Migration Letters

Volume: 19, No: S2 (2022), pp. 1585-1609

ISSN: 1741-8984 (Print) ISSN: 1741-8992 (Online)

www.migrationletters.com

Internal Migration In India: Evidence From Census Data, 1991-2011

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Abstract:

Internal migration is a key factor influencing a country's population size, structure, characteristics as well as socio-economic development. Over the years, with increased socio-economic development, internal migration has increased in the country. The Census of India reveals that in 2011, migrants based on place of last residence were 453 million, accounting for 37.5 per cent of the total population in India, which is twice the number in the year 1971 (159 million). The key objective of this paper is to explain the flow of interstate migration in terms of trends, patterns, streams and reasons for in & out-migration, 2011. Secondary data from the Census of India, from 1991-2011 has been used to calculate the male, female and total migration rate, stream-wise distribution, and reasons for migration (1991-2011).

The study finds that both the male and female migration rates increased (male 14.79 to 23.03 & female 41.64 to 52.17) from 1991 to 2011, with rural-to-rural migration being more dominant than other streams (U-R and U-U)for both the sexes in India. Marriage is the main reason for total migration but males were more prone to out-migrate for job/employment. The stream of rural to urban migration showed a higher percentage (48.5%) in 2011 due to increased employment opportunities in urban areas. In terms of interstate migration, Goa recorded a higher percentage than other states, throughout the time. However, the rate of interstate out-migration was more

significant for Bihar (30 per 1000 population) attributed to employment opportunities. Union Territory (UT) like Chandigarh (121.3 per 1000 population) contained huge migrants to about every reason for migration in India, 2011. During the period, intra-district migration steadily declined with education and employment being the major reasons for the migration of women in recent times, then marriage.
Keywords: *Internal migration, Distance migration, Migration stream, Reasons for migration, Migration in India.*

1. Introduction

Migration is a constant and dynamic phenomenon. It is a significant process of social evolution from time immemorial. People moving from one area to another are always guided by specific needs of their time. Since ancient times, it is a common phenomenon for people to migrate to more developed areas for better opportunities. With the expansion of transportation and communication, migration has become an intrinsic part of the global process of rapid urbanization and industrialization. In most countries, with industrialization and economic development, there is a movement of a high percentage of people from remote hamlets to towns/cities/metropolitan/inter-continents (Lusome& Bhagat, 2006; Bhagat & Mohanty, 2009). Human migration is one of the most significant attributes in the field of population studies or demography and is observed not only as a simple physical movement of people but also as a complex social procedure that affects several aspects of socio-economic life. Associated with settlement, economic use of the land, development of productive forces, education, and development purposes, it has played a significant role over time. Volumes and directions of migration streams are associated with each social formation as well as emerging economies, development and resettlement of populations (Bright and Thomas, 1941). The migration stream is the most noticeable and impressive feature in the growth of cities and is also considered as an essence of urbanization around the globe in the Indian scenario, prime cities have noticed an increase of around 75 per cent of their population due to net rural to urban migration (Massey1990,Masseyet. al,1998). In the middle of the 20th century, the volume of inter-state migration in India was low attributed to less frequent available means of transport and also due to the predominance of agriculture, the rigidity of the caste system, presence of joint families, the diversity of language and culture, food habits along with lack of knowledge about other developed regions (Zachariah, 1964; Narain, 1972 & Nair, 1985).

The number of international migrants or people residing in a country other than their country of birth has increased more or less linearly over the past forty years from an estimated 76 million in 1965 to 188 million in 2005. The largest number of migrants comes from the state of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which are categorized by very low societal and financial development indexes.

According to the Census of India, approximately 453 million people have migrated across the country in 2011, constituting 38 per cent of the total population in India. Interstate out-migration too increased four times in 2011 (219.4 million) as compared to the 2001 census (41.1 million). In 1971 the quantum of internal migration was reported around 159 million (ORGI, 1971). NSSO data shows that Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal dominate in the extent of out-migration, whereas growing states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, and Delhi dominate in the extent of in-migration (NSS0, 2010). According to the latest census (2011), the volume of the total flow of in-migrants to Kerala increased to3.29 million, (ORGI, 2011). Only 4.4 million out of 16.8 million migrants coming from outside the state belonged to this stream of rural-to-rural migration. The rural to urban migration was higher (38 per cent) indicating that more people are migrating to cities for employment. (Paul, 2019 & Das at el., 2020). According to Narayana &Venkiteswaren (2013), the interstate in-migrant labourers in Kerala are more than 25 lakhs. In 2001, rural to rural migration accounted for 54.7% and rural to urban 16.5% of total migration within India. Women constitute 66.5% of total migration (Mitra and Murayama, 2009).

Migration is a natural phenomenon which has been in practice for ages and refers to a permanent change of usual place of residence people migrate from one place to another place because of the search for employment, studies, and a better standard of living (Lucas 1997 and Stark & bloom 1985). There are several demographic and socioeconomic factors such as age, sex, educational attainment, social group or caste, religion, poverty, and size of landholding that affect migration (Brauw 2007; Deshingkar& Grimm 2005; Deshingkar 2006; Zhang et al. 2009 and Pham & Hill 2008). The interstate inequality in various socio-economic dimensions of development like per capita income and agricultural productivity (labour) are noted to be on the rise and on the view of slowing down interstate mobility; is an alarming situation (Kundu, 2003; Das & Saha, 2013 and Paul, 2019). In India, it has been found that social and economic status plays a decisive role in the process of migration. Economic status is also an important factor in the process of rural to urban migration. In India, it has been found by several studies that the rich are more migratory than the poor. The author' argued that the poorer households from the surplus labour regions do not seem to migrate to the urban areas to the same extent as the richer household migrates. Bhagat (2009) argues in his study that it is not the poor and disadvantaged people who are migrating more, but more migrants belong to better-off sections of Indian society. The stability in the spatial pattern of migration is a prominent feature. As stated, in India, major volumes of migrants are migrating from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand. On other hand, the main receiver states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana. A chunk of migrants was to Maharashtra alone (Paul, 2019). The share of rural-urban

migrants was 55% in 2001 which declined to 46% in 2011. Urban to rural migration was 8% compared to 22% rural to urban (Bhagat, 2012). On average 3.7 million people are moving from rural to urban areas, while 1.4 million people returned from urban to rural in 2011(Bhagat and Keshri, 2018). Based on this background and literature review, the present study is an attempt to a proper understanding of the levels, trends patterns, and reasons for out-migration In India. This study would help in understanding the current scenario of quantum flow out-migration across India.

2. Database and Methodology

In the present study, secondary data from the years 1991 to 2011 has been used from the Census of India. Total male-female populations were taken from the 'Primary Census Abstracts' (PCA) of India (1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011), while data for migration was obtained from the D series. Migrants Classified by Place of last residence, sex and duration of residence in place of enumeration, 1991-2011 were used from the D-2 series, Migrants by place of the last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration, 1991-2011 from D-3 and Migrants by place of the last residence by states and districts in India, duration 0-9 years. The analysis comprises of various types rates and proportions. To comprehend the patterns of internal migration in more detail, the rural and urban areas in the study are treated separately. Based on the place of last residence and the place of enumeration, internal migrants are further classified into four migration streams: (1) Rural-Rural (R-R), (2) Rural-Urban (R-U), (3) Urban-Urban (U-U), (4) Urban-Rural (U-R). Similarly, distance-wise migration was further categorized into three types - Intra-district, Inter-district and Interstate migration. Descriptive statistics like percentages and rates have been used to illustrate the trends, levels and patterns of internal migration in India. A brief description of the methods and the formulas used in the study are provided below.

$$\mathbf{m = \frac{M}{P} \cdot k}$$

Where,
m = Percentage of Migrants
M = Number of migrants of ith categories
P = Total migrants from a place of origin to a place of destination.
k = a constant, usually 100

Interstate out Migration: It is calculated to represent the spatial pattern of migration. It is defined as the total number of migrants of particular districts at the origin place to move to other states of the destination place. The rate of inter-state migration is calculated.

$$\mathbf{m_i = \frac{M_i}{P_i} \cdot k}$$

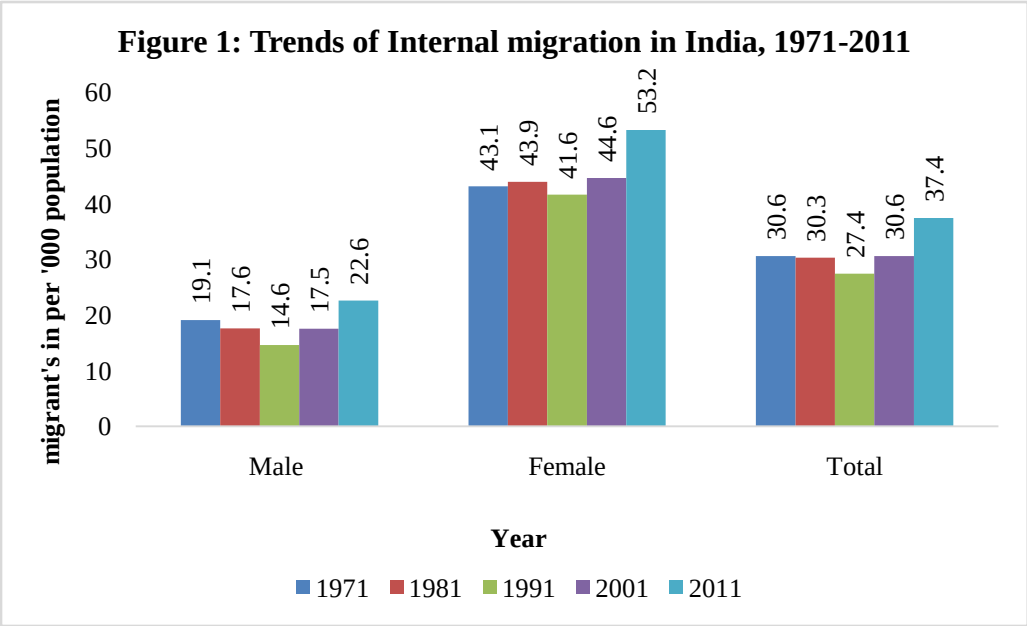
Where,
m_i = Inter-state Out migration rate

Mi = Numberofout – migrants from ith states & *UTs*
Pi = Total population of the ith states & *UTs*
k = a constant, usually 1000

3. Results

3.1Trends of Internal Migration

From the given figure 1 it depicted that nature of male migration declined from 1971-1991 thereafter rising upto 2011 (22.6). In case of female migration two times higher then the male migration. Overall migration rate has been increased in India (1971-2011).



3.2 Distance Migration

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of internal migrants in India by different categories. There are various streams of migration associated with the degree of economic and social development in the area of origin as well as the area of destination. Results depict that while the intra-district migration reduced drastically from 64.96% in 1981 to 61.68% in 2011, the other two streams of distance migration, inter-district and interstate have increased marginally over the years.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of types of distance migration in India, 1981–2011

Census Year	1981	1991	2001	2011
Intra-District	64.96	62.14	62.57	61.68
Inter-district	23.02	26.05	24.12	26.26
Inter-State	12.02	11.82	13.31	12.06

Source: Table D-02, census of India 1981-2011

3.3 Migration Stream

Table 2 depicts four types of migration streams in India during 1991-2011. It is clear from the results that more females were engaged in rural-to-rural migration which indicates that they were more prone to a shorter distance migration. Rural to rural migration is higher than the other three streams during 1991-2011 but the percentage gradually declined from 64.5% in 1991 to 53.8% in 2011 (males from 43.5% to 31.3% and females from 72.3% to 63.3%). On the other hand, the rural to urban migration (17.7% to 19.7%) and urban to urban migration (11.7% to 19.7%) increased over time. The urban to rural migration decreased to 4.7% in 2001 from 6% in 1991 and thereafter increased to 6.8% in 2011. Male migration was highest in rural to rural streams followed by rural to urban and urban to urban. The female migration was found to be higher in rural to rural stream followed by urban to urban and rural to urban.

Table 2: Migration streams in India, 1991-2011

MIGRATION STREAM	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Rural-Rural	64.5	62.7	53.8	43.5	36.6	31.3	72.3	72.1	63.3
Rural-Urban	17.7	19.1	19.7	30.0	34.2	30.1	13.2	13.7	15.3
Urban-Rural	6.0	4.7	6.8	7.5	6.3	8.6	5.4	4.2	6.0
Urban-Urban	11.7	13.5	19.7	19.0	22.9	29.9	9.1	10.0	15.4

Sources: Table D-03, Census of India, 2011& 2001, D2 1991, excludes the Last residence outside India, Authors Calculated

3.4 Reason for Migration

Table 3 presents the reasons for the migration from the last residence during 1991-2011. Marriage emerged as the most prominent reason for migration compared to all other reasons, accounting for 56.14 % in 1991 to 46.64% in 2011. In the case of male migration, employment continued to be the main reason till 2011: 26.96 % in 1991 and 24.06 % in 2011. Whereas for female migration, marriage was found to be the dominant factor reported for 76.12 % in 1991 and 66.74 % in 2011.

Table 3: Reasons for migration by the duration of all residence, India, 1991-2011

	1991			2001			2011		
Reason for Migration	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**
Employment	8.77	26.96	1.80	9.51	28.09	1.66	9.07	24.06	2.06
Business	2.30	6.86	0.55	0.90	2.55	0.20	0.78	1.83	0.29
Education	1.93	4.84	0.82	1.07	2.55	0.44	1.20	2.27	0.70
Marriage	56.14	3.99	76.12	49.64	2.33	69.61	46.64	3.70	66.74
Family Moved	15.34	26.62	11.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moved after Birth	NA	NA	NA	5.02	9.94	2.94	7.49	13.92	4.47
Moved with HHs	NA	NA	NA	13.68	19.39	11.27	14.23	20.02	11.52
Calamities	0.48	1.09	0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others	15.04	29.65	9.45	20.19	35.15	13.87	20.58	34.2	14.21

Source: Table D-3, Census of India 1991-2011

3.5 Distribution of Interstate Out-migration rate in India

Figure 2 depicts the distribution of interstate out-migration rate in India during 1991-2011. At the national level, the interstate out-migration rate continued to upturn since 1991. In 1991, India's overall interstate out-migration rate was 13 per thousand people which increased to 16 per thousand people in 2001, which again increased by one point in 2011. At the state level, 11 states revealed a positive growth rate of interstate out-migration whereas the rest of the states and all UTs showed negative growth from 1991 to 2001. Among the states and UTs, the states of Bihar and Mizoram registered a significant increase of 2 times while Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep showed a decrease of 3 times and 2 times respectively from 1991 to 2001. In comparison with states, in terms of interstate out-migration rate, the UTs exceeded for both the decades (2001 and 2011). Among the UTs, the rate of interstate out-migration in Puducherry increased approximately by 3 times (30-87) followed by Lakshadweep (24-50) and Delhi (26-46) wherein the increase was about 2 times during 2001-2011. While all the UTs showed a positive increase in the out-migration rate, only Daman & Diu (33 to 29) presented a negative growth rate of interstate out-migration. Among all states, while in 14 states the rate of interstate out-migration increased, in 8 states the rate decreased and in the rest of the states remained the same. Among the aforesaid 8 states, Mizoram (36 to 8) was found as a state of having drastic declined interstate out-migration rate followed by Chhattisgarh (19 to 12) and Bihar (33 to 29). In opposition, Haryana (18 to 29) delineated a remarkable increase in this rate followed by Goa during 2001-2011. Chandigarh dominated among all states and UTs for having the highest out-migration rate as a whole (123 to 119) and gender-wise. Among the UTs, 6 UTs (except Lakshadweep and Puducherry) showed a negative rate. During 1991-2001, 23 states showed negative and the remaining 8 states and UTs presented a negative growth rate in interstate male migration rate. In that time only Lakshadweep had a significant decrease of more than 3 times (52 to

34). On contrary, it was found that Lakshadweep (14 to 47) had the highest positive increase in interstate male out-migration rate followed by Puducherry (44 to 75) during 2001-2011. Among all the states, Mizoram (35 to 7), Nagaland (38 to 10), Haryana (39 to 19) along with 15 states had a negative rate of interstate out-migration and only 7 states named Bihar (21 to 31), Orissa (10 to 15), Uttar Pradesh (21 to 25), Arunachal Pradesh (12 to 14), Manipur (12 to 14), Kerala (13 to 14), West Bengal (9 to 10) depicted a positive interstate rate. It is clear from the results that at the national level, the interstate female out-migration rate was higher in comparison to males from 1991 to 2011. From 1991 to 2001, only 9 states revealed an increased rate, while the rest depicted a decline. Among the decreased states and UTs, only Lakshadweep had a significant decrease of about more than 4 times. But from 2001 to 2011, among all the states and UTs, the increase of interstate female out-migration rate was highest in Puducherry (37 to 98) that is a 3-time increase followed by Lakshadweep (19 to 53) and Delhi (33 to 55). The share of interstate female out-migration rate had declined to about four times in Mizoram (36 to 8) followed by Nagaland (26 to 13) and Chhattisgarh (21 to 13) during 2001-2011. The rest of the states like Haryana (28 to 41), Sikkim (12 to 21), Madhya Pradesh (14 to 20), Rajasthan (18 to 23) and other 19 states tend to increase in interstate female out-migration rate during 2001-2011.

Figure 2: Interstate Out-migration rate per thousand in India, 1991-2011

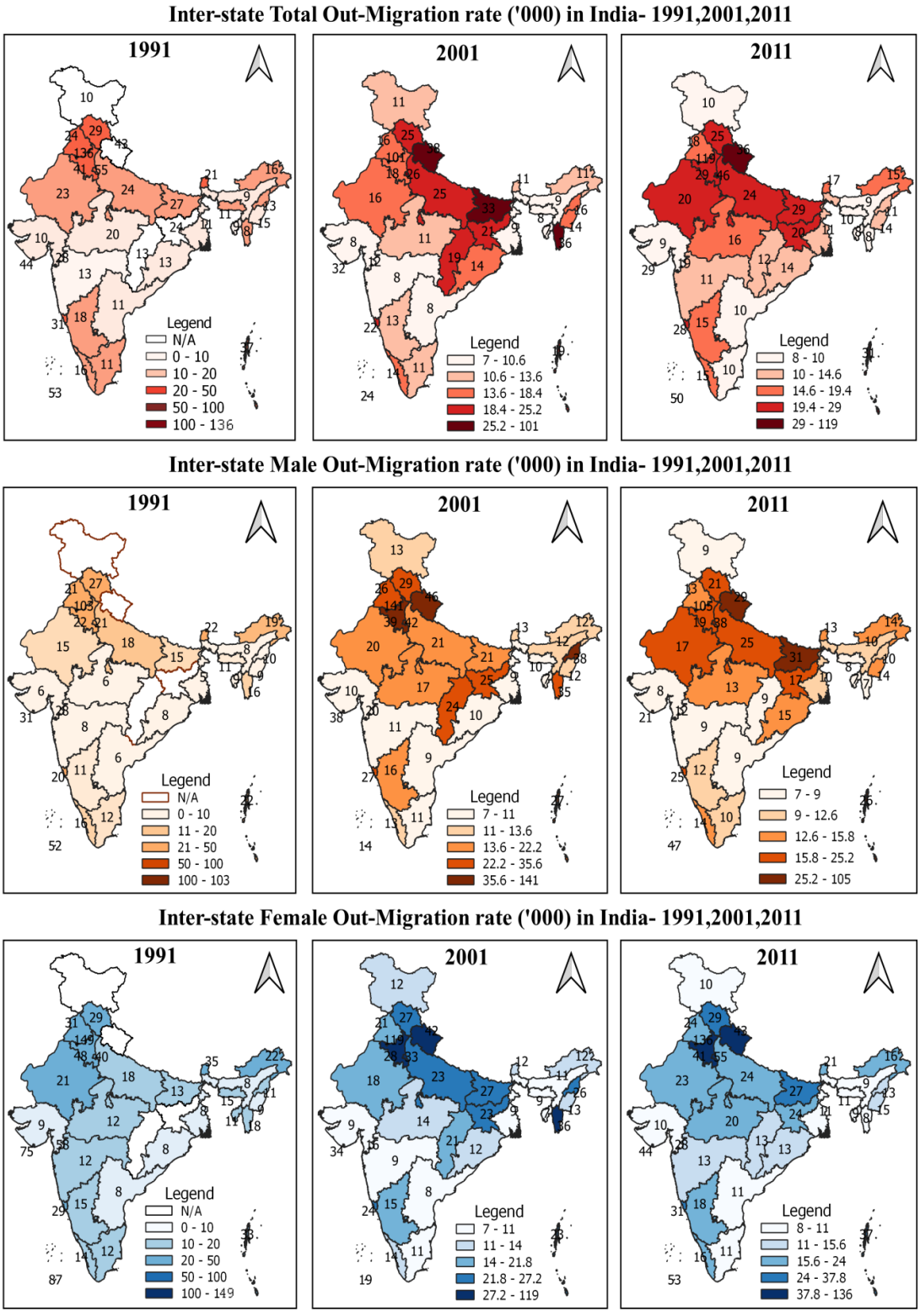


Table 4 depicts the trend and pattern of migration rate across India. In 1991, the average migration rate of India was 27.43 with male and female migration rates of 14.64% and 41.23% respectively.
In comparison to males, the average female migration rate was high. The top ten states and UTs where the out-migration rate was prominently high in the 1991 census were Chandigarh (63.1%), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (53.81%), Goa (45.44%), Delhi (39.52%), Himachal Pradesh (35.61%), Punjab (34.32%), Arunachal Pradesh (33.76%), Gujarat (33.08%), Madhya Pradesh (32.75%), and Maharashtra (32.26%). The bottom ten states where the migration rate was comparatively low were Manipur (6.42), Nagaland (10.57), Meghalaya (15.04), Mizoram (15.44), Uttar Pradesh (21.39), Lakshadweep (21.42), Tamil Nadu (24.04), Assam (24.14), Bihar (24.93), and West Bengal (26.25). In 2001, India's average migration rate was 30.58 with Chandigarh (64.33) and Meghalaya (16.35) having the highest and lowest migration rates respectively. Chandigarh (64.3), Goa (58.25), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (48.9), Puducherry (47.31), Daman & Diu (45.04), Delhi (43.42), Maharashtra (43.06), Gujarat (37.93), Punjab (37.73), and Arunachal Pradesh (37.47) were the top 10 states and UTs with the highest migration rate. Meghalaya (16.35), Manipur (17.4), Jammu & Kashmir (17.8), Nagaland (19.14), Uttar Pradesh (24.8), Bihar (24.68), Tamil Nadu (25.36), Assam (25.48), Jharkhand (27.57), and Kerala (28.86) had the lowest migration rates. The average male migration rate (17.54) was found to be less compared to the female migration rate (44.55). Chandigarh (65.18) and Meghalaya (15.27) had the highest and lowest female average migration rates respectively. Also, the highest and lowest male migration rate was observed in Chandigarh (63.61) and Bihar (5.3) respectively. Goa (77.39), Chandigarh (67.09), Daman & Diu (63.57), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (58.58), Puducherry (55.49), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (53.62), Maharashtra (51.02), Punjab (48.91), Kerala (48.89), Delhi (45.65) had the highest migration rate, while Jammu & Kashmir (22.57), Meghalaya (26.17), Bihar (28.02), Nagaland (28.31), Uttar Pradesh (44.2), Lakshadweep (30.83), Jharkhand (31.45), Rajasthan (32.47), Tripura (33.63), Mizoram (34.63) had the lowest migration rate.
The female average migration rate was 53.23 percent and higher than the male average migration rate of 22.62 %. Overall, India's average migration rate was 27.43 percent in 1991, grew to 30.58 percent in 2001, and then increased to 37.47 percent in 2011. Females played an important role in migration over the last three decades, as they registered a higher rate than males.

Table 4: Levels trend and pattern of migration (Percentage) in India, 1991-2011

States & UTs	1991			2001			2011		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Andhra Pradesh	29.51	18.66	40.67	30.79	20.35	41.46	39.2	27.31	51.17
Arunachal Pradesh	33.76	31.95	35.87	37.47	37.11	37.88	44.01	40.12	48.16
Assam	24.13	17.82	30.96	25.48	19.23	32.18	32.54	20.12	45.51
Bihar	24.93	5.25	46.64	24.68	5.2	45.86	28.02	8.18	49.64
Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	33.15	17.1	49.38	35.77	18.55	53.15
Goa	45.44	37.2	53.97	58.25	51.36	65.42	77.39	71.35	83.6
Gujarat	33.08	19.62	47.48	37.93	25.37	51.58	44.6	31.53	58.83
Haryana	31.4	13.94	51.58	35.82	18.54	55.91	42.66	24.54	63.28
Himachal Pradesh	35.61	19.91	51.71	36.07	18.53	54.19	41.34	21.06	62.22
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	17.8	12.53	23.71	22.57	11.95	34.53
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	27.57	11.53	44.62	31.45	13.51	50.36
Karnataka	29.87	20.21	39.93	31.33	21.16	41.88	41.05	29.5	52.92
Kerala	28.18	20.67	35.42	28.86	21.86	35.48	48.89	40.25	56.86
Madhya Pradesh	32.75	17.19	49.46	30.19	13.32	48.55	34.91	17.43	53.68
Maharashtra	32.26	23.36	41.78	43.06	33.26	53.69	51.02	40.84	61.97
Manipur	6.42	5.32	7.57	17.4	14.2	20.67	28.75	19.36	38.22
Meghalaya	15.04	16.33	13.19	16.35	17.4	15.27	26.17	27.42	24.91
Mizoram	15.44	13.82	17.21	30.27	30.81	29.69	34.63	34.03	35.25
Nagaland	10.57	11.76	9.23	19.14	20.22	17.93	28.31	27.83	28.81
Odisha	26.62	11.93	41.76	30.03	13.31	47.24	34.94	16.6	53.68
Punjab	34.32	18.54	52.21	37.73	22.88	54.67	48.91	33.53	66.1
Rajasthan	28.78	11.27	48.04	29	11.03	48.52	32.47	12.86	53.59
Sikkim	30.75	28.09	33.79	34.57	30.93	38.74	43.43	36.58	51.12
Tamil Nadu	24.04	16.33	31.96	25.36	21.25	29.52	43.43	34.82	52.07
Tripura	29.46	25.57	33.57	30.06	24.6	35.82	33.63	23.25	44.45
Uttar Pradesh	21.39	5.98	38.93	24.8	8.35	43.12	29.6	11.6	49.32
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	36.18	23.35	49.5	44.2	30.04	58.89
West Bengal	26.25	15.42	38.06	31.3	18.41	45.11	36.54	20.57	53.35
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50.81	52.84	48.32	48.9	49.08	48.69	58.58	56.03	61.49
Chandigarh	63.1	62.05	64.43	64.3	63.61	65.18	67.09	65.32	69.26
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.12	22.74	37.87	35.6	38.05	32.59	53.62	51.97	55.74
Daman & Diu	26.62	22.24	31.14	45.04	50.57	37.25	63.57	68.01	56.38
Delhi	39.52	38.84	40.35	43.42	43.89	42.86	45.65	44.17	47.36
Lakshadweep	21.42	27.36	15.11	30.49	36.98	23.64	30.83	35.18	26.23
Puducherry	31.69	25.29	38.22	47.31	41.87	52.75	55.49	50.14	60.65
India	**27.43**	**14.64**	**41.23**	**30.58**	**17.54**	**44.55**	**37.47**	**22.62**	**53.23**

Source: D-02 migration data, Census of India, 1991-2011

Table 5 displays the distribution of reasons for migration in Indian states and union territories in 2011. Total migration in India was highest in Chandigarh (121.3), Puducherry (88.4), Lakshadweep (55.8), and Uttarakhand (36.7), and lowest in Tripura (8.2) followed by Mizoram (8.3).
When only male migration was evaluated, the highest was in Chandigarh (106.7) and Bihar (32.5), whereas the female migration rate was highest in Uttarakhand (44). Moving with one's family or household was the most common reason for migration, followed by other reasons and employment reasons. In 2011, Bihar had a high rate of migration owing to employment (10.7), with male migrants registering a greater rate (18.8). In comparison to other states and UTs, Rajasthan (0.7) has the highest rate of migration due to business reasons. Manipur (3.3) had the highest rate of education-related migration, while Gujarat had the lowest rate. Haryana state had the highest overall marriage migration rate (11.9%), followed by Maharashtra (11%), whereas Uttarakhand had the highest female marriage migration rate (21.7). Goa (3.0) was the most dominant state in terms of migration related to move after birth and Uttarakhand (12) state had the highest migration related to move with household. Among the various other causes of migration in states Goa had the highest rate (4.5), and Chandigarh dominated the UTs (18.6).

Table 5: Distribution of reasons for Interstate out-migration rate in India, 2011

	Total migrants			Work/employment			Business			Education			Marriage			Moved after birth			Moved with household			Others		
STATES & UTs	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33.9	28.4	40.1	4.7	7.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.6	0.3	7.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	17.5	12.5	23.3	4.3	4.5	4.1
Andhra Pradesh	10.2	9.0	11.5	2.6	4.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.8	2.0	3.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
Arunachal Pradesh	16.0	15.0	17.1	2.2	3.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.4	3.1	1.7	3.0	0.1	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.3	4.3	6.4	2.8	3.4	2.1
Assam	9.8	10.1	9.5	3.2	5.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.1	3.6	1.2	1.4	1.0
Bihar	30.6	32.5	28.5	10.6	18.8	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	5.4	0.2	11.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	9.6	7.1	12.4	3.1	3.7	2.4
Chandigarh	121.3	106.7	139.1	17.1	25.9	6.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	15.8	0.6	34.3	12.3	12.2	12.3	54.7	43.3	68.6	18.6	21.4	15.3
Chhattisgarh	11.9	9.8	14.0	3.6	5.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.2	0.2	6.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.3	2.6	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.7	12.3	29.3	2.6	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	7.7	0.5	17.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	4.6	3.2	6.2	2.4	2.1	2.9
Daman & Diu	30.1	21.2	44.6	4.9	7.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	7.1	0.2	18.3	4.1	3.6	5.0	8.3	5.1	13.5	4.5	3.8	5.7
Goa	28.9	25.5	32.5	5.5	8.7	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	5.2	0.3	10.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	9.3	6.8	11.8	4.5	4.9	4.1
Gujarat	9.2	8.1	10.5	1.7	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.1	4.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.7	2.1	3.4	1.4	1.6	1.1
Haryana	30.1	19.1	42.6	4.4	7.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	11.9	0.3	25.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	8.8	6.5	11.4	2.9	2.8	3.0
Himachal Pradesh	26.0	22.0	30.1	5.9	10.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.7	1.0	6.9	0.3	13.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	8.0	5.6	10.5	2.7	2.8	2.5
Jammu & Kashmir	9.8	9.3	10.4	2.2	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.9	2.7	5.2	1.4	1.7	1.1
Jharkhand	21.0	17.2	24.9	6.1	10.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	7.4	0.3	14.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.2	3.1	5.4	2.0	2.1	1.9
Karnataka	15.7	12.7	18.8	3.2	5.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.3	0.3	8.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	4.0	3.1	5.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Kerala	15.6	14.5	16.6	3.9	6.1	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.7	0.3	5.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	4.1	3.2	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Lakshadweep	55.8	52.4	59.4	8.1	13.2	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	8.5	11.9	5.0	10.4	0.8	20.6	2.0	2.3	1.7	17.4	14.0	20.9	9.0	9.7	8.3
Madhya Pradesh	16.8	13.0	20.9	4.1	6.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	5.5	0.2	11.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	4.5	3.3	5.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Maharashtra	11.1	9.0	13.4	2.0	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.1	5.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.3	2.4	4.3	1.7	1.8	1.6
Manipur	15.1	14.9	15.4	3.9	5.3	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.9	3.3	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3	3.3	5.3	2.0	2.2	1.9
Meghalaya	10.0	8.5	11.5	1.8	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.9	0.7	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	2.3	3.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
Mizoram	8.3	7.9	8.7	1.6	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8
Nagaland	11.9	10.6	13.2	2.0	3.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.1	0.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.3	3.6	5.1	1.8	2.0	1.5
NCT of Delhi	46.6	38.7	55.7	8.9	14.0	2.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	9.6	0.4	20.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	19.1	14.3	24.7	6.2	6.8	5.5
Odisha	14.9	16.0	13.7	5.7	10.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.2	0.2	6.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	2.2	4.3	2.0	2.6	1.3
Puducherry	88.4	76.1	100.3	5.4	8.8	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	17.1	1.7	31.9	37.5	39.1	35.9	14.6	12.7	16.4	12.0	11.7	12.4
Punjab	18.6	13.2	24.7	3.1	5.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	6.2	0.2	12.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	5.6	4.1	7.3	2.1	2.2	2.0
Rajasthan	20.6	17.5	23.9	4.4	7.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	5.8	0.2	11.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	6.0	4.5	7.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
Sikkim	17.6	14.2	21.3	3.1	4.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.3	2.9	1.6	5.1	0.2	10.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.9	2.8	5.2	2.8	3.2	2.4
Tamil Nadu	10.7	10.2	11.3	2.9	4.8	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.4	4.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	3.1	2.4	3.9	1.3	1.4	1.3
Tripura	8.2	7.4	9.0	1.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.0	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	25.3	25.7	24.8	8.4	14.8	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	4.9	0.2	10.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	8.0	5.9	10.3	2.7	3.1	2.2
Uttarakhand	36.7	29.7	44.0	8.7	15.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	10.8	0.3	21.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	12.0	8.1	16.1	3.5	3.8	3.2
West Bengal	11.1	10.4	11.8	3.8	6.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.1	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.6	1.8	3.5	1.0	1.1	0.9
INDIA	**17.1**	**16.7**	**19.6**	**5.0**	**8.5**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**8.6**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**5.4**	**4.0**	**6.8**	**2.0**	**2.3**	**1.8**

Source: D-03 migration data, Census of India, 2011, duration of the last residence 0-9 year

Table 6: Overall male reason for migration in India, 1991-2011

States & UTs	Employment			Business			Education			Marriage			Move with family			Move with birth			Move with HHs			Calamities			Others		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	14.1	14.7	NA	1.0	2.3	NA	1.5	4.6	NA	2.8	6.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	6.7	NA	15.0	28.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.7	36.2
Himachal Pradesh	30.2	42.1	35.9	8.6	1.6	1.4	5.1	3.9	4.9	1.5	1.7	4.0	29.9	NA	NA	NA	5.0	11.0	NA	19.5	23.4	0.5	NA	NA	24.1	26.2	19.4
Punjab	28.7	25.5	24.8	2.2	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.1	4.0	1.5	2.8	31.7	NA	NA	NA	8.3	21.7	NA	18.7	20.3	0.5	NA	NA	31.3	44.5	28.3
Chandigarh	49.5	56.5	53.2	9.2	2.6	2.3	4.3	3.4	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	21.9	NA	NA	NA	5.2	9.7	NA	20.0	19.2	0.0	NA	NA	14.6	12.0	10.3
Uttaranchal	NA	37.9	38.3	NA	1.1	1.1	NA	3.6	5.5	NA	0.8	1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	6.3	NA	26.9	32.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.3	14.5
Haryana	30.9	40.6	37.3	10.8	0.8	1.2	2.9	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.9	35.1	NA	NA	NA	3.8	11.5	NA	29.5	30.3	0.4	NA	NA	18.6	22.6	14.9
Delhi	51.6	57.0	50.5	7.7	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	29.4	NA	NA	NA	2.3	5.5	NA	22.7	25.9	0.1	NA	NA	8.8	14.7	13.9
Rajasthan	30.1	32.7	34.0	8.0	1.0	1.2	5.3	3.0	3.0	3.4	1.8	3.2	26.7	NA	NA	NA	8.2	17.9	NA	22.8	26.5	0.6	NA	NA	25.9	30.6	14.1
Uttar Pradesh	23.8	19.9	25.2	6.6	0.9	1.7	4.4	1.9	3.3	9.1	3.7	6.1	24.6	NA	NA	NA	0.9	8.6	NA	15.5	25.1	1.0	NA	NA	30.4	57.3	30.1
Bihar	32.8	17.0	16.7	5.9	1.0	1.3	7.8	3.1	3.2	10.4	6.0	10.4	21.3	NA	NA	NA	2.0	9.6	NA	15.1	17.8	1.5	NA	NA	20.4	55.9	40.9
Sikkim	30.2	39.4	37.9	7.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	2.9	5.8	2.2	1.1	1.7	25.1	NA	NA	NA	2.3	5.7	NA	18.7	19.8	0.5	NA	NA	30.4	31.6	24.9
Arunachal Pradesh	37.9	38.9	34.9	7.0	5.1	5.8	8.6	3.8	8.1	1.5	0.5	1.1	28.0	NA	NA	NA	1.3	3.6	NA	20.4	22.2	2.2	NA	NA	14.9	30.1	24.2
Nagaland	37.2	22.6	33.1	15.0	6.3	6.9	5.9	2.5	11.4	1.0	0.4	1.3	23.5	NA	NA	NA	0.9	2.5	NA	11.6	22.5	0.7	NA	NA	16.8	55.6	22.2
Manipur	23.5	6.6	9.2	8.0	1.9	3.3	1.2	1.4	4.5	3.3	0.9	2.6	40.4	NA	NA	NA	0.5	5.2	NA	13.5	27.5	0.6	NA	NA	23.0	75.2	47.7
Mizoram	25.7	27.6	26.0	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	4.2	5.0	2.0	1.9	2.8	48.8	NA	NA	NA	1.9	4.9	NA	35.0	33.5	0.4	NA	NA	17.3	27.2	25.1
Tripura	12.2	10.8	19.0	2.1	2.1	2.9	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	5.7	35.6	NA	NA	NA	0.8	3.7	NA	27.4	33.0	0.4	NA	NA	45.7	55.5	33.1
Meghalaya	18.4	14.4	10.5	6.6	3.2	2.3	5.0	3.0	4.0	23.9	8.0	26.1	23.4	NA	NA	NA	1.7	4.3	NA	9.1	12.3	1.4	NA	NA	21.3	60.7	40.6
Assam	15.1	12.4	17.2	8.3	6.8	6.7	3.1	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.3	37.0	NA	NA	NA	1.8	6.5	NA	19.6	29.2	9.4	NA	NA	24.2	56.6	34.8
West Bengal	22.3	19.8	17.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.3	4.0	28.8	NA	NA	NA	8.9	19.3	NA	25.0	23.5	1.3	NA	NA	37.3	38.7	30.3
Jharkhand	NA	38.6	35.9	NA	1.8	1.7	NA	3.3	4.3	NA	3.1	6.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5	8.6	NA	18.5	25.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.3	17.6
Odisha	23.6	26.8	22.3	7.1	6.0	6.1	7.1	4.1	6.2	7.3	4.1	6.2	28.1	NA	NA	NA	2.6	9.7	NA	24.1	25.5	2.2	NA	NA	24.6	32.3	23.9
Chhattisgarh	NA	38.7	39.0	NA	1.2	1.1	NA	3.4	4.6	NA	3.5	5.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	11.7	NA	26.4	28.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.5	10.3
Madhya Pradesh	28.8	36.1	33.7	7.7	1.1	1.3	5.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	2.9	5.2	30.7	NA	NA	NA	6.9	16.4	NA	24.6	24.7	0.9	NA	NA	22.8	24.8	14.8
Gujarat	24.2	23.9	29.4	16.0	11.6	5.7	4.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	1.1	2.3	22.7	NA	NA	NA	13.1	22.1	NA	19.0	20.7	0.3	NA	NA	29.8	29.1	17.7
Daman & Diu	33.2	69.8	71.9	10.3	5.5	1.9	3.4	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.5	21.3	NA	NA	NA	4.8	9.3	NA	10.3	11.3	0.0	NA	NA	30.3	8.8	4.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.6	63.6	61.7	17.3	8.1	4.0	7.3	0.3	2.3	6.3	1.4	1.9	23.7	NA	NA	NA	2.4	3.7	NA	12.3	18.4	0.4	NA	NA	12.4	11.9	8.0
Maharashtra	24.1	37.2	31.9	11.4	1.0	1.3	5.3	2.6	3.4	1.2	0.7	2.5	20.3	NA	NA	NA	18.5	28.9	NA	17.7	18.6	0.6	NA	NA	37.0	22.2	13.4
Andhra Pradesh	31.5	24.2	28.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	7.4	3.7	5.9	3.7	3.2	4.8	25.3	NA	NA	NA	10.3	21.5	NA	16.0	19.4	0.9	NA	NA	28.4	40.1	17.1
Karnataka	26.2	28.1	28.8	3.4	2.3	2.4	6.5	4.4	4.8	2.8	2.4	3.7	24.8	NA	NA	NA	16.1	24.8	NA	14.5	18.0	1.2	NA	NA	35.1	32.3	17.5
Goa	23.2	28.4	20.3	8.4	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.6	25.2	NA	NA	NA	31.3	40.5	NA	17.0	17.1	0.6	NA	NA	39.2	19.9	16.4
Lakshadweep	45.1	45.5	47.3	2.2	0.3	0.4	3.6	5.7	5.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	23.2	NA	NA	NA	2.3	5.9	NA	24.0	24.2	0.1	NA	NA	25.2	21.7	16.1
Kerala	15.7	13.1	9.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	2.2	1.3	0.9	8.9	8.4	7.4	37.6	NA	NA	NA	25.3	47.4	NA	24.7	24.2	0.1	NA	NA	34.2	26.3	10.4
Tamil Nadu	31.9	18.8	25.9	4.0	1.2	1.2	4.5	1.8	3.5	3.8	2.3	4.8	24.7	NA	NA	NA	7.0	24.2	NA	14.8	22.6	0.8	NA	NA	30.3	54.0	17.7
Puducherry	31.3	24.4	20.8	3.8	1.5	1.4	5.6	2.6	2.4	5.7	5.3	7.3	29.2	NA	NA	NA	23.7	33.3	NA	24.4	23.6	0.2	NA	NA	24.1	18.1	11.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.0	52.4	44.2	4.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	25.7	NA	NA	NA	2.1	8.9	NA	23.4	23.1	0.2	NA	NA	19.7	16.6	17.5
India	**27.0**	**28.1**	**27.7**	**6.9**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**4.8**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**4.0**	**2.3**	**4.3**	**26.6**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**9.9**	**20.2**	**NA**	**19.4**	**22.3**	**1.1**	**NA**	**NA**	**29.6**	**35.2**	**19.8**

Source: D-03 migration data, Census of India, 1991-2011, NA-Not Applicable; all durations

Table 6 revealed the reason for male out-migration of all duration across the states & UTs of India, 1991-2011. People migrating for employment were 27% in 1991, 28.1 % in 2001, and 27.7% in 2011. In 1991, 51.6% of Delhi's male population migrated for work, rising to 57% in 2001 before falling to 50% in 2011. In Chandigarh, 49.5% of the male population relocated for employment in 1991, 56.5% in 2001, and 53.2% in 2011. Tripura had a low proclivity to move in pursuit of employment and thus had the lowest percentage of migration among all the states and union territories. In 1991, 12.2% of the male population relocated for employment, which dropped to 10.8% in 2001 before rising to 19 % in 2011. The above table depicts that in India, the male population had a lower tendency to travel for business objectives over the last three decades. The country's male population migrating for business was 6.9% in 1991 which declined to 2.6% in 2001 and 2.3% in 2011. In 1991, Dadra and Nagar Haveli had the highest percentage of male migration for business reasons among all states and UTs (17.3%), but this declined to 8.1% in 2001 and then to 4% in 2011. When compared to other states, in 1991 and 2001, the residents of Gujarat relocated in large numbers for business purposes while Nagaland accounted for the highest percentage of migration for business in 2011. In 1991, almost 16% of the population of Gujarat migrated; by 2001, it had dropped to 11.6% and by 2011, it had dropped to 5.7%. The lowest percentage bearing state was Kerala (1.3%) in 1991 and Lakshadweep (0.3% and 0.4%) in 2001 and 2011. Education was one of the most important factors of male migration across the country and abroad. In 1991, 4.8% of the male population travelled for education, 2.5% in 2001, and 3.4% in 2011. Arunachal Pradesh had the highest rate of migration for education (8.6%) in 1991, which decreased to 3.8% in 2001, and then increased to 8.1% in 2011. In 2001, the highest migration was in Lakshadweep (5.57%) among UTs and Karnataka (4.4%) among all states and the lowest percentage was found in Dadra& Nagar Haveli (0.3%) among UTs and Punjab (0.7%) among all states. The highest and lowest percentage bearing among states and UTs were in Nagaland (11.4%) and Daman & Diu (0.7%) in 2011. The male migration for marriage was 4% and 2.3% and again 4% in 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively. The highest and lowest migration occurred in Meghalaya (23.9%) and Chandigarh (0.3%) in 1991. In 2001 Kerala (8.4%) had highest migration for marriage and Chandigarh (0.3%), Delhi (0.3%) and Nagaland (0.4%) had lowest migration. Meghalaya (26.1%) in 2011 experienced the highest migration for marriage and while the lowest migration was in Chandigarh (0.4%) 2011. People have relocated with their families to various locations and in 1991, 26.6% population of the country migrated with their families. In 1991, the highest migrations were in the states of Mizoram state (48.8) and the lowest migration in Maharashtra (20.3%). the country's average migration was 9.9% in 2001, which increased to 20.2 in 2011. The highest and lowest migrations with birth were Goa (31.3%) and Manipur (0.5%) in 2001 and Kerala (47.4%) and Nagaland (2.5%) in 2011. Male people have to migrate with the household to the destination area. The male population migrating by

household was 1.1% in 1991, 19.4% in 2001, and 22.3% in 2011 respectively. There were many reasons for migration and one of the most important determinants was natural disasters such as drought, floods, and cyclonic events. The highest migration was in Assam (9.4%) and there were two states/UTs–Chandigarh and Daman & Diu, where no migration occurred due to calamities. The male people migrated for other reasons to various places. The population of India migrated due to different reasons was 29.6% in 1991 and 35.2% in 2001 and it declined to 19.8% in 2011. The highest and lowest migrations due to different reasons were in Tripura (45.7%) and Delhi (8.8%) in 1991 and Manipur (75.2%) and Daman & Diu (8.8%) in 2001. In 2011 Manipur (47.7%) and Daman and Diu (4.4%) again had the highest and lowest migration respectively due to different other reasons.

Table 7: Overall female reason for migration in India, 1991-2011

States & UTs	Employment			Business			Education			Marriage			Move with family			Move with birth			Move with HHs			Calamities			Others		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	1.3	1.4	NA	0.3	0.3	NA	0.4	1.1	NA	57.5	72.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	1.9	NA	11.3	10.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.4	12.4
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	2.0	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	79.1	78.1	77.2	11.5	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.7	NA	10.1	10.5	0.2	NA	NA	6.0	7.6	4.9
Punjab	1.9	1.7	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	77.8	68.7	65.8	11.2	NA	NA	NA	2.6	7.3	NA	9.9	12.7	0.1	NA	NA	8.0	16.6	10.9
Chandigarh	3.4	5.4	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.4	2.3	3.5	32.5	33.2	34.6	48.5	NA	NA	NA	4.8	7.7	NA	43.8	39.0	0.1	NA	NA	12.8	10.1	10.0
Uttaranchal	NA	1.9	2.5	NA	0.1	0.2	NA	0.7	1.9	NA	66.1	64.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	2.2	NA	18.8	22.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.0	5.9
Haryana	1.3	2.0	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	81.3	72.9	71.2	11.4	NA	NA	NA	1.0	3.3	NA	15.7	16.8	0.1	NA	NA	4.7	8.0	5.2
Delhi	2.9	4.1	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	40.6	34.0	37.7	48.6	NA	NA	NA	2.0	4.0	NA	47.3	44.3	0.1	NA	NA	6.5	11.8	8.9
Rajasthan	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	84.5	80.3	81.6	7.3	NA	NA	NA	1.3	3.1	NA	8.3	9.0	0.1	NA	NA	6.0	8.7	4.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	88.9	79.9	81.7	4.6	NA	NA	NA	0.1	1.4	NA	5.4	7.4	0.1	NA	NA	5.0	13.4	7.2
Bihar	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	93.2	87.1	87.5	2.9	NA	NA	NA	0.2	1.1	NA	3.3	3.3	0.1	NA	NA	2.5	8.7	6.6
Sikkim	5.4	6.9	5.9	1.1	0.4	0.6	2.2	1.6	3.8	49.2	48.4	53.3	23.7	NA	NA	NA	1.6	3.6	NA	19.5	16.9	0.3	NA	NA	18.1	21.6	15.9
Arunachal Pradesh	4.6	8.5	8.9	0.6	0.5	1.3	4.4	2.5	6.7	36.0	26.1	34.1	45.8	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.5	NA	35.9	27.7	0.8	NA	NA	7.8	25.1	18.7
Nagaland	8.3	5.1	8.7	2.3	0.9	1.7	5.9	2.2	10.4	23.1	12.1	25.0	45.8	NA	NA	NA	0.9	2.2	NA	19.5	32.6	0.7	NA	NA	13.9	59.3	19.5
Manipur	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.0	63.1	42.5	55.6	23.6	NA	NA	NA	0.3	2.3	NA	9.5	13.7	0.2	NA	NA	8.5	45.1	23.7
Mizoram	5.2	8.5	10.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.0	3.7	4.7	16.0	15.1	18.0	63.2	NA	NA	NA	1.8	4.3	NA	45.3	37.8	0.3	NA	NA	12.2	24.2	23.3
Tripura	2.2	1.5	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	41.7	48.0	64.7	25.6	NA	NA	NA	0.4	1.2	NA	21.5	17.5	0.2	NA	NA	29.4	28.0	13.1
Meghalaya	5.6	3.8	4.5	2.2	0.5	0.6	4.8	2.7	4.7	25.7	13.9	20.6	38.9	NA	NA	NA	1.9	4.6	NA	14.0	17.7	1.1	NA	NA	21.8	63.1	47.2
Assam	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	69.6	58.8	72.8	16.9	NA	NA	NA	0.6	1.5	NA	12.2	11.1	2.5	NA	NA	8.3	26.6	12.2
West Bengal	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	74.8	70.0	72.9	11.0	NA	NA	NA	2.7	5.4	NA	12.2	9.3	0.3	NA	NA	11.7	13.6	10.6
Jharkhand	NA	0.9	1.5	NA	0.1	0.2	NA	0.3	0.9	NA	80.4	81.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	1.6	NA	8.3	9.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5	5.0
Odisha	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.8	82.6	78.7	76.7	8.9	NA	NA	NA	0.6	2.3	NA	8.8	9.6	0.4	NA	NA	5.7	9.8	8.0
Chhattisgarh	NA	2.2	2.5	NA	0.1	0.2	NA	0.5	1.3	NA	73.8	75.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.8	NA	13.3	13.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.6	4.1
Madhya Pradesh	1.6	1.6	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	77.8	77.1	76.6	12.0	NA	NA	NA	1.4	3.9	NA	10.9	11.0	0.2	NA	NA	7.1	8.6	5.0
Gujarat	2.1	1.2	2.4	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	71.3	65.7	62.5	12.9	NA	NA	NA	4.7	8.2	NA	15.0	16.6	0.1	NA	NA	11.1	12.2	8.8
Daman & Diu	2.9	5.5	6.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	57.4	37.4	33.8	23.8	NA	NA	NA	6.7	12.8	NA	36.1	39.6	0.1	NA	NA	13.6	12.8	5.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.9	4.5	4.2	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.5	66.4	43.7	47.0	20.4	NA	NA	NA	2.9	3.8	NA	32.1	36.7	0.2	NA	NA	6.2	15.4	6.3
Maharashtra	1.6	2.7	3.7	1.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.3	62.4	59.1	57.1	14.8	NA	NA	NA	8.0	12.5	NA	16.9	16.4	0.3	NA	NA	18.2	12.5	8.4
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	2.2	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.8	2.5	67.7	59.7	60.8	13.4	NA	NA	NA	3.9	8.3	NA	12.2	14.5	0.3	NA	NA	12.3	21.0	9.9
Karnataka	2.8	2.6	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.8	65.5	63.2	61.4	14.6	NA	NA	NA	6.2	9.9	NA	11.2	13.6	0.3	NA	NA	15.1	15.8	9.1
Goa	3.3	3.6	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	48.5	43.7	41.8	22.3	NA	NA	NA	19.5	25.2	NA	19.1	19.0	0.4	NA	NA	23.4	13.5	9.6
Lakshadweep	9.1	8.4	9.5	1.6	0.0	0.3	3.3	4.5	5.9	1.8	1.6	2.7	72.6	NA	NA	NA	3.3	8.1	NA	66.8	61.1	0.1	NA	NA	11.5	15.4	12.4
Kerala	2.7	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	58.3	54.5	50.9	20.2	NA	NA	NA	12.3	24.3	NA	15.1	16.0	0.1	NA	NA	17.2	14.9	6.4
Tamil Nadu	4.3	3.1	4.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.8	63.0	43.9	50.6	15.0	NA	NA	NA	4.1	12.5	NA	12.6	18.1	0.3	NA	NA	15.3	35.1	12.1
Puducherry	3.3	2.8	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.0	1.3	1.4	55.7	42.3	39.1	24.7	NA	NA	NA	15.0	21.5	NA	25.5	26.2	0.1	NA	NA	13.8	12.9	8.4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.5	4.0	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.3	2.4	29.1	34.8	36.8	56.5	NA	NA	NA	2.1	7.5	NA	46.7	35.0	0.1	NA	NA	8.7	10.8	13.2
India	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**76.1**	**69.6**	**69.7**	**11.0**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.9**	**6.2**	**NA**	**11.3**	**12.3**	**0.2**	**NA**	**NA**	**9.4**	**13.9**	**8.1**

Source: D-03 migration data, Census of India, 1991-2011, NA-Not Applicable; All durations

Table 7 shows that female migration took place in India between 1991 and 2011 for a variety of causes. The migration of females is influenced by the same factors as male migration: employment, business, education, marriage, moving with a family, moving with birth, moving with HH, catastrophes, and other factors. Female out-migration for employment happened in India at a lower rate than male migration between 1991 and 2011. The percentage of a female who relocated for work was 1.8% in 1991, 1.7% in 2001, and 2.4% in 2011. In 1991, Lakshadweep (9.1%) and Bihar (0.5%) had the highest and lowest percentage, in 2001, Arunachal Pradesh (8.5%), Mizoram (8.5%), and Bihar (0.5%) had the highest and lowest percentage and in 2011, Mizoram (10.1%) had the highest and Bihar (0.9%) had the lowest percentage in female migration respectively. Bihar has seen the lowest female migration for employment in the last three decades. Move for business, as shown in the table above, females have a lower proclivity to migrate for business. In 1991, the average rate of female migration due to business in India was 1.6 %, then 0.2 % in 2001, and 0.4 % in 2011. In 1991, Nagaland (2.3 %) and Bihar, West Bengal (0.2 %) had the highest and lowest percentage. In 2001, the state of Mizoram had a high migration (1.4%), whereas the state of Lakshadweep had no migration. The highest and lowest were in Mizoram (1.8%) and Himachal Pradesh (0.1%). Results from the table depict that there was less tendency to move for education among the female than males in decades. The rate of female migration due to education was very negligible gained from 1991-2011 (0.8 to 1.0%). Whereas in education causes out-migration was highest in North-Eastern states like Nagaland (5.9%) followed by Lakshadweep and lowest were Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar last twenty years. But the marriage, a large proportion of India's female population has migrated across the country. In India, marriage-purposed mobility declined from 76.1% to 69.7% from 1991-2011. The state-wise distribution, and the reason for marriage migration top in the northern (Uttar Pradesh), eastern (Bihar, Jharkhand and Chattishgarh) and western states (Rajasthan, Haryana). Another important cause of female migration across India was the move with households. In 1991, the average population of female migrants due to family relocation was 11% whereas, in 1991, Lakshadweep (72.6%) and Bihar (2.9%) had the most and lowest migration-bearing states respectively. The average population of female migrants due to move with birth was 2.9% in 2001 and it increased by 6.2% in 2011.

People are also forced to relocate owing to calamities such as drought, flood, and cyclones, which occurred in 1991. The highest female migration took place in Assam (2.5%), with the average percentage of the population migrating owing to natural disasters in India being 0.2%. The highest other caused out-migration were found in Tripura followed by Meghalaya and the lowest has been found in Rajasthan. In terms

of migration for various other causes, the average female in India was 9.4% in 1991, grew to 13.9 % in 2001, and then declined 4 points (8.1%) in 2011.

4. Discussion

In this study, we employed data from the Census of India to examine the trends, patterns, streams and reasons for internal migration in India. The findings from the analysis allowed us to draw several explanations. The inter-district or intra-state migration increased from 1991-2011 because social and cultural diversity in India resist population mobility (Kumar et al., 2002). With the increase in distance, the possibility of losing the significance of social network rise between the place of origin and destination (Mitra &Murayana, 2009). On the contrary rural to rural migration gradually decreased from 1991-2011 (64.5-53.8%) and rural to urban migration increased over time (17.7-19.7%). The large share of rural-to-rural migration is due to the importance of marriage-related migration (Bhagat &Keshri, 2020). Besides, the laggard agricultural growth and limited scope for development in the non-agricultural sector in rural areas force people to migrate outside (Mitra &Murayana, 2009). On the other hand, because of employment opportunities, educational opportunities, better medical services, more civic amenities, and high wages in urban areas accelerated the flow of migration not only from rural to urban but also in the stream from urban to urban especially from small towns to the larger towns (Singh, 2016 and Kumari, 2014). The reason for migration helps to understand the motivational factors behind the mobility of people. It explained a sharp difference in the reasons for migration between males and females. From 1991-2011, 'marriage' as a reason for migration (76.12-66.74%) and 'employment' (26.9-24%) among males are dominant reasons for migration (Lusome& Bhagat 2006; Kadi &Sivamurthy, 1988). 'Marriage' as a reason for migration among females leads to a large share of rural-to-rural migration in India. However, among UTs the interstate out-migration rate is higher than the national average (16) and states like Bihar, Assam, and Tripura have the lowest share of out-migration rate because interstate mobility of people is generally low in the less developed states with a high level of poverty (Mahapatro, 2012 and Paul, 2019). Among the states, total migration in India was highest in Uttarakhand (36.7) followed by Bihar (30.6). The difficult topography, harsh climate and remoteness of the Uttarakhand Himalaya are the push factors of this mountainous region (Sati, 2020). On the other hand, Bihar is an EAG states, having a high population growth rate, high levels of poverty and poor SDP and these led the people to migrate mainly in search of employment. Besides that Haryana had the highest overall marriage migration rate. Earlier the people of this region were not adverse to married women from any caste, religion or region but due to the skewed sex ratio and a large number of men being unmarried, cross-region marriage in Haryana accelerated the rate of marriage-related migration (kukreja, 2017). In an account of male migration, a variety of reasons are there. A considerable quantum of males migrated in search of employment from UTs

like Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and states such as Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Mizoram. They tend to relocate to the economically developed states in the western part of India. Though the male population in India had a lower tendency to migrate for business purposes over three decades; Gujarat, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland etc states showed relatively much concentration of male migration in comparison with other states. Over the past, Gujarat has been one of the leading states in business-related migration in India. Gujaratis tend to migrate mainly abroad to work as traders, businessmen, and hoteliers (Bhagat et al., 2017).

In opposition, female migration for the reason of marriage (69.7) dominated in India. More or less every state and UTs presented a high pick of marriage-related female migration rate among all the reasons for migration because of the practice that women move out from their natal place after marriage (Pandey, 2015; Bhagat and Keshri, 2020). This is closely followed by 'move with HHs' (12.3 in 2011), and 'other' (8.1) as important reasons for migration. The rate increase in these particular reasons for migration was attributed mainly to associational migration means of accompanying the family member in urban areas (Skeldon, 1986; Mitra and Murayama, 2009). However, the total migration rate of India increased from 27.43% to 30.58% during 1991-2001 and it further increased to 37.47% in 2011. Since British colonization, India had developed infrastructure of roads, railways, port centres, mining, civic administration and connectivity with all places. But the new economic condition created regional disparities. This led to a continuous increase in the migration rate in India (Bhagat and Keshri, 2018). The most dominant states in total migration rate were Goa, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Island, and Maharashtra. After sowing the rabi crops, villages in Maharashtra face severe seasonal unemployment. To overcome the threat of unemployment in the lean season, maximum small and marginal peasant households migrate during the dry season in search of livelihood opportunities in the sugar mills and brick kilns (Jaleel and Chattopadhay, 2020). Employment emerged as the main reason for migration in all states and UTs.

5. Conclusion

The current study looked at the volumes, trends, and patterns of internal migration in India between 1980 and 2011. The number of females migrating has greatly improved, according to the findings. Female marriage migration is slightly lower than male marriage migration, whereas the magnitude of 'employment' and 'education-related movement is substantially higher than male migration in 2001-11. In comparison to rural to urban and urban to urban migration, the rural to rural migration stream has decreased by 10%, while the urban to urban migration stream has

increased. Another significant finding is that females are more interested in rural to urban migration than males. The primary motive for male migrants' migration has been employed, but the primary reason for female migrants has been marriage. In 2011, however, female marriage migration was on the decline. In terms of intrastate out-migration rates, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Goa, and Andaman & Nicobar were the top three states/UTs with rates higher than the national average, followed by Meghalaya, Delhi, and Daman & Diu. Whereas, the interstate out-migration rate during 2001-2011 was recorded as 17 per thousand populations. The Chandigarh, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep where Tripura, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir States & UTs were at the top of the interstate out-migration rate. Especially, the larger proportion of interstate out-migration was observed among all union territories states followed by Bihar, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh labour's employment and business remained the main cause of male out-migration whereas marriage to the neighbouring state seems to be the major cause of female out-migration.

Ethics approval and consent to participate: Not Applicable

Consent for Publication: Not Applicable

Funding: Authors of the study have not received any funding for this research. This is independent research.

Competing interests: The authors report no conflicts of interest.

Availability of data and materials

The dataset used in this study is available in the public domain at the Office of Registrar General of India, Government of India website (https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/).

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: KP. Performed the experiments: KP AB JG KRK SM & UKP. Analyzed the data: KP AB JG KRK SM AS & UKP. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: KP AB JG AS. Wrote the paper: KP AB KRK & SM.

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Appendix 1: Distribution of Interstate out migration rate (Per Thousand Population) in India, 2001-2011

	Total			Male			Female		
States & UTs	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27	19	31	22	27	26	33	23	37
Andhra Pradesh	7	8	10	6	9	9	8	8	11
Arunachal Pradesh	20	11	15	19	12	14	22	12	16
Assam	8	9	9	8	12	10	8	11	9
Bihar	14	33	29	15	21	31	13	27	27
Chandigarh	123	101	119	103	141	105	149	119	136
Chhattisgarh	NA	19	12	NA	24	9	NA	21	13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42	12	19	28	20	12	58	16	28
Daman & Diu	52	32	29	31	38	21	75	34	44
Delhi	30	26	46	21	42	38	40	33	55
Goa	25	22	28	20	27	25	29	24	31
Gujarat	7	8	9	6	10	8	9	9	10
Haryana	34	18	29	22	39	19	48	28	41
Himachal Pradesh	28	25	25	27	29	21	29	27	29
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	11	10	NA	13	9	NA	12	10
Jharkhand	NA	21	20	NA	25	17	NA	23	24
Karnataka	13	13	15	11	16	12	15	15	18
Kerala	15	14	15	16	13	14	14	14	16
Lakshadweep	69	24	50	52	14	47	87	19	53
Madhya Pradesh	9	11	16	6	17	13	12	14	20
Maharashtra	10	8	11	8	11	9	12	9	13
Manipur	9	14	14	9	12	14	9	13	15
Meghalaya	13	8	10	11	10	8	15	9	11
Mizoram	17	36	8	16	35	7	18	36	8
Nagaland	11	16	11	10	38	10	11	26	13
Orissa	8	14	14	8	10	15	8	12	13
Puducherry	48	30	87	34	44	75	62	37	98
Punjub	25	16	18	21	26	13	31	21	24
Rajasthan	17	16	20	15	20	17	21	18	23
Sikkim	28	11	17	22	13	13	35	12	21
Tamil Nadu	12	11	10	12	11	10	12	11	11
Tripura	10	7	8	9	7	7	11	7	9
Uttar Pradesh	18	25	24	18	21	25	18	23	24
Uttarakhand	NA	38	36	NA	46	29	NA	42	43
West Bengal	7	9	11	5	9	10	8	9	11
INDIA	**13**	**16**	**17**	**12**	**17**	**16**	**15**	**16**	**19**

Sources: D-3 & D-13, Census of India, 2001-2011