

# **Youth migration in India: Spatial pattern, characteristics and its linkage with development**

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## **Abstract**

Population in the age group 15-24 known as youth constitute an important component of total population of a country. India is a very old country with a very young population with about one third of its total population coming under the age group 15-24. The dynamics of mobility of the youth in the developing countries in general and India in particular is an area less explored and understood. Therefore, the major objectives of the present paper are to understand the inter-state spatial mobility pattern of the youth in India, to analyse the various characteristics of youth migrants along with reasons of migration and lastly to establish the possible linkage between youth migration and economic development in India. The study is entirely based on the information provided by the census on migration as well as various other secondary sources. The regional disparity in development leads to the inter-state flow of migration streams. Youths from economically backward states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar migrate to more prosperous states like Maharashtra and Delhi. For the male, employment and education are found to be the two most important reasons of youth migration in India while marriage is still the most important reason of female migration.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Young people under age of 15-24 years constitute 35% of India's total population (2001 census). Not only does this cohort represents India's future in the socio-economic and political realms but its experience will largely determine India's achievement of its goal of overall socio-economic development, population stabilization and harvesting its demographic dividend. According to many scholars migration in general and youth migration in particular has its immense importance as a development parameter since migration and development are inter-linked.

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of the population change. A migrant is classified both on the basis of place of birth as well as by place of last residence. Usually place of last residence is more widely used to distinguish migrants from non-migrants as it is a better indicator than place of birth. A person is considered as migrant by place of last residence, if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence. By capturing the latest of the migrations in cases where persons have migrated more than once, this concept would give a better picture of current migration scenario (*Census, 2001*).

Migration is the barometer of changing socio-economic and political conditions at the regional, national and international levels. It is also a sign of wide disparities in economic and social conditions between the origin and destination places (*UNFPA, 1993*).

Migration is age and sex selective and labor migration is highly selective. Most of the workers are in young age group and in working age group. Migration is a selective process which involves some population sub-groups more than the other.

*Ravensteins's laws* were the early attempt to summarize some of the distinctive characteristics of the migrants focusing mainly on their demographic circumstances. Migrant's age schedule are often plotted to demonstrate the rate of increase in movement of the migrants in their whole life and it resulted into the increase in migration in specific young age group.

One important facet of population is the study of migration arising out of various social, economic and political reasons. For a large country like India, the study of movement of youth population under age group 15 – 24 years in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society better. At this junction in the economic development of the country, especially when many states are

undergoing faster economic development, particularly in areas, such as, manufacturing, information technology or service sectors, data on migration profile of population has become more important (*Census 2001*). With faster economic development, modernization, better transportation and shrinking of physical space, population mobility is going to increase and becoming more complex in the years to come.

The history of migration is the history of people's struggle to survive and to prosper, to escape insecurity and poverty, and to move in response to opportunity. The economist *J.K. Galbraith* describes migration as "the oldest action against poverty". Worldwide 175 million people or just less than three percent of the total population live outside their country of birth.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Today throughout the world migration is contributing to economic and social development by enabling man to overcome the primary policy objective of regional science. The role played by migration in socio-economic development requires one to view it historically, since its form and role have changed somewhat over time. Migration is an equilibrating process serving to improve relations between man's numbers and his physical environment or to reduce disparity between communities or regions in different stages of development or to give rise to an increase in the overall productivity of the factorial equipment of a region or country (*Spengler and Myers, 1977*).

A study by *Voices of Youth (UNICEF, 1995)* shows that youth migration is driven by bad socio-economic conditions such as low wages, high rates of unemployment, underemployment in rural areas and poverty. Various other factors can also promote migration. "The main causes for youth migration are obviously the economic conditions and the prospects for the youth in a particular region" ( *Kartik Madhira, 1995*).

A study done by *Scarlett Epstein (2007)* on rural-urban youth migration in South India found increasing village population in a setting of limited land availability as

well as the scarcity of water and a virtual absence of off-farm income-earning opportunities in rural areas. It was coupled with the well-documented urban bias in development illustrated by the rural-urban differential in the availability of schools, hospitals etc which jointly constitute the causes of the ever-increasing rate of rural-urban migration. It is the “push” rather than the “pull” factor that induces villagers to migrate to cities.”

According to a study by *Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO, UN, 2001)* migration to urban areas seems attractive to rural youth who are taught urban values through the education systems and see the limited employment opportunities in the rural areas. The massive migration from villages to towns, from towns to cities, and overseas to look for employment, has resulted in problems of urban congestion in cities such as Nairobi, Harare and Addis Ababa, though as yet, not on the scale of the huge urban centres of Asia and Latin America such as Calcutta, Manila, Bangkok, Santiago and Mexico City. Pressure on services in the cities of Africa however, is also increasing and plans and policies for youth in general and rural youth in particular are urgently needed since they are the main contributors to urban migration.

The study conducted by *Ministry of Human Resource and Development, 2004 (NSSO 55<sup>th</sup> round, 2000)* reported that the Asian demographic trends tend to parallel those in South Asia with high growth rates, strong rural to urban migration and a very youthful population with almost 60% under 24 years of age. Approximately 20 per cent of the population falls between the ages of 15 and 24. Farm incomes continue to be low for small-scale producers and family members often look for off-farm employment opportunities. Rural education is, in many cases, failing to address the needs of rural youth who need to learn about becoming self-reliant in their small communities. Increasing numbers of young people are feeling the effects of rural poverty and they are migrating to urban centres or to work in neighbouring countries in the region in the hope that their lives and those of their children will be improved. Of particular concern is the lack of appropriate educational and employment opportunities for rural young women. The situation and needs of rural youth in the countries in the near East region vary widely and this strongly supports the *FAO* approach of defining the needs in each country before attempting to assist with strengthening programmes for rural youth and young farmers. The study further

shows that more women are entering the workforce, but they have higher unemployment and are disproportionately represented in the lowest educational and job categories.

The studies done by *National Labor Institute (2005)* report that more than 80% of migrants have no formal education or dropped out before secondary school. In each report of Delhi and Mumbai, net migration is 500,000 in 2004. About 89% of the migrants are from rural areas and over 50% of migrants, both male and female, are between 15-25 years old.

According to another study (*Mathur, 2008*) youth forms 14-20% of Asia's total population. As urbanization gains momentum in Asian countries – the United Nations predicts that the level of urbanization will rise from the current level of 39.9% to 54.5% by 2030 (UN, 2003). The numbers of youth will increase to about 460 million by the year 2030. Given the levels of education among youth and the activity rates in the age group of 15-24 years, the youth have a potentially large impact on the growth, poverty, education and MDG goals and objectives in Asian countries. Indian census data during 1991-2001 suggests that 29.9% of the total rural-urban migrants are in the 15-24 age-group. Migration of youth is an important factor in shaping cities and towns. Youth play an important part in urban economic growth.

According to *Long (1988)*, young adult were much more mobile than people of other ages although the data is for United States but it holds the pattern mostly round the world.

According to *Lee(1966)*, migration is selective in terms of age and sex i.e. not everyone migrates, only a selected proportion of population in selective age groups migrate. The heightened propensity to migrates at certain stages of the life cycle is important in selection of migration.

**Table 1: Size and growth rates of migrants by type of migration, India, 1971-2001**

<b>Type of migration</b>	<b>Size 2001 (in million)</b>	<b>Percentage distribution 2001</b>	<b>Growth rate in percent</b>		
			<b>1971-81</b>	<b>1981-1991</b>	<b>1991-2001</b>
<b>Intra-district</b>	193.5	61.6	24.9	8.3	37
<b>Inter-District</b>	74.6	23.7	44.3	13.7	26.3
<b>Inter state</b>	41.1	13.1	28.1	11.7	53.6
<b>International Migration</b>	5.1	1.6	-9.1	-6.1	-13.4
<b>All Migrants</b>	314.3	100	27	9.8	34.7

**Sources:** *Geography and You, January-February, 2010, Population Studies India's Internal Migration*  
- Dr. R.B. Bhagat.

As per 2001 census, the total internal migrants in India were 309 million based on the place of last residence. Although number of internal migration has doubled since 1971, the proportion has been around 30% except 1991 census when it declined to 27%. It is generally accepted that migration has been slowed down during the decade 1981-91 as the result of increased unemployment and sluggish growth in Indian economy. However, the recent migration trend emerging from Census 2001 shows that migration has picked up during 1991-2001 after India's economic liberalization was initiated in 1991.

**Table 2: Migration by the place of last residence, INDIA, 2001**

<b>Migration by the place of last residence</b>	<b>Population in million</b>	<b>Population in percentage (%)</b>
Total migrants by last residence	314.5	100
Duration less than 1 year	8.8	3
Duration 1 to 4 years	47.2	15
Duration 5 to 9 years	42.1	13
Duration 10 to 19 years	69.4	22
Duration 20 years and above	101	32
Duration not stated	45.6	14

**Source:** *Census 2001, Data Highlights*

A substantial proportion among the total migrants (101 million) had migrated at least 20 years back. About 98.3 million (31%) reported as migrants, had migrated over the

last decade (i.e., duration 0-9 years). About 8.8 million or three percent of the population migrated with the duration of less than one year.

## **NEED OF THE STUDY**

Youth migration primarily occurs due to the lack of employment and other facilities at the place of origin. Less development and regional disparities are also the main cause of youth migration in India. The factors which attract the youth migration are the employment opportunity, better living standard and higher level of educational facilities at the destination place for financially supporting the family members of the migrants in his/her originating place. The lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas and better employment prospects and infrastructure facilities in the urban areas motivate people to migrate to urban areas. Underdevelopment, unavailability of resources, poverty and low wages in rural areas push the people to migrate developed areas. In India there is lack of data on migration in general and youth migration in particular. The available literature on migration of youth is also scanty. Census is the primary source of information about migrants in India. It is only in every ten years that we get an opportunity to know about the overall migration scenario in India by studying the census data. The 2001 census data on migration has been published. It is important to know what has happened to the migration pattern during the last decade especially after the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization started in 1991. It was expected that this shift in economic policy would bring about a change in the pattern of migration in India in general and youth in particular. Hence, it was felt that there is a need to analyze the recent census data on migration of youth which might throw some light on the pattern of inter-state migration in the context of development and regional disparity. The present study is a humble attempt in that direction.

## **OBJECTIVES**

This study has the following three major objectives.

1. To study spatial patterns of youth migration in India.
2. To understand characteristics of youth migration
3. To establish possible linkages between youth migration and development in India.

## **DATA AND METHODS**

This study is based on 2001 census data. Migrants by place of last residence are analyzed. The development variables are collected from various sources like report of Planning Commission, Census of India, Central Statistical Organization and CMIE reports.

In this analysis, two rates namely in-migration rate and out-migration rate have been computed. These have been computed separately for both males and females in two age groups i.e. 15-24 years or youth and for all ages according to 2001 census.

In-migration rate may be defined as the number of migrants enumerated in the state, who have come from other states of the same country, per hundred enumerated population of the state of destination.

$$\text{In-migration rate} = \frac{\text{Volume of in-migration to the state}}{\text{Total enumerated mid-year population of the state}} * 100$$

Out-migration rate may be defined as the number of persons who have migrated out of the state to other states of the country, per hundred enumerated population of the origin state.

$$\text{Out-migration rate} = \frac{\text{Volume of out migration from the state}}{\text{Total enumerated mid-year population of the state}} * 100$$

**Sex Ratio** = Female per 1000 Males.

In the present paper simple percentage distribution, rates and ratios have been used to describe the inter-state migration pattern. Maps have been used to portray the spatial pattern of migration flow. Statistical method of correlation and linear regression has been used to find the linkage between development, underdevelopment and youth migration in India.

**Migration variables:** a) Volume of migration, b) Rate of migration, c) Share of the state's total migration to country's total migration.



**Development variables:** 1) Percent below poverty line, 2) Per-capita income, 3) Percent urban population, 4) Female literacy rate, 5) Per capita bank deposit, 6) Public & private investment, 7) Per capita net state domestic product at current prices, 8) Per capita bank credit to industry, 9) Percent in service sector to the total main workers, 10) Percent in manufacturing sector to the total main workers, 11) Percent of agricultural laborer. The four dependent variables are 1) Volume of In-migration, 2) Volume of out-migration, 3) Rate of In-migration and 4) Rate of Out-migration and the rest 11 development variables are taken as independent variables.

Cartographic techniques have been used to study the flow of the migration streams

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### ***SPATIAL PATTERNS OF MIGRATION***

In this study of youth migration through the migration matrix we get the volume of migration from 2001 census for the particular age group 15-24 years. In table no. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 the total migration by sex are shown. The table shows the volume of total, male and female in-migrants from other states and total out migrants to these states. The rate and share of sex-wise in-migration and out-migration are also shown. The intra-state migration with respect to age and sex with percentages or share of total intra-state migrants are shown to enrich the study by knowing the flow of the youth migrants in India. The sex ratio of both in-migration and out-migration are also shown for the youth age groups i.e. 15-24 years.

***In-Migration:*** The table no.3, 4 and 5 shows the volume of in-migrant and out migrants from other state, the rates and the share of total in-migrants and out-migrants for total as well as by sex. From the table it is clearly seen that volume of in-migration and rate of in-migration according to the total population is high in Maharashtra, Delhi, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Bihar. The total in-migrants to other states is highest in Maharashtra i.e. 1000802 persons (648127 male migrants and 352075 females migrants). The rate of total migration is directly proportional to the population size of the states and Union territories of India. The states and UTs having higher rate of migration are Daman & Diu (45.89%), Nagar Haveli (35.06%), Chandigarh (36.31%) and Delhi (22.66%). Among states the rate of in-migration is high in Haryana

(8.93%), Arunachal Pradesh (8.68), Sikkim (6.09%), Uttaraanchal (5.60%) and Maharashtra (5.43%). Whereas the total lowest in-migration is in Manipur i.e. total 688 in-migrants (449 males and 239 females) followed by Lakshadweep (total 934 migrants out of which 711 are males and 223 females), Andaman and Nicobar Island, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya. The lowest rate of in-migration is found in Manipur (0.15%), Tamil Nadu (0.57%), Assam (0.59%), Andhra Pradesh (0.83%) and Jammu and Kashmir (0.84%). In Haryana, the female (12.05%) in-migration is higher than males (6.44%). Other states following the same trend are Uttaraanchal, Uttar Pradesh, etc. Overall rate of in-migration is more among males than among female population in India.

Thus, the note worthy feature is that migration occurs as a response to human developments in levels of socio-economic development over the national space. In general, movements are mostly from economically less developed regions to relatively more developed regions.

**Share of total in migration:** The major urban, administrative and business centers of developed states attract the migrants from the rural agricultural areas of backward states. So, the shares of total in-migrants are high in Maharashtra (19.88%), Delhi (12.85%), Haryana (7.47%), Uttar Pradesh (7.10%), Gujarat (6.79%), Karnataka (5.41%) and Punjab (4.83%). The male share of in-migration is higher than the females. The lowest share of in-migration is found in Manipur, Sikkim, Mizoram and in Andaman and Nicobar Island according to 2001 census.

**Out-migration:** The table no. 3, 4 and 5 show the trends and patterns of in-migration as has been discussed earlier. Same way, it shows the states and union territories where the volume of outmigration and rate of out migration is highest according to the total population of the states. The volume of out-migration is high in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The volume of out migration is low in Lakshadweep, Andaman Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Sikkim and Meghalaya.

The rate of out-migration is high in Chandigarh, Uttaraanchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh. It is highest in Chandigarh i.e. (11.83%). The rate of outmigration is low in Tripura, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The lowest rate is found in Tripura (1.01%). The volume and rate of male outmigration is more than female migration.

This pattern of out-migration is directly linked with the rate development in those states. West Bengal has a high volume of out migration due to sick industries leading to less employment opportunities. The reason for low rate of out-migration is mainly better economy of the state. But in states like Tripura the main cause of low out migration is undeveloped transport connectivity.

***Share of total out migrant:*** The share of out migration is high in the EAG – (Empowered Action Group) States (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) and main reason behind this is poverty, stagnant economy, and low human development. The share of low migration is found in Lakshawadeep, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Sikkim and other union territories.

***Intra-state flow of migration stream:*** The intra state migrations are high in the states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The highest intra- state migration is found in Maharashtra (15.69%) for all ages and for the youth migration the intra-state migration is high in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The share of total intra-state migration is highest in Uttar Pradesh (14.92%). The female migration is comparatively higher than males mostly in all states except in Chandigarh in 15-24years of age group.

The intra-state migration is low in Delhi, Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Island etc and is negligible in Chandigarh in both age groups.

***Sex ratio of migrants:*** Over all sex ratio of in-migration are very much female dominated for all ages and youth migrants. It is high in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. Among the youth migrants and all ages the out- migration is high among males. It may be due to single male migration for employment, education etc. And for females, marriages are the main reason of in-migration. The table 7 shows the sex ratio of all the states and union territories of India under 15-24 years of age group.

## ***CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH MIGRATION:***

The characteristics of youth migration are shown on table 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. And table D-4, D-5, D-6, D-7 and D-10 are taken from Census 2001 to understand the characteristics of youth migration in India.

***Educational attainment of migrants:*** According to the table no. 8, the educational attainment of migrants of all ages and 15-24 years (youth migrants) are analysed. Out of 314541350 populations of all ages 48.25% are illiterate among which male is 25.76% and female is 57.75%. Among the youth total population 54787460 population 32.15% total population are illiterate among which male is 12.06% and female is 41.09%. The percentage of literate is 67.85% for the youth migrants but male literacy is dominated over female literacy. Out of total population 58.03% of female are literate below matric or secondary examination where as in all ages 65.90% of female are on the same category. This table analyse that the literacy rate of youth migrants are high all over but have its deficit in technical degree or post graduate as mostly don't fulfil the age criteria of post-graduation and are not taken under consideration to count as the youth age is fixed. The male is more literate than female on every group of educational level. It may be because the female migrants are coming from the interior part of India and are prone to early marriages which squeezed the educational level of women.

***Reasons for Migration:*** According to the table no.9, the main reasons for migration are work/ employment, business, education, marriage, moved after birth, moved with house hold. For work and employment 10.25% of youth population migrate where as 9% population migrate for employment. Among youth migrants, male population is in more percentage i.e. 34.29% rather than female as this scenario is in every reason, Education (14.90% male), Business (0.23%), moved after birth (24.74%), moved with household (50.21%) and for other reasons (67.68%) except marriage as the reason of migration as 97.73% of female. The scenario is same under the migrants of all ages.

***Types of Economic Activity:*** The economic activity of migrants is mainly categorized under three types, Main Workers, Marginal worker and Non- Workers. Among this the last two types of workers are sub-divided into two parts, total and seeking /available for job. As our main focus is on youth migration so according to the table

no. 10, out of total migrants 42.71% are main worker who get employment throughout the year among which 85.93% are male and 28.26% are female. The percentage of total marginal worker is 23.9% and under the category of seeking or availability is 7.97%. Among the non worker the total percentage is 92.81% and under seeking and available category it is 17.59%. In the marginal and non-worker category the share of female is high and probable reason are illiteracy, low educational attainment, unskilled and gender disparity. Overall, the percentages of marginal and non worker are high due to the above probable reasons and also due to the lack of opportunity and high unemployment.

***Educational Attainment of Migrants reporting Employment as the Reason for Migration:*** Table no. 11 shows educational attainment of migrants reporting employment as the reason for migration. Here only those migrants are taken who migrated seeking employment. So according to the table, 27.79% of the total employed youth population is illiterate (among males it is 20.3% and among females it is 50%). The total literacy among those youths who moved for employment is 72.21% and male's literacy is always higher than females.

***Marital Status of Migrants:*** The table no. 12 shows the marital status of migrants. The marital status are categorizes under four main groups. They are never married, currently married, widowed, divorced and separated. Under the never married category the percentage of male is more (69.8%) than female (10.28%) among youth migrants. In India the youth migration is dominated by single male migration that mostly migrates for employment. Other than this category in other three categories, it is dominated by females mostly for social reasons like marriage

## ***LINKAGES BETWEEN YOUTH MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA***

***Table 13, 15 and 17*** provides the basic information on the socio-economic background of major states of India according to total, male and female migration.

(1) Population living below poverty line is an important indicator of development in India. There is great variation among states in percent of BPL i.e. Punjab (6), Haryana

(7) and HP (8) have very low level of BPL. On the other hand, state like Orissa (48), Bihar (44) and Assam (40) have higher per cent under BPL. This describes the wide regional disparities in development within the country.

(2) Per capita income is another important indicator which reflects the level of development condition. Here, it can be observed that per capita incomes in Bihar (6,015) and UP (9,895) are very much low compared to other states like Punjab (25,652) and Haryana (26,632).

(3) The level of urbanization is also an important indicator of level of development. Within India, there is great variation in level of urbanization, i.e. Bihar: 11%, Assam: 13 % and HP: 10%. On the other hand, Maharashtra: 42 % and Tamil Nadu: 44% indicate great variation among states.

(4) Female literacy is also very good indicator to shows socio-economic development. Here, we also see that, Bihar (34%), UP (43%) indicate very low level of female literacy. On the other hand, we see states like Kerala (88%), Maharashtra (68%) and HP (68%) which indicate higher female literacy.

(5) Percent of agricultural laborer also indicate the level of development. Here, the relationship between agricultural laborers and development is negative. The table shows that Bihar and MP have much higher percentage of labors engaged in agricultural sector. During the same time Kerala and Punjab have been showing very less percent of labors engaged in agriculture.

(6) Per capita bank deposit of Bihar (3,548), Orissa (5,292) and Rajasthan (5,863) reveals that it is very low in comparison with Maharashtra (25,166) and Punjab (22,587).

(7) Public and Private Investment create more industries as well as job opportunities. Table 14 shows that Gujarat (171,399), Maharashtra (169,855) and AP (162,416) have very high amount of public and private investment. On the other hand, Bihar (23,634) and Rajasthan (38,194) show low amount of investment.

(8) Per capita net state domestic product in Bihar (5,445) and UP (9,749) shows very low compared to others. On the other hand Maharashtra and Punjab have high per capita net state domestic product.

(9) Data shows that in states like Assam, Bihar and Haryana, percentage share of persons engaged in manufacturing is very low (from 7 percent to 15 percent), while in Maharashtra and Gujarat, it is very high.

(10) Per capita bank credit to industry indicates great variation among the states in India. Bihar (304), Assam (386) and Orissa (373) have low bank credit. On the other hand, Maharashtra (5,708) and Tamil Nadu (3,375) have very high amount of bank credit to industry.

According to **table no. 14, 16 & 18** the 11, possible developmental indicators are taken as mentioned earlier. The Pearson's Correlation Matrix of youth migration relates volume and rate of youth migration with socio-economic indicators of sixteen major states of India separately for total, male and female migration.

**Volume of in-migration:** The volume of in-migration shows that the percentage urban (.538\* %) and per capita bank deposit (0.498\* %) is highly positively correlated on the basis of 0.01 level at significance. Per capita bank credit to industry (0.742\*\* %) is highly positively correlated with volume of migration on the basis of 0.05 level of significance. Same significance is shown in case of males but in case of females none of the socio-economic factors are significant to relate volume of in-migration. Thus we can relate that when in a state or union territory urban population is high or per capita bank deposit is high or per capita bank credit to industry is high, then in that state volume of in-migration is also very high due to the growth of economy and higher opportunities to lead a good life is also high.

**Volume of out-migration:** The volume of out migration is negatively correlated with per capita income (-0.557\*), female literacy rate (-0.612\*) and per capita NSDP (-0.575\*) at 0.05 level of significance. Thus we can relate that when a state has low per capita income, low female literacy rate and low per capita net state domestic product( at current price NSDP), then the volume of out-migration will be high. In case of males same are significant but in case of females only female literacy is negatively significant and correlated to volume of out-migration. Thus it means that the state is backward under the development indicators and that is why the volume of youth out-migration will be high in those states.

**Rate of in-migration:** The rate of in-migration is negatively correlated with percentage of people below poverty line (BPL) (-0.520\*) and positively correlated

with per capita income (0.678\*\*), per capita bank deposit (0.510\*) and per capita net state domestic product at current price ( 0.650\*\*). Thus we can interpret that poverty is negatively related with in-migration implying that the states having high poverty level do not experience high rate of in-migration. The other three factors are positively correlated at (\*\*) 0.01 level of significance and at (\*) 0.05 level of significance. This implies that the states which have high level of per capita income, per capita bank deposit and per capita NSDP have witnessed high rate of in-migration due to the higher growth and development in those states. It is same in case of male and female youth migration indicators.

***Rate of out-migration:*** The rate of out-migration negatively correlates with percentage urban, female literacy and public & private investment. Thus we can infer from the table that when a state has low level of urbanization, low female literacy rate as well as low public and private investment, then it means that the state is backward and under developed due to which the rate of out-migration is high. It is same in case of males but in case of females, public and private Investment is negatively correlated and highly significant.

## ***SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION***

- 1) Areas with urban centers, major metropolitan cities, administrative head quarters, and business sectors attract the migrants from backward areas where employment opportunities are very less. Maharashtra and Delhi witnessed largest in-migration of population during the last ten years from different states. Maharashtra received 20 percent and Delhi received 13percent share of total in-migration from the various states of India.
- 2) On the other hand, U.P and Bihar are the two most important states where share of the total out-migration is highest, U.P. - 23 percentage and Bihar 13 percentage of share in total out-migration of the country.
- 3) In some of the states like Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Delhi, etc there is significant in-migration as well as out-migration. Development may be responsible for both in and out migration.
- 4). In 2001 census gives an opposite picture of sex ratio of the migrants in some states. U.P and Bihar show very peculiar picture. Sex ratio of in-migration is very



much female dominated, on the other hand out-migration is very much male dominated

5) There is a negative relationship between rate of in-migration and poverty. That means if the level of poverty is high, there will be less in-migration to these states, when level of poverty declines and per capita bank deposit, per capita bank credit to industries increase, there will be more in migration. It means increasing economic development will ultimately attract more migrants.

6) The volume of in-migration is positively correlated with percentage of urban, per capita bank deposit and per capita bank credit to industry. It indicates that those states which have high percentage of urban population, high capita bank deposit and high bank credit to industry will have high volume of in-migration.

7) Regional disparity in development influences flow of inter-state migration streams. The Youths mostly migrate from socio-economically backward states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to more prosperous states like Maharashtra, Delhi etc.

India is a very old country with a young very population. Migration is essential for development. Youths constitute a very significant proportion of the total population. Among the total migrant population, the youths constitute the most important component as it is the young and energetic who venture out to newer destination in search of employment and livelihood. Most of them are absorbed in low quality unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. There is high regional disparity in the spatial pattern of flow of migration. Youths from backward states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar migrate to more prosperous states like Maharashtra and Delhi. Therefore, there is need for more balanced regional development. There should be more focus on development in those states which experience high distress out-migration. Also there should be more focus on development in those states which experience high distress out-migration. There should be policy to increase the educational level and skill of the migrants so that migrants can be absorbed in high paid skilled jobs resulting in vertical mobility of the youth rather than the present horizontal mobility.

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**Table 3: Rate and share of youth in-migration and out - migration (Total) - India, 2001(0-9 years)**

<i>States</i>	<i>Total mid year population</i>	<i>Total in migrants from other states</i>	<i>Total out migrants to other states</i>	<i>Rate of in Migration</i>	<i>Rate of out Migration</i>	<i>Share of Total in Migrants(%)</i>	<i>Share of Total out Migrants(%)</i>
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>	2037050	17047	27641	0.84	1.36	0.34	0.55
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	1209653	52827	40044	4.37	3.31	1.05	0.80
<i>Punjab</i>	4895084	242979	126103	4.96	2.58	4.83	2.51
<i>Chandigarh</i>	196809	71,460	23279	36.31	11.83	1.42	0.46
<i>Uttaranchal</i>	1672399	93737	97572	5.60	5.83	1.86	1.94
<i>Haryana</i>	4213862	376151	189791	8.93	4.50	7.47	3.77
<i>Delhi</i>	2854839	646963	110936	22.66	3.89	12.85	2.20
<i>Rajasthan</i>	10239580	253192	333354	2.47	3.26	5.03	6.62
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	29356815	357419	1199759	1.22	4.09	7.10	23.83
<i>Bihar</i>	13513381	111632	749722	0.83	5.55	2.22	14.89
<i>Sikkim</i>	118615	7226	1922	6.09	1.62	0.14	0.04
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	196594	17061	3456	8.68	1.76	0.34	0.07
<i>Nagaland</i>	476034	8946	16286	1.88	3.42	0.18	0.32
<i>Manipur</i>	460460	688	10961	0.15	2.38	0.01	0.22
<i>Mizoram</i>	192318	7023	7976	3.65	4.15	0.14	0.16
<i>Tripura</i>	613526	9228	6191	1.50	1.01	0.18	0.12
<i>Meghalaya</i>	444967	9836	5325	2.21	1.20	0.20	0.11
<i>Assam</i>	4925931	29220	78942	0.59	1.60	0.58	1.57
<i>West Bengal</i>	14700051	198301	241859	1.35	1.65	3.94	4.80
<i>Jharkhand</i>	4649357	152160	198112	3.27	4.26	3.02	3.94
<i>Orissa</i>	6721577	65239	150045	0.97	2.23	1.30	2.98
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	3603212	87088	112170	2.42	3.11	1.73	2.23
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	10858633	261304	271847	2.41	2.50	5.19	5.40
<i>Gujarat</i>	10023019	341557	117021	3.41	1.17	6.79	2.32
<i>Daman &amp; Diu</i>	42513	19509	1597	45.89	3.76	0.39	0.03
<i>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</i>	46999	16479	1123	35.06	2.39	0.33	0.02
<i>Maharashtra</i>	18427308	1000802	222152	5.43	1.21	19.88	4.41
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	14516861	119996	184587	0.83	1.27	2.38	3.67
<i>Karnataka</i>	10267897	272401	204415	2.65	1.99	5.41	4.06
<i>Goa</i>	267047	29390	6473	11.01	2.42	0.58	0.13
<i>Lakshadweep</i>	11864	934	406	7.87	3.42	0.02	0.01
<i>Kerala</i>	5968496	53856	110711	0.90	1.85	1.07	2.20
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	11985151	68306	173369	0.57	1.45	1.36	3.44
<i>Pondicherry</i>	195382	25828	7166	13.22	3.67	0.51	0.14
<i>A &amp; N Islands</i>	76738	8142	1614	10.61	2.10	0.16	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>189980022</b>	<b>5033927</b>	<b>5033927</b>	<b>260.81</b>	<b>103.78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Census 2001, D series*

**Table 4: Youth - Rate and share of in-migration and out - migration (Male) - India, 2001**

<i>States</i>	<i>Total Male population</i>	<i>Total in migrants from other states</i>	<i>Total out migrants to other states</i>	<i>Rate of in Migration</i>	<i>Rate of out Migration</i>	<i>Share of Total in Migrants</i>	<i>Share of Total out Migrants</i>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	1068801	9265	18523	0.87	1.73	0.36	0.72
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	620021	30692	18316	4.95	2.95	1.19	0.71
<b>Punjab</b>	2649447	140240	40456	5.29	1.53	5.45	1.57
<b>Chandigarh</b>	115456	42,608	10794	36.90	9.35	1.66	0.42
<b>Uttaranchal</b>	857618	41162	48834	4.80	5.69	1.60	1.90
<b>Haryana</b>	2346757	151079	43991	6.44	1.87	5.87	1.71
<b>Delhi</b>	1631103	385544	39193	23.64	2.40	14.98	1.52
<b>Rajasthan</b>	5458547	73018	137531	1.34	2.52	2.84	5.34
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	15951061	89427	732319	0.56	4.59	3.47	28.45
<b>Bihar</b>	7208706	163065	490498	2.26	6.80	6.34	19.06
<b>Sikkim</b>	62206	4177	975	6.71	1.57	0.16	0.04
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	102070	9481	1982	9.29	1.94	0.37	0.08
<b>Nagaland</b>	250144	5608	14570	2.24	5.82	0.22	0.57
<b>Manipur</b>	228928	449	6050	0.20	2.64	0.02	0.24
<b>Mizoram</b>	98094	4809	4085	4.90	4.16	0.19	0.16
<b>Tripura</b>	309372	4075	3221	1.32	1.04	0.16	0.13
<b>Meghalaya</b>	221303	5151	2201	2.33	0.99	0.20	0.09
<b>Assam</b>	2526233	13751	45343	0.54	1.79	0.53	1.76
<b>West Bengal</b>	7640105	83317	145364	1.09	1.90	3.24	5.65
<b>Jharkhand</b>	2438264	40446	120898	1.66	4.96	1.57	4.70
<b>Orissa</b>	3361184	22305	95928	0.66	2.85	0.87	3.73
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	1836217	31221	51640	1.70	2.81	1.21	2.01
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	5849413	69386	81877	1.19	1.40	2.70	3.18
<b>Gujarat</b>	5295022	225881	53528	4.27	1.01	8.78	2.08
<b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>	28727	16025	889	55.78	3.09	0.62	0.03
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	28075	11900	344	42.39	1.23	0.46	0.01
<b>Maharashtra</b>	10044253	648727	78811	6.46	0.78	25.21	3.06
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	7432412	35650	71849	0.48	0.97	1.39	2.79
<b>Karnataka</b>	5382263	126510	75425	2.35	1.40	4.92	2.93
<b>Goa</b>	140622	17190	2928	12.22	2.08	0.67	0.11
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	5972	711	287	11.91	4.81	0.03	0.01
<b>Kerala</b>	2925053	28834	52993	0.99	1.81	1.12	2.06
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	6008509	28205	79477	0.47	1.32	1.10	3.09
<b>Pondicherry</b>	97426	8960	1877	9.20	1.93	0.35	0.07
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	41757	4844	716	11.60	1.71	0.19	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>100261141</b>	<b>2573713</b>	<b>2573713</b>	<b>278.99</b>	<b>95.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Census 2001, D series*

**Table 5: Youth - Rate and share of in-migration and out - migration (Female) - India, 2001**

<i>States</i>	<i>Total Female population</i>	<i>Total in migrants from other states</i>	<i>Total out migrants to other states</i>	<i>Rate of in Migration</i>	<i>Rate of out Migration</i>	<i>Share of Total in Migrants</i>	<i>Share of Total out Migrants</i>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	968249	7782	12613	0.80	1.30	0.30	0.49
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	589632	22135	21876	3.75	3.71	0.86	0.85
<b>Punjab</b>	2245637	102739	87628	4.58	3.90	3.99	3.41
<b>Chandigarh</b>	81353	28,852	12613	35.47	15.50	1.12	0.49
<b>Uttaranchal</b>	814781	52575	53288	6.45	6.54	2.04	2.07
<b>Haryana</b>	1867105	225072	147509	12.05	7.90	8.75	5.74
<b>Delhi</b>	1223736	261419	73747	21.36	6.03	10.16	2.87
<b>Rajasthan</b>	4781033	180174	196839	3.77	4.12	7.00	7.66
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	13405754	267992	495642	2.00	3.70	10.42	19.29
<b>Bihar</b>	6304675	61419	259163	0.97	4.11	2.39	10.09
<b>Sikkim</b>	56409	3049	997	5.41	1.77	0.12	0.04
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	94524	7580	1668	8.02	1.76	0.29	0.06
<b>Nagaland</b>	225890	3338	8500	1.48	3.76	0.13	0.33
<b>Manipur</b>	231532	239	4970	0.10	2.15	0.01	0.19
<b>Mizoram</b>	94224	2214	3947	2.35	4.19	0.09	0.15
<b>Tripura</b>	304154	5153	3008	1.69	0.99	0.20	0.12
<b>Meghalaya</b>	223664	4685	3155	2.09	1.41	0.18	0.12
<b>Assam</b>	2399698	15469	43389	0.64	1.81	0.60	1.69
<b>West Bengal</b>	7059946	114984	104926	1.63	1.49	4.47	4.08
<b>Jharkhand</b>	2211093	111714	101344	5.05	4.58	4.34	3.94
<b>Orissa</b>	3360393	42934	57044	1.28	1.70	1.67	2.22
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	1766995	55867	66282	3.16	3.75	2.17	2.58
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	5009220	191918	190453	3.83	3.80	7.46	7.41
<b>Gujarat</b>	4727997	115676	67477	2.45	1.43	4.50	2.63
<b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>	13786	3484	796	25.27	5.77	0.14	0.03
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	18924	4579	788	24.20	4.16	0.18	0.03
<b>Maharashtra</b>	8383055	352075	146234	4.20	1.74	13.68	5.69
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	7084449	84346	113314	1.19	1.60	3.28	4.41
<b>Karnataka</b>	4885634	145891	129655	2.99	2.65	5.67	5.05
<b>Goa</b>	126425	12200	3539	9.65	2.80	0.47	0.14
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	5892	223	126	3.78	2.14	0.01	0.00
<b>Kerala</b>	3043443	25022	57877	0.82	1.90	0.97	2.25
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	5976642	40101	93146	0.67	1.56	1.56	3.62
<b>Pondicherry</b>	97956	16868	5300	17.22	5.41	0.66	0.21
<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	34981	3298	915	9.43	2.62	0.13	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>89718881</b>	<b>2573066</b>	<b>2569768</b>	<b>229.82</b>	<b>123.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census 2001, D series

**Table 6: Intra-State Migration in India according to age & sex with all duration (2001).**

<i>States &amp; UT</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>					
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>% of total in-migrants (15-24 yrs)</i>	<i>% of male in-migrants (15-24 yrs)</i>	<i>% of female in-migrants (15-24 yrs)</i>
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>	103,839	26,259	77,580	0.36	0.64	0.31
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	196,521	35,736	160,785	0.67	0.87	0.64
<i>Punjab</i>	517,390	59,874	457,516	1.77	1.46	1.83
<i>Chandigarh</i>	571	329	242	0.00	0.01	0.00
<i>Uttaranchal</i>	239,945	45,751	194,194	0.82	1.11	0.78
<i>Haryana</i>	649,897	72,981	576,916	2.23	1.78	2.30
<i>Delhi</i>	27,928	11,439	16,489	0.10	0.28	0.07
<i>Rajasthan</i>	2,166,294	219,258	1,947,036	7.43	5.34	7.78
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	4,348,107	272,801	4,075,306	14.92	6.64	16.27
<i>Bihar</i>	2,597,160	108,046	2,489,114	8.91	2.63	9.94
<i>Sikkim</i>	14,254	4,919	9,335	0.05	0.12	0.04
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	28,540	12,830	15,710	0.10	0.31	0.06
<i>Nagaland</i>	12,663	6,369	6,294	0.04	0.16	0.03
<i>Manipur</i>	14,653	3,681	10,972	0.05	0.09	0.04
<i>Mizoram</i>	23,214	10,810	12,404	0.08	0.26	0.05
<i>Meghalaya</i>	10,120	4,569	5,551	0.03	0.11	0.02
<i>Assam</i>	478,598	88,101	390,497	1.64	2.14	1.56
<i>West Bengal</i>	2,460,230	221,042	2,239,188	8.44	5.38	8.94
<i>Jharkhand</i>	801,159	58,243	742,916	2.75	1.42	2.97
<i>Orissa</i>	1,016,535	162,865	853,670	3.49	3.96	3.41
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	746,361	109,882	636,479	2.56	2.67	2.54
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	2,289,187	289,435	1,999,752	7.85	7.04	7.99
<i>Gujarat</i>	1,733,439	358,927	1,374,512	5.95	8.74	5.49
<i>Daman &amp; Diu</i>	640	313	327	0.00	0.01	0.00
<i>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</i>	1,292	575	717	0.00	0.01	0.00
<i>Maharashtra</i>	3,309,047	831,118	2,477,929	11.35	20.23	9.90
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	2,439,302	423,441	2,015,861	8.37	10.31	8.05
<i>Karnataka</i>	1,386,031	305,639	1,080,392	4.75	7.44	4.31
<i>Goa</i>	21,135	8,072	13,063	0.07	0.20	0.05
<i>Lakshadweep</i>	1,796	902	894	0.01	0.02	0.00
<i>Kerala</i>	585,533	113,180	472,353	2.01	2.75	1.89
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	905,613	232,148	673,465	3.11	5.65	2.69
<i>Pondicherry</i>	12,458	4,647	7,811	0.04	0.11	0.03
<i>A &amp; N Islands</i>	10,844	4,516	6,328	0.04	0.11	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,150,296</b>	<b>4,108,698</b>	<b>25,041,598</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census 2001. D- series.

**Table 7: Sex ratio of in-migration and out migration India, 2001**

<i>States</i>	<i>15-24 yrs of age group</i>	
	<i>Sex Ratio of In-migration</i>	<i>Sex Ratio of Out-migration</i>
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>	840	681
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	721	1,194
<i>Punjab</i>	733	2,166
<i>Chandigarh</i>	677	1,169
<i>Uttaranchal</i>	1277	1,091
<i>Haryana</i>	1490	3,353
<i>Delhi</i>	678	1,882
<i>Rajasthan</i>	2468	1,431
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	2997	677
<i>Bihar</i>	377	528
<i>Sikkim</i>	730	1,023
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	799	842
<i>Nagaland</i>	595	583
<i>Manipur</i>	532	821
<i>Mizoram</i>	460	966
<i>Tripura</i>	1265	934
<i>Meghalaya</i>	910	1,433
<i>Assam</i>	1125	957
<i>West Bengal</i>	1380	722
<i>Jharkhand</i>	2762	838
<i>Orissa</i>	1925	595
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	1789	1,284
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	2766	2,326
<i>Gujarat</i>	512	1,261
<i>Daman &amp; Diu</i>	217	895
<i>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</i>	385	2,291
<i>Maharashtra</i>	543	1,856
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	2366	1,577
<i>Karnataka</i>	1153	1,719
<i>Goa</i>	710	1,209
<i>Lakshadweep</i>	314	439
<i>Kerala</i>	868	1,092
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	1422	1,172
<i>Pondicherry</i>	1883	2,824
<i>A &amp; N Islands</i>	681	1,278

**Source:** Census data D - series.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH MIGRANTS**

**Table 8: Educational attainment of Migrants of all duration of residence, INDIA, 2001**

<i>Educational level of Migrants</i>	<i>Age groups</i>		
	<i>15 - 24 yrs</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<b>Illiterate</b>	32.15	12.06	41.09
<b>Literate</b>	67.85	87.94	58.91
Literate but below Matric/Secondary	53.19	45.90	58.03
Matric/Secondary but below graduate	36.74	42.84	32.69
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1.02	1.90	0.44
Graduate and above other than technical degree	5.11	5.74	4.69
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post degree	1.05	1.67	0.63

*Source: Census 2001, D series, D-4. Migrants by place of residence, Age, Sex, Educational Level and Duration of Residence.*

**Table 9: Reasons for Migration, by place of residence and all duration of residence, INDIA, 2001**

<i>Total migrants</i>	<i>Age groups</i>		
	<i>15-24 yrs</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Work/Employment	6	17.50	1.50
Business	0.47	1.19	0.16
Education	3.35	7.60	1.46
Marriage	46.23	0.95	66.40
Moved after birth	6.34	12.62	3.55
Moved with household	15.35	25.62	10.78
Others	21.82	34.53	16.16

*Source: Census 2001, D series, D5: Migrants by place of last residence, Age, Sex, Reason For Migration and duration of residence, INDIA, 2001*

**Table 10: Migrants By Place Of Last Residence, Economic Activity, Age, Sex And Duration of Residence, INDIA, 2001**

<i>Total migrants</i>	<i>Age groups</i>		
	<i>15-24 yrs</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<b>Main workers</b>	42.71	85.93	28.26
<b>Marginal workers</b>			
Total	23.90	3.88	79.90
Seeking/Available for work	7.97	8.21	5.23
<b>Non-workers</b>			
Total	92.81	94.58	92.22
Seeking/Available for work	17.59	29.02	13.76

*Source: Census 2001, D-series, D-8: Migrants place of last residence, Economic Activity, Age, Sex and Duration of residence, INDIA, 2001*



**Table 11: Migrants By Place Of Last Residence, Age, Sex, Marital Status And Duration Of Residence 0-9 Years, INDIA,2001**

<i>Total migrants</i>	<i>Age groups</i>		
	<i>10 - 29yrs</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<b>Never married</b>	23.72	69.80	10.08
<b>Currently married</b>	75.60	29.94	89.12
<b>Widowed</b>	0.46	0.13	0.56
<b>Divorced and separated</b>	0.22	0.12	0.24
<b>Unspecified</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Source: Census 2001, Dseries, D-10, Migration by place of last residence, Age, Sex, Marital Status and Duration of Residence 0-9 years, INDIA,2001*

*N.B: The age group is not given in 5yrs of interval and but given in 10 years interval. So, it is not possible give marital status for migrants of 15-24 years.*

**Table 12: Educational attainment of migrants reporting Employment/ Work as the reason for Migration (by place of last residence with duration of 0-9 years), INDIA,2001**

<i>Population with work/employment as the reason for migration</i>	<i>Age groups</i>		
	<i>15 - 24 yrs</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<b>Illiterate</b>	27.79	20.3	49.99
<b>Literate</b>	72.21	79.7	50.01
Literate but below Matric/Secondary	39.12	42.57	28.92
Matric/Secondary but below graduate	25.00	28.68	14.11
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2.22	2.40	1.68
Graduate and above other than technical degree	3.39	3.67	2.57
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post degree	0.76	0.75	0.79

*Source: Census 2001, D series, D7:Migrants By Place Of Last Residence With Duration 0-9 Years Reporting 'Work/Employment' As Reason For Migration By Age, Sex And Educational Level*

**Table 13. Socio-economic & Migration Variables for Major states of India**

State	% of BPL	Per Capita income (2001-2002)	% of Urban 2001	Female Literacy 2001	Per Capita Bank deposit 2003	Pub. & Pvt Investment 2003	Per Capita NSDP (2001-2002)	Per Capita Bank Credit to Indus 2001	% in Service Sector 2001	% in Manuf. Sect 2001	% in Agri. Labor 2001	Volume of In-migration	Volume of Out-migration	Rate of In-migration	Rate of Out-migration
Andhra Pradesh	10.5	17642	27.1	51.17	9470	162416	17642	1401	23.47	29.36	62.3	399764	588347	0.53	0.78
Assam	40.2	10951	12.7	56.03	4693	112303	10951	386	29.04	11.51	50.7	86296	163591	0.32	0.61
Bihar	44	6015	10.5	33.57	3548	23634	5445	304	21.94	15.94	77.4	259751	1380125	0.31	1.67
Gujarat	12.4	21276	37.4	58.6	13572	171399	21276	2921	15.99	33.24	52	1080024	405190	2.13	0.8
Haryana	7.4	26632	29	56.31	12316	19399	24820	2144	25.07	6.54	51.6	997130	360986	4.73	1.71
H.P	7.5	22576	9.8	68.08	15833	31664	21543	822	48.21	14.04	68.7	142453	105036	2.34	1.73
Karnataka	16.9	18324	34	57.45	13841	130651	18324	2009	20.3	27.93	55.9	842640	693423	1.6	1.31
Kerala	9.4	21310	26	87.86	18362	38955	21310	1195	19.33	19.97	23.3	219359	370248	0.69	1.16
M.P	37.2	11438	26.7	50.28	5993	44001	12027	769	26.7	26.85	71.6	689891	691070	1.14	1.14
Maharashtra	23.3	24736	42.4	67.51	25166	169855	24736	5708	22.08	29.96	55.4	2970512	780894	3.07	0.81
Orissa	47.8	10103	15	50.97	5292	93694	10234	373	25.84	23.83	64.7	148401	316646	0.4	0.86
Punjab	6	25652	34	63.55	22587	30818	25652	2493	23.62	27.29	39.4	689558	363584	2.84	1.5
Rajasthan	13.4	13066	23.4	44.34	5863	38194	13825	717	20.54	24.98	66	674623	875960	1.19	1.55
Tamil Nadu	20.1	21738	43.9	64.55	13523	163303	21239	3375	20.77	33.65	45.6	231939	551095	0.37	0.89
U.P	31	9895	20.8	42.98	6249	54859	9749	501	21.81	36.45	66	669627	2512018	0.4	1.51
W.B	31.7	17769	28	60.22	10449	57058	17769	1625	20.77	31.11	43.9	531838	475593	0.66	0.59

Sources: - Planning Commission of India, 2001-2002, HDI report

- Census of India 2001
- Economic Survey 2003-2004
- CMIE report 2001
- Directorate of economics and statistics of respective state Govt 2004
- Statistical outline India 2004-2005
- Manpower year book 2004

**TABLE 14: PEARSON CORRELATION MATRIX (TOTAL), INDIA, 2001**

Indicator	% of BPL	Per capita income	% urban pop	Female literacy rate	Per capita bank deposit	Public & pvt. invest	Per capita NSDP	Per capita bank credit to industry	% in Service Sector	% in Man fact	% of agri. laborer	Vol. of in migr	Rate of in Migrati on	Rate of out migr	Vol. of out-migr
% of BPL	1														
per capita income	-.806**	1													
% urban pop	-0.429	.633**	1												
Female literacy rate	-.516*	.717**	0.375	1											
Per capita bank deposit	-.638**	.867**	.617*	.756**	1										
Public & pvt invest	-0.016	0.173	.553*	0.131	0.206	1									
Per capita NSDP	-.809**	.996**	.666**	.732**	.884**	0.2	1								
Per capita bank credit to industry	-0.369	.711**	.852**	0.43	.779**	.575*	.727**	1							
Services	-0.054	0.062	-.563*	0.107	0.004	-0.311	0.028	-0.291	1						
Manufacturing	0.011	-0.017	.572*	-0.039	0.148	0.497	0.037	0.352	-.506*	1					
% of agricultural laborer	0.43	-.597*	-0.472	-.803**	-.580*	-0.097	-.616*	-0.358	0.335	-0.053	1				
Vol. of in migration	-.114	0.346	<b>0.538*</b>	0.042	<b>.498 *</b>	0.283	0.362	<b>.742**</b>	-0.258	0.279	0.046	1			
Vol. of out- migration	.369	<b>-.557*</b>	-.238	<b>-.612*</b>	-.415	-.262	<b>.575*</b>	-.289	-.230	.274	.439	.140	1		
Rate of in migration	-.520-	<b>.678**</b>	.280	.175	<b>.510*</b>	-.203	<b>.650*</b>	.454	.199	-.350	-.509	.546*	-.236	1	
Rate of out migration	.140	-.332	<b>-.537*</b>	-.545*	-.348	<b>-.743**</b>	-.389	-.465	.208	-.461	.492	-.106	.603*		1

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**Table 15. Socio-economic & Migration Variables for Major states of INDIA, (MALE), 2001**

<i>State</i>	<i>% of BPL (2001- 2002)</i>	<i>Per Capita Income (2001- 2002)</i>	<i>% of Urban 2001</i>	<i>Female Literacy 2001</i>	<i>Per Capita Bank Deposit 2003</i>	<i>Pub. &amp; Pvt. Invest 2003</i>	<i>Per Capita NSDP (2001- 2002)</i>	<i>Per Capita Bank Credit to Indus 2001</i>	<i>% in Service Sector 2001</i>	<i>% in Manuf. Sect 2001</i>	<i>% in Agri. Labour 2001</i>	<i>Volume of In- migr. 2001</i>	<i>Volume of Out- Migr. 2001</i>	<i>Rate of In- migr. 2001</i>	<i>Rate of out migr. 2001</i>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	10.5	17642	27.1	51.17	9470	162416	17642	1401	23.47	29.36	62.3	35650	71849	0.48	0.97
<b>Assam</b>	40.2	10951	12.7	56.03	4693	112303	10951	386	29.04	11.51	50.7	13751	45343	0.54	1.79
<b>Bihar</b>	44	6015	10.5	33.57	3548	23634	5445	304	21.94	15.94	77.4	163065	490498	2.26	6.80
<b>Gujarat</b>	12.4	21276	37.4	58.6	13572	171399	21276	2921	15.99	33.24	52	225881	53528	4.27	1.01
<b>Haryana</b>	7.4	26632	29	56.31	12316	19399	24820	2144	25.07	6.54	51.6	151079	43991	6.44	1.87
<b>H.P</b>	7.5	22576	9.8	68.08	15833	31664	21543	822	48.21	14.04	68.7	30692	18316	4.95	2.95
<b>Karnataka</b>	16.9	18324	34	57.45	13841	130651	18324	2009	20.3	27.93	55.9	126510	75425	2.35	1.40
<b>Kerala</b>	9.4	21310	26	87.86	18362	38955	21310	1195	19.33	19.97	23.3	28834	52993	0.99	1.81
<b>M.P</b>	37.2	11438	26.7	50.28	5993	44001	12027	769	26.7	26.85	71.6	69386	81877	1.19	1.40
<b>Maharashtra</b>	23.3	24736	42.4	67.51	25166	169855	24736	5708	22.08	29.96	55.4	648727	78811	6.46	0.78
<b>Orissa</b>	47.8	10103	15	50.97	5292	93694	10234	373	25.84	23.83	64.7	22305	95928	0.66	2.85
<b>Punjab</b>	6	25652	34	63.55	22587	30818	25652	2493	23.62	27.29	39.4	140240	40456	5.29	1.53
<b>Rajasthan</b>	13.4	13066	23.4	44.34	5863	38194	13825	717	20.54	24.98	66	73018	137531	1.34	2.52
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	20.1	21738	43.9	64.55	13523	163303	21239	3375	20.77	33.65	45.6	28205	79477	0.47	1.32
<b>U.P</b>	31	9895	20.8	42.98	6249	54859	9749	501	21.81	36.45	66	89427	732319	0.56	4.59
<b>W.B</b>	31.7	17769	28	60.22	10449	57058	17769	1625	20.77	31.11	43.9	83317	145364	1.09	1.90

**TABLE 16: PEARSON CORRELATION MATRIX ( MALE), INDIA, 2001**

Indicator	% of BPL	Per capita income	% urban pop	Female literacy rate	Per capita bank deposit	Public & pvt. invest	Per capita NSDP	Per capita bank credit to industry	% in Service Sector	% in Man fact	% of agri. laborer	Vol. of in migr	Vol. of out migr	Rate of in Migration	Rate of out migr
% of BPL	1														
per capita income	-.806**	1													
% urban pop	-.429	.633**	1												
Female literacy rate	-.516*	.717**	.375	1											
Per capita bank deposit	-.638**	.867**	.617*	.756**	1										
Public & pvt invest	-.016	.173	.553*	.131	.206	1									
Per capita NSDP	-.809**	.996**	.666**	.732**	.884**	.200	1								
Per capita bank credit to industry	-.369	.711**	.852**	.430	.779**	.575*	.727**	1							
Services	-.054	.062	-.563*	.107	.004	-.311	.028	-.291	1						
Manufacturing	.011	-.017	.572*	-.039	.148	.497	.037	.352	-.506*	1					
% of agricultural laborer	.430	-.597*	-.472	-.803**	-.580*	-.097	-.616*	-.358	.335	-.053	1				
Vol. of in migration	-.114	.346	.538*	.042	.498*	.283	.362	.742**	-.258	.279	.046	1			
Vol. of Out migration	.369	-.557*	-.238	-.612*	-.415	-.262	-.575*	-.289	-.230	.274	.439	.140	1		
Rate of in migration	-.520*	.678**	.280	.175	.510*	-.203	.650**	.454	.199	-.350	-.059	.546*	-.236	1	
Rate of out migration (person)	.140	-.332	-.537*	-.545*	-.378	-.743**	-.389	-.465	.208	-.461	.492	-.106	.603*	.233	1

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**Table 17. Socio-economic & Migration Variables for Major states of INDIA, (FEMALE), 2001**

<i>State</i>	<i>% of BPL (2001- 2002)</i>	<i>Per Capita Income(2001- 2002)</i>	<i>% of Urban 2001</i>	<i>Female Literacy 2001</i>	<i>Per Capita Bank Deposit 2003</i>	<i>Pub. &amp; Pvt. Invest 2003</i>	<i>Per Capita NSDP(2001- 2002)</i>	<i>Per Capita Bank Credit to Indus 2001</i>	<i>% in Service Sector 2001</i>	<i>% in Manuf. Sect 2001</i>	<i>% in Agri. Labour 2001</i>	<i>Volume of In- migr. 2001</i>	<i>Volume of Out- Migr. 2001</i>	<i>Rate of In- migr. 2001</i>	<i>Rate of out migr. 2001</i>
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	10.5	17642	27.1	51.17	9470	162416	17642	1401	23.47	29.36	62.3	84346	113314	0.48	0.97
<i>Assam</i>	40.2	10951	12.7	56.03	4693	112303	10951	386	29.04	11.51	50.7	15469	43389	0.59	1.60
<i>Bihar</i>	44	6015	10.5	33.57	3548	23634	5445	304	21.94	15.94	77.4	61419	259163	0.83	5.55
<i>Gujarat</i>	12.4	21276	37.4	58.6	13572	171399	21276	2921	15.99	33.24	52	115676	67477	3.41	1.17
<i>Haryana</i>	7.4	26632	29	56.31	12316	19399	24820	2144	25.07	6.54	51.6	225072	147509	8.93	4.50
<i>H.P</i>	7.5	22576	9.8	68.08	15833	31664	21543	822	48.21	14.04	68.7	22135	21876	4.37	3.31
<i>Karnataka</i>	16.9	18324	34	57.45	13841	130651	18324	2009	20.3	27.93	55.9	145891	129655	2.65	1.99
<i>Kerala</i>	9.4	21310	26	87.86	18362	38955	21310	1195	19.33	19.97	23.3	25022	57877	0.90	1.85
<i>M.P</i>	37.2	11438	26.7	50.28	5993	44001	12027	769	26.7	26.85	71.6	191918	190453	2.41	2.50
<i>Maharashtra</i>	23.3	24736	42.4	67.51	25166	169855	24736	5708	22.08	29.96	55.4	352075	146234	5.43	1.21
<i>Orissa</i>	47.8	10103	15	50.97	5292	93694	10234	373	25.84	23.83	64.7	42934	57044	0.97	2.23
<i>Punjab</i>	6	25652	34	63.55	22587	30818	25652	2493	23.62	27.29	39.4	102739	87628	4.96	2.58
<i>Rajasthan</i>	13.4	13066	23.4	44.34	5863	38194	13825	717	20.54	24.98	66	180174	196839	2.47	3.26
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	20.1	21738	43.9	64.55	13523	163303	21239	3375	20.77	33.65	45.6	40101	93146	0.57	1.45
<i>U.P</i>	31	9895	20.8	42.98	6249	54859	9749	501	21.81	36.45	66	267992	495642	1.22	4.09
<i>W.B</i>	31.7	17769	28	60.22	10449	57058	17769	1625	20.77	31.11	43.9	114984	104926	1.35	1.65

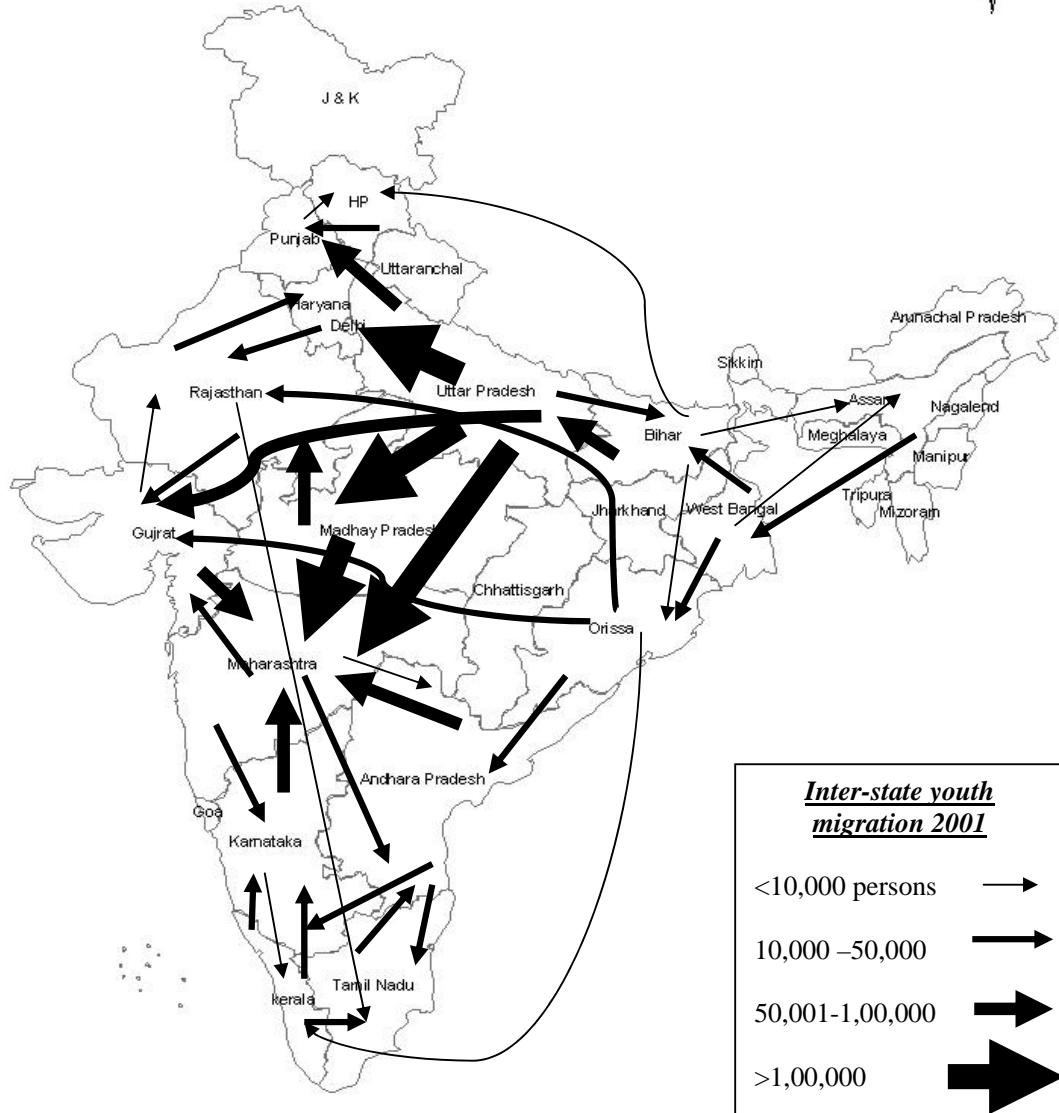
**TABLE 18 : PEARSON CORRELATION MATRIX ( FEMALE), INDIA, 2001**

Indicator	% of BPL	Per capita income	% urban pop	Female literacy rate	Per capita bank deposit	Public & pvt. invest	Per capita NSDP	Per capita bank credit to industry	% in Service Sector	% in Man fact	%of agri. laborer	Vol. of in migr	Vol.of out-migr	Rate of in Migration	Rate of out migr
% of BPL	1														
per capita income	-.806**	1													
% urban pop	-0.429	.633**	1												
Female literacy rate	-.516*	.717**	0.375	1											
Per capita bank deposit	-.638**	.867**	.617*	.756**	1										
Public & pvt invest	-0.016	0.173	.553*	0.131	0.206	1									
Per capita NSDP	-.809**	.996**	.666**	.732**	.884**	0.2	1								
Per capita bank credit to industry	-0.369	.711**	.852**	0.43	.779**	.575*	.727**	1							
Services	-0.054	0.062	-.563*	0.107	0.004	-0.311	0.028	-0.291	1						
Manufacturing	0.011	-0.017	.572*	-0.039	0.148	0.497	0.037	0.352	-.506*	1					
% of agricultural laborer	0.43	-.597*	-0.472	-.803**	-.580*	-0.097	-.616*	-0.358	0.335	-0.053	1				
Vol. of in migration	-0.058	0.149	0.418	-0.195	0.22	0.061	0.16	0.473	-0.278	0.298	0.202	1			
Vol. of Out-migration	0.266	-0.464	-0.101	-.601*	-0.358	-0.247	-0.474	-0.197	-0.268	0.31	0.437	.579*	1		
Rate of in migration	-.508*	.672**	0.278	0.179	.510*	-0.214	.644**	0.453	0.198	-0.352	-0.064	.503*	-0.095	1	
Rate of out migration	0.151	-0.327	-.530*	-.528*	-0.367	-.752**	-0.383	-0.456	0.207	-0.463	0.477	0.126	.557*	0.25	1

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

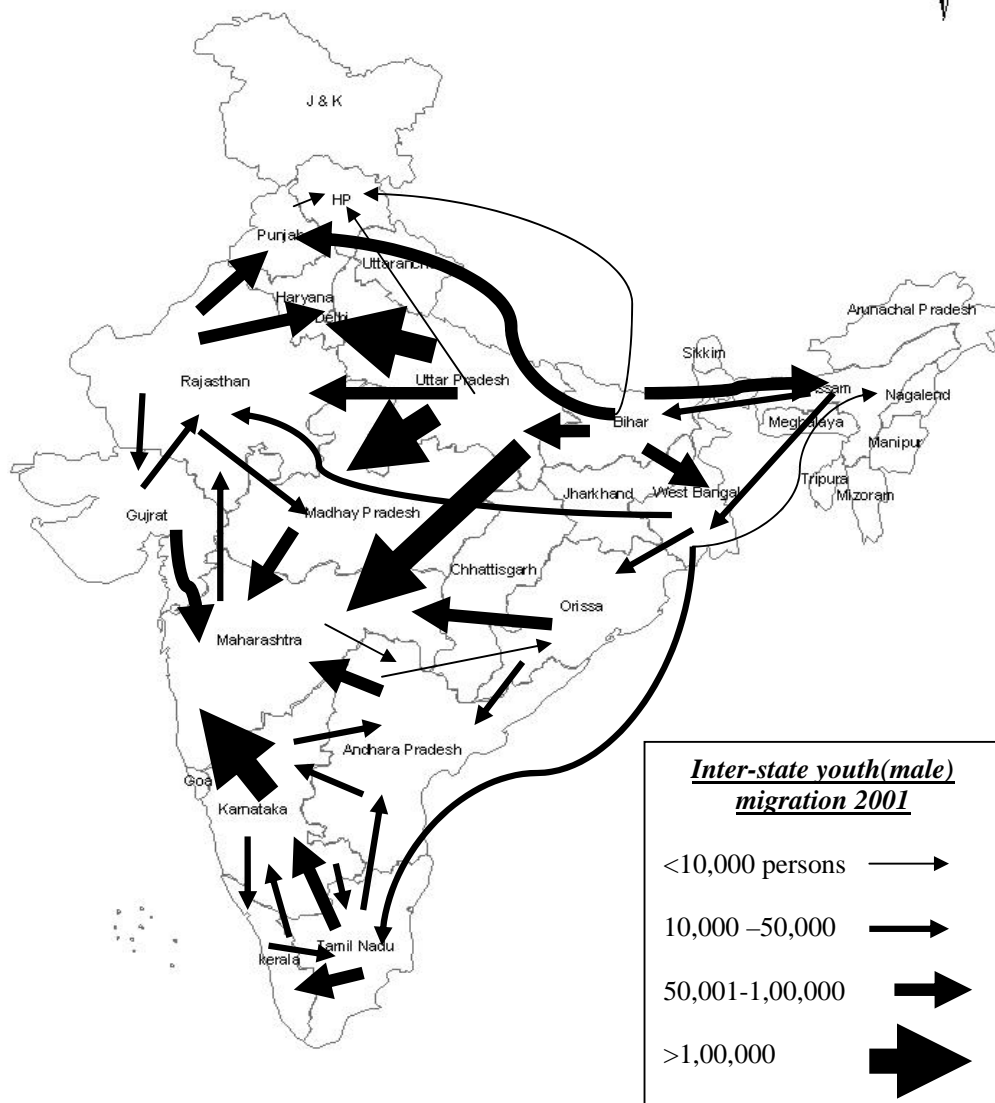
# **INTER- STATE YOUTH MIGRATION (TOTAL) IN INDIA, 2001**



Map not according to scale

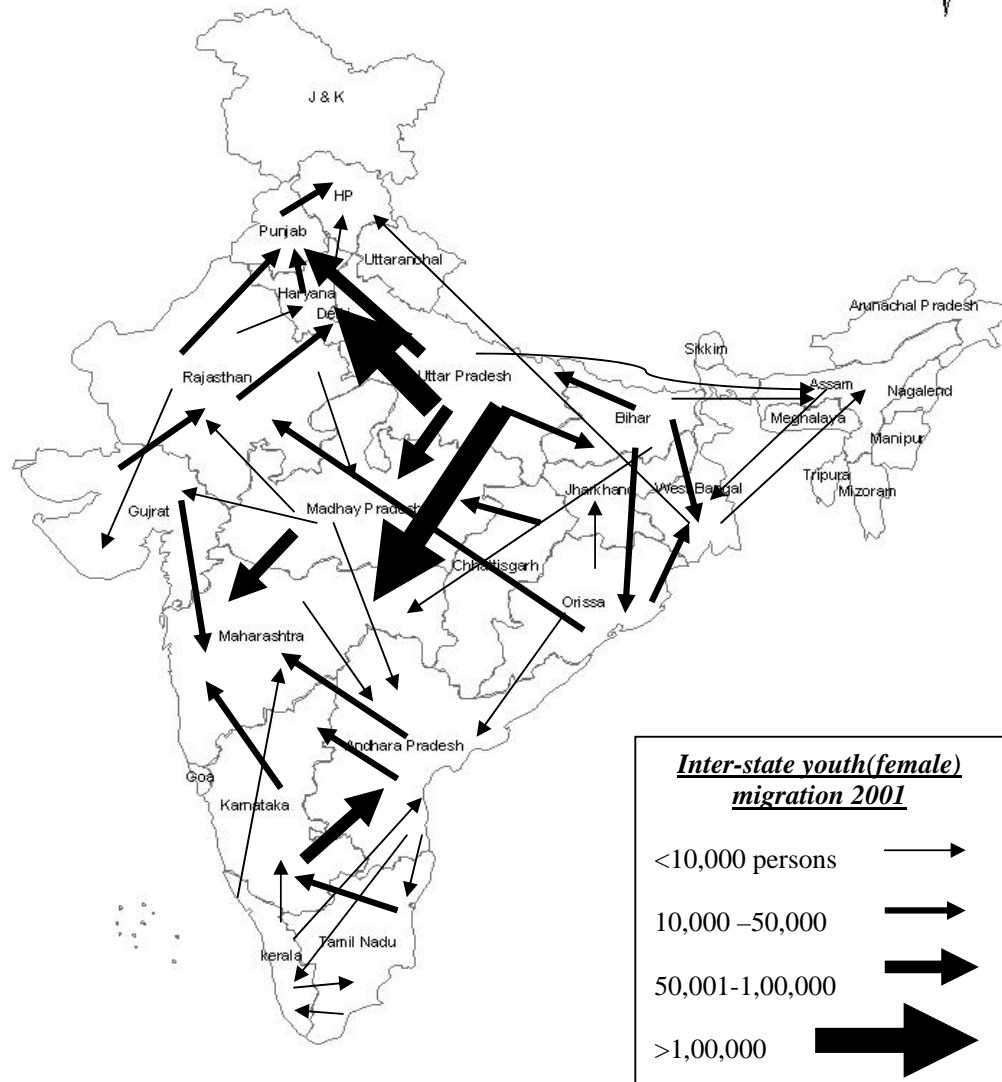


# INTER-STATE YOUTH (MALE) MIGRATION, INDIA, 2001



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# **INTER- STATE YOUTH MIGRATION (FEMALE) IN INDIA, 2001**



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