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## **Inter-State Migration in India : 1961-71**

### **Introduction**

THE phenomenon of inter-state migration in India is of considerable interest in view of significant regional variations in socio-economic conditions, cultural practices, linguistic differences etc. Several studies have concentrated on the inter-state migration based on the 1961 census data (Joginder Kumar, 1967; Ashish Bose, 1967; Asok Mitra, 1967; J. R. Rele, 1969; T. Piplai and N. Majumdar, 1969; Sumathi Kshirsagar, 1973), which seek to analyse the ,1961 life time, and 1951-61 decade, inter-state migration in terms of its volume, direction, and pattern. Also the socio-economic implications of inter-state migration on origin and destination states have been discussed^ In all these studies the definition based pn the place of birth has been adopted for identifying migrants; duration of stay at the place of enumeration is also used. These analyses fail to measure the correct volume of migration from one state to another because of the multiple movements and returns of migrants to their place of birth within the census decade. Limitations defining migrants only with reference to place of birth are extensively discussed in the literature (K.C. Zachariah, 1977; U. N. Manual VI, 1970).

Further, most studies of interstate migration in India tend to neglect female migration on the plea that it has no economic implication. Yet, it should be evident from the relative size of female migration that it deserves attention from the demographic, geographic and socio-cultural points of view.

The present study is concerned with the inter-state migration during the decade 1961-71 and utilizes the 1971 census data on migration for which migrants are identified on the basis of the last place of residence. The data on the duration of stay of the place of enumeration are also used. The use of last residence

removes some of the limitations of the studies based on the place of birth definition. It makes it possible to analyse the, 1961-71 decadal inter-state migration with regard to its volume, direction, pattern and the characteristics of migrants more precisely than was possible for the decade 1951-61 studied by others (Sumathi Kshirsagar, 1973 and Joginder Kumar, 1967).

The inter-state migration of males and females is analysed with respect to different types of interstate movements, viz., rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban, areas. Also net flows, the origin and destination states of migrants, sex composition of migrants are examined and the socio-economic and geographic implications are discussed.

Since, in the 1971 census, the life time migrants are also classified using the place of birth definition, the total life time migrants enumerated by both the methods are compared and it is shown that the volumes do not differ much (see Table A. 8 in appendix). This observation may be taken to imply that the number of migrants making multiple moves is small and hence the results of the studies of the 1951-61 decadal interstate migration can be used for comparing with the 1961-71 inter-state migration discussed here.

### **Data Used and their Limitations**

The 1971 data on migration are based on two definitions of migration: (1) place of birth, and (2) place of last residence. Only the latter data are further classified by duration of stay at the place of enumeration. The second definition identifies more accurately the number of migrants during the decade than the first one. The details about the advantages and disadvantages of the two definitions of migrants are discussed in detail in the literature (K. C. Zachariah, 1977, U. N. Manual VI, 1970).

In the census tabulation the duration of stay is classified as: "less than one year," "1-4 years", "5-9 years" etc. This has helped us to extract migrants during the decade 1961-71 by adding the first three groups of duration of stay. Although the duration of stay- data are affected by reporting error, the use of grouped data can be assumed to reduce the error to a considerable extent. Further, as the origin and destination of migrants are classified into rural and urban areas, it has helped us to study the 1961-71 decadal interstate migration flows by types of movement for the different states.

The data contain an unclassified category in respect of the last place of rural or urban residence of migrants, as well as the duration of stay at the place of enumeration; the former amounts to about 0.5 per cent and the latter to 5.8 percent of the total life time migrants. However, it is not unrealistic to assume that the non-response error of the latter category varies directly with the duration of stay and it is, therefore, presumed that the unclassified data belongs mostly to

durations longer than the decade; its incidence on the 1961-71 decadal migration is, in other words, assumed to be negligible.

An important limitation is that the data are not cross-classified by age of migrants and their duration of stay. Such a classification could have thrown more light on the characteristics of migrants of the 1961-71 decade.

### **Volume of Migration**

Migration analysts have commonly argued that the phenomenon of migration accelerates in the presence of regional economic differentials. But in the Indian context, the volume of inter-state population movement is very small as compared to the Western inter-regional population movements (A. J. Felding, 1975; D. R. Lycon, 1975), even though significant interstate economic disparities obtain. This may be due to the fact that regional economic differences coexist with socio-cultural and linguistic barriers.

During 1961-71 decade the total volume of internal migration was of the order of 70.62 million persons, comprising 28.02 million males and 42.60 million females. Of this total, inter-state migration accounted for only 9.40 million persons comprising 5.13 million male and 4.27 million female. Of the total inter-state migrants, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent females. Thus, ' while females predominate in intra-state migration, their share in inter-state migration too is very substantial. From the sex-wise data, it is evident that of the migrants only one out of 7 persons, one out of 6 males and one out of 10 females is involved in inter-state movement. Inter-state migration is, thus, of much less quantitative significance than intrastate migration. This could be the result of inter-state socio-cultural and linguistic differentiations acting as factors discouraging mobility even though people have the constitutional right to move and stay in any part of the country.

In Table A.I the volumes of male and female in, out and net flow of migrants are given for each state. It may be observed from the table that the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh (M.P.), West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Mysore and Orissa show net positive flows of migrants, while Uttar Pradesh (U.P.), Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh (A.P.), Tamil Nadu (T.N.) and Jammu and Kashmir show negative balance of migrants. This means that, the states which belonged to the gaining and losing category in the earlier decade 1951-61 (See Sumati Kshirsagar, 1973) maintained their positions in the same group in 1961-71 period also, with the exception of Orissa which had changed from a net out-migration to a net in-migration position. Also, during 1951-61 West Bengal and U.P. were respectively the most gaining and losing states, and they continued to occupy the respective positions during 1961-71. The association of this out-flo" or inflow of migrants from each of the

states, and the socio-economic conditions of the states can be inferred by referring to Table A.2, which gives the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of each state through certain indexes such as literacy rate, urbanization, per capita state domestic product and the distribution of state domestic product between primary, secondary and tertiary economic activity, population size and density of population. The distribution of state domestic product between the three types of economic activities is included in order to understand the nature of the economy of the state, because the coefficient of correlation between per capita state domestic product and the share of primary sector in the state domestic product is found to be  $-0.498$  excluding Punjab. This indicates that the economic development is generally less in states in which the share of the primary sector is higher. This is corroborated by the theory of economic development (R. Dutt and K. P. M. Sundaram, 1980).

When the volumes of outmigration, immigration and net migration of different states are examined in the light of their socio-economic characteristics, it is observed that Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat which record high immigration have also high urbanization, high per capita domestic product and low shares of primary sector. In the case of Assam, high immigration may be due to more employment opportunities in the tea plantations which contributes a large portion to the state income; also in the hinterland of Assam lie regions of "Pripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh etc. For regions in the "others" group, high immigration may be due to the inclusion therein of capital centers like Delhi, Chandigarh, Goa etc. The state of Karnataka which used to lose population, has improved its economic position through agricultural and industrial development and after the second five year plan (1956-57 to 1961-62), and thereby raising its per capita domestic product to Rs. 675 as a consequence it has started attracting migrants from other states in the recent past. Orissa shows only a small magnitude of net positive balance of migrants, even the volumes of inflow and outflow indicate that it is a very low migrating area. This may be due to its low level of socio-economic development.

On the other hand U.P. and Bihar are highly outmigrating states. These states have large population, less industrialization and low per capita domestic product, which are indicative of the low level of socio-economic development. Kerala which is densely populated, has less agricultural land and less industrialization but better educated population and high level of educated unemployment records substantial outmigration. T.N. is another heavily outmigrating area; factors noted in respect of Kerala apply to T.N. though to a lesser extent. Rajasthan, with comparatively less agricultural land, a significant part of the state being desert, is also losing population through migration. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, the volume of in or out migration is not much, which is attributable to its special constitutional status within the Indian Union, apart from socio-cultural factors.

High out migration from Punjab calls for special attention, because the state enjoys the highest per capita state domestic product in the country. The state achieved its prosperity through the development of primary sector by adopting improved agricultural technology which in turn has tended to generate a combination of high in season employment and high out-of-season unemployment levels in rural areas. Additionally, the level of industrialization is not, comparatively speaking, high and so unemployment prevails in the urban sector. Perhaps this may be a factor underlying out migration of the punjabis to other states.

### **Incidence of Migration**

Percentage of immigrants in the male and female population in the rural and urban areas are given in Table A. 3. The percentage of immigrants for the rural population among the states varies from 0.30 to 5.67 for males, from 0.40 to 5.86 for females and from 0.41 to 5.76 for the population. Exclusion of the blanket category of "others" among the states, the range of variation narrows down considerably. The size of the immigrants relative to the rural population is negligible, which may be taken to imply that the socio-economic, demographic and geographic impact of immigration on the rural destination is marginal, if any.

The percentage of immigrants in the urban population among states varies from 1.79 to 8.69 for males, 1.30 to 7.45 for females and from 1.54 to 7.59 for total population, excluding the category of "others". In the latter category, the percentage is 20.09 for males, 18.21 for females and 19.26 for total; this is due mainly to the inclusion of Delhi among "others." The urban populations thus contain comparatively more migrants than the rural population. Also the range of variation of the percentage of migrants is more for the urban areas than for the rural. Usually urban immigrants are absorbed in Capital cities (See Table A. 4) or in industrial towns, since the migrants are commonly more skilled and their marginal productivity is high; this helps the development of the urban economy of the state. In fact more than 60 to 80 percent of male migrants and 40 to 65 percent of female migrants to urban units of 1,000,000 population or more, were found to be literate in 1971. Groups of migrants form their own societies and schools to maintain their socio-cultural identity in the urban areas. It has been observed that the assimilation of migrants with the native population in socio-cultural terms is slow in the Indian society (Nirmal Kumar Bose, 1969). Some times socio-cultural and linguistic disputes occur between migrant and non-migrant groups.

In each state the volume of the male immigrants is larger than that of the female immigrants. This suggests that the urban regions provide employment opportunities which are sought more often by male migrants than by female

migrants. Also, housing problems and cost of living in the urban areas discourage people to bring in their families.

In any case, the inter-state migration to urban areas does not contribute much to the growth of the urban population in the Indian context. For instance, during 1961-71 the total contribution of inter-state rural to urban migration was only 2.3 per cent to the urban population of 1971, and that of interstate urban to urban stream of migration was 7.8 per cent. From Table A. 3 it will be observed that the relative size of migrants is very insignificant in the population of each of the states.

### **Pattern of Migration**

The analysis of the pattern of interstate migration will bring out more clearly the picture of the distribution of migrants, the direction of the migration flows, different streams of migration etc. All these are discussed in detail in this section under the headings: Distribution of migrants by origin and destination; Analysis of rural-urban flow of migrants; Distribution of rural (urban) outmigrants to rural and urban areas; and Sex composition of migrants.

#### *Distribution of Migrants by Origin and Destination States*

Table 1 summarises the data on origin and destination of migrants in terms of states. It shows that about 60 to 85 per cent of males and 70 to 91 per cent of females moving out of a state are counted in the states which are geographically contiguous. The same pattern was observed in the 1951-61 decade also (Sumati Kshirasagar, 1973).

The percentage of female outmigrants absorbed in the contiguous states is larger than the corresponding percentage of male outmigrants. This supports the hypothesis that the females predominate in short distance migration. Further, the out-migrants from a state belonging to the Southern Zone are distributed in the nearest South and Central Zone States; likewise the outmigrants from a state of the Western Zone are distributed in the nearest Western and Northern Zone states; outmigrants from Central state, in the Central and Northern Zone states; and out-migrants from Northern Zone State, in the states in the North-East Zone. This implies that most of the out-migrants of state choose the nearest state as their place of destination.

#### *Types of Migration*

1961-71 inter-state migration is subdivided into the four component flows: rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban streams for the male and female streams in Table 2.

TABLE 1-DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY ORIGIN AND DESTINATION  
CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Origin States	Geographically Contiguous Destination States	Percentage of Share States. Contiguous	
		Male	Female
A. P.	Mysore, T. N., Maharashtra, Orissa	85	90
Assam	Bihar, W. Bengal, Others (Tripura, Meghalaya)	70	79
Bihar	Assam, U. P., W. Bengal, Orissa,	82	91
Gujarat	Maharashtra, Rajasthan	76	84
Jammu and Kashmir	Punjab, U. P., Others (Delhi, Chandigarh Haryana)	62	79
Kerala	Maharashtra, Mysore, T.N.	60	77
M. P.	Maharashtra, Orissa-, Rajasthan, U.P.	76	91
Maharashtra	Gujarat, M. P., Orissa, A. P., Mysore	70	81
Mysore (Karnataka)	Maharashtra, T. N., Kerala	84	90
Orissa	W. Bengal, M. P., Bihar, A. P.	82	88
Punjab	U. P., J & K, Others (Chandigarh Haryana, Delhi)	80	87
Rajasthan	Gujarat, M. P., Maharashtra, Punjab, U. P.	60	81
T. Nadu	A. P., Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra	79	78
U.P.	M. P., W. Bengal, Others (Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana)	69	77
W. Bengal	Bihar, Assam, Orissa, M. P., U. P.	65	70

Source : See Table A.5 (a)

TABLE 2—DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRATION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF MOVEMENT : 1971

Type of Movement	Per cent Share of Each Flow	Total (Million)	Male (Million)	Female (Million)	Percent of Total	
					Male	Female
Total	100.0	9.37	5.13	4.24	54.74	45.26
Rural to Rural	30.2	2.83	1.29	1.54	45.75	54.25
Rural to Urban	26.6	2.49	1.57	0.92	62.98	37.02
Urban to Rural	10.0	0.94	0.54	0.40	56.89	43.11
Urban to Urban	31.2	2.92	1.61	1.31	54.93	45.07

Among the four types of movements, the volume of rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to urban migration is approximately of the same order, while that of urban to rural migration is much smaller. This is because in India the process of urbanisation and its consequences are still in the beginning stage. It may be noted also that males outnumber females in all migration streams excepting that of the rural to rural migration. In the latter stream the females outnumber the males. The reason, as noted earlier, is that whereas the rural to rural stream results from social causes such as marriage, the streams rural to urban and urban to urban are dominated by those migrating for economic reasons such as employment, business etc.

The results of the analysis of the four types of migration are given separately for different states in Table A.5 (a) and A.5 (b). Table A.5 (a) shows that the size of the rural outmigration from U. P., Bihar, Kerala, A. P., Punjab, Rajasthan, and T. N., is comparatively smaller than the size of rural immigration to the respective state. Therefore, there are significant negative net balances of migrants in these states. The reason for outmigration from the rural areas of these states (except Punjab) appears to be the high rural population density and rural unemployment. Assam, M. P., Karnataka, West Bengal and the residual "others" show each a smaller number of immigrants than that of outmigrants. The reason for immigration to Karnataka and M. P. may be the development in agriculture in the last two decades, while the reason for immigration to rural Assam could be employment opportunities in tea plantations.

Table A.5(b) shows that the urban flow into Maharashtra, West Bengal, M.P., Gujarat and the "others" reflects a net positive gain of migrants. As mentioned, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat are industrially developed states, whereas M. P. is a less densely populated state and is in the process of urbanization and development. It would, on the whole, appear that most of the losing states lose their rural population. Some states, like A. P. and Bihar, show positive gain in the urban flows but negative in rural flows.

#### *Distribution of Rural (urban) Outmigrants to Rural-urban Areas.*

It is well known that India's rural population suffers from poverty, unemployment, low wages, illiteracy, etc. These push factors contribute to a large extent to outmigration from rural areas. Within a state, usually a large portion of rural outmigrants are observed in the neighbouring villages, whereas in interstate migration rural outmigrants of state are distributed in the rural and urban areas of geographically contiguous states.

The distribution of rural male and female outmigrants to rural and urban areas is given in Table A.6 for each state. Here, it is observed that more than 50 per cent of rural male and female outmigrants from A. P., Assam, Bihar, M. P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, T. N., West Bengal and the category of

"others" migrate to the rural areas of other states (usually the contiguous states). But in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Rajasthan, only the female migrants exhibit this tendency. On the other hand, more than 60 per cent of the urban male or female outmigrants from a state migrate to urban areas of other states. Further, the inter-state migrants who move to urban areas usually choose the big cities. The main exceptions in this regard are the states of Assam, Rajasthan and Punjab.

### *Sex Composition.*

Table A.7 gives the sex composition of interstate migrants. Here sex composition is computed for each of the four types of movements of immigrants and outmigrants. It will be seen that females predominate among rural to rural immigrants and outmigrants in all states except Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala; while among the outmigrants from Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, males predominate. In the other three types of immigration (urban-rural, rural-urban, and urban-urban) males outnumber the females in all the states. Similarly among the outmigrants in the rural-urban, urban-urban and urban-rural streams, males exceed females in all states, with the exception of M. P. with regard to urban-urban migration stream. In rural to rural type of migration, however, females exceed males in all states. This is mostly because of female marriage migration across state borders.

### **Conclusion**

There were only 9.40 million inter-state migrants during 1961-71, which is one-sixth of the volume of intrastate life time migration. Hence, inter-state migration is not much significant. This is probably due to the socio-cultural and linguistic barriers between the states. Maharashtra, M. P., West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and Orissa record net positive and U.P., Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, A.P., Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, a negative balance of migration.

The states that have gained population through migration are generally better placed in economic conditions than the states which have lost population through migration.

Since the size of the in or out-migration in any state is much smaller than its aggregate population, the socio-economic, demographic, geographic impact is not perceptibly large. Also more than 60 per cent of outmigrants - from any state are absorbed in the geographically contiguous states. This seems to indicate that socio-cultural, linguistic, and distance factors play a negative role.

The analysis of the different types of migration streams reveals that interstate

rural to rural and urban to urban streams are smaller in size than the rural to urban and urban to rural streams. In most of the states rural outmigrants are distributed almost equally among the rural and urban destinations. On the other hand, the urban outmigrants from any state have normally chosen the urban areas and especially big cities as their destination. In the interstate rural to rural flow females outnumber males, whereas in the remaining types of migration male form a larger proportion of the total migrants.

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## APPENDIX

TABLE A.1-INTER-STATE FLOW OF MIGRANTS BY STATE : INDIA 1961-71  
(Figures are in 000)

States	Male			Female			Net migration Rate (a) per 000	
	in- mig- rants	out- mig- rants	net mig- rants	in- mig- rants	out- mig- rants	net mig- rants	Male	Female
<i>A.P.</i>	211	267	-56	199	260	-61	-2.79	-3.10
<i>Assam</i>	182	99	+83	89	55	+34	11.68	5.39
<i>Bihar</i>	218	608	-390	226	355	-129	-14.96	-5.09
<i>Gujarat</i>	230	176	+54	178	162	+16	4.42	1.40
<i>J &amp; K</i>	32	45	-13	18	19	-1	-5.97	-0.52
<i>Kerala</i>	95	284	-189	75	183	-108	-19.05	-11.19
<i>M. Pradesh</i>	403	217	+186	406	284	+122	9.78	6.78
<i>Maharashtra</i>	840	349	+491	587	350	+237	21.10	10.92
<i>Mysore</i>	311	251	+60	282	258	+24	4.44	1.86
<i>Orissa</i>	143	123	+20	139	96	+43	2.01	4.37
<i>Punjab (b)</i>	197	319	-122	175	283	-108	—	—
<i>Rajasthan</i>	194	320	-126	237	301	-64	-10.48	-5.85
<i>T. Nadu</i>	220	285	-65	203	249	-46	-3.44	-2.48
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	305	1033	-728	354	660	-306	-17.00	-8.01
<i>W. Bengal</i>	560	274	+286	259	242	+17	13.61	0.91
<i>Others (6)</i>	831	349	+482	481	336	+145	—	—

**Note :** (a) Net Migration Rate =  $\frac{\text{Net migrants}}{61 \text{ Pops.} + 197 (119 \text{ Pops.})/2} \times 1000$

(b) 1961 Population of Punjab includes the Popn. of Haryana, therefore Net-migration Rate was not computed.

SOURCE : (7) Census of India (1971). Series— I. India, Part II— D (i), Migration Tables Registrar General and Census Commissioner, New Delhi.

TABLE A. 2—SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS BY EACH STATE

<i>States</i>	<i>Population (in Million) 1971</i>	<i>Density per Sq. Km 1971</i>	<i>Literacy 1971</i>	<i>Percent age of Urban Popu- lation 1971</i>	<i>- 1970-71 Per Domestic Product by Capita Economic Activity (in State percentages) (1970)</i>			
					<i>domestic product</i>	<i>Prim- ary</i>	<i>Secon- dary</i>	<i>Tertiary</i>
A. P.	43.5	157	24.6	19.3	586	55.37	9.54	35.09
Assam	14.9	150	28.7	8.5	570	64.19	9.54	26.33
Bihar	56.4	324	19.9	10.5	418	50.01	18.49	31.50
Gujarat	26.7	136	35.8	28.1	945	43.41	18.03	38.56
J & K	4.6	21	18.6	18.3	557	69.36	4.87	25.77
Kerala	21.3	549	60.4	16.3	636	53.65	9.63	36.72
M. P.	41.6	94	22.1	16.3	489	59.30	13.24	27.46
Maharashtra	50.4	164	39.2	31.2	811	31.22	25.08	43.70
Mysore	29.3	153	31.5	24.3	675	55.55	12.73	31.72
Orissa	21.9	141	26.2	8.3	541	65.51	9.38	24.91
Punjab	13.6	269	33.7	23.8	1067	62.65	8.36	28.99
Rajasthan	25.8	75	19.1	17.6	629	57.53	9.73	32.74
T. Nadu.	41.2	317	39.5	30.3	616	39.50	17.83	42.67
U. Pradesh	88.4	300	21.7	14.0	493	63.45	8.59	27.96
W. Bengal	44.3	504	33.2	24.6	729	42.20	20.76	37.04
All India	548	178	29.5	19.1	635	51.21	14.30	34.49

SOURCE : (a) Rudra Dutt and K.P.M. Sundaram (1980) : Indian Economy, 7th Revised edition, S. Chand & Co., Ltd., New Delhi  
 (b) Ganguly B.N. and Devender B. Gupta (1976) : Levels of Living in India. S. Chand & Co., Ltd., New Delhi.  
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TABLE A.3— PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE TOTAL ENUMERATED POPULATION OF THE STATE : CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

States	<i>Percentage of Immigrants to Population.</i>				<i>Percentage of Urban Immigrants to Urban Population.</i>							
	<i>Rural</i>											
	<i>Immigrants Male (000)</i>	<i>% of Population</i>	<i>Immigrants Female (000)</i>	<i>% of Population</i>	<i>Immigrants Total (000)</i>	<i>% of Population</i>	<i>Immigrants Male (000)</i>	<i>% of Population</i>	<i>Immigrants Female (000)</i>	<i>% of Population</i>	<i>Immigrants Total (000)</i>	<i>% of Population</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	
A. P.	83	0.46	107	0.62	190	0.54	119	2.76	92	2.25	211	2.51
Assam	109	1.53	56	0.86	165	1.21	66	8.69	29	5.10	95	7.16
Bihar	77	0.30	133	0.53	210	0.41	119	3.82	92	3.66	211	3.74
Gujarat	66	0.67	63	0.67	129	0.67	159	4.01	113	3.19	272	3.63
J&K	19	0.95	07	0.40	26	0.69	12	2.60	10	2.52	22	2.56
Kerala	62	0.70	51	0.56	113	0.63	31	1.79	22.5	1.30	53.5	1.54
M. P.	168	0.94	213	1.25	381	1.09	233	6.41	190	6.02	423	6.23
Maharashtra	137	0.78	139	0.81	276	0.79	692	8.01	442	6.24	1134	7.22
Mysore	149	1.32	158	1.44	307	1.38	157	4.21	122	3.59	279	3.92
Orissa	65	0.64	76	0.75	141	0.70	77	7.70	63	7.45	140	7.59
Punjab	69	1.25	81	1.69	150	1.45	123	7.10	93	6.27	216	6.71
Rajasthan	98	0.88	154	1.52	252	1.19	93	3.84	82	3.87	175	3.85
T. Nadu	61	0.42	70	0.49	131	0.45	158	2.47	131	2.16	289	2.32

Table A.3 (Contd. on Page 252)

U. P.	131	0.32	214	0.60	345	0.45	169	2.48	136	2.43	305	2.46
W. Bengal	227	1.32	122	0.75	349	1.04	265	4.23	111	3.21	376	3.43
Others	263	5.67	259	5.86	522	5.76	568.5	20.09	416	18.21	984.5	19.26
Total	1787	0.79	1903	0.89	3690	0.84	3042	5.18	2145	4.26	5187	4.75

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*Source:* (a) Census of India 1971 Series 1 India Part-II D (i) Migration Tables R. G. & Census Comm., New Delhi,  
(b) Census of India 1971 Series 1 India Part-IIC (ii) Social and Cultural Tables, R. G. and Census Comm., New Delhi.

TABLE A 4—INTERSTATE INMIGRANTS TO CITIES (OF POPULATION 1,00,000 AND ABOVE)  
AMONG URBANWARD MIGRANTS : (1971 CENSUS)

States	Coming from Rural Area of other State and Residing in the State						Coming from Urban Area of other State and Residing in the State					
	Urban Area (00's)	Cities (00's)	% of Migrants into cities	Urban Area (00's)	Cities (00's)	% of Migrants into Cities	Urban Area (00's)	Cities (00's)	% of Migrants into Cities	Urban Area (00's)	Cities (00's)	% of Migrants into Cities
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	3
A.P.	619	326	52.7	515	211	41.1	1335	902	67.5	1152	691	60.0
Assam	772	132	17.1	240	44	18.66	356	100	28.1	232-	70	30.1
Bihar	1295	830	64.1	952	542	56.9	1098	652	59.4	1011	573	56.6
Gujarat	1365	1226	75.0	930	645	69.3	1558	1031	66.1	1342	846	63.0
J & K	52	34	65.6	40	31	76.9	104	75	72.2	101	72	72.0
Kerala	174	110	62.5	150	97	64.9	301	174	57.7	239	126	52.9
M.P.	2336	1453	62.2	1825	1053	57.7	2425	1482	61.1	2245	1253	55.8
Maharastra	9286	8631	92.9	4919	4360	88.6	6933	6045	87.2	5212	4840	92.8
Mysore	1177	861	73.2	1000	656	65.6	1895	1462	77.1	1614	1214	75.2
Orissa	687	321	46.7	545	231	42.5	571	275	48.1	466	203	43.5
Punjab	846	411	48.5	503	149	29.7	1083	543	50.1	1034	444	42.9
Rajasthan	475	161	33.9	499	175	35.0	1005	533	53.0	1055	534	50.6
T. Nadu	1137	837	73.6	907	619	68.2	1875	1430	76.3	1647	1202	73.0
U.P.	1126	756	67.2	865	474	54.8	1688	1224	72.5	1821	1221	67.1
W. Bengal	5750	4762	82.8	1688	1179	69.8	2080	1739	83.6	1199	845	70.4

Source. D-IV Population of (Ilrbati units (including Agglomerations) have 1,00,000 and above population classified by last place of residence and duration of residence. Census of India 1971 Series 1, India Part-H D (i) Migration Tables, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, N. Delhi. ' .

TABLE A.5(a)-INTER STATE RURAL MIGRATION >  
DURING 1961-71 : CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

<i>States</i>	<i>Male (000's)</i>			<i>Female (000's)</i>			<i>Total (000's)</i>		
	<i>In-Mig-rans</i>	<i>Out-Mig-rants</i>	<i>Net-Mig-rants</i>	<i>In-Mig-rants</i>	<i>Out-Mig-rants</i>	<i>Net-Mig-rants</i>	<i>In-Mig-rants</i>	<i>Out-Mig-rants</i>	<i>Net-Mig-rants</i>
A. P.	83	163	—80	107	166	—59	190	329	—139
Assam	109	49	+60	56	29	+27	165	78	+87
Bifaar	77	461	—384	133	273	—140	210	734	-524
Rajasthan	66	89	—23	63	87	—24	129	176	-47
J & K	20	14	+06	7	6.8	+00.2	27	20.8	+6.2
Kerala	62	147	-85	51	96	-45	113	243	-130
M. P.	168	118	+50	213	183	+30	381	301	+80
Maharastra	137	126	+11	139	157.2	—18.2	276	283.2	-7.2
Mysore	149	120	+29	158	137	+21	307	257	+50
Orissa	65	89	—24	76	73	+03	141	162	—21
Punjab	69	168	—99	80	154	—74	149	322	—173
Rajasthan	99	213	—114	155	203	—48	254	421	—167
T. Nadu	61	138	—77	71	123	—52	132	256	-124
U. Pradesh	131	687	—556	215	424	—209	346	1111	—765
W. Bengal	227	97	+130	122	116	+06	349	213	+136
Others	263	144	+119	259	169	+90	522	313	+209

*Source:* Census of India 1971 Series—1 Part II-D (i) Migration Tables R. G. & Census Comm. New Delhi.

TABLE A.5(b) : INTER STATE URBAN MIGRATION DURING 1961-71 :  
CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

States	Male (000's)			Female (000's)			Total (in 000's)		
	In-Mig-rants	Out-Mig-rants	Net-Mig-rants	In-Mig-rants	Out-Mig-rants	Net-Mig-rants	In-Mig-rants	Out-Mig-rants	Total
AP.	119	102	+17	92	90	+02	211	192	+19
Assam	66	47	+19	29	23	+06	95	70	+25
Bihar	119	102	+17	91	68	+23	210	170	+40
Gujarat	159	85	+74	113	74	+39	272	159	+113
J & K	12	27	—15	9.7	12	—2.3	21.7	39	—17.3
Kerala	31	131	—100	23	84	—61	54	215	—161
M. Pradesh	233	97	+136	190	98	+92	323	195	+128
Maharastra	692	222	+470	442	172	+250	1134	314	+820
Mysore	157	129	+28	122	119	+03	279	248	+31
Orissa	77	29	+48	63	22	+41	140	51	+89
Punjab	127	145	—18	93	126	-33	220	271	—51
Rajasthan	93	98	—05	82	89	-07	175	187	—12
T. Nadu	158	150	+08	132	125	+07	290	275	+15
M. P.	169	324	-155	137	229	—92	306	553	-247
W. Bengal	265	176	+89	111	124	—13	376	300	+76
Others	568	205	+363	416	177	+239	984	382	+602

Source. See Table A.5(A).

TABLE A.6—PATTERN OF RURAL AND URBAN OUT MIGRATION : CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

(Figures are in percentages)

State	Rural Outmigrants				Urban Outmigrants			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	R → R	R → U	R → R	R → U	U → R	U → U	U → R	U → U
A.P.	50.5	45.5	59.1	40.9	24.25	75.75	23.70	76.30
Assam	69.6	30.4	51.9	43.1	32.74	61.23	36.07	63.93
Bihar	55.6	44.4	72.2	27.8	23.86	76.14	26.62	73.33
Gujarat	22.39	77.7	31.9	68.1	23.25	76.25	17.16	32.84
J & K	33.4	66.6	56.30	43.7	23.79	76.21	17.38	82.62
Kerala	29.3	70.7	32.5	65.7	18.82	81.18	17.95	82.05
M. P.	68.1	31.9	80.2	19.8	27.97	72.03	26.77	73.23
Maharashtra	58.2	41.8	68.2	31.8	36.98	63.02	32.75	67.25
Mysore	44.30	55.7	59.80	40.2	26.58	73.42	27.56	72.44
Orissa	60.7	39.3	74.0	26.0	31.80	68.20	31.14	68.86
Punjab	56.0	44.0	66.1	33.9	22.29	77.71	19.05	80.94
Rajasthan	44.00	56.00	64.6	35.4	19.73	80.27	22.18	70.82
T. Nadu	57.1	43.0	64.3	35.7	30.05	59.95	27.88	72.12
U. Pradesh	26.8	73.2	49.7	50.3	14.33	85.67	15.12	84.88
W. Bengal	67.1	32.9	78.8	21.2	35.39	64.71	27.62	72.38
Others	57.6	42.4	73.2	26.8	29.72	70.28	32.63	67.37

Source. See Table A.5 (a).

Note. R → R—Rural to Rural; R → U—Rural to Urban; UR—Urban to Rural; and U → U Urban to Urban.

TABLE A.7—SEX RATIO PER 1000 FEMALES) AMONG THE INMIGRANTS AND OUT MIGRANTS DURING 1961-71 :  
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

	<i>Inmigrants</i>					<i>Outmigrants</i>				
	$R \rightarrow R$	$R \rightarrow U$	$U \rightarrow R$	$U \rightarrow U$	<i>Total</i>	$R \rightarrow R$	$R \rightarrow U$	$U \rightarrow U$	$U \rightarrow R$	<i>Total</i>
A. P.	630	1389	1139	1261	1061	833	1145	1111	1145	1028
Assam	1976	3106	1661	1499	2049	1479	2358	1782	2358	1808
Bihar	309	1416	2421	1202	966	1303	1355	1567	1355	1712
Gujarat	1543	1703	1088	1182	1290	718	1565	1069	1569	1084
J&K	2638	1565	2475	1092	1811	1321	3134	2114	3134	2331
Kerala	1077	1297	1455	1492	1274	1391	1626	1536	1626	1552
M. P.	738	1321	1049	1147	994	537	1026	967	1027	762
Maharashtra	897	1818	1274	1315	1430	884	1303	1082	1303	997
Mysore	835	1337	1311	1269	1283	650	1042	1095	1042	972
Orissa	782	1228	1292	1227	1022	999	1404	1360	1404	1287
Punjab	795	1916	1048	1112	1127	922	1353	1112	1353	1123
Rajasthan	448	1224	1445	1091	817	699	1001	1160	1001	1063
T. Nadu	712	1244	1036	1179	1086	962	1297	1166	1297	1145
U. P.	476	1669	1253	1053	861	874	1342	1431	1342	1565
W. B.	1873	2907	1703	1647	2207	706	1802	1259	1801	1132
Others	917	1600	1389	1189	1272	775	1059	1213	1059	860

Source : See Table A.5 (a).

TABLE A.8—PERCENTAGE OF LIFE TIME MIGRANTS IN THE POPULATION OF THE STATE OF ENUMERATION-CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

<i>States</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>P.B.</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>L.P.</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>P.B.</i>	<i>L.P.</i>	<i>P.B.</i>	<i>L.P.</i>
India	3.38	3.41	3.42	3.46	3.40	3.44
A.P.	1.42	1.48	1.85	1.89	1.63	1.69
Assam	4.63	4.11	2.40	2.32	3.58	3.23
Bihar	1.30	1.38	2.06	2.09	1.66	1.74
Gujarat	3.07	3.02	2.66	2.65	2.87	2.84
J & K	1.69	1.75	1.30	1.42	1.50	1.63
Kerala	1.22	1.41	1.11	1.19	1.17	1.31
M. P.	3.80	3.61	4.76	4.59	4.27	4.06
Maharashtra	7.35	7.06	5.61	5.37	6.51	6.24
Mysore	3.75	3.64	4.16	4.16	3.95	3.89
Orissa	2.08	2.17	2.41	2.54	2.24	2.36
Punjab	3.71	4.03	5.02	5.41	4.32	4.79
Rajasthan	2.21	2.36	4.54	4.36	3.32	3.36
T. Nadu	1.91	1.92	1.96	1.93	1.94	1.92
U. P.	0.96	1.05	1.95	2.05	1.42	1.53
W. Bengal	6.11	6.18	3.16	3.23	4.72	4.80

*Note.* 1. P. B. Place of Birth Classification.

2. L. P. Last Place of Residence Classification

*Source.* Census of India 1971, Series 1—India Part II-D (i) : Migration Tables : Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi.