

Migration and Population Stability in India – An Exploratory Study

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1. Introduction

Migration has long occupied a distinctive niche in the field of population studies. An important contributor to population change, economic development and social transformation, migration alters not only the numbers of people in an area, but, also and perhaps more importantly, it alters the composition and structure of local populations. This can have enormous implications for issues such as service provision, social cohesion, the physical environment and local economic development.

Migration, both internal and international, is on the rise. International migration has received a lot of attention in recent times, yet it is internal migration that is much more significant in terms of the numbers of people involved, the quantum of remittances and the poverty reduction potential of the migration. Evidence suggests that internal population movements are increasing all over the world (Guest 2003). The traditional push and pull forces that acted upon people, causing them to move from poor regions to richer locations (particularly from poor rural areas to more prosperous urban areas) continue to operate. It is even possible that these forces will be strengthened, particularly in developing economies, with rising population pressure and deteriorating land and water availability, resulting in a further increase in the number of people migrating (Deshingkar & Grimm 2005). It is also interesting to note that new patterns in internal migration are emerging everywhere and this is true also of India, as will be seen later in this paper.

2. Theoretical Framework

Population migration research proceeds in two well-defined directions. The first comprises the *external causal influences* affecting migration behaviours. There are a large number of empirical studies (see Dennett & Stillwell 2008) examining the differing effects of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of places on particular migration behaviours. A major conclusion drawn from all these studies is that

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migration behaviours are profoundly influenced by the particular characteristics of both origins and destinations.

A second vital part of migration research has focused on the *attributes of the individual migrant*, and how these may affect migration behaviours. Age, sex, marital status, qualifications, religion, socio-economic status and family status are all attributes which affect a person's propensity to migrate. Of these, historically age, life course stage and sex have been found to be the most important influences upon migrant behaviour.

Population migration research in India has proceeded in both these directions and is almost entirely concerned with the description and analysis of patterns of internal migration in terms of streams of migration, spatial patterns, characteristics of the migrants, reasons for migration and consequences of migration (Bhagat 2009).

The major contribution of this paper would be that it looks into the stability of local populations in India in the context of migration.

3. Objectives

This paper seeks to

- a. summarize migration patterns in India over the intercensal period 1991-2001
- b. uncover inter-State disparities in net migration rates
- c. identify the States that are the major origins and destinations of internal migrants
- d. gauge the contribution of migration to the growth of State populations
- e. examine the stability of State populations in the light of the migratory process

4. Data Sources and Concepts

The data used in this analysis are principally the 2001 Census statistics. In the Census of India, migration is enumerated on two bases:

- i) Place of birth, if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration (referred to as 'migrant by place of birth');
- ii) Place of residence, if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration (referred to as 'migrant by place of last residence').

In this paper, the term 'migrant' refers to the second category, i.e. 'migrant by place of last residence'. The reasons for using this category are twofold: one, it reveals recent

migrations over the years, thereby providing more information on the current status of the population and two it also captures the phenomenon of return migration.

5. Internal Migration Patterns in India 1991-2001

Table 1 presents a summary of overall internal migration patterns at the all-India level.

Table 1: Internal Migrants by last residence in India (excluding J&K) in 1991 and 2001 Census - (All duration)

	2001	1991	Variation (%) 1991 - 2001
Total population	1,028.60	838.5	21.5
Total Internal Migration	307.60	225.89	36.17
Inter-State Migrants	41.01	26.69	53.65
(% to total internal migrants)	13.33	11.82	
Intra-State Migrants	266.59	199.20	33.83
(% to total internal migrants)	86.67	88.18	
Intra-district Migrants	192.27	140.36	36.98
(% to total internal migrants)	62.51	62.14	
Inter-district Migrants	74.33	58.84	26.33
(% to total internal migrants)	24.16	26.05	

figures which are not in percentage are in millions

Source: Table D2, Census 2001

- The total number of internal migrants by place of last residence in India grew by roughly 36% between 1991 and 2001.
- The highest growth – by type of migration – is in inter-State migration (53.65%). These migrants now constitute 13.33% of all internal migrants as compared to 11.82% in the previous census. Such migration is generally over longer distances as compared to intra-State migration and the increase indicates a perceptible shift in the migration behaviour of Indians over the decade.
- This growth has been at the expense of inter-district migration which accounts for 24.16% of all internal migration in 2001 as against 26.05% in 1991.
- Within States, growth is higher in intra- rather than inter-district migration, i.e. within State boundaries, shorter distance migration is increasing faster than longer-distance migration.
- In case of intra-state migrants most migration is rural-rural. For inter-state migrants, however, the flow is mainly towards urban areas - rural-urban and urban-urban (Census of India 2001).

Table 2: State-wise Migration & Population Figures, 2001 (Source: Table D2, Census 2001)

State/UT	Population	In-migrants from other states	In-migrants from other countries	Out-migrants	Net Migrants	Gross Migrants
INDIA	1,018,466,628	16,826,879	740,867	16,826,879	740,867	34,394,625
A&N Islands	356,152	29,538	728	8,011	22,255	38,277
Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	421,989	6292	637,360	-209,079	1,065,641
Arunachal Pradesh	10,97,968	71,789	2931	12,507	62,213	87,227
Assam	26655528	121803	5053	281510	-154654	408,366
Bihar	82,998,509	460,782	57724	2,241,413	- 1,722,907	2,759,919
Chandigarh	900,635	239,263	5108	106,734	137,637	351,105
Chattisgarh	20,833,803	338,793	2615	444,679	- 103,271	786,087
D&N Haveli	220,490	47,649	964	3,440	45,173	52,053
Daman & Diu	158,204	48,362	1835	5,401	44,796	55,598
Delhi	13,850,507	2,172,760	49281	457,919	1,764,122	2,679,960
Goa	1,347,668	120,824	4775	32,578	93,021	158,177
Gujarat	31,740,767	1,125,818	14800	451,458	689,160	1,592,076
Haryana	21,144,564	1,231,480	26639	588,001	670,118	1,846,120
Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	188,223	28276	165,776	50,723	382,275
Jammu & Kashmir	10,143,700	86,768	2938	122,175	- 32,469	211,881
Jharkhand	26,945,829	502,764	2309	616,160	- 111,087	1,121,233
Karnataka	52,850,562	879,106	20533	769,111	130,528	1,668,750
Kerala	31,841,374	235,087	32,077	431,821	- 164,657	698,985
Lakshadweep	60,650	4,444	17	1,149	3,312	5,610
Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	814,670	6939	842,937	-21328	1,664,546
Maharashtra	96,878,627	3,231,612	48394	896,988	2,383,018	4,176,994
Manipur	2,293,896	4,529	182	30,867	- 26,156	35,578
Meghalaya	2,318,822	33,710	1154	20,434	14,430	55,298
Mizoram	888,573	22,599	8436	31,739	- 704	62,774
Nagaland	1,990,036	33,594	1752	51,857	- 16,511	87,203
Orissa	36,804,660	229,687	3931	440,893	- 207,275	674,511
Pondicherry	974,345	105,208	1426	35,755	70,879	142,389
Punjab	24,358,999	811,060	26861	501,285	336,636	1,339,206
Rajasthan	56,507,188	723,639	11873	997,196	- 261,684	1,732,708
Sikkim	540,851	22,519	7655	6,238	23,936	36,412
Tamil Nadu	62,405,679	270,473	25671	674,304	-378160	970,448
Tripura	3,199,203	40,262	11246	23,538	27,970	75,046
Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	1,079,055	32110	3,810,701	- 2,699,536	4,921,866
Uttaranchal	8,489,349	352,496	29138	354,718	26,916	736,352
West Bengal	80,176,197	724,524	259204	730,226	253,502	1,713,954

6. Inter-State Comparisons

There has been a lot of movement within the country over the inter-censal period 1991-2001. Table 2 shows that more than 35 million people migrated within and into the country over this decade

As can be seen, Maharashtra received the largest number of migrants from other states, followed by Delhi. In-migration is however, only one half of the picture – a State both receives people and sends people out. Looking at in-migrants alone does not give a comprehensive idea of the State population’s migratory characteristics. For this, net migration i.e. in-migration (Ii) less out-migration (Oi) is more significant.

Table 3: State-wise Net Migrants (0-9 years duration)

State/UT	Net Migrants	State/UT	Net Migrants
Maharashtra	2,383,018	Mizoram	-704
Delhi	1,764,122	Nagaland	-16511
Gujarat	689,160	Madhya Pradesh	-21328
Haryana	670,118	Manipur	-26156
Punjab	336,636	Jammu & Kashmir	-32469
West Bengal	253,502	Chattisgarh	-103271
Chandigarh	137,637	Jharkhand	-111087
Karnataka	130,528	Assam	-154654
Goa	93,021	Kerala	-164657
Pondicherry	70,879	Orissa	-207275
Arunachal Pradesh	62,213	Andhra Pradesh	-209079
Himachal Pradesh	50,723	Rajasthan	-261684
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45,173	Tamil Nadu	-378160
Daman & Diu	44,796	Bihar	-1722907
Tripura	27,970	Uttar Pradesh	-2699536
Uttaranchal	26,916		
Sikkim	23,936		
A&N Islands	22,255		
Meghalaya	14,430		
Lakshadweep	3,312		

Derived from Table 2 above

Table 3 throws up some interesting facts:

- The major “sending” States are the historically poorer “BIMAROU” States – Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh – reinforcing the influence of

the push factor of poverty and lack of opportunity that drives the people of these areas to other States in search of employment and livelihood. It would be interesting to see whether Bihar's position in the table changes in Census 2011, in light of the improvement of the State's economic performance in the last few years and reports of lesser migrants from Bihar into Punjab, Haryana and other States on account of the implementation of the NREG programme.

- The Eastern, North-Eastern and Southern States are the States that have negative net migration figures indicating greater flow of out-migrants from the State as compared to the in-migrants into the State.
- Among the net receiving States, it is no surprise that Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Punjab are at the top of the list – their better economic performance and the implied promise of opportunity attracts people, particularly youngsters, from other parts of the country.
- Another noteworthy fact is the number of small States and Union Territories that are acting as magnets, drawing migrants from other States; Chandigarh, Goa, Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh ... a study of these preferred destinations and their pull characteristics is merited, particularly if the trend continues in Census 2011.

While absolute numbers are undoubtedly important to understand the magnitude of the migration process, when studying patterns of migration from the point of view of both origin and destination, it is more pertinent to calculate standardized rates of movement, as these rates give a measure of migration that is independent of the population size in any given area. The most common migration rate is the net migration rate for any area, which can be calculated as follows:

$$NM_i = \frac{(I_i - O_i)}{P_i} \times 100$$

where:

NM_i = the net migration rate per 100 population in area i

I_i = the in-migration to area i

O_i = the out-migration from area i

P_i = end of period population of area i

Using Net Migration Rates, we can classify the Indian States/UTs into four broad categories:

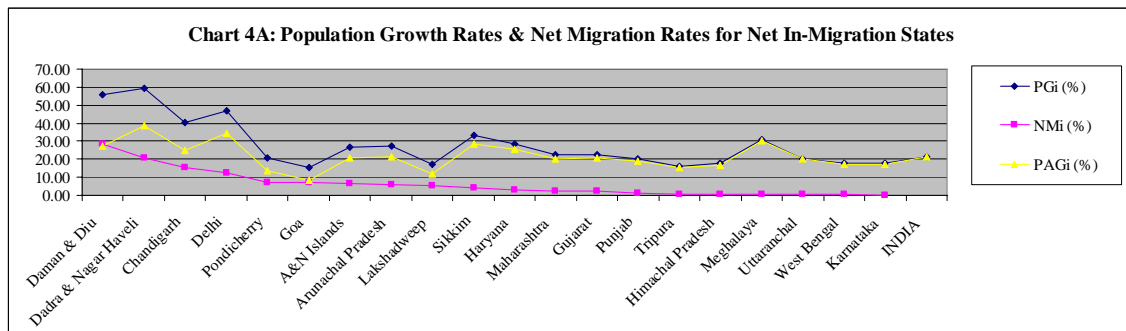
- a. Category I: absolute value of the net migration rate is <1% (very low NM)
- b. Category II: absolute value of the net migration rate is 1-5% (low NM)
- c. Category III: absolute value of the net migration rate is 5-10% (high NM)
- d. Category IV: absolute value of the net migration rate is >10% (very high NM)

Tables 4A & 4B and Charts 4A & 4B present three types of data:

- a. The decadal growth rate of population (PGi) of the State for the period 1991-2001
- b. The net migration rate (NMi)
- c. The decadal growth rate of population of the State for the period 1991-2001 adjusted for net migration (PAGi = PGi-NMi). This figure would represent the natural growth rate of population for that State.

Table 4A: State-wise Net Migration Rates (0-9 years duration) and Population Growth Rates (1991-2001) for Net In-Migration States

State/UT	Population Growth rate 1991-2001 (%) PGi	Net Migration Rate (%) NMi	Population Growth Rate 1991-2001 adjusted for Net Migration Rate (%) PAGi
Daman & Diu	55.73	28.32	27.41
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59.22	20.49	38.73
Chandigarh	40.28	15.28	25.00
Delhi	47.02	12.74	34.28
Pondicherry	20.62	7.27	13.35
Goa	15.21	6.90	8.31
A&N Islands	26.90	6.25	20.65
Arunachal Pradesh	27.00	5.67	21.33
Lakshadweep	17.23	5.46	11.77
Sikkim	33.06	4.43	28.63
Haryana	28.43	3.17	25.26
Maharashtra	22.73	2.46	20.27
Gujarat	22.66	2.17	20.49
Punjab	20.10	1.38	18.72
Tripura	16.03	0.87	15.16
Himachal Pradesh	17.54	0.83	16.71
Meghalaya	30.65	0.62	30.03
Uttaranchal	20.41	0.32	20.09
West Bengal	17.77	0.32	17.45
Karnataka	17.51	0.25	17.26
INDIA	21.54		21.54

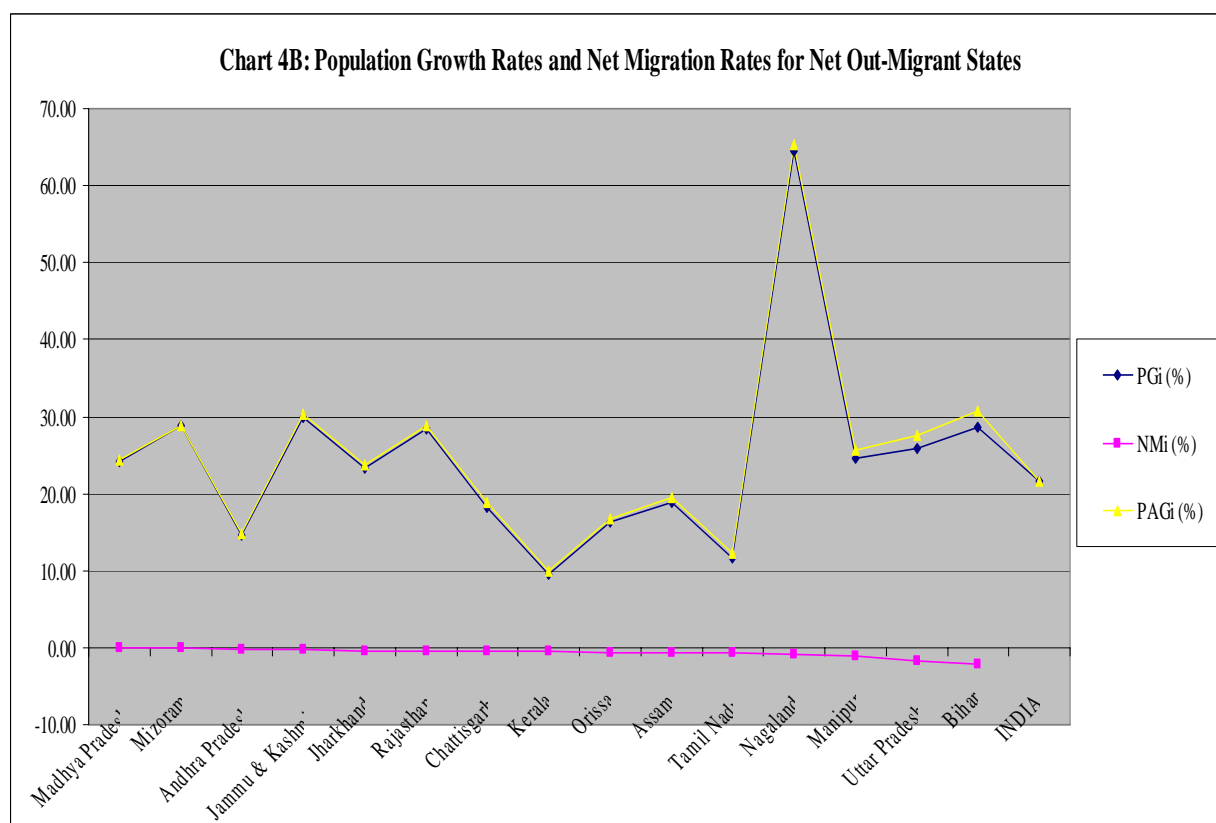


- It would not be wrong to argue that in the case of Category I States/UTs, the migratory process has very little impact upon the population size of the State.
- For Category II States like Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana and Sikkim, there would be some marginal but perceptible effect upon population size and its growth.
- Category III States in Table 4A - Pondicherry, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep – all have small populations, but the migrant component of the population is fairly large. The very smallness of these regions raises the visibility of the migrants, giving rise to various social issues. Goa stands out as a State where there is very little difference between NMi and PAGi.
- But it is in the Category IV States of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Delhi that net migration is significantly high, resulting in what could be called a localized population explosion. Daman & Diu is in a similar situation as Goa, recording very little difference between NMi and PAGi, but at a much higher level.
- One remarkable observation is that in each set of States/UTs – those with net in-migrants and those with net out-migrants, one State/UT stands out as having recorded unbelievably high decadal population growth rates. In the group of net in-migration States/UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has a decadal population growth rate of 59.22%, while in the group of net out-migration States/UTs, Nagaland has a decadal population growth rate of 64.53%³. While the population boom in Dadra & Nagar Haveli can be explained when the net migration rate of 20.49% is taken into account, the same does not happen in the case of Nagaland. In fact, net out-migration from this State is actually relieving the population pressure in the State by slightly less than 1%!

³ Sebu (2009) has questioned the census procedure being followed, suggesting that there is multiple counting occurring due to intra-State migration, but then this should be true of all States.

Table 4B: State-wise Net Migration Rates (0-9 years duration) and Population Growth Rates (1991-2001) for Net Out-Migration States

State/UT	Population Growth rate 1991-2001 (%) PGi	Net Migration Rate (%) NMi	Population Growth Rate 1991-2001 adjusted for Net Migration Rate (%) PAGi
Madhya Pradesh	24.26	-0.04	24.30
Mizoram	28.82	-0.08	28.90
Andhra Pradesh	14.59	-0.27	14.86
Jammu & Kashmir	29.98	-0.32	30.30
Jharkhand	23.36	-0.41	23.77
Rajasthan	28.41	-0.46	28.87
Chattisgarh	18.27	-0.50	18.77
Kerala	9.43	-0.52	9.95
Orissa	16.25	-0.56	16.81
Assam	18.92	-0.58	19.50
Tamil Nadu	11.72	-0.61	12.33
Nagaland	64.53	-0.83	65.36
Manipur	24.56	-1.14	25.70
Uttar Pradesh	25.85	-1.62	27.47
Bihar	28.62	-2.08	30.70
INDIA	21.54		21.54



7. Migration and Population Stability

A low level of net migration does not necessarily mean a stable population. The term stability is used here to describe the extent to which a population consists of the same people from one year to the next (Dennet & Stillwell, 2008). A stable population in an area will feature more or less the same individuals one year as it will in the next. On the other hand, an unstable population may have either more or less people in total, but perhaps more importantly it will have *different individuals* in the area. Births and deaths undoubtedly have an impact on population stability as defined in this sense, but migration is likely to be the more important factor driving population change in most areas.

Low net migration rates could be the outcome of low in-migration and low out-migration or high in-migration and high out-migration. While either of these would have an identical impact upon the *size* of the total population, the impact upon *composition and stability* of population would be substantially higher in the second case. Studying only net migration rates would completely overlook this aspect of population change, and it is clearly necessary that these effects be captured.

The concept of migration effectiveness or migration efficiency is sometimes used to portray this idea of stability (Stillwell et al 2000). An index of migration effectiveness or effectiveness index is calculated as follows:

$$MEI_i = \frac{(I_i - O_i)}{(I_i + O_i)} \times 100$$

The migration effectiveness index varies between –100 (only out-migration from the area) and +100 (only in-migration into the area). High values (negative or positive) indicate that net migration is an efficient mechanism for population redistribution, generating a large net effect for the given volume of movement, while values closer to zero denote that inter-area flows are more closely balanced leading to comparatively little redistribution. The sign of the ratio is consistent with the direction of the net migration balance.

Table 5 contains values of the MEI calculated for all States of India. A perusal of the Table and Chart 5 reveal that

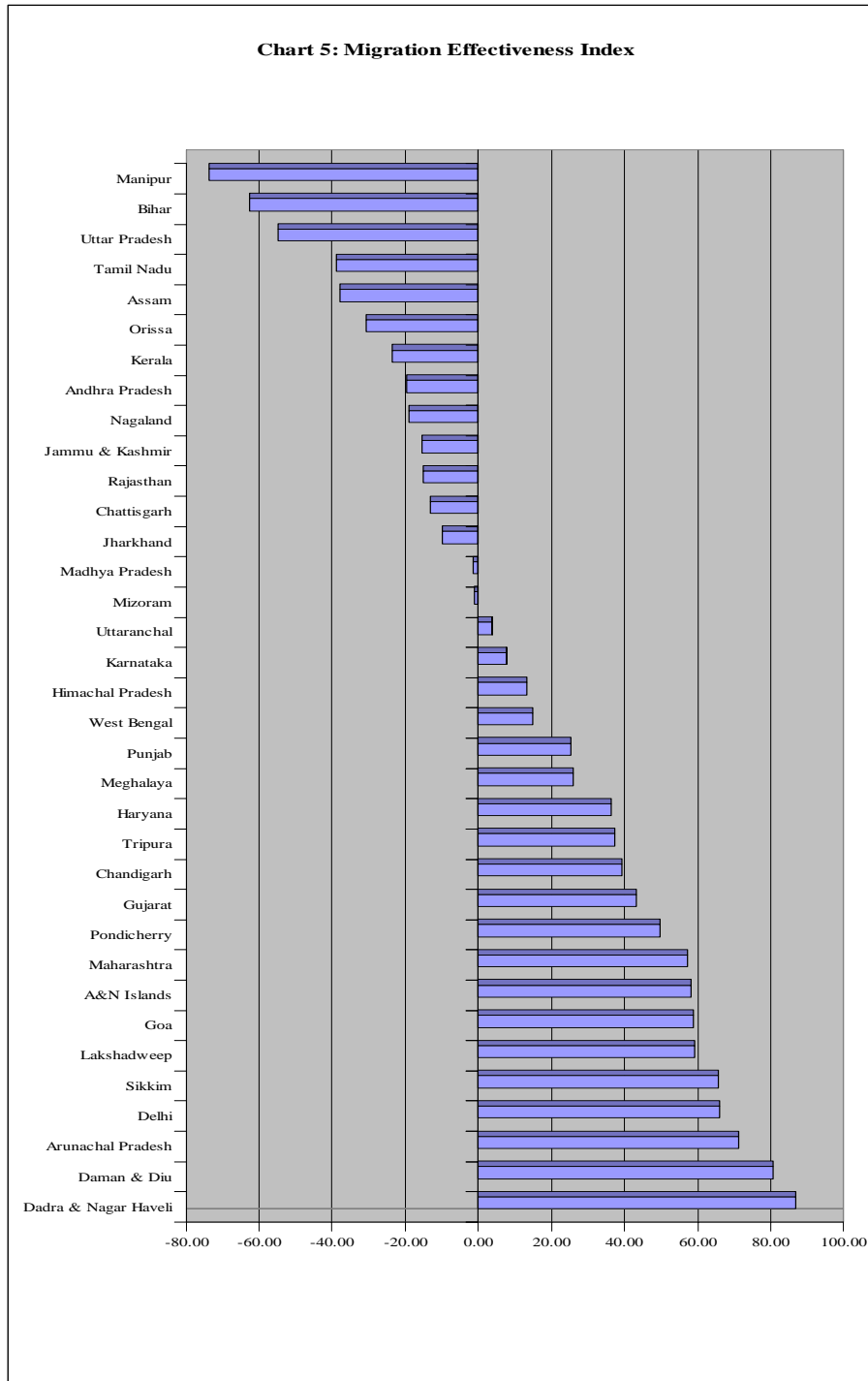
- Migration effectiveness is highest in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (which also has the highest net migration rate). Of every 100 people who move in and out of this UT, 87 people get added to the local population.

- States/UTs where the index is above +50% are mainly small States and UTs – Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar, Goa, Daman & Diu – in-migrants are making a substantial difference to population.
- In the case of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, for every 100 people who arrive and depart, there are 63 and 54 more departures than arrivals respectively.
- In all the cases discussed above, population is characterized by higher levels of instability.
- In States where the index is in the range of 0 to $\pm 20\%$, populations are relatively more stable.

Table 5: Migration Effectiveness Index for all States

State/UT	Migration Effectiveness Index	State/UT	Migration Effectiveness Index
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86.78	Mizoram	-1.12
Daman & Diu	80.57	Madhya Pradesh	-1.28
Arunachal Pradesh	71.32	Jharkhand	-9.91
Delhi	65.83	Chattisgarh	-13.14
Sikkim	65.74	Rajasthan	-15.10
Lakshadweep	59.04	Jammu & Kashmir	-15.32
Goa	58.81	Nagaland	-18.93
A&N Islands	58.14	Andhra Pradesh	-19.62
Maharashtra	57.05	Kerala	-23.56
Pondicherry	49.78	Orissa	-30.73
Gujarat	43.29	Assam	-37.87
Chandigarh	39.20	Tamil Nadu	-38.97
Tripura	37.27	Uttar Pradesh	-54.85
Haryana	36.30	Bihar	-62.43
Meghalaya	26.09	Manipur	-73.52
Punjab	25.14		
West Bengal	14.79		
Himachal Pradesh	13.27		
Karnataka	7.82		
Uttaranchal	3.66		

Chart 5: Migration Effectiveness Index



While the MEI is a good measure of the contribution of total movements to actual population change in an area, it does not adequately reveal the relevance of migration for the population stability of the area in question. A better measure of population stability is population turnover, defined as:

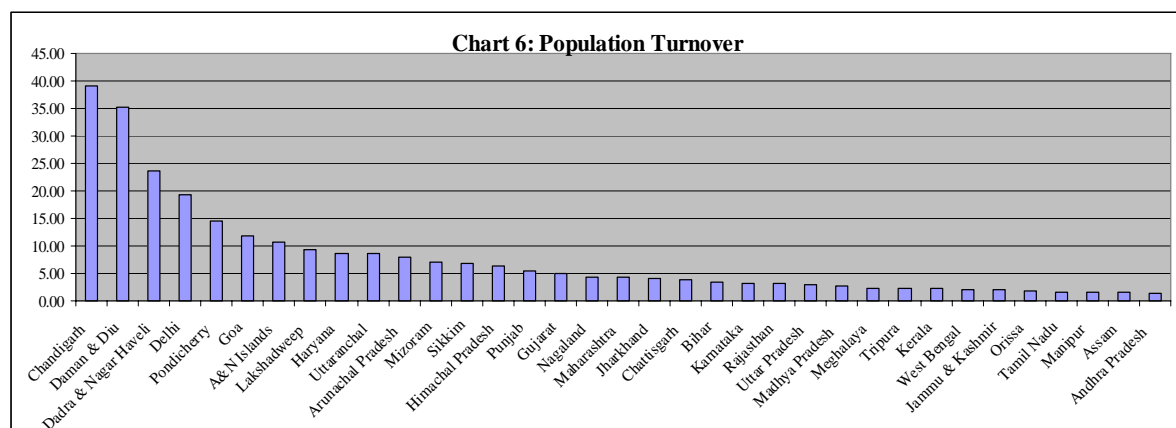
$$TO_i = \frac{(I_i + O_i)}{P_i} \times 100$$

The population of any area changes because of both inflows and outflows of people. This is where the utility of turnover lies - it takes both flows into account and gives us an idea of how much the population of an area has changed, not in magnitude, but in composition. This is the main advantage that this measure has over net migration rate and migration efficiency index calculations.

Table 6 presents the Population Turnover calculated for all Indian States/UTs

Table 6: Population Turnover of Indian States due to Migration

State/UT	Population Turnover	State/UT	Population Turnover
Chandigarh	38.98	Nagaland	4.38
Daman & Diu	35.14	Maharashtra	4.31
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.61	Jharkhand	4.16
Delhi	19.35	Chattisgarh	3.77
Pondicherry	14.61	Bihar	3.33
Goa	11.74	Karnataka	3.16
A&N Islands	10.75	Rajasthan	3.07
Lakshadweep	9.25	Uttar Pradesh	2.96
Haryana	8.73	Madhya Pradesh	2.76
Uttaranchal	8.67	Meghalaya	2.38
Arunachal Pradesh	7.94	Tripura	2.35
Mizoram	7.06	Kerala	2.20
Sikkim	6.73	West Bengal	2.14
Himachal Pradesh	6.29	Jammu & Kashmir	2.09
Punjab	5.50	Orissa	1.83
Gujarat	5.02	Tamil Nadu	1.56
		Manipur	1.55
		Assam	1.53
		Andhra Pradesh	1.40



- Table 6 and Chart 6 make it amply clear that for many of the small States/UTs, viz. Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar, with population turnover in excess of 10%, migration is a major contributor to population instability. These areas (except perhaps Delhi and to some extent Chandigarh) could well experience social tensions and transformation on account of migration. In Goa, for example, there is tremendous unease over the issue of immigration into this tiny State.
- For States/UTs on the right hand side of Table 6, where Population Turnover rates are below 5%, population stability is not a great concern.

Table 7 and Chart 7 present all the migration measures discussed above, facilitating comparison between them.

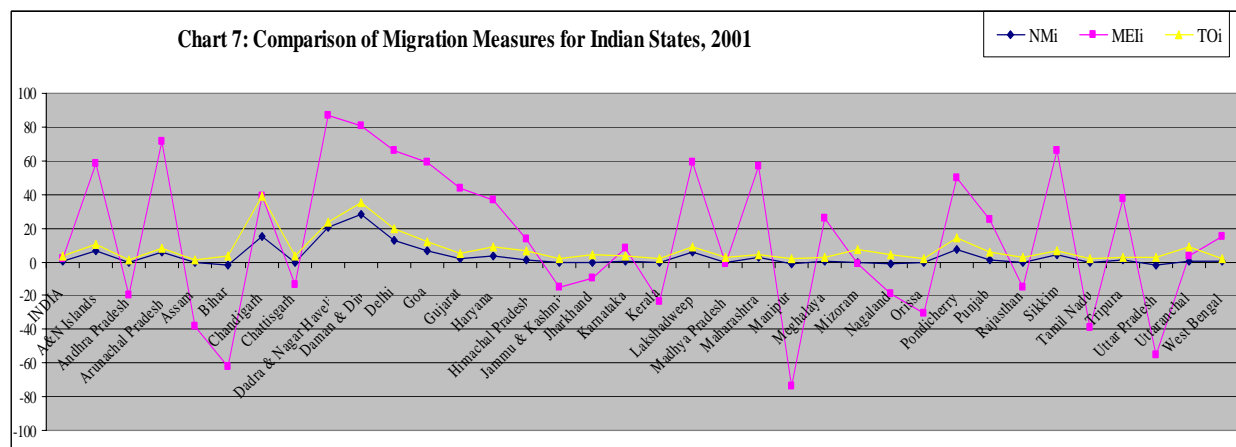
Some of the highlights are

- The difference between the values of the net migration rate and population turnover is not very great, whereas these differ substantially from the migration efficiency index. This is probably explained by the fact that both measures are standardized by the same variable, viz. population size, unlike the migration efficiency index which is standardized by gross migration flows.
- There are several States/UTs such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, where the Net Migration Rate and Population Turnover are relatively low (absolute value <5%). It is fair to say that in these States, whatever the absolute number of immigrants and emigrants, the effect of migration upon both population size and composition would be minimal.
- In the case of States/UTs such as Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Delhi, all three measures are high pointing to the critical impact that migration has upon the size and composition of their populations.
- Then there are States/UTs such as Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, where the net migration rate is moderately high, the population turnover rate is notably higher, and the

migration effectiveness index is extremely high – here again migration is likely making a significant and noticeable impact upon the local populations

Table 7: A Comparison of Migration Measures for all Indian States, 2001

State/UT	NMi	MEIi	TOi
INDIA	0.07	2.15	3.38
A&N Islands	6.25	58.14	10.75
Andhra Pradesh	-0.27	-19.62	1.40
Arunachal Pradesh	5.67	71.32	7.94
Assam	-0.58	-37.87	1.53
Bihar	-2.08	-62.43	3.33
Chandigarh	15.28	39.20	38.98
Chattisgarh	-0.50	-13.14	3.77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.49	86.78	23.61
Daman & Diu	28.32	80.57	35.14
Delhi	12.74	65.83	19.35
Goa	6.90	58.81	11.74
Gujarat	2.17	43.29	5.02
Haryana	3.17	36.30	8.73
Himachal Pradesh	0.83	13.27	6.29
Jammu & Kashmir	-0.32	-15.32	2.09
Jharkhand	-0.41	-9.91	4.16
Karnataka	0.25	7.82	3.16
Kerala	-0.52	-23.56	2.2
Lakshadweep	5.46	59.04	9.25
Madhya Pradesh	-0.04	-1.28	2.76
Maharashtra	2.46	57.05	4.31
Manipur	-1.14	-73.52	1.55
Meghalaya	0.62	26.09	2.38
Mizoram	-0.08	-1.12	7.06
Nagaland	-0.83	-18.93	4.38
Orissa	-0.56	-30.73	1.83
Pondicherry	7.27	49.78	14.61
Punjab	1.38	25.14	5.50
Rajasthan	-0.46	-15.1	3.07
Sikkim	4.43	65.74	6.73
Tamil Nadu	-0.61	-38.97	1.56
Tripura	0.87	37.27	2.35
Uttar Pradesh	-1.62	-54.85	2.96
Uttaranchal	0.32	3.66	8.67
West Bengal	0.32	14.79	2.14



Conclusion

The Indian economy is experiencing large movements of labour. This movement is not simply from villages to towns and cities, but within and across districts, States and even national borders. Much of the migration story is not new – it is largely driven by the search for work in the case of men and marriage in the case of women. But there are new features (Ghosh, 2005): the greater willingness of many people to travel long distances for work, the extent of mass migration from certain areas, the growing likelihood of finding evidence of some migration in almost every part of India. All these will undoubtedly be even stronger in Census 2011.

This paper has sought to contribute to the knowledge of internal population migration in India using migration data from the 2001 Census. Flows have been assessed in terms of their effect on the size and stability of populations in different States. It has tried to provide an understanding of the direction and magnitude of the movement of people in relation to the underlying population of each State or Union Territory, and has also attempted to determine whether migration is likely to have a disturbing effect on the resident population. The analysis used three measures, viz. net migration rate, migration effectiveness index and population turnover in an attempt to capture the population impact of migration.

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