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INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA AN EVALUATION OF 1971 CENSUS DATA

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ABSTRACT : The main purpose of this paper is to bring out certain facts of internal migration according to 1971 census. The data have been classified to interpret the characteristics of regional distribution from the point of inmigrant's age and marital status urban migration and to see rural urban industrial structure of migrants. An attempt has been also made to analyze migratory areas in specific cases of rural to rural, rura to urban urban to urban and urban to rural migrations.

About 30.40% (166.7 million) of total population of the country (548 million) is involved on move within the country as recorded on the census date of 1st April 1971, according to birth place. On the out-set, the overwhelmingly rural migrants coming to destinations (often unplanned destinations) cause sociological imbalances in the regions. There is a clear indication of higher proportions of male migrants against females in working force. Considering the overall picture of sex ratio of migrants, rural females contribute 55% and urban 12% to total migrants. This is of course a reflection of short distance movement and marriage migration. But on the contrary, at national level in different occupational structure both working and non-working males predominate at 66% on move. This may replect longer distances. It also indicates the country's developing stage in which dominance of males would be on migration.

The gap between literate and illiterate migrants show a lack of information to the job seekers to a greater extent. The trend and status of migrant's movement at State/U. T. levels indicate great deal of gaps in resource development. In general, the pull to large human agglomerations in the country is important both in structure and manpower. It is worthwhile to assess population growth and migration at all levels to actually find certain guidelines to mobilize the manpower and reduce the stress and burden of non-working migrants in particular.

The major source of information on internal migration in India is drawn from the census of population on the place of birth consideration. In the 1971 census this scope has been enlarged with questions on birth place and last residence. In this paper an attempt has been made to outline certain patterns of migrants highlighting the quantum, age, sex and marital status, industrial structure and mobility in the jurisdiction of State /U. T. (Union Territory), in India. A reference is also made of migrants at City / U. A. (Urban Agglomeration) locations of population 100,000 or more within the State / U. T.

The main causes of migration in the country are (i) the scope and urge of raising standard of living, (ii) to fulfill aspirations and (iii) the need of labour force requirements at various points of human agglomeration and agricultural tracts, utilization and exploitation of forest and mineral resources in various parts of the country for economic development. Besides, the cultural factors also play dominant roles in the population mobility. The migrants who are so called skilled (with specific educational levels) also reflect interesting patterns. On the other hand unskilled (without educational levels) migrants which have been moving present peculiar patterns and distributions. This gives alarming significance to those who are interested in assessing migration and to introduce certain policies in the utilization of the manpower resources of the country.

Rural Inmigrants and Regional Distribution

For bringing out significance of the distribution, a look in the rural and urban regions would be desirable. It is found out that the proportions of rural inmigrants to total rural population according to birth place is high mostly in Punjab and Haryana plains, certain parts of north Bengal and in the major parts of Madhya Pradesh. On the contrary, the low ratio of rural inmigrants is found in the thickly populated zones of Bihar and Orissa, parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. Such areas are visible over the arid regions of Rajasthan, parts of Uttar Pradesh and Kerala coast.

Considering the total inmigrants both rural and urban, West Bengal as such leads the number to the tune of 5.3 million persons where break up of rural is 2.56 million and urban 2.77 million. A characteristic picture emerges of sex composition in the rural inmigrants in various states. The proportion of males and females inmigrants is balanced in some regions, for example, in West Bengal it is 26.35% males and 21.60% females, and Punjab 27.08% males and 27.15% females. In other states this is varient, e. g. Andhra Pradesh represents rural inmigrants by sexes as males 17.05%, females 32.17%; Maharashtra 7.86% males and 10.16% females.

Such proportions in the urban areas are quite different. Maharashtra as one of the industrial states is responsible for 50.01% males and 31.97% females in the urban inmigrants. West Bengal in this connection indicate 33.29% males and 18.76 females while the least developed Rajasthan shows urban composition of migrants utmost balanced at 19.30% males and 19.77% females. This may indicate stagnation of development process.

An Overview of Age and Marital Status of Migrants

A distinctive feature of the migrants is their adult structure. It may be needed if relationship between marital status and migration is established. A little difference is seen in the composition of migrants of rural and urban areas. It is found that in the eastern states usually a major share of 0–14 age group is predominantly among the rural migrants. West Bengal alone is responsible for 45.5% rural migrants under age group 0–14. Among this 1.36% is married and 98.59% are never married. Although the marital status of the migrants of this age group is more pronounced in Rajasthan which amounts to 14.59%, other areas revealing these characteristics are Himachal Pradesh (6.18%) and Jammu & Kashmir (6.06%) in the Himalyan region; Madhya Pradesh (13.52%), Andhra Pradesh (8.85%) and Maharashtra (5.74%) representing a major region of forested and hilly tract of central and western India. A large tract of the northern plain comprising of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh indicates 20.45% and 16.38% married migrants classified by age group and marital status in rural in 0–14 age span.

In general, it is found that the age groups 25-49 years represent a wider sector of rural migrants in the country. The age group 15-24 indicates the second largest stock of migrants; the older age of 50+ is having smaller proportions. In the age group 50+, the percentage of widowed and divorced is highest in Goa, Daman & Diu

(48.35%) followed by West Bengal (48.04%) Bihar (45.74%) and Tamilnadu (44.0%). This shows the stress on the age which is mostly moving due to various reasons of family's socio-economy.

The urban migrants when evaluated from the point of view of age and marital status a departure with rural is observed especially in the younger age 0–14. The proportions of married migrants in 0-14 age in urban is high in underdeveloped states of Rajasthan (4.52%), Bihar (3.43%), Uttar Pradesh (2.93%), Madhya Pradesh (2.48%) in the northern Indian region while it is comparatively low in the flood affected regions of Assam (1.27%) and West Bengal (1.16%). In the movement of such persons in the country an attraction is the nodal urban-industrial complexes which provides sub-marginal occupations for livelihood.

Urban Migration

A considerable economic development is responsible for migration to cities and towns and hence is very much needed to evaluate the pattern in such areas. Urban population has undergone considerable change inspite of a stable urban definition in the Indian census. The census has classified towns as below.

Urban Classification	Population Size
Class I towns/cities *	100,000 and above
Class II	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	Less than 5,000

*Data on migration is only available for Class I cities/towns.

These towns have varied pattern of growth during the decade 1961-71, the urban population of class I towns has increased to 73.42 per cent considering the outgrowth and urban agglomerations. Urban migration data is available only for 147 class I towns in 1971 census. The nine million cities (Calcutta, Greater Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kanpur, Poona), constituted about a little more than one-fifth of the total urban population of India and attracted a major share of migrants at each of them. Table I represents a picture of migration based on place of birth during the present census. A comparison of the figures indicate very well the pressure of migrants in Greater Bombay (henceforth Bombay in the text), Calcutta and Delhi. The situation is revealing of the migrant stock within the state of enumeration is highest (70.11%) in Madras and (69.33%) in Kanpur.

On the analysis of statistics of cities/U. As., it has been ascertained that in 147 such centres, migrants with duration 3 years or more of rural and urban areas reflect important indications of the economic potentialities at such centres (Table II). In general 103 class I centres where the migrants according to their last residence in rural areas with duration 3 years or more account for the highest proportion of 54% in this series of towns; on the contrary highest value duration 3 years or more in urban areas is 47%. In this group, the towns are of commercial and industrial base represent higher proportions of rural migrants and comparatively of lower urban migrants.

In this class certain exceptions have been observed such as the urban areas of Khargpur, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Ajmer and Thana U.A. are in the process of developing certain institutions which attract urban migrants of higher proportion (whose last residence was urban) than the rural. Nineteen class I centres which are manufacturing or bi-functional and some cases port-towns show highest (56%) proportion of migrants from rural and 45% from urban areas. Dhanbad lying in the coal mining belt of Bihar-West Bengal region on the one hand and Machallipattam a port-town on the other in Andhra Pradesh coast show higher proportions of rural migrants who have resided three years or more at the place of last residence.

In another group of 17 towns / U. As. which are mostly inland in location shows the highest proportion of rural migrants

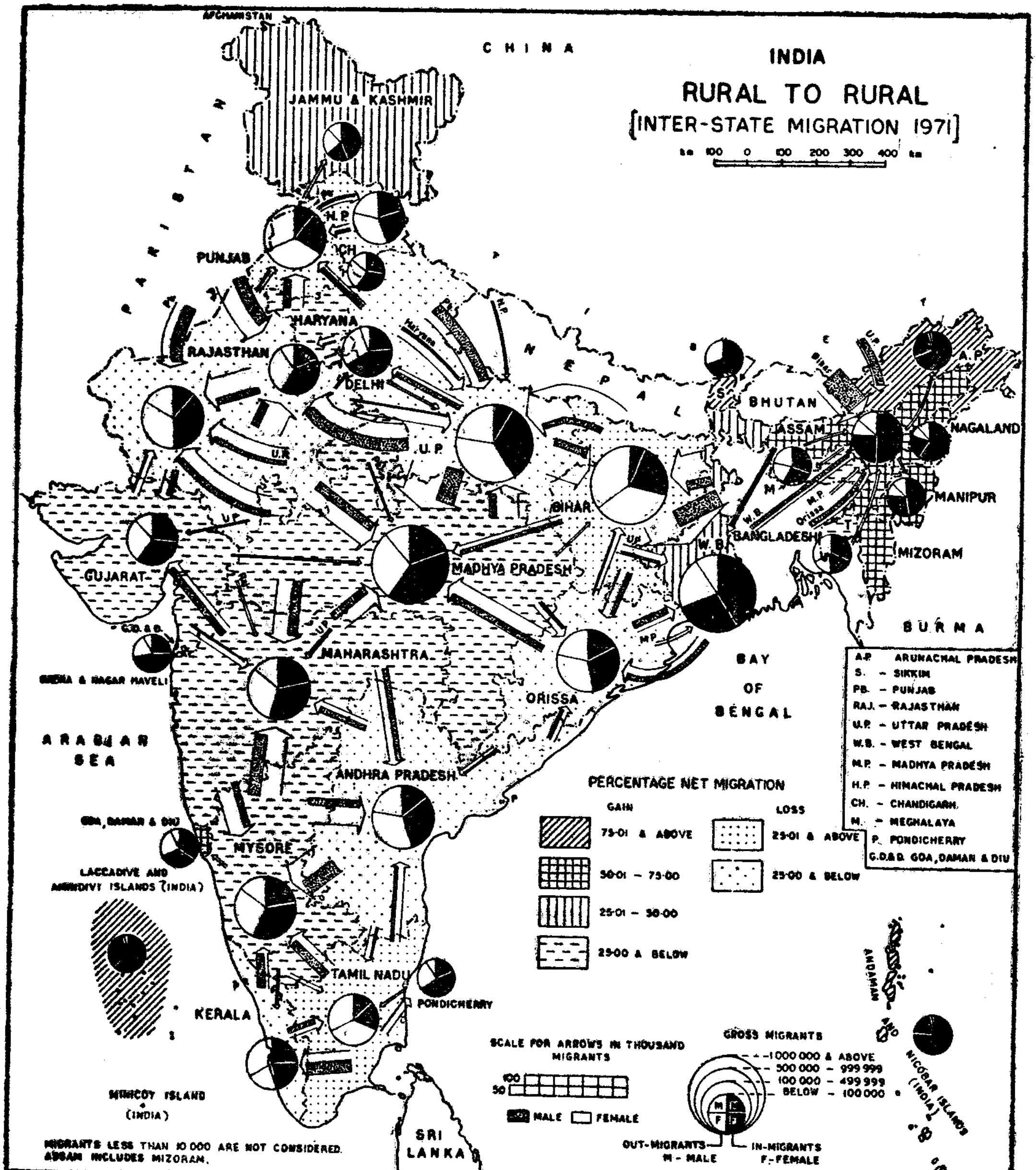
INDIA
RURAL TO RURAL
[INTER-STATE MIGRATION 1971]
CHINA
JAMMU & KASHMIR
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
U.P.
BIHAR
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
BANGLADESH
W.B.
BURMA
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
PONDICHERRY
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SRI LANKA
PERCENTAGE NET MIGRATION
GAIN
LOSS
75·01 & ABOVE
50·01 – 75·00
25·01 – 50·00
25·00 & BELOW
25·01 & ABOVE
25·00 & BELOW
A.P. ARUNACHAL PRADESH
S. – SIKKIM
PB. – PUNJAB
RAJ. – RAJASTHAN
U.P. – UTTAR PRADESH
W.B. – WEST BENGAL
M.P. – MADHYA PRADESH
H.P. – HIMACHAL PRADESH
CH. – CHANDIGARH
M. – MEGHALAYA
P. PONDICHERRY
G.D.&D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
SCALE FOR ARROWS IN THOUSAND MIGRANTS
MALE
FEMALE
GROSS MIGRANTS
1000 000 & ABOVE
500 000 – 999 999
100 000 – 499 999
BELOW – 100 000
OUT-MIGRANTS
IN-MIGRANTS
M – MALE
F – FEMALE
MIGRANTS LESS THAN 10 000 ARE NOT CONSIDERED.
ASSAM INCLUDES MIZORAM.
MINICOY ISLAND (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)

Fig. 1

Table I. Migrants in 9 Million Cities - 1971

Cities/U.As.	Total Migrants	Within the State of Enumeration: Within the district of enumeration	Within the State of Enumeration: Beyond the district of enumeration	Beyond the state of enumeration	Outside India
Gr. Bombay	3,395,095	—	1,424,000	1,850,250	120,845
	100.00%	—	41.94%	54.50%	3.56%
Calcutta	2,276,985	—	518,025	1,012,135	746,825
	100.00%	—	22.75%	44.45%	32.80%
Delhi	1,886,285	89,725	—	1,410,560	386,000
	100,00%	4.76%	—	74.78%	20.46%
Madras	786,545	145	515,430	205,380	29,590
	100.00%	0.02%	70.11%	26.11%	3.57%
Hyderabad	409,980	31,655	234,035	140,040	4,250
	100.00%	7.72%	57.08%	34.16%	1.04%
Ahmedabad	769,780	75,670	421,190	242,120	30,800
	100.00%	9.83%	54.72%	31.45%	4.00%
Bangalore	624,215	115,285	235,645	266,930	6,355
	100.00%	18.47%	37.75%	42.76%	1.02%
Kanpur	471,360	49,735	326,785	65,645	29,195
	100.00%	10.55%	69.33%	13.93%	6.19%
Poona	553,735	129,030	257,290	153,535	13,880
	100.00%	23.30%	46.46%	27.73%	2.51%

amounting to 57% and lowest of 33% from urban areas whose last residence is three years or more at the place of enumeration. At these locations of urban places, the process of urbanization is various and the environs is to accommodate rural folk. In this group mention may be made of Jamshedpur, an iron steel centre and Kolar Gold Field where more rural migrants may be needed due to development activities of the resources. Further eight urban places which are mostly either port-towns or textile centres reveal high proportions of rural migrants.

Industrial Structure of Migrants (Rural & Urban)

The distribution of workers and non-workers in each of the industrial categories according to the place of last residence in rural and urban areas is fascinating in the evaluation of migrants characteristics. At the all India level 167.77 million migrants according to last residence have been classified for whom the occupational structure amounts to 32.41% workers and 67.59% non-workers. In this break up male workers stand at 65.90% and females 34.10%.

Rural Characteristics

Migrants which are involved on move include cultivators and agricultural labourers at 62.99% to the total migrants. Out of this 25.35% are females and 37.54% males. The manufacturing is responsible for 13.27% rural migrants in which males contribute 11.23% and females 2.04%. The construction activities show the participation of 1.78% males and 0.27% females. The share of trade and commerce activities is 7.93% males and

Table II : Migrants According to Duration of Last Residence Three Years or More

Number of towns (Population 100,000 and above)	Highest proportion of migrants from rural areas	Highest proportion of migrants from urban areas
103	54	47
19	56	45
17	57	33
8	48	40

0.53% females. Services alone account for 15.12% of the total migrants. This shows that having a general parity of the work force requirement in the country, the activities related to cultivation is supreme but on the other categories of industrial occupations, it responds to the initiative of males.

Though in general, this pattern is noticed in most parts of the nation but certain exceptions are also seen. In Bihar, female cultivators who are migrants account for maximum of 33.56% agricultural labourers followed by Andhra Pradesh (31.36%). In Punjab males predominate in all the three categories i. e., cultivators (28.99%), agricultural labourers (11.85%) and livestock, forestry, fishing and plantations (0.84%). Maharashtra claims higher migrant participation in manufacturing (15.89%) and Himachal Pradesh in construction activities (6.98%).

Urban Characteristics

In urban areas, the pattern of migrants is different and mostly corrobarates with the participation of skilled or unskilled labour force. Here the proportion of workers and non-workers is striking. Assessing the situation in the million cities, it is found that the proportion of workers behave differently which is mainly due to the scope of skilled jobs available for various class of literates.

In Calcutta U. A., 1.22 million are workers while 1.06 million non-workers. In form and structure of composition of literate and illiterate migrants, Calcutta urban agglomeration being an industrial complex presents a peculiar pattern in all cities and towns of the country. Bombay to a greater extent follows Calcutta in this connection. With the exception of these two urban areas, the proportion of non-working migrants is more than the workers. Poona shows 60.65% non-workers among migrants followed by Bangalore 58.37% and Ahmedabad 58.20%. Persons having matric and higher educational levels is high in working migrants. In this, Madras ranks at top with 73.94% followed by Bangalore (70.54%) and Poona (70.20%).

Literates without educational levels present somewhat uniform proportion among the non-working migrants almost in all class I cities and towns. Their proportion is high in the inland towns because major inhabitants belong to other districts of the state enumerated at specific urban areas of the same state/U. T. Migrants classified as illiterates among the non-workers is very high in almost all such places. The million cities have accommodated a burden of pressure of non-working illiterate migrants maximum at Calcutta (39.90%), Kanpur (32.22%), Ahmedabad (28.48%), Bombay (27.66%), Delhi (27.33%) Hyderabad (27.20%), Bangalore (24.19%), Poona (22.71%), and Madras (17.68%).

To sum up, it may be remarked that the distribution of the working and non-working migrants over the cities and towns is most uneven. Due to acute over population in the northern Gangetic plain and the coastal littorals, the urban areas in these zones invariably indicate non-working migrants at higher rates. The industrial and port-towns in the respective zones have lesser absorptive capacity than migrants may expect. In the forested and mining belts of the central and southeast Indian region over Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal, although the working and non-working migrants display comparatively less memerical disparities, yet the proportions of various levels workers such as having primary and middle, matric, higher secondary, diploma, graduates, post-graduates and other technical degrees, literates without educational levels and illiterates represent various proportions.

The steel towns of the country in the south-east region of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal which have attracted a large number of migrants since inception also are showing unfavourable proportions of working and non--working migrants (Table III). To a greater extent community ties is the main reason of influx of migrants. This causes low wages on the one hand and under-employment on the other. Pressure of illiterate migrants in these industrial areas is striking. However, the prospensity to migrate does indicate increase with education.

Migratory Areas

Migrants across the borders of states/U. Ts. present an interesting pattern. However, an important characteristic of migration in the country is the tendency to settle down at a place for a long period after shift from the destination. If data on this issue is classified by duration of residence in the place of enumeration, it is found that about 50% of migrants are reported to have stayed at the place of residence for more than ten years. Against this only 8% of male and 3% of female migrants had moved into the place of enumeration during the previous year of the census. Higher proportion of females is observed in longer duration while males show comparatively less (Table IV).

This tendency to a greater extent is responsible in shaping trends of movement in migratory areas of the country. Besides the variations in economic development, especially the depressed areas from the point of view of agriculture cause migrations in the inter-state regions. The alluvial and agricultural tracts shift the rural migrants to the receiving areas in the eastern region of the country. A secondary flow of significance occurs in the Western Indian region. A distinct area is also noticed of migrants over the black and mixed black soil region and the rice growing Chattisgarh in Madhya Pradesh.

Rural to Rural Pattern

Bihar and Uttar Pradesh form one block where rural migration is quite pronounced between these borders. The adjoining western states show a major flow from Uttar Pradesh to Rajasthan and Punjab to Rajasthan. Bihar contributes a larger proportion of rural migrants to West Bengal (0.55 million) and Assam (0.15 million). This is mainly due to the location of tea estates and mining areas which require a huge force of labourers. In the south, the flow is well marked from Karnataka to industrially developed Maharashtra (0.16 million) and Andhra Pradesh to Karnataka (0.17 million). Another pull of rural to rural population takes place from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra (0.12 million). In this context, Bihar shows net loss of 40.75% followed by Tamilnadu (40.15%) and Punjab (32.08%). Rajasthan is feeble amounting to 2.65% of loss in net migration. Towards the gainer side in rural to rural composition of redistribution, maximum is in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (96.81%) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (94.40%) and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (87.61%). The eastern states of Assam (54.02%), Nagaland (58.89%) and Manipur (52.36%) form a compact geographic zone in the range 50 to 75% gain in the net migration. West Bengal (39.78%) and Jammu and Kashmir (28.63%) stand at 25 to 50% gain. The geographic zone comprising

Table III. Working and Non-Working Migrants with Educational Levels in Major Steel-Towns of India

City/U. A.	Total population	Total migrants	a. Total workers b. Total non-workers	Educational Levels in Per cents. Primary and middle	Matric or hr. Secondary dip. below degree level	Graduate post-graduate other thech. degrees	Literate without educational levels	Illiterate
Asansol	241,792	73,795	a. 43.57	29.78	27.58	6.66	6.34	29.64
			b. 56.43	31.15	11.74	1.66	10.40	45.05
Bokaro Steel City	107,159	67,735	a. 50.06	24.73	17.98	6.71	9.51	41.07
			b. 49.94	14.45	6.09	1.83	13.57	64.26
Drug-Bhilainagar	245,124	169,275	a. 40.76	20.80	24.51	8.08	16.39	30.22
			b. 59.33	20.57	10.75	1.71	18.78	48.19
Durgapur	206,638	128,840	a. 39.78	32.95	34.54	11.28	4.58	16.65
			b. 60.22	36.29	14.07	2.42	11.44	35.78
Jamshedpur	456,146	214,670	a. 43.51	28.38	25.74	8.85	9.67	27.36
			b. 56.49	26.57	10.67	2.62	14.43	45.71
Rourkela	172,502	122,960	a. 44.43	29.98	23.24	9.06	10.88	26.84
			b. 55.57	26.83	9.69	1.65	18.30	43.53

(All places except Durgapur in West Bengal are having U. A. (urban agglomeration) status in census 1971).

Table IV. Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration

	Duration of Residence						
Sex	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10–19 years	20+ years	Period not stated	Total
Males	7.75	23.35	13.90	16.20	18.83	19.97	100.00
Females	2.72	13.93	12.79	23.01	33.44	14.11	100.00
Persons	3.97	16.26	13.06	21.33	29.96	15.42	100.00

Gujarat (20.34%), Madhya Pradesh (17.57%), Maharashtra (9.94%) and Mysore (12.48%), has been responsible for 25% and below gain in the net migration. (Fig. 1).

Rural to Urban Pattern

In the rural to urban pattern in the inter-state migration system, Maharashtra is the attractive region where the pull is concentrated to its maximum from Gujarat (0. 34 million), Mysore (0. 22 million), Andhra Pradesh (0. 11 million) and Kerala (0. 09 million). In the northwestern, the outflows from rural to urban are more from Uttar Pradesh to Delhi (0. 37 million) and Punjab (0.07 million). The share from neighbouring Haryana to Delhi is alone 0.11 million people. A significant population from Uttar Pradesh goes to Maharashtra (0. 40 million) and Madhya Pradesh (0.17 million). In the eastern states rural to urban redistribution is quite diversified and maximum flow is from Bihar to West Bengal which amounts to 0.4 million persons, and to Assam 60,000 persons. It would be meaningful for studying population movement and its characteristics, if the economic status of the States/U. T. is correlated with a satisfactory answer whether poor rural areas generate more flow of population to economically advanced urban areas. However, it is found that in empirical terms the states having less per capita income namely Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar form a particular region whose maximum flow is towards Calcutta and other towns in West Bengal alone. Thus, the situation of Maharashtra is also vulnerable in this regard followed by Delhi union territory. In general, rural males migrating to urban in these areas are predominantly high (Fig 2.)

Urban to Urban Pattern

Urban to urban migration is somewhat characteristic in view of development as being created in specific areas. In general the position of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Delhi is again important. The inmigrants are more than the out-migrants. With this consideration West Bengal shows an indication of stagnation of development than Maharashtra and Delhi.

Maharashtra has attracted 1.16 million migrants of all directions of the country. Next in order (0.6 million) is Delhi urban agglomeration. West Bengal urban has drawn 0.30 million persons in this sector. Tamilnadu and Mysore are responsible for 0.34 million and 0.33 million people from urban locations of all other directions to these states. However, this operates mostly within the areas of southern states. Sex ratios of out and in-migrants are almost even in this process of movement (Fig 3).

Urban to Rural Pattern

The status of the migrants in the inter-state from urban to rural is weak. In this case, the proportions of in-migrants of males and females are less than the out-migrants in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Delhi. In other cases, out-migrant males and females are comparatively less (Fig. 4).

Tables V – VIII give comparative picture outlining the gross-migrants, in and out-migrants and net-migrants with male/female break up at State/U. T. level in the country for the perception of the situation.

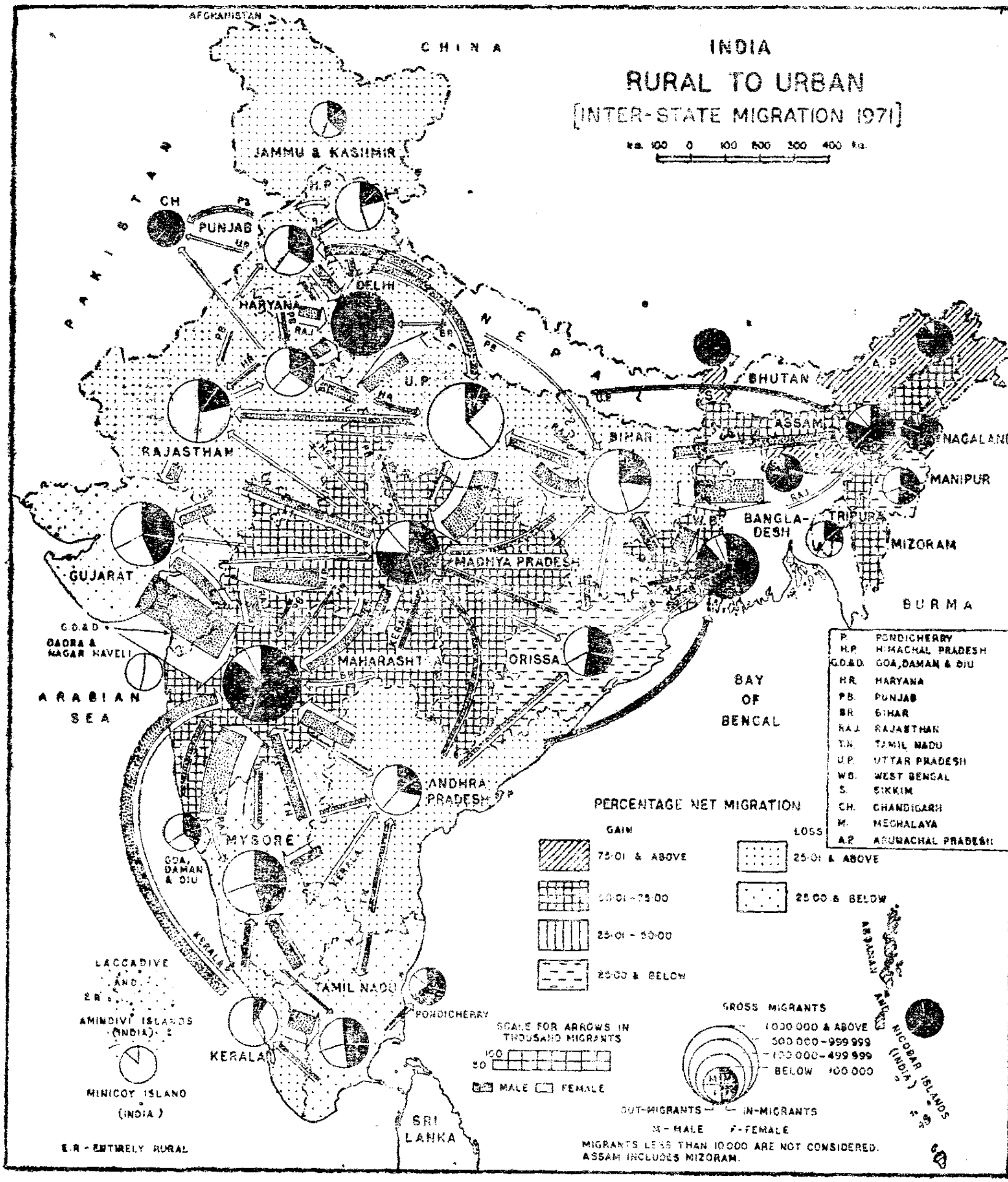

Fig. 2

Table V

Types of Inter-State Migration 1971
(Rural to Rural)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Gross Migrants	In Migrants Male	In Migrants Female	Out Migrants Male	Out Migrants Female	Net Migrants Male	Net Migrants Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	626,861 (100.00)	87,260 (13.92)	190,269 (30.35)	137,240 (21.89)	212,092 (33.84)	(–) 49,980 (–) (7.97)	(–) 21,823 (–) (3.49)
2.	Assam*	413,913 (100.00)	212,400 (51.31)	106,360 (25.70)	52,663 (12.72)	42,490 (10.27)	159,737 (38.59)	63,870 (15.43)
3.	Bihar	1,481,098 (100.00)	103,390 (6.98)	335,398 (22.65)	521,975 (35.24)	520,335 (35.13)	(–) 418,585 (–) (28.26)	(–) 184,937 (–) (12.48)
4.	Gujarat	260,006 (100.00)	69,171 (26.60)	87,270 (33.57)	34,103 (13.12)	69,462 (26.71)	35,068 (13.48)	17,808 (6.86)
5.	Haryana	848,188 (100.00)	153,200 (18.06)	348,406 (41.08)	80,092 (9.44)	266,490 (31.42)	73,108 (8.62)	81,916 (9.66)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	117,440 (100.00)	25,564 (21.77)	27,740 (23.62)	25,195 (21.45)	38,941 (33.16)	369 (0.32)	(–) 11,201 (–) (9.54)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	47,659 (100.00)	20,841 (43.73)	9,810 (20.58)	6,899 (14.48)	10,109 (21.21)	13,942 (29.25)	(–) 299 (–) (0.63)
8.	Kerala	269,212 (100.00)	63,000 (23.40)	61,180 (22.73)	86,934 (32.29)	58,098 (21.58)	(–) 23,934 (–) (8.89)	3,082 (1.15)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,206,408 (100.00)	245,774 (20.37)	463,408 (38.41)	136,284 (11.30)	360,942 (29.92)	109,490 (9.07)	102,466 (8.49)
10.	Maharashtra	830,992 (100.00)	190,271 (22.90)	266,516 (32.07)	126,854 (15.56)	247,351 (29.77)	63,417 (7.64)	19,165 (2.30)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Manipur		22,395 (100.00)	11,067 (49.42)	5,994 (26.76)	3,201 (14.29)	2,133 (9.53)	7,866 (35.13)	3,861 (17.23)
12. Meghalaya		34,758 (100.00)	11,322 (32.57)	9,119 (26.24)	7,489 (21.55)	6,828 (19.64)	3,833 (11.02)	2,291 (6.60)
13. Mysore		775,577 (100.00)	174,108 (22.45)	262,081 (33.79)	105,571 (13.61)	233,817 (30.15)	68,537 (8.84)	28,264 (3.64)
14. Nagaland		14,809 (100.00)	9,187 (62.03)	2,578 (17.41)	1,768 (11.94)	1,276 (8.62)	7,419 (50.09)	1,302 (8.79)
15 Orissa		504,657 (100.00)	88,821 (17.60)	147,971 (29.32)	107,887 (21.38)	159,978 (31.70)	(–) 19,066 (–) (3.78)	(–) 12,007 (–) (2.38)
16. Punjab		639,889 (100.00)	69,400 (10.84)	147,919 (23.12)	205,818 (32.17)	216,752 (33.87)	(–) 136,418 (–) (21.33)	(–) 68,833 (–) (10.75)
17. Rajasthan		937,645 (100.00)	122,490 (12.58)	351,448 (36.10)	157,099 (16.13)	342,608 (35.19)	(–) 34,609 (–) (3.55)	8,840 (0.91)
18. Sikkim		4,208 (100.00)	2,879 (68.42)	1,329 (31.58)	— —	— —	2,879 (68.42)	1,329 (31.58)
19. Tamil Nadu		440,525 (100.00)	48,266 (10.95)	83,560 (18.97)	146,171 (33.18)	162,528 (36.90)	(–) 97,905 (–) (22.23)	(–) 78,968 (–) (17.93)
20. Tripura		28,491 (100.00)	9,117 (32.00)	5,541 (19.45)	9,006 (31.61)	4,827 (16.94)	111 (0.39)	714 (2,51)
21. Uttar Pradesh		1,476,032 (100.00)	141,209 (9.57)	456,558 (30.93)	327,131 (22.16)	551,134 (37.34)	(–) 185,922 (–) (12.59)	(–) 94,576 (–) (6.41)
22. West Bengal		1,036,205 (100.00)	429,646 (41.46)	294,540 (28.43)	101,439 (9.79)	210,580 (20.32)	328,207 (31.67)	83,960) (8.11)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Union Territories							
1.	*Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26,107 (100.00)	19,784 (75.78)	5 906 (22.62)	310 (1.19)	107 (0.41)	19,474 (74.59)	5,799 (22.21)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30,046 (100.00)	21,296 (70.88)	7,909 (26.32)	531 (1.77)	310 (1.03)	20,765 (69.11)	7,599 (25 29)
3.	Chandigarh	12,969 (100.00)	3,468 (26.74)	4,297 (33.13)	1,883 (14.52)	3,321 (25.61)	1,585 (12.22)	976 (7.52)
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveil	15,193 (100.00)	4,004 (26.35)	6,893 (45.37)	1,352 (8.90)	2,944 (19.38)	2,652 (17.45)	3,949 (25.99)
5.	Delhi	152,158 (100.00)	37,294 (24.51)	62,014 (40.76)	7,340 (4.82)	45,510 (29.91)	29,954 (19.69)	16,504 (10.85)
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	40,421 (100.00)	14,891 (36.84)	13,409 (33.17)	3,730 (9.23)	8,391 (20.76)	11,161 (27.61)	5,018 (12.41)
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1,485 (100.00)	950 (63.97)	443 (29.83)	72 (4.85)	20 (1.35)	878 (59.12)	423 (28.48)
8.	Pondicherry	64,185 (100.00)	11,882 (18.51)	29,948 (46.66)	5,915 (9.22)	16,440 (25,61)	5,967 (9.29)	13,508 (21.05)

Note : The figures within brackets denote the percentages to gross migrants.
*Includes Mizo district, now constitutes as union territory of Mizoram.

Table VI

Types of Inter-state Migration, 1971 (Rural to Urban)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Gross Migrants	In Migrants		Out Migrants		Net Migrants	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	478,635 (100.00)	78,657 (16.43)	58,430 (12.21)	188,825 (39.45)	152,723 (31.91)	(–) 110,168 (–) (23.02)	(–) 94,293 (–) (19.70)
2.	Assam	140,425 (100.00)	88,412 (62.96)	25,265 (17.99)	16,943 (12.07)	9,805 (6.98)	71,469 (50.89)	15,460 (11.01)
3.	Bihar	937,445 (100.00)	146,085 (15.58)	101,622 (10.84)	523,813 (55.88)	165,925 (17.70)	(–) 377,728 (–) (40.30)	(–) 64,303 (–) (6.86)
4.	Gujarat	683,485 (100.00)	187,684 (27.46)	102,288 (14.97)	222,410 (32.54)	171,103 (25.03)	(–) 34,726 (–) (5.08)	(–) 68,815 (–) (10.06)
5.	Haryana	383,407 (100.00)	72,257 (18.85)	57,127 (14.90)	145,730 (38.01)	108,293 (28.24)	(–) 73,473 (–) (19.16)	(–) 51,166 (–) (13.34)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	114,257 (100.00)	14,124 (12.36)	9,587 (8.39)	63,945 (55.97)	26,601 (23.28)	(–) 49,821 (–) (43.61)	(–) 17,014 (–) (14.89)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	28,166 (100.00)	5,679 (20.16)	4,352 (15.45)	12,229 (43.42)	5,906 (20.97)	(–) 6,550 (–) (23.26)	(–) 1,554 (–) (5.52)
8.	Kerala	393,191 (100.00)	20,165 (5.13)	15,805 (4.02)	230,985 (58.75)	126,236 (32.10)	(–) 210,820 (–) (53.62)	(–) 110,431 (–) (28.08)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	674,119 (100.00)	295,097 (43.78)	212,038 (31.45)	79,623 (11.81)	87,361 (12.96)	215,474 (31.97)	124,677 (18.49)
10.	Maharashtra	1,733,109 (100.00)	982,529 (56.69)	512,991 (29.60)	122,497 (7.07)	115,092 (6.64)	860,032 (49.62)	397,899 (22.96)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Manipur	5,225 (100.00)	1,779 (34.05)	1,018 (19.48)	1,660 (31.77)	768 (14.70)	119 (2.28)	250 (4.78)
12.	Meghalaya	12,705 (100.00)	8,180 (64.38)	3,026 (23.82)	849 (6.68)	650 (5.12)	7,331 (57.70)	2,376 (18.70)
13.	Mysore	541,718 (100.00)	137,335 (23.35)	109,130 (20.15)	162,980 (30.08)	132,273 (24.42)	(–) 25,645 (–) (6.73)	(–) 23,143 (–) (4.27)
14.	Nagaland	17,465 (100.00)	14,453 (82.75)	1,851 (10.60)	741 (4.24)	420 (2.41)	13,712 (78.51)	1,431 (8.19)
15.	Orissa	261,764 (100.00)	77,164 (29.48)	59,260 (22.64)	86,467 (33.03)	38,873 (14.85)	(–) 9,303 (–) (3.55)	20,387 (7,79)
16.	Punjab	451,106 (100.00)	94335 (20.91)	54,150 (12.01)	180,610 (40.04)	122,011 (27.04)	(–) 86,275 (–) (19.13)	(–) 67,861 (–) (15.03)
17.	Rajasthan	582,004 (100.00)	63,526 (10.92)	58,614 (10.07)	281.531 (48.37)	178,333 (30.64)	(–) 218,005 (–) (37.45)	(–) 119,719 (–) (20.57)
18.	Sikkim	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	— —	— —	— —	4 (100.00)	— —
19.	Tamil Nadu	478,111 (100.00)	130.475 (27.29)	99.875 (20.89)	141,380 (29.57)	106,381 (22.25)	(–) 10,905 (–) (2.28)	(–) 6,506 (–) (1.36)
20.	Tripura	7,773 (100.00)	1,171 (15.06)	829 (10.67)	3,378 (43.46)	2,395 (30.81)	(–) 2,207 (–) (28.40)	(–) 1,566 (–) (20.14)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,740,199 (100.00)	127,678 (7.34)	93,822 (5.39)	1,087,800 (62.51)	430,899 (24.76)	(–) 960,122 (–) (55.17)	(–) 337,077 (–) (19.37)
22.	West Bengal	863,892 (100.00)	580,349 (67.18)	168,781 (19.54)	62,974 (7.29)	(51,788 (5.99)	517,375 (59.89)	116,993 (13.55)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Union Territories							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,036 (100.00)	8,261 (74.85)	2,473 (22.41)	183 (1.66)	119 (1.08)	8,078 (73.19)	2,354 (21.33)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,386 (100.00)	4,686 (79.38)	1,009 (15.80)	502 (7.86)	189 (2.96)	4,184 (71.52)	820 (12.84)
3.	Chandigarh	71,256 (100.00)	43,243 (60.69)	26,333 (36.95)	800 (1.12)	880 (1.24)	42,443 (59.57)	25,453 (35.71)
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	906 (100.00)	— —	— —	480 (52.98)	426 (47.02)	(–) 480 (–) (52.98)	(–) 426 (–) (47.02)
5.	Delhi	720,328 (100.00)	444,283 (61.68)	265,734 (36.89)	4,628 (0.64)	5,683 (0.79)	439,655 (61.04)	260,051 (36.10)
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	63,935 (100.00)	14,331 (22.41)	7,773 (12.16)	22,364 (34.98)	19,467 (30.45)	(–) 8,033 (–) (12.57)	(–) 11,694 (–) (18.29)
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	403 (100.00)	— —	— —	349 (86.60)	54 (13.40)	(–) 349 (–) (86.60)	(–) 54 (–) (13.40)
8.	Pondicherry	34,013 (100.00)	9,415 (27.68)	13,694 (40.26)	4,681 (13.76)	6,223 (18.30)	4,734 (13.92)	7,471 (21.96)

Note : The figures within brackets denote the percentages to gross migrants.
* Includes Mizo district, now constituted as union territory of Mizoram.

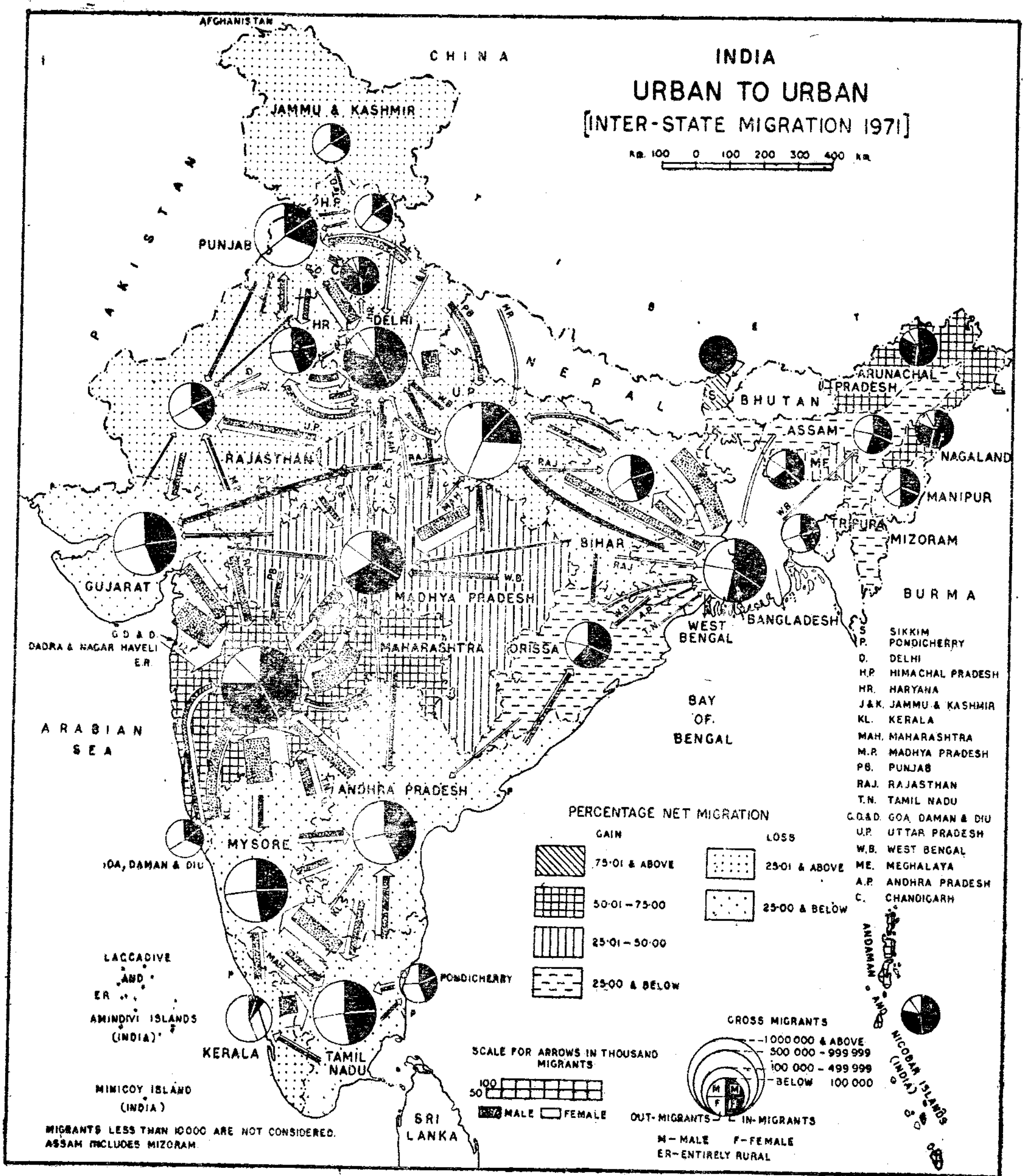
INDIA
URBAN TO URBAN
[INTER-STATE MIGRATION 1971]
CHINA
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BURMA
BANGLADESH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SRI LANKA
JAMMU & KASHMIR
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ASSAM
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
MIZORAM
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
PONDICHERRY
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
LACCADIVE AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
MINICOY ISLAND (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
PERCENTAGE NET MIGRATION
GAIN
75·01 & ABOVE
50·01 – 75·00
25·01 – 50·00
25·00 & BELOW
LOSS
25·01 & ABOVE
25·00 & BELOW
GROSS MIGRANTS
1 000 000 & ABOVE
500 000 - 999 999
100 000 - 499 999
BELOW 100 000
OUT-MIGRANTS
IN-MIGRANTS
M – MALE
F – FEMALE
ER – ENTIRELY RURAL
SCALE FOR ARROWS IN THOUSAND MIGRANTS
MALE
FEMALE
MIGRANTS LESS THAN 10000 ARE NOT CONSIDERED.
ASSAM INCLUDES MIZORAM.
S. SIKKIM
P. PONDICHERRY
D. DELHI
H.P. HIMACHAL PRADESH
HR. HARYANA
J&K. JAMMU & KASHMIR
KL. KERALA
MAH. MAHARASHTRA
M.P. MADHYA PRADESH
PB. PUNJAB
RAJ. RAJASTHAN
T.N. TAMIL NADU
G.D.&D. GOA DAMAN & DIU
U.P. UTTAR PRADESH
W.B. WEST BENGAL
ME. MEGHALAYA
A.P. ANDHRA PRADESH
C. CHANDIGARH

Fig. 3

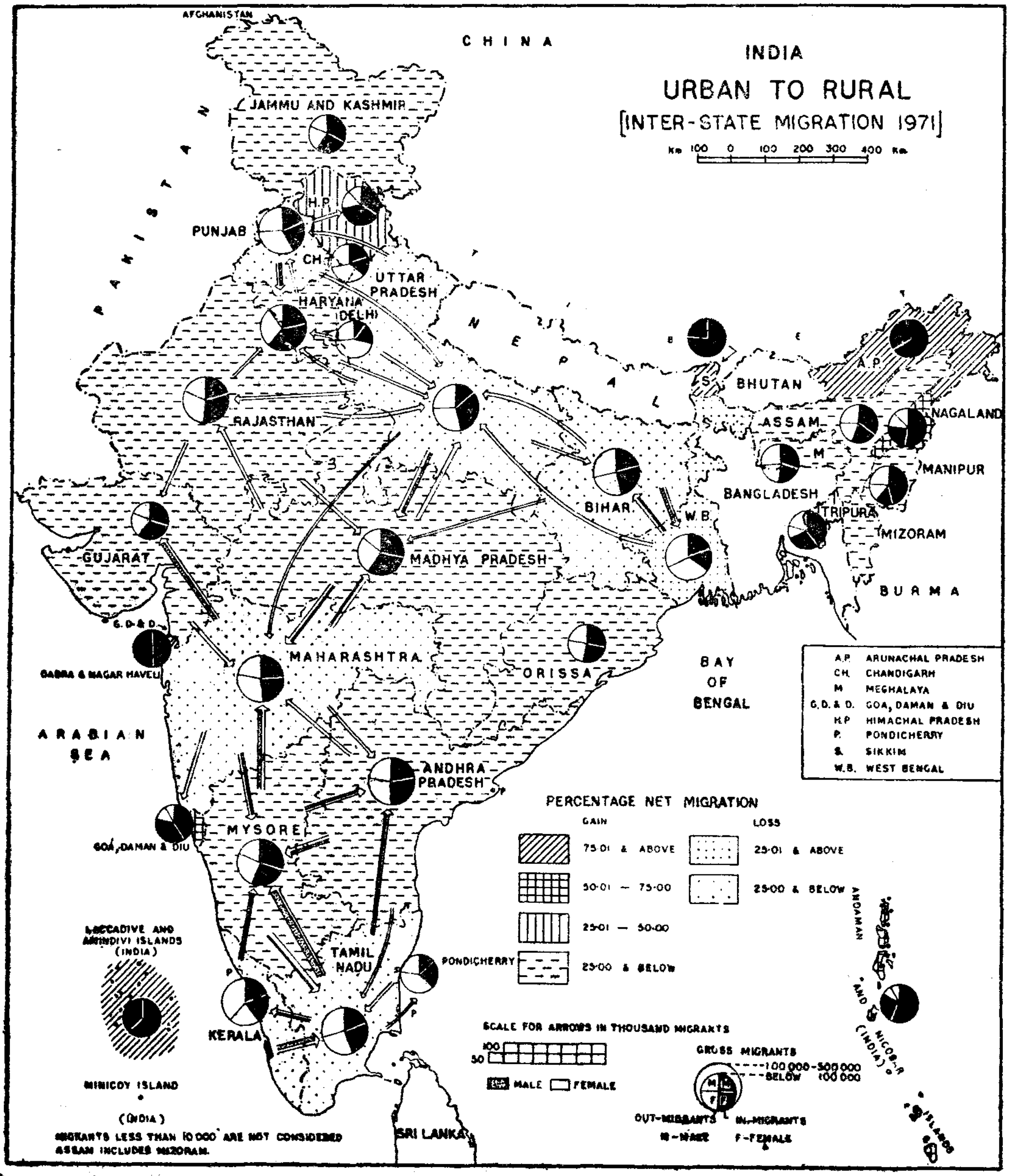
INDIA
URBAN TO RURAL
[INTER-STATE MIGRATION 1971]
Km 100 0 100 200 300 400 Km
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
SRI LANKA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
H.P.
PUNJAB
CH.
UTTAR PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
W.B.
S.
A.P.
ASSAM
M
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
MIZORAM
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
G.D.&D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
MYSORE
TAMIL NADU
PONDICHERRY
KERALA
P
A.P. ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CH. CHANDIGARH
M MEGHALAYA
G.D.& D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
H.P. HIMACHAL PRADESH
P. PONDICHERRY
S. SIKKIM
W.B. WEST BENGAL
PERCENTAGE NET MIGRATION
GAIN
LOSS
75·01 & ABOVE
50·01 — 75·00
25·01 — 50·00
25·00 & BELOW
25·01 & ABOVE
25·00 & BELOW
SCALE FOR ARROWS IN THOUSAND MIGRANTS
100
50
MALE
FEMALE
GROSS MIGRANTS
100 000-500 000
BELOW 100 000
OUT-MIGRANTS
IN-MIGRANTS
M-MALE
F-FEMALE
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR (INDIA) ISLANDS
LACCADIVE AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
MINICOY ISLAND
(INDIA)
MIGRANTS LESS THAN 10 000 ARE NOT CONSIDERED
ASSAM INCLUDES MIZORAM.

Fig. 4

Table VII

Types of Inter-State Migration 1971
(Urban to Urban)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Gross Migrants	In Migrants Male	In Migrants Female	Out Migrants Male	Out Migrants Female	Net Migrants Male	Net Migrants Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	501,988	111,352	106,645	143,044	140,927	(–) 31,712	(–) 34,282
		(100.00)	(22.18)	(21.25)	(28.50)	(28.07)	(–) (6.32)	(–) (6.32)
2.	Assam*	83,399	26,829	19,148	19,451	17,971	7,378	1,277
		(100.00)	(32.17)	(22.96)	(23.23)	(21.25)	(8.85)	(1.41)
3.	Bihar	424,311	89,845	95,099	150,119	89,248	(–) 60,274	5,851
		(100.00)	(21.18)	(22.41)	(35.38)	(21.03)	(–) (14.20)	(1.38)
4.	Gujarat	575,154	133,383	121,184	165,374	155,213	(–) 31,991	(–) 34,029
		(100.00)	(23.19)	(21.07)	(28.75)	(26.99)	(–) (5.56)	(–) (5.92)
5.	Haryana	329,000	68,637	78,465	89,484	92,414	(–) 20,847	(–) 13,949
		(100.00)	(20.86)	(23.85)	(27.20)	(28.09)	(–) (6.34)	(–) (4.24)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	85,752	14,732	14,409	33,381	23,230	(–) 18.649	(–) 8,821
		(100.00)	(17.18)	(16.80)	(38.93)	(27.09)	(–) (21.75)	(–) (10.29)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	53,878	8,523	8,743	19,495	17,117	(–) 10,972	(–) 8,374
		(100.00)	(15.82)	(16.23)	(36.18)	(31.77)	(–) (20.36)	(–) (15.54)
8.	Kerala	386,919	20,155	19,340	210,723	136,701	(–) 190,568	(–) 117,361
		(100.00)	(5.21)	(5.00)	(54.46)	(35.33)	(–) (49.25)	(–) (30.33)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	659,126	213,856	220,751	98,837	125,682	115,019	95,069
		(100.00)	(32.45)	(33.49)	(14.99)	(19.07)	(17.46)	(14.42)
10.	Maharashtra	1,548,452	656,828	504,716	180,957	205,951	475,871	298,765
		(100.00)	(42.42)	(32.59)	(11.69)	(13.30)	(30.73)	(19.29)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Manipur		3,471	1,079	641	1,182	569	(–) 103	72
		(100.00)	(31.08)	(18.47)	(34.06)	(16.39)	(–) (2.98)	(2.08)
12. Meghalaya		22,097	8,278	5,938	3,899	3,982	4,379	1,956
		(100.00)	(37.46)	(26.87)	(17.65)	(18.02)	(19.81)	(8.85)
13. Mysore		709,839	175,890	156,185	194,974	182,790	(–) 19,084	(–) 29,605
		(100.00)	(24.78)	(22.00)	(27.47)	(25.75)	(–) (2.69)	(–) (3.75)
14. Nagaland		6,790	3,867	1,621	648	654	3,219	967
		(100.00)	(56.65)	(23.87)	(9.55)	(9.63)	(47.40)	(14.24)
15 Orissa		147,950	48,139	43,391	33,465	22,955	14,674	20,436
		(100.00)	(32.54)	(29.33)	(22.62)	(15.51)	(9.92)	(13.82)
16. Punjab		520,330	80,745	79,004	188,142	172,439	(–) 107,397	(–) 93,435
		(100.00)	(15.52)	(15.18)	(36.16)	(33.14)	(–) (20.64)	(–) (17.96)
17. Rajasthan		481,804	80,817	98,184	160,356	142,447	(–) 79,539	(–) 44,263
		(100.00)	(16,77)	(20.38)	(33.28)	(29.57)	(–) (16.51)	(–) (9.19)
18. Sikkim		3	3	—	—	—	3	—
		(100.00)	(100.00)	—	—	—	(100.00)	—
19. Tamil Nadu		737,083	176,705	163,570	209,762	187,046	(–) 33,057	(–) 23,476
		(100.00)	(23.98)	(22.19)	(28.46)	(25.37)	(–) (4.48)	(–) (3.18)
20. Tripura		8,977	1,815	1,951	2,839	2,372	(–) 1,024	(–) 421
		(100.00)	(20.22)	(21.73)	(31.63)	(26.42)	(–) (11.41)	(–) (4,69)
21. Uttar Pradesh		1,152,053	135,052	166,092	494,209	356,700	(–) 359,157	(–) 190,608
		(100.00)	(11.72)	(14.42)	(42.90)	(30.96)	(–) (31.18)	(–) (16.54)
22. West Bengal		566,224	199,481	105,673	128,405	132,665	71,076	(–) 26,992
		(100.00)	(35.23)	(18.66)	(22.68)	(23.43)	(12.55)	(–) (4.77)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Union Territories							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,418 (100.00)	2,309 (52.27)	1 208 (27.34)	461 (10.43)	440 (9.96)	1,848 (41.84)	768 (17.38)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,489 (100.00)	1,358 (54.56)	715 (28.73)	249 (10.00)	167 (6.71)	1,109 (44.56)	548 (22 02)
3.	Chandigarh	90,010 (100.00)	43,755 (48.61)	36,337 (40.37)	5,102 (5.67)	4,816 (5.35)	38,653 (42.94)	31,521 (35.02)
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveil	—	—	E. R.	—	—	—	—
5.	Delhi	766,219 (100.00)	322,819 (42.13)	279,493 (36.48)	73,630 (9.61)	90,277 (11.78)	249,189 (32.52)	189,216 (24.70)
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	83,589 (100.00)	14,328 (17.14)	10, 764 (12.88)	28,565 (34.17)	29,932 (35.81)	(–) 14,237 (–) (17.03)	(–) 19,168 (–) (22.93)
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	—	—	E. R.	—	—	—	—
8.	Pondicherry	56,851 (100.00)	10,664 (18.76)	13,577 (23.88)	14,471 (25.45)	18,139 (31,91)	(–) 3,807 (–) (6.69)	(–) 4,562 (–) (8.03)

Note : The figures within brackets denote the percentages to gross migrants,E. R. for entirely rural.
•Includes Mizo district, now constituted as union territory of Mizoram.

Table VIII

Types of Inter-state Migration, 1971
(Urban to Rural)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Gross Migrants	In Migrants Male	In Migrants Female	Out Migrants Male	Out Migrants Female	Net Migrants Male	Net Migrants Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149,564 (100.00)	33,330 (22.29)	42,690 (28.54)	32,243 (21.56)	41,301 (31.91)	1,087 (0.73)	1,389 (0.93)
2.	Assam	57,128 (100.00)	19,770 (34.61)	12,160 (21.28)	14,155 (24.78)	11,043 (19.33)	5,615 (9.83)	1,117 (1.95)
3.	Bihar	121,354 (100.00)	25,337 (20.88)	32,180 (26.52)	33,937 (27.96)	29,900 (24.64)	(–) 8,600 (–) (7.08)	2,280 (1.88)
4.	Gujarat	87,834 (100.00)	26,233 (29.86)	28,000 (31.88)	16,288 (19.23)	16,713 (19.03)	9,345 (10.63)	11,287 (12.85)
5.	Haryana	121,800 (100.00)	27,060 (22.22)	46,170 (37.90)	13,488 (11.08)	35,082 (28.80)	13,572 (11.14)	11,088 (9.10)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36,169 (100.00)	12,316 (34.05)	14,125 (39.05)	4,359 (12.05)	5,369 (14.85)	7,957 (22.00)	8,756 (24.20)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	17,537 (100.00)	5,749 (32.78)	4,607 (26.27)	3,385 (19.30)	3,796 (21.65)	2,364 (13.48)	811 (4.62)
8.	Kerala	117,653 (100.00)	23,970 (20.37)	22,080 (18.77)	43,848 (37.27)	27,755 (23.59)	(–) 19,878 (–) (16.90)	(–) 5,675 (–) (4.82)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	193,257 (100.00)	54,169 (28.03)	61,970 (32.07)	27,888 (14.43)	49,230 (25.47)	26,281 (13.60)	12,740 (6.60)
10.	Maharashtra	261,091 (100.00)	62,601 (23.98)	62,299 (23.86)	61,898 (23.71)	74,293 (28.45)	706 (0.27)	(–) 11,994 (–) (4.59)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Manipur		3,903	1,813	583	932	575	881	8
		(100.00)	(46.45)	(14.94)	(23.88)	(14.73)	(22.57)	(0.21)
12. Meghalaya		10,955	3,412	2,207	2,939	2,397	473	(–) 190
		(100.00)	(31.14)	(20.15)	(26.83)	(21.88)	(4.31)	(–) (1.73)
13. Mysore		231,814	67,539	63,630	42,992	57,653	24,547	5,977
		(100.00)	(29.13)	(27.45)	(18.55)	(24.87)	(10.58)	(2.58)
14. Nagaland		5,021	2,822	1,036	666	497	2,156	539
		(100.00)	(56.21)	(20.63)	(13.26)	(9.90)	(42.95)	(10.73)
15. Orissa		47,484	14,040	11,460	10,893	11,091	3,147	369
		(100.00)	(29.57)	(24.13)	(22.94)	(23.36)	(6.63)	(0,77)
16. Punjab		137,334	23,690	33,370	37,102	47,172	(–) 13,412	(–) 9,802
		(100.00)	(17.25)	(24.30)	(27.02)	(31.43)	(–) (9.77)	(–) (7.13)
17. Rajasthan		147,352	28,573	47,920	29.178	41,681	(–) 605	6,239
		(100.00)	(19.39)	(32.52)	(19.80)	(28.29)	(–) (0.41)	(4.23)
18. Sikkim		1,419	1,072	347	—	—	1,072	347
		(100.00)	(75,55)	(24.45)	—	—	(75.55)	(24.45)
19. Tamil Nadu		214,575	41.334	53,000	63,007	57,234	(–) 21,673	(–) 4,234
		(100.00)	(19.26)	(23.70)	(29.36)	(26.68)	(–) (10.10)	(–) (1.98)
20. Tripura		6,111	2,471	1,684	1,259	697	1,212	987
		(100.00)	(40.44)	(27.55)	(20.60)	(11.41)	(19.48)	(16.14)
21. Uttar Pradesh		253,963	37,800	83,830	61,383	70,950	(–) 23,583	12,880
		(100.00)	(14.88)	(33.01)	(24.17)	(27.94)	(–) (9.29)	(5.07)
22. West Bengal		127,537	25,467	17,340	39,969	44,761	(–) 14,502	(–) 27,421
		(100.00)	(19.97)	(13.59)	(31.34)	(35.10)	(–) (11.37)	(–) (21.51)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Union Territories							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,206 (100.00)	1,768 (55.15)	906 (28.26)	294 (9.17)	238 (7.42)	1,474 (45.98)	668 (20.84)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,439 (100.00)	4,901 (65.88)	2,376 (31.94)	106 (1.43)	56 (0.75)	4,795 (64.45)	2,320 (31.19)
3.	Chandigarh	5,288 (100.00)	1,116 (21.31)	733 (14.02)	1,590 (30.41)	1,789 (34.22)	(–) 474 (–) (9.06)	(–) 1,056 (–) (20.20)
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,260 (100.00)	621 (49.29)	639 (50.71)	— —	— —	(–) 621 (49.29)	(–) 639 (50.71)
5.	Delhi	70,778 (100.00)	6,562 (9.27)	12,534 (17.71)	17,834 (25.20)	33,848 (47.82)	(–) 11,272 (–) (15.93)	(–) 21,314 (–) (30.11)
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	29,559 (100.00)	11,853 (40.10)	11037 (37.34)	2650 (8.96)	4019 (13.60)	9203 (31.14)	7,018 (23.74)
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	458 (100.00)	287 (62.66)	171 (37.34)	— —	— —	287 (62.66)	171 (37.34)
8.	Pondicherry	31,257 (100.00)	4,151 (13.28)	7,109 (22.74)	6,944 (22.22)	13,053 (41.76)	(–) 2,793 (–) (8.94)	(–) 5,944 (–) (19.02)

Note : The figures within brackets denote the percentages to gross migrants.

* Includes Mizo district, now constituted as union territory of Mizoram.

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The publication of an almost identical paper by the same author in the March 1979 issue of the National Geographical Journal of India, Varanasi, was noticed by the editorial commtitee just when the page-proofs of this paper were finalized. While regretting this repetition, the Editor would like to impress on the authors not to submit for publication any paper already under consideration elsewhere – Editor.