

Urban Migration Trends in India’s Largest Cities: Analysis Based on 2011 Census

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Abstract

The opportunities offered by various growth centres have prompted migration around the globe. The movement of people toward megacities always draws much attention from governments and researchers. The socioeconomic diversity of a city is determined by the geography of migration flows and fuelled by ample opportunities for employment and chances for unlimited capital accumulation. The million-plus cities are in various stages of development, and their population composition is becoming more diverse. This paper aims to present a migration scenario in India’s million-plus cities. Using census 2011 data, we analysed the inter-census aspects of migration to describe the attraction of migration, the gender dimension of migration, and the reason for migration. We came out with the result that Internal migration and, to a lesser extent, international migration, primarily from neighbouring nations, are the primary sources of population diversity in metro cities. In cities with more than a million people, male and female migration priorities differ. Most men move for work, while women move for marriage or to move with their families. Although migrant movement with family is greater in some million-plus cities, employment is the primary motivation behind migration from rural and urban areas to these cities. The influx of migrants to the cities has been fuelled by the economic liberalisation and agglomeration of businesses and services. We conclude that migrants have strengthened the city workforce and contributed significantly to the prosperity of city spaces. Their inclusion in a million-city policy framework will make cities more sustainable and socio-economic vibrant.

Keywords: India, Inter-census migration, Million-plus cities, Regional Distribution

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I. Introduction

Big cities in India have always received considerable attention. This is consistent with the fact that larger cities typically exhibit enhanced efficiency in generating economic growth and attracting private investments. Consequently, urban centres persist in attracting individuals seeking improved livelihoods, expanded employment opportunities, and advanced services (Kundu, 2011). The 2030 agenda for sustainable development acknowledges migration as a beneficial dimension of progress. Migrants act as agents of knowledge and skill dissemination between their places of origin and destination, facilitating investment inflows and remittances and nurturing intricate economic interlinkages. Furthermore, it is conceded that well-orchestrated migration can effectively alleviate poverty at the source while simultaneously fostering economic growth and innovation at the destination site. Cities serve as the hub of creative solutions to make sure that migrants can contribute as much as possible to their communities’ social and economic fabric.

Following India’s economic liberalisation, several multinational corporations and independent business owners create goods using low-cost labour and other natural resources. Thus, the policy of liberalisation, which involves more movement of natural resources and capital, may be linked to a growing population and worker inertia. Private investment, however, is focused in big cities due to more robust infrastructure facilities and basic amenities. The economic foundation, infrastructure, and basic amenities of these places have historically drawn migrants.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of metropolises or cities with a population of over a million people. According to the 2011 census, there are 53 cities which have a population of over a million. These cities comprise 42.6 per cent of India’s total urban population. Of these, state capitals are continuing to grow quickly in comparison to other cities as they serve as the centre of administrative and economic activity. Other cities with a population of one million or more are the commercial and industrial hubs of the area in which they are situated and are rapidly expanding from their hinterland. Larger cities have attracted a significant proportion of migrants in their population as their status.

II. Review of Literature:

A considerable amount of study has been published on migration and its contribution to urbanisation. However, relatively little literature has been published based on current migration data from the 2011 census. Several studies have revealed that the annual growth rate of Indian cities has been stationary since 1961 due to its exclusionary nature and its ability to stimulate rural-to-urban migration and, in turn, highlight that the hierarchisation process of the city has been weak. (Davis 1962; Kundu 2007; Bhagat 2011(b); Swerts, Danis & Mukkhopadyay 2018). Since the 1991 economic reforms in the Indian economy, advocates as well as critics of the novel economic strategy have shared the belief that these reforms would expedite the process of urbanization. Supporters contended that the government's fresh initiative would fortify the Indian economy, thereby broadening employment prospects and generating additional factors that would expedite rural-to-urban migration. Conversely, dissenting voices argued that economic reforms could adversely impact cottage industries concentrated in rural areas, subsequently depriving rural populations and catalysing the migration from rural to urban regions (Kundu 1997). It has been observed that the growth of migration has significantly accelerated during the 1990s after a considerable deceleration in the previous decade (Bhagat & Mohanty 2009). Other studies have considered the relationship between Labour mobility with increasing economic development and urbanisation. (World Bank 2009; UNDP 2009; IOM 2015). It has been demonstrated that urban-to-urban migration is likely to accelerate in India due to changing labour market demand (Dyson & Viseria 2004).

Across the world, metropolitan hubs serve as magnets for international migrants, whereas urban areas in developing nations contend with significant patterns of internal migration (IOM 2015; UNDP 2009). Urban centers serve as significant magnets for migratory flows, and the absence of such migratory movements and labor influx would render urban locales incapable of making augmented contributions to India's gross domestic product (Bhagat 2011). It has been shown that India's development is reflected in the nation's expanding economic agglomeration in its million-plus cities. Even though migration has had a substantial positive impact on national advancement, it remains subject to unfavorable perspectives, and the opposition to migration to cities has been witnessing an upward trajectory (Nath 1986; Rajan et al. 2011).

Need of the study:

The analysis of urban demographic growth rates cannot occur in isolation. To adequately grasp the factors contributing to demographic upsurges in Indian cities, it is essential to consider the intricate relationship between migration patterns connecting urban centers and rural landscapes, in conjunction with the innate evolutionary mechanisms shaping urban areas. The primary aim of this research paper is to ascertain the proportion and attributes of the migrant population within cities with populations exceeding one million. The accumulation of human capital has exhibited a favourable influence on the growth of urban populations, predominantly driven by migration. Additionally, the influence of migration is instrumental in elucidating the variations in demographic shifts across different cities.

Objective:

The core objectives of this paper encompass identifying the key factors that act as magnets for migrants in India's million-plus cities and delving into the comprehensive analysis of reason for migration within these urban centres.

Data and Methodology:

The current study extracted data from the Census of India conducted in 2011, specifically focusing on the Migration table D-series. Utilizing responses related to last place of residence, we constructed both univariate and bivariate tables to effectively present the gathered data. Within the context of the contemporary migration landscape, our analysis delved into inter-census migration concerning cities with populations exceeding a million, as reported in the 2011 census. Furthermore, an effort has been made to understand the reason for migration, and the rural-urban share of migrants in the million-plus cities has been discussed from the perspective of a sustainable and migrants-inclusive city.

Operational definitions:

In the context of cities exceeding a population of one million, the official census definition for an urban agglomeration is used. An essential criterion for an urban agglomeration is the inclusion of at least one statutory town, and the combined population of all its constituents should not fall below 20,000, as for the 2001 census data. Notably, there were 53 urban agglomerations in India with populations exceeding one million in 2011, marking an increase from the 35 recorded in the 2001 census. The Census of India provides the only comprehensive measure of migration in the country and defines a migrant as someone living away from their last residence.

Spatial arrangement of million plus cities across India:

Figure 1 displays the regional distribution of India’s million-plus cities, while Table 1 provides a detailed description of these locations. The cities’ geographical positioning, relative strengths, factors contributing to agglomeration, spatial proximity, and economic dynamics are comprehensively elucidated by considering their regional context.

India’s urban population, quantified at 377 million in 2011, is anticipated to witness growth over the coming decade. Despite having more than 800 cities and towns, the significant urban centres, comprising only 53 cities, each with a population surpassing a million, collectively account for 42.6 percent of the entire urban population of the nation.

At the state level, a noticeable concentration of million-plus cities is observed in Uttar Pradesh and Kerala, each hosting seven such cities. This is followed by Maharashtra with six, and Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh, each having four such cities. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan accommodate three such cities each. Meanwhile, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, and West Bengal have two such cities each. The states of Bihar, Karnataka, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir (a Union territory since October 2019), Chandigarh (another Union territory), and Delhi (yet another Union territory) are each home to a single million-plus city.

However, these cities are not uniformly dispersed across the geographical landscape. Some cities have gathered in clusters around specific urban centers. For instance, in the vicinity of Delhi, we observe the agglomeration of cities like Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Meerut, and Agra. Similarly, around Greater Mumbai, there's an agglomeration comprising Vasai-Virar, Nashik, and Pune.

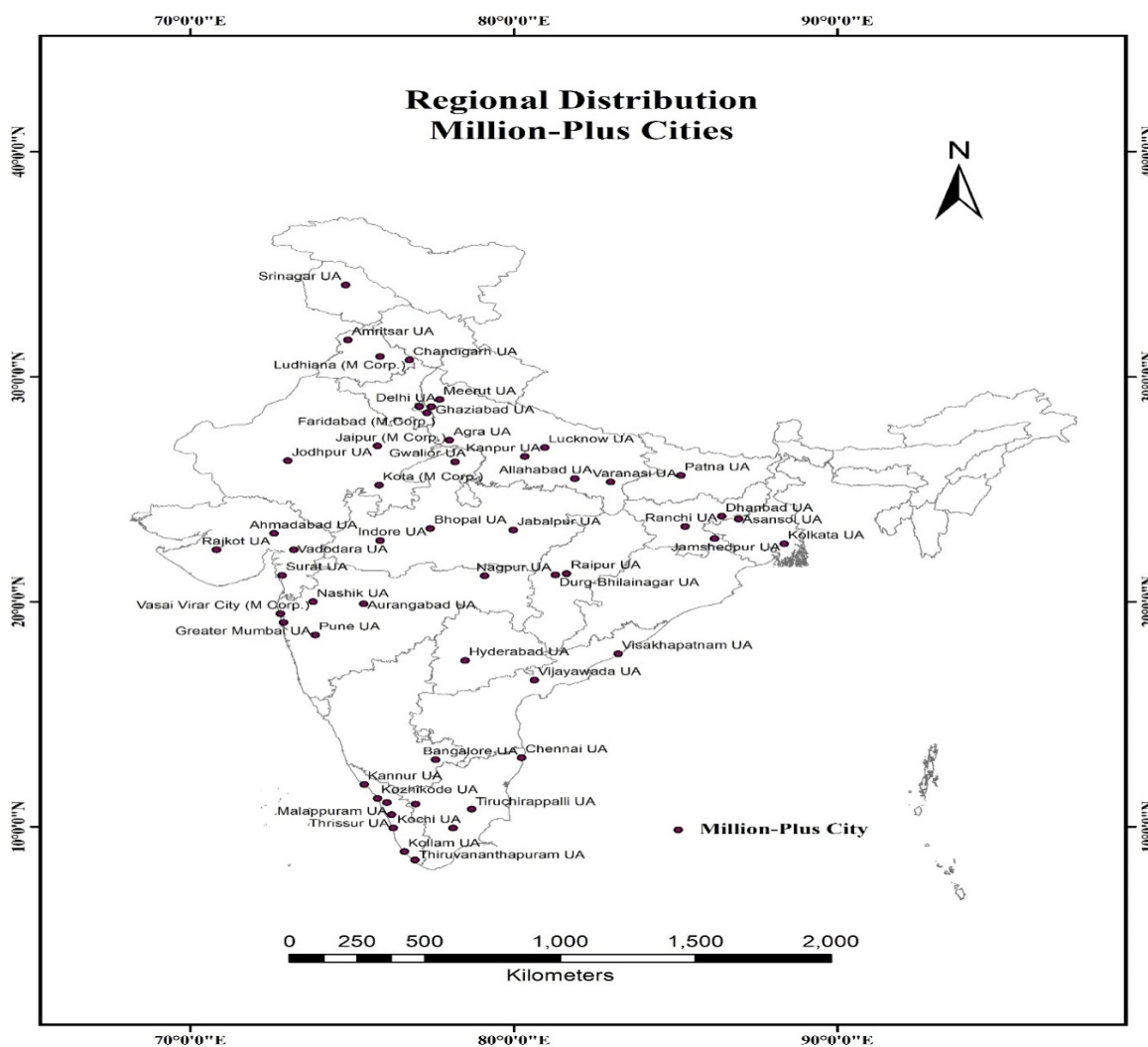


Figure 1 Regional Distribution of Million-Plus Cities in 2011

III. Results and discussion:

Inter-census Migration in million-plus cities and their magnet:

Table 2 and figure 2 present a detailed calculation of the share of the migrant between inter-census periods (2001-2011) to the total population in the 53 million cities in India. The inter-census share of immigrants in the total population of million cities varies from 4.3% in Srinagar to 43.2% in Vasai Virar City (M Corp.). One of the striking results to emerge from the migration census data is that inter-census migrants' share in the Mumbai and Delhi population is comparatively lower than peripheral million-plus cities. It might be due to the expansion of industries and services and the booming of the real estate sector in the peripheral million-plus city. There is not much difference between the male and female proportion of migration in their respective migrant population.

Most of the inter-census migrant share in the million-plus cities in India between 2001 to 2011 are intra-state rather than inter-state, except for Delhi, Faridabad, Surat, and Chandigarh; this is mostly driven by migrant's desire to be close to home. Out of 53 million cities, the contribution of intra-state migration is more than 85% in 21 million cities. In all the state capital, intra-state migration is high. One possible explanation is that states with few large cities, usually the state capitals emerged as the centres of industrial investment as these had the advantage of having an industrial base and a higher level of basic services. Consequently, most of the other cities received very little attention in the state.

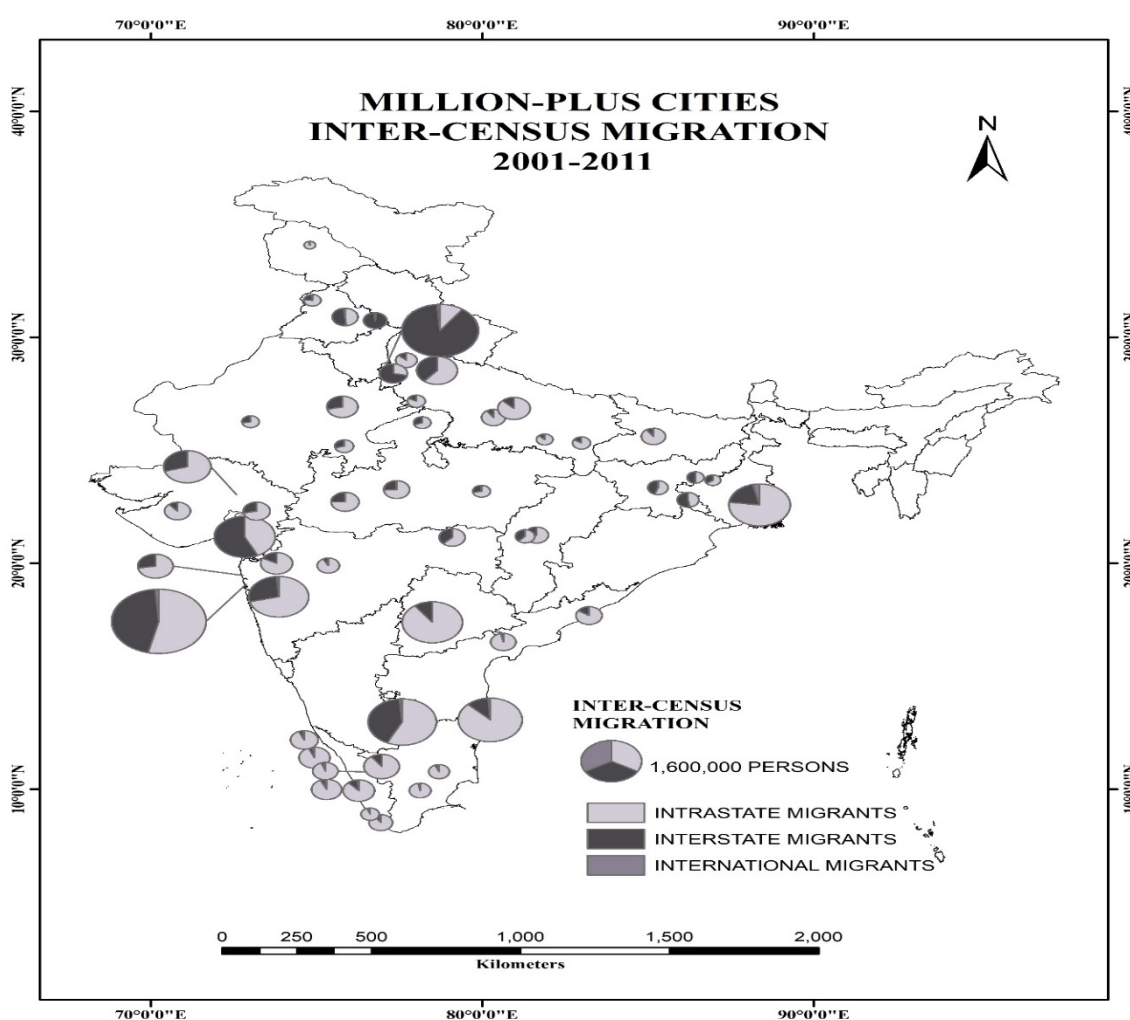


Figure 2 Inter-census Migration in Million-Plus Cities

Unlike the big cities of developed countries, the international migrant share in the total population in India's megacities is negligible. It is highest at about 4% in Kolkata. One of the studies suggests that in India, most of the international migrants came from neighbouring countries. International migration in million-plus cities of India mostly occurs for trade and commercial purposes.

In the total male migrant in the million-plus cities in India between 2001 to 2011 share of the intra-state migrant in the state of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Bihar million-plus

cities are comparatively more than the rest of the million-plus cities. It might depend upon the migrants' cultural accumulation ability and nearness of the proximity to their home.

As discussed above gender dimension in the million-plus cities of India, the inter-census share of female migration is nearly equal to male migrants. The share of intrastate female migration is high as compared to interstate migration. Interstate female migration in million-plus cities is more where the sex ratio comparatively favours the female or the million cities located near the state border.

Rural-Urban composition of migration in Million-Plus cities:

Table 3 represents the detailed calculation of inter-census rural and urban share in the total migrant population. The proportion of urban migrants in the total migrants is more than the rural migrant in million-plus cities during the inter-census period. The proportion of urban migrants is more in the comparatively big million-plus cities in India except for Delhi and Surat, where the rural migrant share is high. In the comparatively smaller and newly emerging million-plus cities, the share of migrants that have the last residence in rural is cooperatively more than in the big cities. Mostly rural-to-urban migration in million-plus cities is happening within the state.

In the case of male and female migration from rural and urban areas, interestingly, male migrants in most of the cities have the last residence in rural and another hand most of the female migrants in million-plus cities have the last residences in Urban. This is expected that with economic reforms in India, the demand for female labour has increased. Still, these new opportunities are predominated by low-paid jobs, especially in informal sectors like domestic workers, garment industries, export processing units, electronic assembling, food processing units, etc. (Premi, 2001; Meher, 1994; Shanthi, 1993, 2006). But the fact is that big cities provide an opportunity for social and economic empowerment of female migrants.

Reason for Migration:

Table 4 and graph 1 show the reason for total inter-census migration and their share in the total population, and the proportional share of male and female migrants in their total respective populations. In all million-plus cities of India, the share of the total migrant move with households between the 2001 and 2011 censuses is high. Subsequently, migrants came into million-plus cities for work and employment. Reasons for movement of household are: in search of employment, in search of better employment, to take up employment/better employment, transfer of service and contract and proximity to the place of work, and they account on average 33.7 % of the total inter-census population of migrants. Besides the fact that capital accumulation in the periphery of big cities by the real estate sector is also attracting migrants to move with households. It ranges between 16.8% in Malappuram UA to 46.9 % in Vasai-Virar city (M Corp.).

Work and employment are important reasons for migration in million-plus cities in India, and it accounts for about 23.6% of the total inter-census migration. Its range varies from 36.2% in Bangalore UA to 4.5% in Kannur UA. It is the lowest in all million-plus cities of Kerala.

Unlike the most common reason for migration in India is marriage, the proportionate share of migration due to marriage in million-plus cities does not show a common reason. The highest share of migration due to marriage is 47.5% in Asansol UA and 7.9% lowest in Vasai-Virar City (M Corp.). In the big cities, the proportionate share of migration due to marriage is comparatively low.

In the case of the total male migrant in the million-plus city between 2001 and 2011 censuses, move for work and employment is high. It varies between 8.2 % in Kannur UA to 54.7% in Bangalore UA. One of the peculiar features is that in the million-plus cities of Kerala, the share of male migrants moving with household is comparatively higher than the reason for work and employment.

The share of male migration in the total male migrant due to education as a reason is high in the million-plus cities of Kota (M.Corp.) (20.6%), Allahabad (19.2%), Tiruchirappalli UA (11.3%), Varanasi UA (10.8%) and Vijaywada UA (10.1%). Out of these cities, Kota recently emerged as an educational destination due to the high growth of engineering and medical exam preparation coaching centres; others are the traditional higher education destination for the rural population.

In the million-plus cities of India, the reason for female migration move with household is higher than as compared to the reason for female migration due to marriage during the inter-census period. The share of female migration move with households varied between 55.5% in Vasai-Virar to 17.2 % in Asansol. In the million-plus cities, around 40% of female migrants move with households in the total female migration population as compared to 32% due to marriage. The share of female migration due to work and employment in the total female migrant population ranges from 14.8% in Bangalore UA to 1.5% in Malappuram UA and Asansol UA. It is more than 10% in Bangalore UA, Hyderabad UA and Coimbatore UA.

IV. Conclusion:

The evidence from the data suggests that a million-plus city is an important destination for the migrant. The recent decade has witnessed a continuous increase in the million-plus cities. Still, the percentage share of the migrant in the population of the recent emerging million-plus cities is not much high except for the million cities on the periphery of the big city. This shows the better connectivity and dispersion of industries and services in the peripheral million-plus cities. Those cities which are more economically vibrant in terms of the industry have a greater attraction for the migrant, such as Surat. The incidence of greater population attraction of migrants in the limited number of million-plus cities is perhaps because of the transportation connectivity and social and cultural accumulation of the migrant.

This paper has highlighted that in most of the million-plus cities, migrants came from within the state it is due to the nearness of their home or the capital accumulation by some of the better economically affluent groups in the more developed cities. The location and spatial connectivity determine the flow of interstate migration in the million-plus cities. Traditionally, big million-plus cities and those have industrial bases attract more inter-state migrants. Unlike the western world cities, the share of international migrants in all of the million-plus cities is very negligible. This shows that the million-plus cities of India are not much influenced by international migrants.

It is evident from the data of the million-plus city migration that the average proportion of urban migrants in million-plus cities is higher than rural migrants. However, the question remains because data analysis is based on the last residence of migrants. This might be due to the circulation mobility of migrants from one city to another or the migrants moving from a smaller city to a big one in the last decade. However, the rural share of male migrants in the total migrants is high as compared to the urban share of migrants. This is because male migrants in the million-plus cities are moving due to work and employment reasons.

One of the peculiar features of migration data of the million-plus cities, most of the migrants cited the reason for migration move with household and then work and employment purposes. This shows the fact that the demand for affordable houses in the million-plus cities is more as compared to other cities. Movement with households is more in all the Million Cities of Kerala, and those are the capital cities of the state. The migration movement for work and employment purposes has a sufficient proportion of the total migration. But the fact is that in all million-plus, the proportion of female migration due to work and employment purposes in the last decade is not much as high as expected after the economic reform, but the reason for movement with households is more as compared to movement due to marriage.

This study has gone some way towards enhancing our understating regarding million-plus cities migration in the last decade. The present findings might help to solve the migrant problem and their inclusion in a million-city policy framework for making cities more sustainable and socio-economic vibrant.

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Table 1: Arrangement of Million-Plus City in India, 2011 Census

State/Union territory	The city with million-plus Population	No. of cities	State Urban Population	Million Cities' Population	% Share of Million plus cities	% Share of migration all duration in million plus cities
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur UA, Lucknow UA, Varanasi UA, Agra UA, Meerut UA, Allahabad UA, Ghaziabad UA	7	44470455	14005284	31.5	38.21
Kerala	Kochi UA, Kozhikode UA, Thrissur UA, Malappuram UA, Thiruvananthapuram UA, Kannur UA, Kollam UA	7	15932171	12144251	76.2	42.36
Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai UA, Pune UA, Nagpur UA, Nashik UA, Vasai Virar City (M Corp.), Aurangabad UA	6	50827531	29937422	58.9	51.86
Gujarat	Ahmadabad UA, Surat UA, Vadodara UA, Rajkot UA	4	25712811	14147756	55.0	49.74
Tamil Nadu	Chennai UA, Coimbatore UA, Madurai UA, Tiruchirappalli UA	4	34949729	13333624	38.2	45.92
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad UA, Visakhapatnam (M Corp.), Vijayawada UA	3	28353745	10972867	38.7	53.3
Madhya Pradesh	Indore UA, Bhopal UA, Jabalpur UA, Gwalior UA	4	20059666	6422384	32.0	35.55
Jharkhand	Jamshedpur UA, Dhanbad UA, Ranchi UA	3	7929292	3661181	46.2	37.31
Rajasthan	Jaipur (M Corp.), Jodhpur UA, Kota (M Corp.)	3	17080776	5214541	30.5	32.23
Chhattisgarh	Raipur UA, Durg-Bhilainagar UA	2	5936538	2188643	36.9	37.88
Punjab	Ludhiana (M Corp.), Amritsar UA	2	10387436	2799594	27.0	46.74
West Bengal	Kolkata UA, Asansol UA	2	29134060	15357555	52.7	32.99
Bihar	Patna UA	1	11729609	2046652	17.5	35.52
Chandigarh	Chandigarh UA	1	1025682	1025682	100.0	51.25
Haryana	Faridabad (M Corp.)	1	8821588	1404653	15.9	59.58
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar UA	1	3414106	1273312	37.3	12.21
Karnataka	Bangalore UA	1	23578175	8499399	36.1	44.83
Delhi	Delhi UA	1	16333916	16314838	99.9	40.63
India		53	340977286	160749638	47.1	43.87

Sources: Census of India 2011, Table D-3 UA and city: Migrants by place of the last residence, duration of residence and reasons for migration. Urban Agglomerations/Cities having population 1 million and above, Provisional Population Totals, Census of India 2011,

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CITY	Total Population	Total Migrant			Intra-state			Inter-state			International		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Greater Mumbai UA	1,84,14,288	20 6%	54 1%	46%	53 7%	49 0%	59 2%	45 1%	49 7%	39 6%	1 3%	1 3%	1 2%
Delhi UA	1,63,14,838	15 3%	50 8%	49%	9 9%	9 4%	10 4%	88 9%	89 4%	88 4%	1 2%	1 2%	1 1%
Kolkata UA	1,41,12,536	11 4%	43 8%	56%	77 1%	73 2%	80 1%	19 4%	23 0%	16 6%	3 5%	3 8%	3 3%
Chennai UA	86,96,010	20 1%	49 0%	51%	87 7%	87 3%	88 0%	11 2%	11 5%	10 9%	1 1%	1 2%	1 0%
Bruhat Bangalore UA	84,99,399	23 3%	53 7%	46%	57 3%	56 2%	58 6%	41 3%	42 4%	40 1%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%
Hyderabad UA	77,49,334	20 0%	51 0%	49%	89 1%	88 7%	89 6%	9 9%	10 3%	9 4%	1 0%	1 0%	1 0%
Ahmadabad UA	63,52,254	15 0%	48 5%	52%	69 9%	67 3%	72 4%	29 5%	32 1%	27 1%	0 6%	0 7%	0 5%
Pune UA	50,49,968	30 3%	52 7%	47%	71 0%	68 5%	73 8%	27 8%	30 1%	25 2%	1 2%	1 3%	1 0%
Surat UA	45,85,367	34 1%	59 4%	41%	42 7%	36 9%	51 2%	56 9%	62 7%	48 4%	0 4%	0 4%	0 4%
Jaipur (M Corp.) (Part)	30,73,350	13 4%	47 9%	52%	70 5%	70 3%	70 6%	28 6%	28 7%	28 5%	0 9%	1 0%	0 9%
Kanpur UA	29,20,067	8 4%	50 1%	50%	90 1%	91 1%	89 1%	9 4%	8 4%	10 4%	0 5%	0 5%	0 5%
Lucknow UA	29,01,474	15 4%	48 4%	52%	87 0%	87 3%	86 7%	12 4%	12 1%	12 7%	0 6%	0 6%	0 6%
Nagpur UA	24,97,777	11 5%	45 9%	54%	62 0%	59 5%	64 1%	37 2%	39 7%	35 2%	0 8%	0 8%	0 8%
Ghaziabad UA	23,58,525	30 0%	50 8%	49%	60 4%	60 8%	59 9%	38 8%	38 3%	39 3%	0 8%	0 8%	0 8%
Indore UA	21,67,447	15 2%	48 3%	52%	74 2%	74 7%	73 9%	24 9%	24 4%	25 3%	0 9%	0 9%	0 8%
Coimbatore UA	21,51,466	25 1%	48 0%	52%	89 6%	90 3%	89 0%	9 8%	9 1%	10 5%	0 5%	0 6%	0 5%
Kochi UA	21,17,990	20 1%	42 0%	58%	88 3%	84 8%	90 8%	10 1%	13 2%	7 9%	1 6%	2 0%	1 3%
Patna UA	20,46,652	11 9%	45 0%	55%	90 1%	91 1%	89 3%	8 6%	7 6%	9 4%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%
Kozhikode UA	20,30,519	20 2%	40 8%	59%	93 6%	90 0%	96 2%	4 8%	7 3%	3 1%	1 6%	2 7%	0 8%
Bhopal UA	18,83,381	15 2%	48 6%	51%	73 7%	75 0%	72 5%	25 6%	24 3%	26 9%	0 7%	0 7%	0 7%
Thrissur UA	18,54,783	20 7%	39 1%	61%	93 1%	89 5%	95 5%	4 8%	7 2%	3 2%	2 1%	3 3%	1 3%
Vadodara UA	18,17,191	16 7%	46 8%	53%	70 9%	70 0%	71 8%	28 3%	29 2%	27 5%	0 8%	0 9%	0 7%
Agra UA	17,46,467	7 8%	41 5%	59%	82 0%	85 4%	79 6%	17 2%	13 8%	19 7%	0 8%	0 8%	0 7%
GVMC (Part)	17,30,320	16 8%	48 5%	52%	84 0%	84 7%	83 4%	15 3%	14 7%	15 9%	0 7%	0 7%	0 7%
Malappuram UA	16,98,645	16 2%	35 1%	65%	94 9%	89 8%	97 6%	3 4%	6 6%	1 7%	1 7%	3 7%	0 7%
Thiruvananthapuram UA	16,87,406	14 1%	44 3%	56%	89 9%	88 1%	91 3%	8 2%	9 5%	7 1%	2 0%	2 4%	1 6%
Kannur UA	16,42,892	19 4%	43 2%	57%	93 2%	90 7%	95 2%	5 4%	7 2%	3 9%	1 4%	2 0%	0 9%
Ludhiana (M Corp.)	16,13,878	17 3%	51 1%	49%	48 5%	44 7%	52 4%	49 6%	53 3%	45 8%	1 9%	2 0%	1 8%
Nashik UA	15,62,769	27 4%	49 2%	51%	82 3%	79 9%	84 7%	16 9%	19 3%	14 6%	0 7%	0 8%	0 7%
Vijayawada UA	14,91,202	18 2%	47 6%	52%	96 1%	95 7%	96 4%	3 5%	3 9%	3 2%	0 4%	0 5%	0 4%
Madurai UA	14,62,420	13 8%	46 4%	54%	96 4%	96 3%	96 4%	3 0%	3 0%	3 0%	0 6%	0 7%	0 5%
Varanasi UA	14,35,113	9 4%	41 7%	58%	83 0%	81 3%	84 2%	16 3%	17 9%	15 1%	0 8%	0 8%	0 8%
Meerut UA	14,24,908	13 4%	44 3%	56%	86 4%	87 3%	85 6%	13 0%	12 0%	13 8%	0 7%	0 7%	0 6%
Faridabad (M Corp.)	14,04,653	23 5%	48 7%	51%	28 0%	27 9%	28 2%	71 1%	71 2%	71 0%	0 9%	0 9%	0 8%
Rajkot UA	13,90,933	20 4%	48 8%	51%	88 1%	85 9%	90 2%	11 0%	13 2%	9 0%	0 8%	0 9%	0 8%
Jamshedpur UA	13,37,131	14 9%	45 3%	55%	46 9%	46 5%	47 3%	52 6%	53 0%	52 3%	0 4%	0 5%	0 4%
Srinagar UA	12,73,312	4 3%	47 6%	52%	95 3%	95 2%	95 5%	3 4%	3 7%	3 2%	1 3%	1 2%	1 3%
Jabalpur UA	12,67,564	10 2%	44 1%	56%	71 7%	72 2%	71 4%	27 7%	27 2%	28 1%	0 5%	0 6%	0 5%
Asansol UA	12,43,008	8 5%	30 0%	70%	64 6%	63 4%	65 1%	34 8%	35 8%	34 4%	0 6%	0 8%	0 5%
Vasai-Virar City (M Corp)	12,21,233	43 2%	53 7%	46%	71 7%	69 8%	74 0%	27 6%	29 6%	25 4%	0 6%	0 6%	0 6%
Allahabad UA	12,16,719	9 3%	51 8%	48%	86 6%	85 6%	87 7%	12 8%	13 6%	11 9%	0 6%	0 8%	0 4%
Dhanbad UA	11,95,298	9 8%	36 2%	64%	49 5%	48 6%	50 0%	50 1%	51 0%	49 6%	0 4%	0 5%	0 4%
Aurangabad UA	11,89,376	17 7%	47 1%	53%	91 4%	90 6%	92 1%	8 1%	8 9%	7 4%	0 4%	0 5%	0 4%
Amritsar UA	11,83,705	10 5%	44 9%	55%	76 8%	74 0%	79 0%	21 7%	24 3%	19 5%	1 5%	1 7%	1 4%
Jodhpur UA	11,37,815	11 2%	47 2%	53%	71 6%	72 8%	70 5%	26 5%	25 2%	27 8%	1 9%	2 0%	1 8%
Ranchi UA	11,26,741	15 5%	46 4%	54%	55 0%	53 9%	55 9%	44 4%	45 6%	43 4%	0 6%	0 5%	0 6%
Raipur UA	11,22,555	21 1%	48 0%	52%	60 8%	58 6%	62 8%	38 6%	40 8%	36 6%	0 6%	0 6%	0 5%
Kollam UA	11,10,005	12 9%	40 0%	60%	94 5%	91 3%	96 7%	3 9%	5 7%	2 6%	1 6%	3 1%	0 7%
Gwalior UA	11,01,981	11 6%	43 6%	56%	68 1%	72 0%	65 0%	31 6%	27 6%	34 7%	0 3%	0 3%	0 3%
Durg-Bhilainagar UA	10,64,077	15 0%	40 4%	60%	61 6%	58 3%	63 7%	37 9%	41 1%	35 8%	0 5%	0 6%	0 5%
Chandigarh UA	10,25,682	22 2%	51 4%	49%	1 6%	1 6%	1 6%	96 3%	95 9%	96 7%	2 1%	2 5%	1 7%
Tiruchirappalli UA	10,21,717	18 2%	46 0%	54%	93 1%	92 0%	94 1%	5 1%	6 2%	4 2%	1 8%	1 9%	1 7%
Kota (M Corp.)	10,01,365	14 9%	47 8%	52%	70 7%	71 1%	70 4%	28 6%	28 3%	29 0%	0 6%	0 6%	0 7%
TOTAL	160725506	17 9%	49 7%	50%	65 2%	62 1%	68 3%	33 6%	36 6%	30 7%	1 2%	1 3%	1 1%

Table 2: Percentage of Inter-census migration (2001-2011) and their magnet.

Sources: Census of India 2011, Table D-3 UA and city: Migrants by place of the last residence, duration of residence and reasons for migration. Urban Agglomerations/Cities having a population 1 million and above, Provisional Population Totals, Census of India 2011,

Table 3: Percentage of Urban and Rural Migrants in the Total Inter-Census Migrants, 2011

City	Last Residence Rural			Last Residence Urban			Total Intercensus Migration 2011		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Greater Mumbai UA	47%	58%	42%	53%	51%	49%	3785386	2048533	1736853
Delhi UA	61%	53%	47%	39%	47%	53%	2503227	1272670	1230557
Kolkata UA	35%	45%	55%	65%	43%	57%	1605206	702579	902627
Chennai UA	25%	50%	50%	75%	49%	51%	1746554	856324	890230
Bruhat Bangalore UA	37%	55%	45%	63%	53%	47%	1977222	1061023	916199
Hyderabad UA	33%	52%	48%	67%	51%	49%	1549400	789782	759618
Ahmadabad UA	52%	49%	51%	48%	48%	52%	953254	462087	491167
Pune UA	46%	56%	44%	54%	50%	50%	1529322	805790	723532
Surat UA	78%	62%	38%	22%	52%	48%	1562797	929025	633772
Jaipur (M Corp.) (Part)	55%	50%	50%	45%	46%	54%	411346	197163	214183
Kanpur UA	47%	55%	45%	53%	46%	54%	243832	122086	121746
Lucknow UA	38%	51%	49%	62%	47%	53%	445869	215914	229955
Nagpur UA	51%	47%	53%	49%	45%	55%	286773	131546	155227
Ghaziabad UA	37%	52%	48%	63%	50%	50%	706406	358926	347480
Indore UA	47%	51%	49%	53%	46%	54%	329705	159085	170620
Coimbatore UA	35%	48%	52%	65%	48%	52%	539176	259055	280121
Kochi UA	51%	40%	60%	49%	44%	56%	425003	178653	246350
Patna UA	43%	46%	54%	57%	44%	56%	243783	109804	133979
Kozhikode UA	51%	36%	64%	49%	45%	55%	410243	167544	242699
Bhopal UA	38%	50%	50%	62%	48%	52%	286566	139238	147328
Thrissur UA	73%	37%	63%	27%	43%	57%	383153	149868	233285
Vadodara UA	52%	47%	53%	48%	46%	54%	302917	141777	161140
Agra UA	30%	42%	58%	70%	41%	59%	135748	56301	79447
GVMC (Part)	38%	49%	51%	62%	48%	52%	290881	140996	149885
Malappuram UA	72%	31%	69%	28%	43%	57%	275291	96713	178578
Thiruvananthapuram UA	55%	43%	57%	45%	46%	54%	238666	105836	132830
Kannur UA	53%	40%	60%	47%	46%	54%	319445	138084	181361
Ludhiana (M Corp.)	40%	56%	44%	60%	48%	52%	278416	142210	136206
Nashik UA	52%	51%	49%	48%	47%	53%	427601	210222	217379
Vijayawada UA	45%	48%	52%	55%	48%	52%	271134	129129	142005
Madurai UA	23%	45%	55%	77%	47%	53%	201490	93463	108027
Varanasi UA	42%	44%	56%	58%	39%	61%	134374	55969	78405
Meerut UA	39%	46%	54%	61%	43%	57%	190762	84510	106252
Faridabad (M Corp.)	45%	50%	50%	55%	48%	52%	330362	160888	169474
Rajkot UA	57%	50%	50%	43%	47%	53%	283660	138313	145347
Jamshedpur UA	54%	46%	54%	46%	44%	56%	198584	90034	108550
Srinagar UA	50%	52%	48%	50%	43%	57%	55020	26181	28839
Jabalpur UA	41%	46%	54%	59%	43%	57%	129289	56990	72299
Asansol UA	50%	28%	72%	50%	32%	68%	105486	31620	73866
Vasai-Virar City (M Corp)	32%	56%	44%	68%	53%	47%	527823	283691	244132
Allahabad UA	41%	57%	43%	59%	48%	52%	112730	58399	54331
Dhanbad UA	55%	35%	65%	45%	37%	63%	117107	42385	74722
Aurangabad UA	53%	48%	52%	47%	46%	54%	209945	98932	111013
Amritsar UA	34%	44%	56%	66%	45%	55%	124399	55890	68509
Jodhpur UA	57%	49%	51%	43%	44%	56%	127440	60097	67343
Ranchi UA	48%	48%	52%	52%	45%	55%	175015	81143	93872
Raipur UA	53%	50%	50%	47%	47%	53%	236509	113481	123028
Kollam UA	69%	38%	62%	31%	44%	56%	143472	57355	86117
Gwalior UA	48%	48%	52%	52%	40%	60%	127889	55804	72085
Durg-Bhilainagar UA	54%	40%	60%	46%	41%	59%	159195	64247	94948
Chandigarh UA	54%	55%	45%	46%	46%	54%	227219	116716	110503
Tiruchirappalli UA	24%	45%	55%	76%	46%	54%	185714	85467	100247
Kota (M Corp.)	58%	50%	50%	42%	45%	55%	149109	71285	77824
TOTAL	47%	51%	49%	53%	48%	52%	28716915	14260823	14456092

Source: Census of India 2011, Table D-3 UA and city: Migrants by place of last residence, duration of residence and reasons for migration

Table 4: Percentage of Reasons of Migration in the Total Inter-Census Migrated population

CITY	Work/employment		Business		Education		Marriage		Moved after birth		Moved with household		Others								
	Person	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
Greater Mumbai UA	28.1%	47.0%	5.8%	1.2%	9.5%	5.8%	1.6%	2.0%	1.1%	14.7%	1.1%	30.7%	8.0%	7.8%	8.3%	31.7%	25.8%	38.6%	14.8%	14.9%	14.7%
Delhi UA	27.6%	50.1%	4.4%	0.6%	6.3%	3.5%	2.6%	3.9%	1.3%	16.8%	0.4%	33.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	39.5%	28.6%	50.7%	10.5%	13.5%	7.3%
Kolkata UA	13.8%	26.8%	3.6%	2.2%	17.5%	4.1%	1.7%	2.8%	0.9%	22.7%	1.4%	39.3%	7.3%	8.6%	6.3%	31.9%	31.9%	31.9%	20.3%	24.2%	17.2%
Chennai UA	20.9%	34.4%	7.9%	0.8%	6.6%	2.8%	3.2%	4.1%	2.4%	13.1%	2.0%	23.8%	7.8%	8.2%	7.5%	37.4%	32.9%	41.6%	16.8%	17.3%	16.3%
Bangalore UA	36.2%	54.7%	14.8%	1.7%	16.0%	6.6%	4.1%	5.0%	3.1%	14.3%	1.1%	29.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	25.3%	18.3%	33.3%	14.7%	15.1%	14.3%
Hyderabad UA	26.4%	41.8%	10.3%	2.6%	19.2%	5.8%	3.8%	4.7%	2.8%	11.0%	0.9%	21.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	30.5%	23.4%	37.8%	21.2%	20.6%	21.9%
Ahmadabad UA	19.3%	35.6%	4.0%	3.2%	27.4%	6.3%	1.8%	2.3%	1.2%	17.2%	1.1%	32.3%	6.8%	7.7%	6.0%	32.8%	28.5%	36.9%	18.9%	19.5%	18.4%
Pune UA	30.3%	50.5%	7.7%	1.0%	10.6%	7.1%	4.5%	5.4%	3.5%	15.1%	1.0%	30.8%	7.6%	7.7%	7.6%	30.1%	22.4%	38.7%	11.4%	11.8%	10.9%
Surat UA	28.8%	45.8%	3.9%	3.0%	20.3%	5.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	9.4%	0.4%	22.5%	5.6%	5.2%	6.2%	32.3%	21.3%	48.2%	20.3%	22.1%	17.6%
Jaipur (M Corp.)	25.2%	47.5%	4.6%	0.8%	18.1%	5.6%	3.2%	5.1%	1.5%	18.5%	0.6%	34.9%	2.5%	2.8%	2.2%	43.0%	34.7%	50.6%	6.8%	7.7%	5.9%
Kanpur UA	25.8%	47.3%	4.3%	1.7%	16.5%	6.3%	2.6%	3.6%	1.5%	22.3%	1.2%	43.4%	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%	30.4%	26.2%	34.7%	14.0%	15.6%	12.3%
Lucknow UA	21.6%	40.1%	4.1%	1.1%	11.6%	5.6%	3.7%	5.2%	2.3%	16.8%	0.8%	31.8%	3.5%	3.8%	3.2%	41.0%	34.9%	46.7%	12.4%	13.6%	11.3%
Nagpur UA	24.4%	46.6%	5.5%	1.0%	12.8%	6.1%	4.6%	6.6%	2.9%	24.0%	1.6%	43.0%	6.5%	7.4%	5.7%	28.4%	24.6%	31.6%	11.1%	11.7%	10.6%
Ghaziabad UA	23.1%	40.4%	5.2%	1.3%	11.6%	7.1%	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	11.3%	0.6%	22.3%	3.6%	3.8%	3.4%	45.6%	37.0%	54.5%	14.0%	15.0%	12.9%
Indore UA	24.5%	45.1%	5.3%	1.4%	16.4%	10.5%	4.8%	7.1%	2.7%	20.5%	1.2%	38.5%	5.3%	5.8%	4.8%	33.4%	27.5%	38.9%	10.1%	11.4%	8.8%
Coimbatore UA	24.5%	40.4%	9.9%	0.9%	9.2%	3.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	14.3%	2.3%	25.4%	6.4%	6.8%	6.1%	37.3%	32.0%	42.1%	14.3%	14.8%	13.7%
Kochi UA	12.7%	23.5%	4.8%	0.8%	11.3%	2.5%	1.4%	1.9%	1.0%	21.0%	2.5%	34.1%	16.9%	20.4%	14.4%	34.7%	35.3%	34.3%	12.5%	14.4%	11.1%
Patna UA	16.8%	33.2%	3.4%	1.3%	10.9%	5.9%	3.6%	5.5%	2.1%	22.8%	1.6%	40.2%	3.9%	4.6%	3.2%	36.9%	35.0%	38.4%	14.8%	18.1%	12.0%
Kozhikode UA	4.7%	9.2%	1.6%	0.3%	3.5%	1.0%	1.8%	2.9%	1.0%	22.6%	2.2%	36.6%	29.7%	36.9%	24.8%	26.4%	30.4%	23.6%	14.6%	17.9%	12.3%
Bhopal UA	23.0%	41.6%	5.5%	1.1%	10.1%	8.5%	6.4%	9.1%	3.9%	18.2%	1.1%	34.4%	3.7%	4.0%	3.4%	35.6%	29.2%	41.7%	11.9%	13.6%	10.3%
Thirissur UA	5.8%	11.3%	2.3%	0.4%	4.7%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	24.7%	2.5%	39.0%	23.0%	30.0%	18.5%	31.4%	37.1%	27.7%	13.5%	16.9%	11.2%
Vadodara UA	18.4%	35.3%	3.5%	3.1%	38.3%	6.6%	2.8%	4.1%	1.7%	19.0%	1.1%	34.9%	8.9%	10.2%	7.8%	34.3%	28.9%	39.1%	13.5%	14.8%	12.3%
Agra UA	14.5%	30.8%	3.0%	1.9%	13.5%	6.9%	1.3%	1.8%	0.9%	25.9%	2.0%	42.9%	2.7%	3.6%	2.1%	35.2%	37.0%	33.9%	18.5%	21.8%	16.1%
Visakhapatnam UA	23.8%	42.7%	6.0%	2.0%	20.0%	4.9%	2.9%	3.4%	2.4%	14.1%	1.3%	26.1%	5.9%	6.3%	5.6%	34.9%	26.9%	42.5%	16.5%	16.3%	16.6%
Malappuram UA	5.0%	11.5%	1.5%	0.2%	2.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	50.5%	33.5%	48.3%	25.4%	16.8%	22.1%	13.9%	10.7%	15.4%	8.4%
Thiruvananthapuram UA	11.0%	18.2%	5.2%	0.7%	6.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%	2.1%	21.9%	10.8%	30.7%	13.3%	15.1%	11.8%	36.3%	35.8%	36.8%	14.6%	16.4%	13.1%
Kannur UA	4.5%	8.2%	1.7%	0.3%	3.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	19.1%	6.4%	28.9%	30.9%	36.2%	26.9%	31.2%	32.8%	30.0%	13.3%	15.4%	11.7%
Ludhiana (M Corp.)	26.8%	47.3%	5.4%	1.1%	9.5%	3.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	16.2%	0.8%	32.2%	3.9%	4.0%	3.7%	35.6%	29.6%	41.9%	15.9%	16.1%	15.8%
Nashik UA	23.6%	43.7%	4.1%	0.7%	6.7%	5.5%	2.8%	3.7%	1.9%	16.9%	1.7%	32.7%	10.5%	11.4%	9.6%	34.2%	26.4%	41.8%	13.3%	13.2%	9.4%
Vijayawada UA	20.6%	36.5%	6.2%	1.7%	16.6%	5.0%	8.4%	10.1%	6.8%	15.8%	2.2%	28.1%	8.3%	9.0%	7.7%	30.0%	23.3%	36.0%	15.3%	16.1%	14.5%
Madurai UA	18.4%	31.8%	6.8%	0.8%	6.4%	2.1%	2.8%	2.6%	2.9%	18.4%	3.6%	31.2%	7.4%	8.2%	6.7%	33.2%	31.9%	34.4%	19.0%	20.5%	17.6%
Varanasi UA	12.6%	26.2%	2.8%	1.6%	10.6%	10.3%	6.7%	10.8%	3.8%	28.6%	1.4%	48.0%	3.2%	4.1%	2.6%	31.6%	33.4%	30.3%	15.7%	21.8%	11.4%
Meerut UA	18.0%	36.4%	3.4%	1.4%	11.5%	8.8%	1.3%	1.9%	0.8%	24.2%	1.2%	42.5%	3.6%	4.4%	2.9%	37.9%	37.3%	38.4%	10.7%	16.9%	11.1%
Faridabad (M Corp.)	23.2%	43.1%	4.4%	0.9%	9.6%	5.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.6%	15.7%	0.9%	29.8%	5.7%	6.3%	5.0%	41.5%	33.8%	48.9%	12.1%	13.5%	10.8%
Rajkot UA	19.1%	35.6%	3.4%	6.3%	102.8%	16.4%	2.9%	3.8%	2.2%	17.4%	0.9%	33.1%	5.1%	5.5%	4.6%	39.3%	31.6%	46.6%	9.9%	11.2%	8.7%
Jamshedpur UA	23.2%	46.8%	3.7%	0.7%	12.3%	5.4%	1.8%	2.6%	1.1%	23.4%	1.1%	41.9%	3.5%	4.0%	3.0%	39.6%	33.9%	44.3%	7.8%	10.2%	5.8%
Srinagar UA	14.4%	25.2%	4.6%	2.3%	18.4%	5.3%	6.4%	7.9%	5.0%	21.6%	1.8%	39.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	36.6%	38.4%	34.9%	17.8%	21.6%	14.3%
Jabalpur UA	19.8%	38.8%	4.8%	1.4%	10.6%	10.4%	5.6%	7.7%	4.0%	23.4%	1.6%	40.6%	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	34.2%	30.6%	37.1%	13.5%	17.1%	10.7%
Asansol UA	10.3%	30.8%	1.5%	1.7%	21.2%	4.1%	0.8%	1.6%	0.5%	47.5%	3.5%	66.3%	4.5%	7.9%	3.1%	21.2%	30.4%	17.2%	14.1%	21.2%	11.0%
Vasai Virar City (M Corp.)	23.2%	36.9%	7.3%	1.5%	11.0%	7.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	7.9%	1.1%	15.9%	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	46.9%	39.6%	55.5%	16.3%	16.5%	16.0%
Allahabad UA	16.5%	28.1%	4.0%	1.3%	7.8%	4.9%	11.8%	19.2%	3.8%	18.7%	1.1%	37.6%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	29.7%	25.2%	34.6%	19.0%	21.5%	16.3%
Dhanbad UA	15.1%	38.0%	2.2%	1.0%	11.9%	5.9%	1.6%	2.9%	0.8%	37.0%	3.4%	56.1%	3.3%	4.9%	2.4%	30.6%	34.0%	28.7%	11.4%	15.0%	9.3%
Aurangabad UA	22.4%	42.1%	4.9%	0.8%	9.6%	3.0%	4.8%	7.2%	2.7%	20.4%	1.0%	37.7%	8.4%	9.6%	7.3%	30.1%	24.9%	34.8%	13.1%	13.9%	12.4%
Amritsar UA	17.8%	33.8%	4.7%	1.1%	8.7%	4.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	23.3%	1.4%	41.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.4%	37.1%	39.3%	35.3%	17.6%	20.1%	15.6%
Jodhpur UA	19.4%	37.1%	3.7%	1.0%	11.6%	6.2%	3.8%	6.4%	1.5%	16.6%	0.6%	30.9%	4.8%	5.3%	4.4%	44.1%	36.5%	51.0%	10.3%	12.7%	8.2%
Ranchi UA	22.5%	42.4%	5.4%	0.9%	12.7%	5.0%	5.9%	7.8%	4.2%	19.5%	1.1%	35.4%	2.5%	2.8%	2.2%	38.1%	32.8%	42.6%	10.6%	11.7%	9.7%
Raipur UA	27.5%	51.1%	5.8%	1.0%	18.8%	4.4%	2.5%	3.4%	1.8%	18.0%	0.6%	34.0%	4.7%	5.0%	4.4%	37.9%	29.1%	46.0%	8.4%	9.1%	7.7%
Kollam UA	5.1%	9.9%	1.9%	0.4%	4.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	29.4%	10.2%	42.2%	20.8%	26.4%	17.0%	29.5%	34.8%	26.0%	14.2%	17.1%	12.2%
Gwalior UA	17.4%	34.8%	3.9%	1.0%	8.5%	7.2%	6.0%	8.9%	3.6%	22.6%	0.8%	39.5%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	39.0%	36.0%	41.3%	13.0%	16.6%	10.1%
Durg-Bhilainagar UA	20.1%	45.3%	3.1%	0.4%	8.4%	2.9%	3.0%	4.8%	1.8%	29.9%	1.0%	49.5%	5.9%	7.6%	4.7%	33.1%	30.3%	34.9%	7.6%	10.1%	5.8%
Chandigarh UA	29.3%	52.0%	5.4%	0.9%	15.4%	2.5%	7.7%	8.6%	6.7%	15.1%	0.4%	30.6%	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%	31.9%	21.8%	42.6%	10.2%	10.5%	9.9%
Tiruchirappalli UA	17.1%	30.9%	5.4%	0.8%	8.3%	2.5%	10.5%	11.3%	9.8%	16.9%	2.5%	29.1%	7.5%	8.4%	6.7%	31.4%	28.9%	33.5%	15.8%	16.7%	15.1%
Kota (M Corp.)	22.1%	42.1%	3.7%	0.6%	10.2%	5.9%	12.7%	20.6%	5.5%	22.9%	1.0%	43.0%	2.0%	2.3%	1.8%	32.3%	24.7%	39.2%	7.3%	8.4%	6.3%
TOTAL	23.6%	41.5%	5.9%	1.4%	13.8%	5.1%	2.8%	3.7%	1.9%	16.7%	1.3%	32.0%	7.0%	7.4%	6.7%	33.7%	27.9%	39.5%	14.7%	16.1%	13.4%

Source: Census of India 2011, Table D-3 UA and city: Migrants by place of the last residence, duration of residence and reasons for migration