500,986	24,289,296	3.34	2.06	4.89	3.02
22. Rajasthan	723,416	991,882	56,473,122	1.28	1.76	4.36	5.98
23. Sikkim	22,457	6,227	540,493	4.15	1.15	0.14	0.04
24. Tamil Nadu	243,387	589,547	62,110,839	0.39	0.95	1.47	3.56
25. Tripura	40,262	23,495	3,191,168	1.26	0.74	0.24	0.14
26. Uttar Pradesh	1,078,751	3,791,774	166,052,859	0.65	2.28	6.51	22.87
27. Uttarakhand	352,379	353,862	8,479,562	4.16	4.17	2.13	2.13
28. West Bengal	724,396	726,865	80,221,171	0.90	0.91	4.37	4.38
29. A&N Island	29,442	7,856	356,265	8.26	2.21	0.18	0.05
30. Chandigarh	239,227	106,674	900,914	26.55	11.84	1.44	0.64
31. Delhi	2,171,453	457,068	13,782,976	15.75	3.32	13.10	2.76

Table 3.2: Rate and share of in-migration and out-migration (males) - India, 2001

States	Total In-migrants from other states	Total Out-migrants to other states	Total pop	Rate of in Migration	Rate of Out-Migration	Share of Total In-Migrants	Share of Total Out-Migrants
Male in and out Migration	8,375,120	8,375,120		-	-	100.00	100.00
1. Andhra Pradesh	183,484	287,946	38,286,811	0.48	0.75	2.19	3.44
2. Arunachal Pradesh	41,916	6,492	573,951	7.30	1.13	0.50	0.08
3. Assam	64,085	125,910	13,787,799	0.46	0.91	0.77	1.50
4. Bihar	94,827	1,394,861	43,153,964	0.22	3.23	1.13	16.65
5. Jharkhand	201,145	288,951	13,861,277	1.45	2.08	2.40	3.45
6. Goa	66,953	14,530	685,617	9.77	2.12	0.80	0.17
7. Gujarat	689,821	193,570	26,344,053	2.62	0.73	8.24	2.31
8. Haryana	575,500	205,212	11,327,658	5.08	1.81	6.87	2.45
9. Himachal Pradesh	107,279	78,331	3,085,256	3.48	2.54	1.28	0.94
10. Jammu & Kashmir	44,836	58,887	5,300,574	0.85	1.11	0.54	0.70
11. Karnataka	439,718	343,733	26,856,343	1.64	1.28	5.25	4.10
12. Kerala	124,672	210,451	15,468,664	0.81	1.36	1.49	2.51
13. Madhya Pradesh	314,667	345,449	31,456,873	1.00	1.10	3.76	4.12
14. Chattisgarh	153,825	201,148	10,452,426	1.47	1.92	1.84	2.40
15. Maharashtra	1,921,711	380,286	50,334,270	3.82	0.76	22.95	4.54
16. Manipur	2,405	17,011	1,207,338	0.20	1.41	0.03	0.20
17. Meghalaya	18,217	9,286	1,167,840	1.56	0.80	0.22	0.11
18. Mizoram	14,712	16,500	459,783	3.20	3.59	0.18	0.20
19. Nagaland	20,719	16,139	1,041,686	1.99	1.55	0.25	0.19
20. Odisha	103,943	252,318	18,612,340	0.56	1.36	1.24	3.01
21. Punjab	442,840	203,922	12,963,362	3.42	1.57	5.29	2.43
22. Rajasthan	291,242	461,687	29,381,657	0.99	1.57	3.48	5.51
23. Sikkim	12,846	3,062	288,217	4.46	1.06	0.15	0.04
24. Tamil Nadu	116,211	304,925	31,268,654	0.37	0.98	1.39	3.64
25. Tripura	20,208	11,935	1,636,138	1.24	0.73	0.24	0.14
26. Uttar Pradesh	398,095	2,141,550	87,466,301	0.46	2.45	4.75	25.57
27. Uttarakhand	175,116	163,431	4,316,401	4.06	3.79	2.09	1.95
28. West Bengal	362,801	383,800	41,487,694	0.87	0.93	4.33	4.58
29. A&N Island	16,570	3,579	192,985	8.59	1.85	0.20	0.04
30. Chandigarh	131,795	51,350	508,224	25.93	10.10	1.57	0.61
31. Delhi	1,222,961	198,868	7,570,890	16.15	2.63	14.60	2.37

Table 3.3: Rate and share of in-migration and out – migration among females - India, 2001

<i>States</i>	<i>Total In-migrants from other states</i>	<i>Total Out-migrants to other states</i>	<i>Total pop</i>	<i>Rate of In Migration</i>	<i>Rate of Out-Migration</i>	<i>Share of Total In-Migrants</i>	<i>Share of Total Out-Migrants</i>
Female in and out Migration	8,201,113	8,201,113	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
1. Andhra Pradesh	237,497	340,012	37,440,730	0.63	0.91	2.90	4.15
2. Arunachal Pradesh	29,860	5,979	517,166	5.77	1.16	0.36	0.07
3. Assam	57,696	154,957	12,850,608	0.45	1.21	0.70	1.89
4. Bihar	365,519	830,653	39,724,832	0.92	2.09	4.46	10.13
5. Jharkhand	301,578	324,810	13,048,151	2.31	2.49	3.68	3.96
6. Goa	53,673	17,744	658,381	8.15	2.70	0.65	0.22
7. Gujarat	430,463	238,171	24,252,939	1.77	0.98	5.25	2.90
8. Haryana	655,858	382,321	9,755,331	6.72	3.92	8.00	4.66
9. Himachal Pradesh	80,924	87,278	2,991,992	2.70	2.92	0.99	1.06
10. Jammu & Kashmir	41,924	63,161	4,769,343	0.88	1.32	0.51	0.77
11. Karnataka	437,719	422,750	25,877,615	1.69	1.63	5.34	5.15
12. Kerala	106,156	210,828	16,369,955	0.65	1.29	1.29	2.57
13. Madhya Pradesh	499,903	494,868	28,928,245	1.73	1.71	6.10	6.03
14. Chattisgarh	184,902	242,727	10,343,530	1.79	2.35	2.25	2.96
15. Maharashtra	1,308,022	496,883	46,417,977	2.82	1.07	15.95	6.06
16. Manipur	2,122	13,814	1,181,296	0.18	1.17	0.03	0.17
17. Meghalaya	15,488	11,119	1,138,229	1.36	0.98	0.19	0.14
18. Mizoram	7,886	15,224	431,275	1.83	3.53	0.10	0.19
19. Nagaland	12,855	35,678	946,950	1.36	3.77	0.16	0.44
20. Odisha	125,667	184,009	18,094,580	0.69	1.02	1.53	2.24
21. Punjab	368,076	297,064	11,325,934	3.25	2.62	4.49	3.62
22. Rajasthan	432,174	530,195	27,091,465	1.60	1.96	5.27	6.46
23. Sikkim	9,611	3,165	252,276	3.81	1.25	0.12	0.04
24. Tamil Nadu	127,176	284,622	30,842,185	0.41	0.92	1.55	3.47
25. Tripura	20,054	11,560	1,555,030	1.29	0.74	0.24	0.14
26. Uttar Pradesh	680,656	1,650,224	78,586,558	0.87	2.10	8.30	20.12
27. Uttranchal	177,263	190,431	4,163,161	4.26	4.57	2.16	2.32
28. West Bengal	361,595	343,065	38,733,477	0.93	0.89	4.41	4.18
29. A&N Island	12,872	4,277	163,280	7.88	2.62	0.16	0.05
30. Chandigarh	107,432	55,324	392,690	27.36	14.09	1.31	0.67
31. Delhi	948,492	258,200	6,212,086	15.27	4.16	11.57	3.15

Table 4.1 Rate and share of in-migration and out – migration (Total), INDIA, 1991

<i>States</i>	<i>Total in migrants from other states</i>	<i>Total out migrants to other states</i>	<i>Total pop</i>	<i>Rate of in Migration</i>	<i>Rate of out Migration</i>	<i>Share of Total in Migrants</i>	<i>Share of Total out Migrants</i>
India in and out Migration	10,918,983	10,918,983		—	-	100.00	100.00
1. Andhra Pradesh	453,073	485,710	66,508,008	0.68	0.73	4.15	4.45
2. Arunachal Pradesh	66,403	17,637	864,558	7.68	2.04	0.61	0.16
3. Assam	169,543	172,741	22,414,322	0.76	0.77	1.55	1.58
4. Bihar	319,737	1,225,897	86,374,465	0.37	1.42	2.93	11.23
5. Goa	85,952	28,351	1,169,793	7.35	2.42	0.79	0.26
6. Gujarat	694,863	293,500	41,309,582	1.68	0.71	6.36	2.69
7. Haryana	697,211	561,399	16,463,648	4.23	3.41	6.39	5.14
8. Himachal Pradesh	120,032	144,257	5,170,877	2.32	2.79	1.10	1.32
9. Jammu & Kashmir		81,212	7,718,700		1.05		
10. Karnataka	683,409	581,416	44,977,201	1.52	1.29	6.26	5.32
11. Kerala	218,886	430,939	29,098,518	0.75	1.48	2.00	3.95
12. Madhya Pradesh	952,628	596,698	66,181,170	1.44	0.90	8.72	5.46
13. Maharashtra	1,612,078	762,721	78,937,187	2.04	0.97	14.76	6.99
14. Manipur	4,702	17,302	1,837,149	0.26	0.94	0.04	0.16
15. Meghalaya	30,913	22,587	1,774,778	1.74	1.27	0.28	0.21
16. Mizoram	5,929	11,812	689,756	0.86	1.71	0.05	0.11
17. Nagaland	24,401	12,732	1,209,546	2.02	1.05	0.22	0.12
18. Odisha	199,778	267,325	31,659,736	0.63	0.84	1.83	2.45
19. Punjab	543,819	513,667	20,281,969	2.68	2.53	4.98	4.70
20. Rajasthan	603,503	768,671	44,005,990	1.37	1.75	5.53	7.04
21. Sikkim	12,509	11,529	406,457	3.08	2.84	0.11	0.11
22. Tamil Nadu	303,240	606,228	55,858,946	0.54	1.09	2.78	5.55
23. Tripura	19,561	27,080	2,757,205	0.71	0.98	0.18	0.25
24. Uttar Pradesh	725,029	2,455,024	139,112,287	0.52	1.76	6.64	22.48
25. West Bengal	596,378	454,312	68,077,965	0.88	0.67	5.46	4.16
26. A&N Island	37,183	7,478	280,661	13.25	2.66	0.34	0.07
27. Chandigarh	194,674	79,209	642,015	30.32	12.34	1.78	0.73
28. Delhi	1,543,549	281,549	9,420,644	16.38	2.99	14.14	2.58

Table 4.2: Rate and share of in-migration and out – migration among males, INDIA, 1991

States	Total in migrants from other states	Total out migrants to other states	Total male pop	Rate of in Migration	Rate of out Migration	Share of Total in Migrants	Share of Total out Migrants
India	5,164,594	5,164,594		-	-	100.00	100.00
1. Andhra Pradesh	189,044	214,714	33,724,581	0.56	0.64	3.66	4.16
2. Arunachal Pradesh	39,720	8,720	465,004	8.54	1.88	0.77	0.17
3. Assam	97,134	88,487	11,657,989	0.83	0.76	1.88	1.71
4. Bihar	105,424	699,560	45,202,091	0.23	1.55	2.04	13.55
5. Goa	45,000	11,875	594,790	7.57	2.00	0.87	0.23
6. Gujarat	373,826	126,493	21,355,209	1.75	0.59	7.24	2.45
7. Haryana	284,166	196,258	8,827,474	3.22	2.22	5.50	3.80
8. Himachal Pradesh	64,920	69,554	2,617,467	2.48	2.66	1.26	1.35
9. Jammu & Kashmir		42,266	4,014,100		1.05		
10. Karnataka	318,133	241,170	22,951,917	1.39	1.05	6.16	4.67
11. Kerala	117,333	224,148	14,288,995	0.82	1.57	2.27	4.34
12. Madhya Pradesh	399,330	209,373	34,267,293	1.17	0.61	7.73	4.05
13. Maharashtra	861,601	320,428	40,825,618	2.11	0.78	16.68	6.20
14. Manipur	2,968	8,811	938,359	0.32	0.94	0.06	0.17
15. Meghalaya	17,248	9,890	907,687	1.90	1.09	0.33	0.19
16. Mizoram	3,954	5,738	358,978	1.10	1.60	0.08	0.11
17. Nagaland	16,236	6,288	641,282	2.53	0.98	0.31	0.12
18. Odisha	83,422	135,157	16,064,146	0.52	0.84	1.62	2.62
19. Punjab	254,463	222,910	10,778,034	2.36	2.07	4.93	4.32
20. Rajasthan	224,719	334,805	23,042,780	0.98	1.45	4.35	6.48
21. Sikkim	7,076	4,842	216,427	3.27	2.24	0.14	0.09
22. Tamil Nadu	135,351	312,978	28,298,975	0.48	1.11	2.62	6.06
23. Tripura	9,731	12,044	1,417,930	0.69	0.85	0.19	0.23
24. Uttar Pradesh	248,613	1,315,377	74,036,957	0.34	1.78	4.81	25.47
25. West Bengal	298,693	193,410	35,510,633	0.84	0.54	5.78	3.74
26. A&N Island	21,320	3,294	154,369	13.81	2.13	0.41	0.06
27. Chandigarh	104,111	36,933	358,614	29.03	10.30	2.02	0.72
28. Delhi	841,058	109,071	5,155,512	16.31	2.12	16.29	2.11

Table 4.3: Rate and share of in-migration and out – migration among females, INDIA, 1991

<i>States</i>	<i>Total in migrants from other states</i>	<i>Total out migrants to other states</i>	<i>Total female pop</i>	<i>Rate of in Migration</i>	<i>Rate of out Migration</i>	<i>Share of Total in Migrants</i>	<i>Share of Total out Migrants</i>
India	5,754,389	5,754,389	-	-		100.00	100.00
1. Andhra Pradesh	264,029	270,996	32,783,427	0.81	0.83	4.59	4.71
2. Arunachal Pradesh	26,683	8,917	399,554	6.68	2.23	0.46	0.15
3. Assam	72,409	84,254	10,756,333	0.67	0.78	1.26	1.46
4. Bihar	214,313	526,337	41,172,374	0.52	1.28	3.72	9.15
5. Goa	40,952	16,476	575,003	7.12	2.87	0.71	0.29
6. Gujarat	321,037	167,007	19,954,373	1.61	0.84	5.58	2.90
7. Haryana	413,045	365,141	7,636,174	5.41	4.78	7.18	6.35
8. Himachal Pradesh	55,112	74,703	2,553,410	2.16	2.93	0.96	1.30
9. Jammu & Kashmir		38,946	3,704,600		1.05		
10. Karnataka	365,276	340,246	22,025,284	1.66	1.54	6.35	5.91
11. Kerala	101,553	206,791	14,809,523	0.69	1.40	1.76	3.59
12. Madhya Pradesh	553,298	387,325	31,913,877	1.73	1.21	9.62	6.73
13. Maharashtra	750,477	442,293	38,111,569	1.97	1.16	13.04	7.69
14. Manipur	1,734	8,491	898,790	0.19	0.94	0.03	0.15
15. Meghalaya	13,665	12,697	867,091	1.58	1.46	0.24	0.22
16. Mizoram	1,975	6,074	330,778	0.60	1.84	0.03	0.11
17. Nagaland	8,165	6,444	568,264	1.44	1.13	0.14	0.11
18. Odisha	116,356	132,168	15,595,590	0.75	0.85	2.02	2.30
19. Punjab	289,356	290,757	9,503,935	3.04	3.06	5.03	5.05
20. Rajasthan	378,784	433,866	20,963,210	1.81	2.07	6.58	7.54
21. Sikkim	5,433	6,687	190,030	2.86	3.52	0.09	0.12
22. Tamil Nadu	167,889	293,250	27,559,971	0.61	1.06	2.92	5.10
23. Tripura	9,830	15,036	1,339,275	0.73	1.12	0.17	0.26
24. Uttar Pradesh	476,416	1,139,647	65,075,330	0.73	1.75	8.28	19.80
25. West Bengal	297,685	260,902	32,567,332	0.91	0.80	5.17	4.53
26. A&N Island	15,863	4,184	126,292	12.56	3.31	0.28	0.07
27. Chandigarh	90,563	42,276	283,401	31.96	14.92	1.57	0.73
28. Delhi	702,491	172,478	4,265,132	16.47	4.04	12.21	3.00

Table 5: Decadal growth rate of in-migration and out-migration in India by sex (1991 & 2001)

States	SEX	Growth in out- migration	Growth in in migration	States	SEX	Growth in out- migration	Growth in in- migration
ALL INDIA	P	51.8	51.8	14.Manipur	P	78.2	-3.72
	M	62.2	62.2		M	93.1	-18.97
	F	42.5	42.5		F	62.7	22.38
1. Andhra Pradesh	P	29.3	-7.08	15.Meghalaya	P	-9.7	9.03
	M	34.1	-2.94		M	-6.1	5.62
	F	25.5	-10.05		F	-12.4	13.34
2. Arunachal Pradesh	P	-29.3	8.09	16.Mizoram	P	168.6	281.14
	M	-25.6	5.53		M	187.6	272.08
	F	-32.9	11.91		F	150.6	299.29
3. Assam	P	62.6	-28.17	17.Nagaland	P	307.0	37.59
	M	42.3	-34.02		M	156.7	27.61
	F	83.9	-20.32		F	453.7	57.44
4. Bihar	P	81.5	43.98	18.Orissa	P	63.2	14.93
	M	99.4	-10.05		M	86.7	24.60
	F	57.8	70.55		F	39.2	8.00
5. Goa	P	13.8	40.34	19.Punjab	P	-2.5	49.12
	M	22.4	48.78		M	-8.5	74.03
	F	7.7	31.06		F	2.2	27.21
6. Gujarat	P	47.1	61.22	20.Rajasthan	P	29.0	19.87
	M	53.0	84.53		M	37.9	29.60
	F	42.6	34.09		F	22.2	14.10
7. Haryana	P	4.7	76.61	21.Sikkim	P	-46.0	79.53
	M	4.6	102.52		M	-36.8	81.54
	F	4.7	58.79		F	-52.7	76.90
8. Himachal Pradesh	P	14.8	56.79	22.Tamil Nadu	P	-2.8	-19.74
	M	12.6	65.25		M	-2.6	-14.14
	F	16.8	46.84		F	-2.9	-24.25
9. Jammu & Kashmir	P	50.3		23.Tripura	P	-13.2	105.83
	M	39.3			M	-0.9	107.67
	F	62.2			F	-23.1	104.01
10. Karnataka	P	31.8	28.39	24.UP	P	54.4	48.79
	M	42.5	38.22		M	62.8	60.13
	F	24.2	19.83		F	44.8	42.87
11. Kerala	P	-2.2	5.46	25.WB	P	60.0	21.47
	M	-6.1	6.25		M	98.4	21.46
	F	2.0	4.53		F	31.5	21.47
12. Madhya Pradesh	P	40.8	-14.49	26.A&N Island	P	5.1	-20.82
	M	65.0	-21.20		M	8.7	-22.28
	F	27.8	-9.65		F	2.2	-18.86
13. Maharashtra	P	15.0	100.35	27.Delhi	P	62.3	40.68
	M	18.7	123.04		M	82.3	45.41
	F	12.3	74.29		F	49.7	35.02

Table 6: Sex ratio of in-migration and out migration - India, 1991 and 2001(males per 100 females)

<i>States</i>	<i>1991</i>		<i>2001</i>	
	<i>Sex ratio of in migrant</i>	<i>Sex ratio of out migrant</i>	<i>Sex ratio of in migrant</i>	<i>Sex ratio of out migrant</i>
India	89.75	89.75	102.12	102.12
1. Andhra Pradesh	71.60	79.23	77.26	84.69
2. Arunachal Pradesh	148.86	97.79	140.38	108.58
3. Assam	134.15	105.02	111.07	81.25
4. Bihar	49.19	132.91	25.94	167.92
5. Jharkhand	NA	NA	66.70	88.96
6. Goa	109.88	72.07	124.74	81.89
7. Gujarat	116.44	75.74	160.25	81.27
8. Haryana	68.80	53.75	87.75	53.68
9. Himachal Pradesh	117.80	93.11	132.57	89.75
10. Jammu & Kashmir	NA	108.52	106.95	93.23
11. Karnataka	87.09	70.88	100.46	81.31
12. Kerala	115.54	108.39	117.44	99.82
13. Madhya Pradesh	72.17	54.06	62.95	69.81
14. Chattisgarh	NA	NA	83.19	82.87
15. Maharashtra	114.81	72.45	146.92	76.53
16. Manipur	171.16	103.77	113.34	123.14
17. Meghalaya	126.22	77.89	117.62	83.51
18. Mizoram	200.20	94.47	186.56	108.38
19. Nagaland	198.85	97.58	161.17	45.24
20. Odisha	71.70	102.26	82.71	137.12
21. Punjab	87.94	76.67	120.31	68.65
22. Rajasthan	59.33	77.17	67.39	87.08
23. Sikkim	130.24	72.41	133.66	96.75
24. Tamil Nadu	80.62	106.73	91.38	107.13
25. Tripura	98.99	80.10	100.77	103.24
26. Uttar Pradesh	52.18	115.42	58.49	129.77
27. Uttarakhand	NA	NA	98.79	85.82
28. West Bengal	100.34	74.13	100.33	111.87
29. A&N Island	134.40	78.73	128.73	83.68
30. Chandigarh	114.96	87.36	122.68	92.82
31. Delhi	119.73	63.24	128.94	77.02

Table 7: Socio-economic and Migration Variables for Major states of India

State	% of BPL (2001-2002)	Per Capita Income (2001-2002)	% of Urban (2001)	Female Literacy (2001)	Per Capita Bank Deposit (2003)	Per Capita Invest (2003)	Per Capita NSDP (2001-2002) to Indus (2001)	Per Capita Bank Credit (2001)	% in Service Sector (2001)	% in Manuf. Sect (2001)	% in Agri. Labour (2001)	Volume of In-migr. (2001)	Volume of Out-migr. (2001)	Rate of In-migr. (2001)	Rate of Out-migr. (2001)
Andhra Pradesh	10.50	17642	27.10	51.17	9470	162416	17642	1401	23.47	29.36	62.30	399764	588347	0.53	0.78
Assam	40.20	10951	12.70	56.03	4693	112303	10951	386	29.04	11.51	50.70	86296	163591	0.32	0.61
Bihar	44.00	6015	10.50	33.57	3548	23634	5445	304	21.94	15.94	77.40	259751	1380125	0.31	1.67
Gujarat	12.40	21276	37.40	58.6	13572	171399	21276	2921	15.99	33.24	52.00	1080024	405190	2.13	0.8
Haryana	7.40	26632	29.00	56.31	12316	19399	24820	2144	25.07	6.54	51.60	997130	360986	4.73	1.71
Himachal Pr	7.50	22576	9.80	68.08	15833	31664	21543	822	48.21	14.04	68.70	142453	105036	2.34	1.73
Karnataka	16.90	18324	34.00	57.45	13841	130651	18324	2009	20.3	27.93	55.90	842640	693423	1.60	1.31
Kerala	9.40	21310	26.00	87.86	18362	38955	21310	1195	19.33	19.97	23.30	219359	370248	0.69	1.16
Madhya Pr.	37.20	11438	26.70	50.28	5993	44001	12027	769	26.7	26.85	71.60	689891	691070	1.14	1.14
Maharashtra	23.30	24736	42.40	67.51	25166	169855	24736	5708	22.08	29.96	55.40	2970512	780894	3.07	0.81
Odisha	47.80	10103	15.00	50.97	5292	93694	10234	373	25.84	23.83	64.70	148401	316646	0.40	0.86
Punjab	6.00	25652	34.00	63.55	22587	30818	25652	2493	23.62	27.29	39.40	689558	363584	2.84	1.5
Rajasthan	13.40	13066	23.40	44.34	5863	38194	13825	717	20.54	24.98	66.00	674623	875960	1.19	1.55
Tamil Nadu	20.10	21738	43.90	64.55	13523	163303	21239	3375	20.77	33.65	45.60	231939	551095	0.37	0.89
Uttar Prad	31.00	9895	20.80	42.98	6249	54859	9749	501	21.81	36.45	66.00	669627	2512018	0.40	1.51
W.B	31.70	17769	28.00	60.22	10449	57058	17769	1625	20.77	31.11	43.90	531838	475593	0.66	0.59

Sources: - Planning Commission of India, 2001-2002, HDI report

- Census of India 2001

- Economic Survey 2003-2004.

- CMIE report 2001

- Directorate of economics and statistics of respective state Govt. 2004.

- Statistical outline India 2004-2005.

- Manpower year book 2004.

Table 8
Pearson Correlation Matrix

Indicator	% of BPL	Per capita income	% urban pop.	Female literacy rate	Per capita bank deposit	Public & prot. Invest.	Per capita NSDP	Per capita bank credit to industry	% in Service Sector	% in Man fact	% of agri. laborer	Vol. of in migr.	Vol. of out migr.	Rate of in Migr-ation	Rate of out migr.
% of BPL	1														
Per capita income	-0.806(**)	1													
% urban pop	-0.429	.633(**)	1												
Female literacy rate	-0.516(*)	.717(**)	0.375	1											
Per capita bank deposit	-0.638(**)	.867(**)	.617(*)	.756(**)	1										
Public & pvt. invest	-0.016	0.173	.553(*)	0.131	0.206	1									
Per capita NSDP	-0.809(**)	.996(**)	.666(**)	.732(**)	.884(**)	0.200	1								
Per capita bank credit to industry	-0.369	.711(**)	.852(**)	0.430	.779(**)	.575(*)	.727(**)	1							
% in Services	-0.054	0.062	-0.563(*)	0.107	0.004	-0.311	0.028	-0.291	1						
% in Manufacturing	0.011	-0.017	.572(*)	-0.039	0.148	0.497	0.037	0.352	-0.506(*)	1					
% of agricultural laborer	0.446	-0.603(*)	-0.459	-0.804(**)	-0.594(*)	-0.067	-0.623(**)	-0.349	0.338	-0.048	1				
Vol. of in migration (T)	-0.161	0.412	.590(*)	0.124	.565(*)	0.359	0.432	.804(**)	-0.265	0.265	-0.036	1			
Vol. of Out migration (T)	0.287	-0.489	-0.090	-0.555(*)	-0.317	-0.134	-0.495	-0.164	-0.304	0.405	0.400	0.127	1		
Rate of in migration (T)	-0.576(*)	.741(**)	0.344	0.252	.585(*)	-0.131	.717(**)	.516(*)	0.164	-0.321	-0.161	.564(*)	-0.288	1	
Rate of out migration (T)	-0.312	0.032	-0.309	-0.224	-0.001	-0.701(**)	-0.007	-0.279	0.312	-0.383	0.293	-0.112	0.313	0.380	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level; * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

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