CHAPTER VII
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This study, 'Rural Development and Rural Outmigration in Uttar Pradesh: A Case Study of Gorakhpur District' has been conducted with an aim to identify and analyze the process of rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh in general and Gorakhpur district in particular. Further, the study targets to achieve its objective of establish a relationship between two important variables of regional development viz. rural development and rural outmigration. The study tries to focus on the characteristics of rural out-migrants. This study also throws light on the causes and consequences of rural outmigration on the basis of primary data collected from eight villages of four CD Blocks in Gorakhpur district. Within the premises of this study following issues have been aimed to deal with:

- Characteristics and regional patterns of rural outmigration
- Relationship between rural development and rural outmigration
- The characteristics of rural outmigrants in high and low rural development regions
- The causes and consequences of rural outmigration

Each chapter has been concluded with the brief summary and conclusion part but it looks imperative to amalgamate and produce some of the major findings of the study to present a bird’s eye view of the facts and arguments.

7.1. Summary

The first chapter starts with a brief introduction to the field of migration studies followed by the statement of the problem. The chapter also incorporates the survey of literature on thematic basis. Further, the chapter includes objectives and hypothesis set for this study. Afterwards the second chapter deals with the area of the study. The reason for choosing the Uttar Pradesh in general and Gorakhpur district in particular as area of the study have been discussed in the chapter. This is followed by the discussion on the sources of data for the present study. The methodology for the
analysis of primary and secondary data has been discussed in details in chapter two of this thesis.

The third chapter is based on the secondary data (Census of India) which analyses the history, characteristics and regional pattern of outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh. Outmigration from the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh constructs the major portion of the total outmigration. Males are less migratory than females as females migrate mostly due to inevitable reasons like marriage and family movement, while on other hand males migrate due to economic causes. The migration from Uttar Pradesh is dominated by the intra-district migration followed by inter-district and interstate. It is also very much significant that females migrate to short distances while males go long distances. The migration from Uttar Pradesh has been very high towards Kolkata few decades ago but now the place of Kolkata has been occupied by Mumbai and Delhi due to growth of service sector and lots of work available due to construction work for the development of infrastructure in both the cities. Still Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat are the some of the favoured destinations for the rural people of Uttar Pradesh who are searching the jobs in industries, construction, agriculture and other on farm activities. Most of the rural migrants have been reported to migrate towards metropolitan regions of Maharashtra (Mumbai) and Delhi. Delhi and Maharashtra are the most important destination for the out-migrants who mentioned work, employment, education, and movement with the households as reasons of outmigration. At the end, it has been concluded that male outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh has been towards big urban centres where they can avail good job and employment opportunities of job and employment. And the migration from rural Uttar Pradesh has not been hindered by the distance between the source and destination.

The fourth chapter has tried to briefly illustrate the regional pattern of rural development along with rural outmigration both at the regional and district level in Uttar Pradesh. Although, the result of the analysis does not show any distinct clustering of any of the characteristics, but the analysis of rural development and rural outmigration in Uttar Pradesh explains that level of rural development is generally high in western districts in comparison to other regions of Uttar Pradesh. As far as the migration is concerned, intra-district rural male outmigration is common among the districts of western region of Uttar Pradesh. Further, the correlation and regression analysis shows that the high level of socio-economic and agricultural development leads towards short distant outmigration from the rural areas while the low level of
development promote the outmigration to distant areas (high inter-district outmigration). Most of the rural development indicators (except a few) promote the intra-district rural male outmigration while inhibit the long distance inter-district outmigration. The reason behind that can be concluded that the most of these high rural development districts have big urban centres in their proximity. So, the districts like Meerut, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Muzaffarnagar, NOIDA, Ghaziabad which show high rural development also exhibit local outmigration (within the district). Contrary to this, the districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh which present low profile of rural development experiences medium and long distance outmigration (inter-district) because most of these districts have either low in industrial development or infrastructure development. So, the people tends to migrate long distances in search of better infrastructure and job opportunities in other developed districts of the state.

The fifth chapter is entirely based on the primary survey data. The chapter brings out a clear picture of the quantum, characteristics and patterns of outmigrants from the sample villages. Cross tabulation of various characteristics of the outmigrants in relation with the development level in different community development blocks show that areas with high rural development have comparatively lower rate of outmigration with few exceptions. Most of the migrants are of the working age group and marriage age with fewer migrant of young age going out to seek education. Older population is more migratory in high rural development blocks than low rural development blocks. Apart from this, the study also presents the fact that most of the migrants are married. The outmigration rate is comparatively higher among never married men in C.D. Block with low rural development while such a rate is found to be equal in both high and low rural development blocks in case of married males. It has been also found that mostly the middle sons are migratory and not the eldest sons. It has been also analyzed that proportion of the Other Backward Caste Migrants is higher than all other communities. But when outmigration rate is seen it has been found that outmigration rate is highest amongst the migrants of Forward Caste and Communities. It signifies that Forward castes and Muslims are more migratory than other communities.

Although, the proportion of migrants who are less educated is more but at the same time specific outmigration rate explains that higher the level of education higher will be the tendency of outmigration in an individual. The factor which plays a role of push factor for the migrants is generally his previous occupation which becomes a
matter of dissatisfaction for the individual and promotes migration. Most of the migrants were unskilled labour or without any jobs before their outmigration from the rural areas. The study suggests that migration happens to be more common phenomena where the household head is less educated possibly because of the fact such households are also economically very weak and prone to outmigration.

The sixth chapter seeks to analyze the determinants and consequences of outmigration from the rural areas. Among the non-economic reasons pull factors seems to be more important than the push factors for the rural male outmigration from the Gorakhpur district. Pull factor is more dominant in both the high and low rural development blocks. People between the age group 15-24 years and 25-39 years are more migratory than people less than 15 years of age. Scheduled castes give the impression that they are more migratory when the economic outmigration is concerned. The study suggests that the causes of migration are more non-economic for the forward caste than the migrants of other communities. The probability of migration among the rural males is seemed to be gradually increasing with the increase in the level of education. The households with medium size and large size have a probability more than the outmigration from a small size family. The study suggests that males from the joint family are more migratory than the males of the nuclear family. The males belonging to the households having small sized of the landholdings seem more migratory than those who are landless. The study points out that productivity of land are a little higher in case of migrants than non-migrants households. The study also holds that the economic conditions of the households with migrants are better than those without migrants. As far as the dependency ratio is concerned the households with migrant have lesser dependency ratio in comparison to non-migrants households. In high rural development blocks the dependency ration among the migrant’s households is very less. The proportion of the pucca houses is comparatively less in case of non-migrant’s households.

7.2. Conclusions

To explain the phenomena of rural development and rural outmigration in general and their relationship in particular in Uttar Pradesh, six hypotheses have been set in chapter one of this thesis. The first hypothesis was regarding the relationship between the magnitude of rural outmigration and the distance. This study analyses the above mentioned relationship on the basis of both secondary (Census data) as well as
primary level (field survey data). On the basis of secondary data, intra-state, inter-district and interstate outmigration have been considered as short, medium and long distance migration respectively. It has been inferred that most of the people migrated short distance and gradually with the increasing distance the magnitude of migration also decreases. But at the same time it should also be kept in mind that short distance migration takes place mostly because of the migration of the females due to marriage. And the migration rate of the females is very high. This fact can also be supported by the result that as the distance increases the proportion of female migrants also decreases. So, here we can conclude that male migration which occurs mostly due to economic causes and which is worth to this study increases with the increase in distance.

On the other hand, the primary data also suggest that rural male outmigration increases with the increasing distance because most of the migrants belong to the interstate (78.7 percent) category, followed by inter-district (10.78 percent) and intra-district migration (5.26 percent). Therefore, it can be concluded that the situation of rural male outmigration does not follow the Ravenstein’s model of migration which postulates that migration between two points will inversely be related to the distance and migrants will move by stages from nearby towns to distant lands.

In fact, such a migration which is unique to this part of land is very much attributed by the social chain. The nears and dears of the potential migrants who migrated earlier from the villages play a vital part in the determination of places by informing the potential migrants back in the villages regarding the employment opportunities originating at a particular place. So, they do not allow the distance to play any role in deciding the destination of the potential migrants in the villages. So, here it can be inferred that social networking and social chains play an important role in determination of destination rather than distances. Apart from this, the rural male outmigrants are more migratory towards distant metropolitan cities (52.91 percent of total male rural outmigration) like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad etc. which itself proves that distance does not play any role in decision of destinations. So, it rejects the first hypothesis of this research work that quantum of migration decreases with the increasing distance.

The second hypothesis is related to the relationship between rural development and rural outmigration which have been tested both with secondary data as well as primary data. The secondary data analysis has been done by means of correlation and
Stepwise regression analysis method. It has been found that high rural development restricts the rural outmigration as most of the highly developed districts exhibit high level of intra-district rural male outmigration which can also be considered as intra-district in-migration. So, the high rural development promotes the migration within the district. But in the districts of low rural development inter-district migration is prevalent. It concludes that districts with low level of rural development have higher inter-district rural male outmigration and people will prefer to go long distances when there is inadequate level of rural development prevails in a village.

Moreover, the primary data also infers that rural male outmigration from the Gorakhpur district is high in case of low rural development blocks (28.2 percent) when compared to high rural development block (23.9 percent). The level of low rural development causes low level of infrastructure, agricultural and socio-economic development which in return causes the exodus of the people to the areas where they can avail better job opportunities. Low level of rural development function as a push factor and besides this some pull factors like better job conditions, lucrative wages, social chain at destination also operate simultaneously. These two factors cause rural folks to out-migrate. So, here we can conclude that second hypothesis of this thesis that higher the level of rural development and lower will be the rural outmigration get proved here.

The third hypothesis of the study is related to the phenomena of rural outmigration and age structure in general and dependency ratio in particular. The analysis has been done on the basis of primary data generated by the field survey. This study concludes an inverse relationship between dependency ratio and rural male outmigration. Most of the migrants belong to the lower dependency ratio category. More than 72 percent of the rural male migrants either belong to the very low or low dependency ratio households. This usually happens because the responsibility of the non-working members, who are mostly elderly or children, rests on the shoulders of working population. The inverse relationship between dependency ratio and rural outmigration is slightly more pronounced in high rural development block (74 percent migrants belong to either low or very low dependency ratio category) than in low rural development blocks (69 percent). The reason can be found in the infrastructure facilities available at the villages which ultimately generate employment opportunities. So when the dependency ratio is even higher and responsibilities are more, the people from low rural development areas usually go out of their native
places to earn their bread. So, the study concludes that higher dependency ratio restricts the exodus of the people from native areas but the magnitude can vary over time and space. So, the hypothesis higher the dependency ratio, lower will be the rural outmigration is accepted.

Apart from the dependency ratio, some other factors like land possession in rural areas also determine the rate of migration from the villages. The fourth hypothesis is related to relationship between proportion of landless labourers and the phenomena of rural outmigration. This hypothesis has been tested on the basis of primary data by logistic regression method. The study infers that males belonging to the households having small sized of the landholdings seem more migratory than those who are landless. They are 43 percent more migratory than the landless rural males. Its value is also significant at 5 percent level of significance. With the increase in the possession of land the migratory tendencies decline. When we consider migration related to only economic causes, this tendency of higher migration rate for the people with small landholdings becomes 2 times than that of landless labourers. Moreover, the study also concludes that as the size of landholdings increases the rate of migration decreases. The people who have small sized or no landholdings definitely have less participation in the agriculture and therefore there are more possibilities of their outmigration. Although, the hypothesis ‘higher the proportion of landless labourers higher will be the outmigration’ cannot be completely substantiated on the above mentioned grounds but it can be inferred that as the possession of landholding increases the rate of male outmigration decreases.

Besides possession of land in a rural area, literacy and education are some of the important variables which determine the rate of rural outmigration. The fifth hypothesis is regarding the relationship between literacy and outmigration. Although, the proportion of outmigrants is very high for those who have studied till primary or illiterate. But the selectivity index for different level of education attainment suggests that people with higher educational status are more migratory than in comparison to those who have lower level of education. In short, although, the proportion of migrants with either illiteracy or lower literacy is higher but the tendency to outmigrate is found higher among the people with higher educational attainment.

The logistic regression analysis of the primary data suggests that the primary passed rural males are seemed to be less migratory in comparison to illiterates in this case. The chances of migration among the rural males are seemed to be gradually
increasing with the increase in the level of education. So, the hypothesis higher the literacy higher will be the outmigration is proved in this case.

Education plays a dual factor role in the migration. On one hand, whereas education behaves as a push factor because of lesser availability of jobs in villages and smaller towns for more skillful, educated and qualified persons. On another hand, it also acts as a pull factor operating at destinations for those who are seeking to attain further education. It is simply because of the fact that majority of population is poor in rural areas and they do not get an opportunity to study, therefore, no option left with them except to migrate. And those who are educated do not get an appropriate job and wages in nearby areas of the villages and even sometimes in the district headquarters also. So, they migrate to the places where they can get a job according to their skills.

The sixth and the last hypothesis is related to the effect of outmigration on the families and households of the migrants. The analysis has been done on the basis of primary data. It has been found that the families and households with migrants are in better socio-economic conditions in comparison to those who do not have migrants. The study reveals that households with migrants have higher productivity of wheat and rice in comparison to the households without migrants. Apart from this, the total annual income is reported higher in case of the households with migrants. It holds that the economic conditions of the households with migrants are better than those without migrants. It happens because of the fact that migrants staying outside have higher wages in comparison to their native counter parts. The proportion of people possessing pucca houses is more among the migrants households than non-migrant households. In high rural development blocks the proportion of the pucca houses is more than low rural development blocks, although the same housing pattern is seen for migrants as well as non-migrants households in both types of blocks. So, the hypothesis that the households with out-migrants have better socio-economic conditions than households with no out-migrants get proved here.

Outmigration has become a common phenomenon of the villages in Uttar Pradesh. The rate of male outmigration is significantly increasing. Although, it brings prosperity to the overall socio-economic conditions of the households by means of remittances sent by the migrants but it is not the final solution. Because on one hand, it drains the workforce of rural areas and further it causes huge pressure on the infrastructure of the destination areas which are mostly metropolitan cities. It eventually causes the problems like growth of slums, declining per capita availability
of socio-economic infrastructure amenities, insanitary conditions of the settlements, illegal colonies, urban poverty etc. at the destination areas. Most of the Indian cities are expanding not because of the natural increase in population but due to in-migration.

So, rural outmigration does not look an appropriate approach and an important means to develop underdeveloped rural areas. The poverty induced migration can be restricted by means of providing appropriate employment opportunities and adequate wages to the unskilled people of the villages. Besides this, the development will also come in the process for the rural areas. There is an urgent need to improve the horticulture practices and renovation of rusted handloom, power-loom, sugar and terracotta industries in the eastern Uttar Pradesh in general and Gorakhpur district in particular.

The region has been endowed with ideal conditions for the growth of fruits like mango, guava, papaya, litchi, lemon and banana. These fruits can be grown on large commercial scale. Apart from this, these fruits can be processed further to establish food processing industries like jam and jelly. Fruit juice industry can also be a good alternative. On one hand, such a project will provide employment to rural folks. In one way it will restrict the outmigration from the areas and on other hand it will promote rural development by the establishment of small scale industries.

There is a need to rejuvenate the sick industries of sugar and jute in the region. This can be done by regulating the whole management process from sugarcane production, its sale to industries, to further production of sugar and its marketing. There is a need to improve the present situation of inadequate supply of electricity which has rusted the industries in eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. These industries can be a source of employment for many of the unskilled labourers. Moreover, Gorakhpur district have been a region of handloom and power-loom industry. These industries are also facing the problems of sickness due to improper supply of electricity in the region. There is a need to revitalize the sick industries which can be the source of employment. Apart from this, there is also need to propagate the terracotta industry of Gorakhpur which can be of utmost importance due to its handicraft value.

Planning Commission of India in its ‘Report on Cluster Development’ have already proposed itself that rice mill, mango pulp, pickles, mini-sugar mill, special handloom products and powerloom should be considered as the potential clusters in Gorakhpur district.
Apart from this, there is a need to restrict the regularly occurring grim flood situations in the Gorakhpur district. Every year, thousands of acres of land submerge causing damage to crops. This has caused low level of rural development in many areas like Jangal Kaudiya block of Gorakhpur where many of the villages cannot grow the Kharif crop due to flood situation. There is a need of reconstruction of old embankments made up of mud. The repairing is also required of the embankments which are already old. This can escape a big portion of agricultural land from the flood.

The government has started the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It has been done to improve the overall economic conditions of the villagers. Because it will eventually restrict the outmigration from the rural areas. But the Act needs to be carefully endorsed at there has been found many discrepancies due to lack of transparency and accountability of the village headmen.

There is a need to implement the aforesaid programmes effectively in the rural areas of Gorakhpur district to reduce the poverty induced migration from the district.