

Migration in India: trends and characteristics

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Background: The migration pattern in India indicates that the percentage of migrants to the total enumerated population is consistently declining among both male and female populations. Hence, we planned to update knowledge on emerging migration patterns and their characteristics from 1991-2011.

Methods: Data have been presented for four migration categories such as Intra-district, Inter-district, Inter-state and International and also examined the migration streams of Rural-Rural, Rural-Urban, Urban-Rural and Urban-Urban, pattern from 1991 to 2011 in India.

Results: Overall, around 22%, 10.0%, 4.7% and 0.44% of population was intra-district, inter-district, inter-state and international migrants in 2011. In comparison to 2001 and 1991 censuses, Intra-district and inter-district migrants increased in 2011. On the other hand, Inter-state and international migrants remained more or less at a similar level. Out of the total migrants in 2011, rural to rural migration stream accounts for about 53.8% of total migrants, where 31.3% of male, and 63.3% of female migrants and a similar pattern was observed in the 2001 census. The 2011 Census showed that the main reasons for migration were employment/work related to men (24%) and marriage related to women (66.7%).

Conclusions: Among the four migration streams, the rural-to-rural migration stream emerges as the predominant stream. Possibly children movement, seasonal migrants' workers and return migration of aged or unsuccessful migrants might be the factor behind a little higher percentage in these two streams (rural to urban and urban to urban).

Introduction

The event of migration is as old as human civilization. In the early phases of history, geographical barriers played an essential role in giving opportunities to the migration event. Due to lack of transportation facilities and language skills, the migration was limited to short distances. However, the crossing of state boundaries in the early 19th century was only recorded, and movement within the state was not recorded as migration. But today, migration is a response to technological progress, industrialization, and urbanization, and is facilitated by convenient transportation. According to the Indian Census, a person is considered a migrant if his/her place of birth is different from the place where he is being enumerated. It also uses Place of last residence or if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence. Between 1991 and 2001, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi and Haryana attracted a large number of interstates migrates in India. In recent years, the numerous changes in policies on education, market, and trade in India have impacted on the pattern of migration. It has progressively created a gap between agriculture and non-agriculture sector, between

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rural and urban areas, employment and labour turnover. Despite the heavy burden of infrastructure in metropolises, due to the many economic opportunities, metropolises have become the main force attracting large numbers of migration to find jobs/employment. The linking with infrastructure facilities in terms of transport and housing facility in the nearby district also attract migrants to major cities. A number of studies attempted to analyze level and pattern of migration in the country (Davis; 1951, Premi, 1980, 1984; Skeldon, 1986; Bhagat, 2010, Srivastava 1979, Malhotra 1974; Singh, 1998). A set of studies shown determinant and characteristics of migrants using NSS datasets (Keshri and Bhagat, 2012; Banerji and Saraswati Raju, 2009; Shanti 2006; Indrani et al., 2014; Singh, 2005, 2009, Kundu and Ray; 2012). Some of the studies look extensively on impact of migration on females (Singh; 1978, Gulati; 1983, 1993. Jatley; 1987, Lingam; 1998, Vijay; 2005)

In the 2011 census, 455 million persons were migrants based on the place of the last residence, which constitute about 37% of the total population of the country. This figure indicates an increase of around 44% from 2001 (314 million) and 97% from 1991 (231 million). Some of the main determinants of migration have been identified as high population density, a surplus of the labour force, high employment rates, meager incomes, dissatisfaction with housing, demand for higher schooling, rural-urban wage differentials, the distance between village and city, pattern of land possession, and the prior migration patterns. Among three basic components population, the migration is one of the of population growth of any area, which plays an important role in improving economic and social conditions of people. The Indian Constitution provides its people with the fundamental freedom to move to any part of the country, which gives the full right to reside and earn a livelihood of their optimal. Several economic, social, cultural, political factors play a role in the decision to move. The consequence of these factors differs by time and place. For economic, political and cultural affecting it It is the most unpredictable component of population growth and most complex to understand. Analysis of migration pattern is important for planning policy purposes. The main purpose of this paper is to update our knowledge with regard to the emerging migration levels and patterns from India censuses 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Data

The census of India has been the most abundant source of migration data collected and published at the consecutive decennial censuses for more than a century. For this study, we have taken data from 2011, 2001 and 1991 censuses of India. Census information were classified person migration status based on place of birth, place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration. These classifications were defined based on administrative boundaries such as district and status in India. helps to understand roughly distance factor in terms of four different types of migrants:

1. Intra-district Migrants: Those persons who are enumerated at a place different but born within the district.
2. Inter-district Migrants: Those persons who are enumerated in a district but born in another district of the same state.
3. Inter-state Migrants: Those persons who are enumerated in a state but born in another state.
4. International Migrants: Those persons who are enumerated in India but born in another country.

Those persons who are enumerated in India but born in another country. We have presented migration stream based on information on rural and urban place of residence and place of birth/last residence. Four different type of migration stream also is identifiable from published census data. These are Rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural migration stream. For understating migration trends and characteristics, present study analyzed and computed work participant rates, educational level, Literacy rates by Intra-district, Inter-district, Inter-state and International migration streams and different migration stream in India from 1991 to 2011.

Results

Patterns of Intra-district, Inter-district, Inter-state and International migration streams from 1991 to 2011 indicates that 21.8% of population is intra-district, 10.0% inter-district migrants, 4.7% as inter-state migrants and 0.44% as international migrants in 2011 (Table 1). In comparison to 2001 and 1991 censuses, Intra-district migrants have increased around 4 and 2.5%. On the other hand, percentage of international migrants decline in migrants' percentage share to the total population. The most noticeable decline is among international migrants which constituted 0.8% in 1991; 0.6% in 2001; 0.4% in 2011. According to the 1991 to 2011 census information, women migrants are high in all the four migration streams as compared to men which mostly due to compulsion of marriage migration where mostly moves from her ancestral home to bride home which generally located at different place. For instance, as per 2011 census, women with short distance migration (intra-district) accounts for 31.8%, medium distance or inter-district migration 14.2%, long-distance or interstate migration 5.4% and 0.5% international migration. In case of men Intra-district, Inter-district, Inter-state and international migration is 12.4, 6.1%, 4.0% and 0.4% (Table 1). Some of the increase in percentage of within state migrants may be attributable to increase in number of districts from 1991 (number of districts 467) to 2011 (number districts 640).

Duration of residence and migration stream

The duration of residence at the place of enumeration information provides the data on the timing of movement. Table 2a, 2b and 2c present the four types of migration streams namely - rural to rural, rural

to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban with a duration of residence of migrants based on place of last residence criterion in 1991, 2001 and 2011 census. Out of the total migrants in 2011, rural to rural migration stream accounts for about 53.8 % of total migrants, where 31.3% are male, and 63.3 % are female migrants (Table 2a). A similar pattern was observed in the 2001 census (Table 2b). In 2011 census 5.3 % male and 3.2 % female moved within a year, 14.6% male and 13.8 % female moved in 1-4 years, 12.6% male and 13.6 % female moved in 5-9 years ago. However, it may be noted that in 1991 census higher percentage of migrants did not report their duration of residence at the place of enumeration. Therefore, the decline in the percentage of intercensal migrants may not be completely attributed to declining in the recent movement of migrants. About 17.8% of male and 22.2% of female reported to move between 10 to 19 years, and it indicates that based on place of last residence criterion the further movement of a person might classify him/her in less duration. The more or less similar percentage of males and females reported duration of 10-19 and 20 and above years in 2001 and 2011 census except for men who moved more than 20 years ago. On the other hand, the data according to the type of migration streams in 1991 to 2011 census are presented in Table 2a and 2c. According to the 2011 census, among men higher percentage of migrant's stream seen during 1-4 years for Urban-Rural and Urban-Urban not much difference was reported, and around 20 % of the Rural-Urban migration was seen. However, among women during the 1-4 years, there is not much difference in moving to Rural-Urban, Urban-rural and Urban-Urban in India.

Reasons for Migration

Till 1971, information on the reason for migration was not collected in the Indian censuses. From 1981, the census started collecting information on reasons for migration, from the persons who reported different place of the last residence than the place of enumeration. In 1981, the reasons for migration were classified into five broad groups - employment, education, family movement, marriage and others. The scope of data was further increased in the 1991 census as data additional classification categories of business and natural calamities such as flood, drought, and so on were made. The movement due to displacement, retirement, etc., which were not covered by employment, business, education, family movement, marriage, natural calamities are included in others category. In 2001 and 2011 category of moved after birth was added and natural calamities were clubbed into others category. The data on the reason for migration is useful to understand the motivational factors behind the movement of persons. One of the limitations of reason for migration data is only one reason of migration is recorded excludes other reasons. The analyzed data are based on place of last residence concept and are for all migrants. The data on the reason for migration-by-migration stream and type of migration are presented in Table 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) in 1991, 2001 and 2011 census, respectively. One of the problems with use of census data on

reason for migration is the consideration of only main reason of migration and exclusion of subsequent reasons. For example, a person might have left his place of last residence for education purpose and later within decade might have taken employment then only one reason will be considered.

The employment and business (26%) among males and marriage (66.7%) among females were found as the main reasons for migration in 2011 census. Associational reasons - movement on account of accompanying parents or any member of the family was elicited second most important reason among both male and female migrants (20.5%) and (11.7%) (Table 3a). However, among 'other' reasons for migration reported for about very high 34% of male and 12% female. The other reason was more prominently reported among male intra-district migrants (45%) and inter-district (21.4%). One of reason for high percentage may be due to creation of new districts during 1991 to 2011 census. Among male migrants' sizeable percentage reported moved after birth (13%) while among female nearly 4.5 percentage.

In 1991 census, about 27.0% male and 1.8% female of total migrant reported employment as a reason for migration in 1991 compared to 28.1% male and 1.7% female in 2001 and 24% male and 2.1% female in 2011. Women migration for employment shows little increase while for male migration has declined by 4% for the same. Similarly, male migration on account of business-related reason which was around 7 percent in 1991 has declined to less than 2% in 2011. The percentage of women moving for business purpose reported less than half of percent.

Type of migration shows the importance of the employment factor among males, and it is presented in Table 3a to 3c for 2011, 2001 and 1991 respectively. For instance, compared to intra-district and inter-district migrants it was about 47% among male in interstate migrants which elicited employment-related reasons for migration in 2011, while it was about 53 % in 2001 and 43% in 1991. It is also observed that as the distance of migration increases from intra-district to interstate the percentage of migrants also increases very sharply. Similar pattern is observed for business related reason.

Three census years' data show clearly increase in percentage of female migrants for employment and business purpose though in small percentage. It is increasing as distance moved and type of movement. This may be attributable to increase in women education also changing view of society towards women work.

The relation between reason for migration and distance factor is clearly visible. As the distance of migration increases from short distance (within district) to inter district or interstate employment and

business reason shows increasing level of migration and social factor show decreasing level. All three censuses show similar trend.

Migration stream and Reason for Migration

Table 3a to 3c presents the streamwise reason for migration. In 2011, Nearly 48 % of male migrant from rural to urban reported employment and business-related reason which has declined from 55% in 2001 and 50% in 1991. Rural to rural migration was mainly dominated by marriage factor among female (83-84%) during all three censuses. In rural-to-rural migration other reasons were reported by nearly 25% of male and 6% of female. Urban to urban male migrants, 31% reported as employment and business-related reason which declined from 43 in 1991. Urban to Rural male migration reported nearly 54% moved due to after birth and moved with household member. Among female urban to rural it was 29%.

Literacy

According to the census, a person who can read and write with understanding any Indian language is defined as literate. In 2011, 82.1% of male and 65.5% of the female of the total population were enumerated as literate compared to 75.3% among males and 53.7% among female in 2001. The literacy rate among migrants in 2011 was 61.3% (76.7% for males and 54.0% for females) which was about 13% lower than the total population (Table 4).

Table 4: Literacy rate of migrants, 1991-2011

Literacy rate	1991			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	52.7	32.2	42.8	75.3	53.7	64.8	82.1	65.5	74.0
Migrants	66.7	29.5	39.8	74.2	42.3	51.7	76.7	54.0	61.3

Table 5 shows migrants education level of men and women migrants moved within state and interstates migration with 0-9 duration who reported employment as reason for migration. Data are presented separately for rural to urban and urban to urban migration streams for 2011 and 2001 census. It is observed that the small literacy level increase among migrants. Nearly 15% migrant reported graduation and above among rural to urban migrant while 25% among urban-to-urban migrants. Education level of rural to urban migrant were less education compared to urban-to-urban migrant. Level of education was reported more or less same level in both censuses.

Table 5: Education Level of Internal Migrants Reporting Work/Employment as a reason for migration with duration 0-9 years by Sex and Migration Stream, 2001-2011

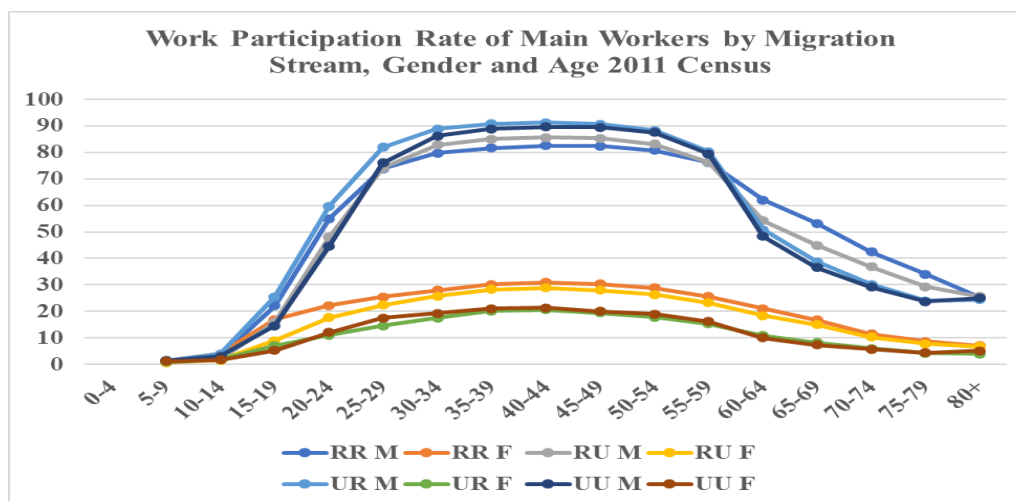
Education level	Within State				Interstate			
	Rural-Urban		Urban-Urban		Rural-Urban		Urban-Urban	
2011	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	14.0	28.9	7.4	15.5	15.47	38.31	8.0	13.8
Literate but below Matric/Secondary	30.2	24.4	19.7	19.6	33.07	21.11	19.9	13.4
Matric/Secondary but below graduate	26.7	18.3	27.7	21.4	25.74	14.46	22.3	14.6
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	3.7	3.2	4.8	3.2	2.69	2.42	2.9	2.7
Graduate and above other than technical degree	16.1	15.2	25.6	24.5	13.10	13.83	27.2	32.7
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	5.2	5.6	10.3	10.7	6.25	6.02	15.7	18.6
2001								
Illiterate	10.42	26.11	5.86	16.63	14.40	39.14	10.34	20.05
Literate but below Matric/Secondary	28.23	21.31	20.37	20.77	30.87	18.40	24.50	15.66
Matric/Secondary but below graduate	29.87	22.15	30.24	23.49	28.64	16.56	26.23	20.31
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4.01	4.05	4.68	3.08	3.00	2.70	3.01	3.34
Graduate and above other than technical degree	19.21	17.28	28.13	25.29	15.19	15.49	24.48	28.60
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	6.31	6.93	9.12	8.71	6.12	5.54	10.09	10.21

Source: Migration Tables D7: Migrants by Place of Last Residence with Duration 0-9 years reporting 'Work/Employment' as Reason for Migration by Age, Sex and Educational level – 2011 and 2001, Soft copy

Work Participation by migration Stream

Figure 1 shows the age and sex distribution of work participation rate of migrants by migration streams in 2011. The work participation rate in the age group 15 to 60 was at the highest level. The work participation rate among females was found at a much lower level as compared male in all four migration streams. The rural-rural and urban-rural female migrants indicate nearly two times higher participation than rural-urban and urban-urban females. The male migrants at older ages (60 years and above) show a higher percentage of them working compared to females' migrants.

Figure 1: Work Participation Rate of main workers by migration streams and age groups, 2011 census



The work participation rate among the main worker by migration stream and gender shows nearly 2.5 times higher rate for male as compared to female in 2011 as well as the 2001 census (Table 6.1). Female participation among rural origin was reported higher than urban originated female migrants. All migration streams showed a decline in the work participation rate of the main worker in 2011 compared to the 2001 census. Female marginal workers were found at a higher rate than male for rural migrants. Distribution of Migrants Seeking/available for Work among Marginal and Non-worker By Gender, 2001 and 2011 are presented in Table 6.2. It is shown that a higher percentage of Rural-Urban male migrants Seeking/available for Work among Marginal worker as compared to Rural-Urban male migrants Seeking/available for Work among Marginal Non-worker in 2011. Similarly, a higher percentage of the female were found who migrated Urban-Rural Seeking/available for Work among Marginal worker as compared to Urban-Rural male migrants Seeking/available for Work among Marginal Non-worker in 2011.

Table 6.1: Work Participation Rate (Main Worker and Marginal worker) among Migrants reporting employment as a reason for Migration by Sex and Migration Streams

	Main Worker				Marginal Worker			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural-Rural	49.59	24.08	54.49	25.61	9.95	20.09	7.79	22.20
Rural-Urban	37.28	17.26	46.65	17.71	6.16	10.11	4.95	11.74
Urban-Rural	63.52	13.79	66.29	12.12	4.87	4.59	3.73	4.18
Urban-Urban	53.56	13.66	57.91	11.10	5.05	3.76	2.48	2.03
Total	52.29	20.25	56.79	21.52	7.29	14.27	5.51	16.70
Total Population (*000)	76,415	62,704	53,020	47,592	10,658	44,200	5,143	36,927

Source: Migration Tables D6: soft copy

Table 6.2: Distribution of Migrants Seeking/available for Work among Marginal and Non-worker by gender, 2001 and 2011

	Seeking/Available for Work among Marginal Worker				Seeking/Available for Work among Non-Worker			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural-Rural	53.3	35.2	43.2	14.9	8.2	11.6	7.6	6.8
Rural-Urban	53.7	34.4	48.4	17.4	7.8	10.3	9.4	9.2
Urban-Rural	44.9	36.6	53.0	22.6	10.5	9.3	14.1	8.2
Urban-Urban	39.7	34.4	49.0	23.8	9.8	8.7	13.5	9.1
Total (%)	49.5	35.3	45.9	15.5	9.4	10.4	11.3	7.7
Total Population ('000)	5,276	15,602	2,360	5,737	5,580	21,121	3,979	10,564

Source: Migration Tables D6: soft copy

Discussion

In the middle of the 20th-century volume of inter-state migration in India was low due to , rigidity of the caste system predominance of agriculture, the diversity of language and culture , the role of joint families, food habits and lack of education. But the rapid transformation of Indian economy, improvement in level of education and that of transport and communication facilities, the shift of workforce from agriculture to industry and other tertiary activities accelerated mobility among Indian people in recent times. For administrative purposes, during the period 1991 to 2011, several new districts were created, which might explain some of the increase in the intra-district and inter-district migrant's percentage. The number of districts has increased from 466 in 1991 to 593 in 2001 and 640 in 2011 (excluding Jammu and Kashmir districts).

Migration within the district is called “short-distance” migration, migration within the state across the district is called “medium-distance” migration and migration across state boundaries is called “long-distance” migration. Again, considering the place of birth (or last residence) and place of enumeration, internal migration within and between rural and urban areas can be classified in four different streams, i.e. (i) Rural-Rural (ii) Rural-Urban (iii) Urban-Rural (iv) Urban-Urban. Among the four migration streams, the rural to rural migration stream emerges as the predominant stream. Possibly children movement, seasonal migrants' workers and return migration of aged or unsuccessful migrants might be the factor behind a little higher percentage in these two streams. The data on the reason for migration with a duration of residence may throw some light on this.

The trend of rural to urban migration is increasing day by day, which is having a negative impact on the development of both agriculture and urbanization. Meanwhile, 'migration' is a global multidisciplinary phenomenon. The early nineteenth century, the social science discipline tried to understand the various factors associated with migration. These include types of migration, mass move to rural-urban, rapid urban development, causes and consequences, labour-market, and migration, employment issues, agrarian to non-agrarian labour-market, migrant refugees, human rights violence, social security issues, and displacement. India also faces similar problems as far as internal migration is concerned. For a quantitative analysis of the internal migration issues, government agencies such as the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, the National Sample Survey (NSS), the Ministry of Labour Welfare, and other academic and development institutions have conducted macro-level studies. These help the government to make policies on the issues at the central and state level. The rural-urban migration, which is a type of spatial movement is an accompaniment of the process of industrialization. This movement is very significant in developing countries like India. As the economy of the country develops, so does the internal migration increase and brings about radical changes in the occupational patterns and in the type and location of economic and social activities. The rural-urban migration is mostly unskilled and semi-skilled labour in India, is normally at that distance as the 'intervening opportunities' are available on a large scale (Vijay, 2005).

Economic factors among males and associational and marriage among females remain as the main factor behind their movement. About 1 percent of males and less than half% of females moved due to natural calamities factors such as floods, drought, etc. The migrants reported employment as a reason for migration shows that the education level within the state migrants was higher than inter-state migrants. The work participation rate among males' migrants was about 90% compared to female migrants (44%). This indicates that more than half of females could not get employment or might have opted to be out of work despite reporting employment as reason for migration.

Conclusion

Short distance migration has been the predominant migration pattern in India among females. The traditional village exogamy could be the reason for this type of massive migration among females. Rural to rural migration has been another vital migration flow for both males and females. Both sexes have reported a significant role in increased migration to urban areas during 1991-2011. The urban-to-urban movements are also significantly increasing. Going by this trend, long-distance rural to urban and urban to urban streams are likely to emerge as the dominant migration streams in future. The reasons for migration data revealed that apart from employment among males and marriage among females, moving

with household emerged as another important factor for migration among males as well as females. Based on three-decade data it may be observed that the women migration s slowly but steadily increasing for employment, business and education purposes.

Similarly, women are also move toward urban areas for education and employment purposes and reducing the gap between economic reasons between gender. It is also evident that urban to rural streams show an increased migration on account of employment or work as a reason for migration. As such, two-third of urban to rural interstate male migrants have moved to their own jobs or work. The study also found that female migration rates are closely inter-connected with male migration rates demonstrating that females accompany males as associational migrants. Yet, the significance of economic factors, as evident from the study, reveals that there is also an economic motivation behind migration. People in all areas should have an environment to work in without having any anxiety in mind, which decreases rural to urban migration and displacement. Besides, the national government should adopt fragmentation policies and programmers to create employment opportunities in rural area to reduce unemployment.

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Table 1: The population of India based on place of birth data: 2011-1991 (figures in '000)

	2011 census			2001 census			1991 census		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	1,210,855	623,270	587,585	1,028,610	532,156	496,453	838,568	435,208	403,360
Born in the place of enumeration – Non-Migrants (Percentage)	63.46	77.09	48.18	70.14	83.01	56.34	72.59	85.37	58.80
Intra-district Migrants	21.81	12.40	31.79	17.67	8.04	28.00	16.24	6.74	26.50
Inter- district Migrants	10.01	6.09	14.17	7.47	4.66	10.49	7.50	4.25	10.07
Inter-state Migrants	4.65	3.99	5.35	4.12	3.70	4.57	3.26	2.79	3.75
International Migrants	0.44	0.41	0.48	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.83	0.82	0.83
Unclassifiable	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.07
Total Migrants	447,287	142,791	304,496	307,150	90,410	216,739	229,841	63,677	166,164
% of Migrants	36.94	22.91	51.82	29.86	16.99	43.66	27.41	14.63	41.20

Source: Migration Tables 2011, 2001 and 1991 census, D-1: Population classified by place of birth and sex- 2011, Soft copy

Table 2a: Percentage distribution of duration of residence of migrants by type of migration in 2011

2011	<1 year	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+	Unknown	Total ('000) *	<1 year	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+	Unknown	Total ('000) *
	Male							Female						
Total (all migrants)	5.34	14.56	12.61	17.78	24.05	25.66	146,145	3.16	13.76	13.57	22.20	35.94	11.38	309,641
Intra-district Migrants	4.18	11.88	10.73	15.60	20.68	36.93	82,948	2.69	12.62	12.90	21.76	36.54	13.49	194,565
Inter- district Migrants	6.10	17.68	15.27	21.03	27.38	12.53	36,649	3.56	3.56	14.66	23.22	35.30	7.97	81,489
Inter-state Migrants	8.27	19.71	15.69	21.02	27.19	8.11	23,869	5.12	5.12	15.38	22.92	31.98	7.21	30,394
International Migrants	4.68	8.42	6.52	11.41	57.24	11.73	2,513	2.75	2.75	8.71	15.96	54.75	8.51	2,977
Unclassifiable	6.47	16.94	13.30	16.54	17.46	29.29	164	4.35	4.35	14.37	20.10	25.10	19.72	214
Rural-Rural	7.26	15.49	13.34	20.08	30.06	13.77	36,841	2.55	12.59	13.29	23.69	43.11	4.77	176,917
Rural-Urban	9.82	19.77	15.76	19.48	17.60	17.58	35,372	5.78	18.54	16.54	23.00	25.82	10.31	42,828
Urban-Rural	5.15	17.79	16.31	23.97	30.31	6.47	10,137	4.07	17.16	16.22	24.72	31.85	5.97	16,837
Urban-Urban	5.20	17.63	14.86	19.46	24.39	18.46	35,196	4.52	17.87	15.69	21.76	25.59	14.58	42,903

Source: Migration Tables 2011 census, D-2: Migrants classified by place of last residence, sex and duration of residence in the place of enumeration - 2011, Soft copy

Table 2b: Percentage distribution of duration of residence of migrants by type of migration in 2001

2001	<1 year	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+	Unknown	Total ('000)	<1 year	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+	Unknown	Total ('000)
	Male							Female						
Total Migrants	4.47	17.77	13.00	17.92	21.29	25.55	93,361	2.13	13.88	13.56	23.84	36.72	9.86	221,180
Intra-district Migrants	3.61	15.35	10.93	14.72	16.16	39.23	47,337	1.67	12.71	12.94	23.47	38.05	11.15	146,255
Inter- district Migrants	5.24	20.19	15.20	21.14	23.42	14.80	24,241	2.72	15.73	14.85	24.82	34.13	7.76	50,384
Inter-state Migrants	5.98	22.27	16.32	22.24	25.29	7.90	19,098	3.95	18.23	15.49	24.88	30.91	6.53	22,068
International Migrants	1.93	6.49	5.98	14.51	64.09	7.00	2,683	1.03	6.27	7.03	16.97	62.43	6.26	2,471
Unclassifiable	12.02	19.67	12.57	16.39	26.78	12.57	(183) *	5.48	13.24	15.07	27.85	26.94	11.42	(219) *
Rural-Rural	8.26	21.82	14.96	19.61	23.57	11.79	26,080	1.97	13.00	13.59	141.39	42.79	3.32	145,655
Rural-Urban	3.48	21.03	17.54	25.53	27.09	5.32	24,505	2.71	18.33	16.81	29.86	30.24	4.98	27,180
Urban-Rural	9.67	28.23	18.85	20.85	15.94	6.45	4,547	4.36	21.49	17.76	46.29	27.56	3.93	8,451
Urban-Urban	3.34	20.77	15.83	21.96	25.24	12.86	16,501	2.77	19.58	16.52	30.27	26.23	9.99	20,061

*Actual number

Source: Migration Tables 2001 census, D-2: Migrants classified by place of last residence, sex and duration of residence in the place of of enumeration – 2001, Soft copy

Table 2c: Percentage distribution of duration of residence of migrants by type of migration in 1991

1991	<1 year	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+	Unknown	Total ('000)	<1 year	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+	Unknown	Total ('000)
	Male							Female						
Total Migrants	5.1	21.8	15.5	20.4	23.2	14.0	64,308	2.3	15.4	15.0	24.7	36.3	6.3	167,805
Intra-district Migrants	4.9	21.9	15.4	19.3	20.3	18.4	30,820	1.9	14.5	14.7	24.7	37.9	6.4	109,537
Inter- district Migrants	5.5	23.8	16.6	21.6	21.1	11.4	18,431	2.7	17.1	15.9	25.1	33.1	6.1	40,410
Inter-state Migrants	5.7	21.9	16.5	23.3	24.9	7.8	11,884	3.7	19.0	16.8	25.4	29.4	5.7	14,806
International Migrants	2.5	8.2	7.1	14.6	58.9	8.7	3,068	1.8	8.6	8.3	17.3	57.0	7.1	2,860
Unclassifiable	3.0	14.1	8.5	10.7	13.7	50.0	105	1.8	13.3	12.0	20.4	31.2	21.3	192
Rural-Rural	6.3	20.7	14.3	18.6	21.8	18.4	26,452	2.0	13.6	14.2	24.8	39.8	5.6	118,593
Rural-Urban	3.8	22.9	17.6	24.0	22.6	9.2	18,237	2.8	19.7	17.7	25.6	27.0	7.2	21,673
Urban-Rural	8.2	27.9	17.2	18.1	14.6	14.6	4,547	3.7	20.4	16.8	23.2	28.2	7.7	8,932
Urban-Urban	4.1	24.0	17.0	21.8	11.3	21.8	11,530	3.1	21.6	18.2	25.0	23.6	8.5	14,890

Source: Migration Tables 1991 census, D-2: Migrants classified by place of last residence, sex and duration of residence in the place of of enumeration – 1991, Soft copy

Table 3 (a): Percentage distribution of all India migrants by type of migration stream and reasons for migration in 2011

2011	Work/employ	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after	Moved with	Others	Total	Work/employ	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after	Moved with	Others	Total
	ment				birth	household			ment				birth	household		
	Male							Female								
Total	23.96	1.84	2.26	3.66	13.74	20.31	34.24	100	2.07	0.29	0.70	66.48	4.45	11.72	14.30	100
Intra-district Migrants	13.67	1.24	2.00	4.22	16.34	17.95	44.57	100	1.41	0.23	0.64	68.71	4.74	8.18	16.08	100
Inter- district Migrants	32.50	2.41	2.99	3.73	13.48	23.51	21.37	100	2.79	0.37	0.80	66.74	4.22	14.20	10.87	100
Inter-state Migrants	47.17	3.00	2.12	1.83	6.18	21.86	17.84	100	4.26	0.50	0.78	54.15	3.40	25.77	11.14	100
International Migrants	18.69	2.02	1.29	1.42	3.67	36.28	36.62	100	2.78	0.43	0.55	40.90	2.12	30.40	22.81	100
Unclassifiable	20.72	2.05	2.45	1.24	7.90	27.55	38.08	100	3.61	0.76	1.08	38.50	4.43	27.46	24.17	100
Rural-Rural	17.24	1.11	2.50	9.39	23.19	21.79	24.79	100	1.23	0.17	0.40	83.83	3.04	4.62	6.71	100
Rural-Urban	45.39	3.01	3.18	2.15	7.34	23.81	15.12	100	4.28	0.45	1.49	52.10	4.09	28.04	9.54	100
Urban-Rural	12.74	1.02	2.01	2.73	37.48	17.28	26.74	100	1.99	0.31	0.77	53.42	17.23	12.14	14.14	100
Urban-Urban	28.25	2.75	2.44	1.69	11.98	26.08	26.82	100	3.85	0.68	1.33	41.24	7.25	27.18	18.47	100

Source: Migration Tables 2011, D5: Migrants by Place of Last Residence, Age, Sex, Reason for Migration – 2011, Soft Copy

Table 3 (b): Percentage distribution of all India migrants by type of migration stream and reasons for migration in 2001

2001	Work/employ	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after	Moved with	Others	Total	Work/employ	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after	Moved with	Others	Total
	ment				birth	household			ment				birth	household		
	Male							Female								
Total	28.09	2.55	2.55	2.33	9.94	19.39	35.15	100	1.66	0.20	0.44	69.61	2.94	11.27	13.87	100
Intra-district Migrants	15.28	1.80	2.38	3.17	12.62	16.51	48.24	100	1.01	0.16	0.35	73.85	2.82	6.93	14.88	100
Inter- district Migrants	35.54	3.06	3.35	1.99	9.72	22.61	23.74	100	2.50	0.26	0.63	66.03	3.38	15.54	11.67	100
Inter-state Migrants	52.25	3.88	2.14	0.93	4.87	19.89	16.05	100	4.02	0.35	0.64	54.63	3.01	26.78	10.58	100
International Migrants	14.94	1.89	1.21	0.58	0.68	37.36	43.36	100	2.08	0.34	0.39	25.12	0.48	42.75	28.84	100
Unclassifiable	37.70	9.29	7.10	0.55	5.46	11.48	28.42	100	5.94	0.00	0.91	48.86	3.20	22.37	18.72	100
Rural-Rural	23.29	1.98	2.83	6.18	17.27	23.20	25.25	100	1.12	0.15	0.22	83.95	2.05	5.52	7.00	100
Rural-Urban	51.06	4.13	3.72	1.03	6.18	20.59	13.29	100	3.77	0.33	1.22	52.70	3.90	28.74	9.35	100
Urban-Rural	23.29	2.58	3.03	2.25	28.01	22.67	18.16	100	2.45	0.34	0.72	59.72	11.71	16.54	8.52	100
Urban-Urban	34.93	3.91	3.06	0.88	10.35	26.31	20.55	100	3.16	0.42	1.18	45.77	6.33	29.20	13.95	100

Source: Migration Tables 2001, D5: Migrants by Place of Last Residence, Age, Sex, Reason for Migration – 2001, Soft Copy

Table 3 (c): Percentage distribution of all India migrants by type of migration stream and reasons for migration in 1991

1991	Employment	Business	Education	Family moved	Marriage	Natural Calamities	Others	Total	Employment	Business	Education	Family moved	Marriage	Natural Calamities	Others	Total
Total	27.0	6.9	4.8	26.6	4.0	1.1	29.7	100	1.8	0.6	0.8	11.0	76.1	0.3	9.5	100
Intra-district Migrants	18.1	5.2	5.4	27.2	5.7	1.4	37.1	100	1.2	0.4	0.7	7.4	81.0	0.2	9.0	100
Inter- district Migrants	34.0	7.3	5.3	27.1	3.1	1.2	22.1	100	2.7	0.7	1.0	14.5	72.1	0.3	8.7	100
Inter-state Migrants	43.4	11.5	3.5	23.7	1.7	0.6	15.7	100	3.8	1.2	1.1	24.5	60.1	0.3	9.1	100
International Migrants	10.6	2.9	1.2	30.3	1.2	0.0	53.8	100	2.4	1.0	0.7	30.3	28.1	0	37.5	100
Rural-Rural	16.0	5.0	4.3	27.8	6.7	2.1	38.1	100	1.0	0.4	0.5	5.6	84.7	0.3	8.1	100
Rural-Urban	41.5	9.7	6.7	22.9	2.2	0.5	16.6	100	4.1	1.0	2.1	24.4	57.5	0.3	10.8	100
Urban-Rural	21.7	5.3	3.5	29.5	3.0	0.5	36.5	100	2.8	0.8	1.0	16.4	63.9	0.2	15.0	100
Urban-Urban	35.9	8.5	4.6	28.1	1.9	0.3	20.7	100	4.3	1.0	1.8	27.5	52.1	0.2	13.2	100

Source: Migration Tables 1991 census, D5: Migrants by Place of Last Residence, Age, Sex, Reason for Migration – 1991, Soft Copy