CHAPTER III

CHARACTERISTICS AND PATTERN OF MIGRATION
FROM RURAL UTTAR PRADESH

3.1. Introduction

One important facet of study on population is the study of migration arising out of various social, cultural, economic or political reasons. For a large country like India, the complexity of movement of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society. At this crucial juncture in economic development in India, study on migration assumes special importance (Data Highlights, Census of India 2001). For centuries India has witnessed the continual phenomena of outmigration from its rural areas and Uttar Pradesh is not an exception to that. Uttar Pradesh has been an important source of workforce for different parts of the country. And now when the whole country is going through an important phase of economic development, the importance of human resource and workforce becomes evident and therefore the phenomena of migration from the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh also becomes important to study. The persistence of depressed and stagnant agriculture economy is incapable of sustaining the growing population in countryside. Besides, the steady and systematic dispossession of peasants and impoverishment of rural artisans whose work was connected with agriculture created a large number of landless and marginally employed persons. After this, such people find easier to respond towards pull factors operating in the neighbouring and distant urban centres with high employment potentials (Khan 1986: 11). People generally migrate where they can achieve better living conditions and livelihood.

A person's level of satisfaction or utility is a function of leisure and income; the person can obtain income either by sacrificing leisure (and obtaining wage income) or by having productive assets (a source of non-wage income) or both (Oberai et al. 1989: 23). The person may be tempted to out migrate if the rate of earning per unit of time is higher.
elsewhere than the existing wage rate where the asset is located (the assumption is that the productive asset is mobile only at a loss).

India is a developing economy characterized by a predominance of primary activities (mainly agriculture), surplus labour supply, and a process of uneven regional development where large rural areas have been caught up in the quagmire of non development (Prasad 1986: 3-16). Uttar Pradesh, which has been taken for the present study do not show a high rate of growth of either agriculture or industrial production in comparison to the states which have a higher industrial as well as agricultural production. The western part of the state is comparatively a little developed in agriculture to its eastern part but it is mostly due the application of the green revolution which was particularly concentrated in western part. Per capita income of the state is also not very high. The overall low share of industrial workers in total employment suggests a low level of industrialization. In addition, there is the problem of increasing industrial sickness in the state. There have been evidences of low yield of production in the sugar industries of the eastern Uttar Pradesh in comparison to the industries of southern India. This scenario associated with rather low rate of growth of agriculture and industrial production in Uttar Pradesh, would imply moderate out migration to the states which have achieved a good agricultural and industrial growth (Ahluwalia 1985). It is evident and has already been proved from the second chapter that Uttar Pradesh is one of the most important out migration states in India besides Bihar.

The present chapter tries to bring out a comprehensive picture of the characteristics of migration from rural parts of Uttar Pradesh to other parts of the country. The chapter briefly incorporates male-female differentials, different streams of migration, age structure of migrants as well as reasons of outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh. It will also look into the regional patterns of outmigration from rural areas of Uttar Pradesh to different destinations in the country. This analysis is entirely based on the Census Data (Migration Tables- D Series, 2001). The discussion of the out-migration from rural Uttar Pradesh is based on the two variables of migration viz. migrants on the basis of place of birth and migrants on the basis of place of last residence. Migrants by place of birth are those who are enumerated at a village/town at the time of census other than their place of
birth whereas person is considered as migrant by place of last residence, if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his 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 (Data Highlights: Table D1, D2 and D3, Census of India 2001). The Census of India does not provide outmigration data at the district level; therefore, the present chapter focuses on the interstate migration. Besides this, the present chapter also lacks in describing the international migration i.e. emigration from Uttar Pradesh to different countries of the world due to lack of concrete data sources on the emigration.

Out of the total 1.02 billion population of the India, 307 million (30 percent) are reported to be migrant by place of birth (Census of India, 2001). And this is slightly more than what was reported as 27.4 percent of the whole population in 1991. The trends of migration in the country suggest that India’s migratory population has increased 2.5 times since 1961. While the total population of India increased by 21.6 percent during the 1991-2001 decade, the number of migrants rose by 32.9 percent for the same period. This condition indicates that tendency of migration among the people have increased than before. The people are migrating in search of employment work, services, education, and with the household more frequently and with lesser hesitation. Whereas Maharashtra and Delhi showing very high rates of net in-migration, are the two most important destinations for the migrants from different nook and corner of the country, on the other side Uttar Pradesh and Bihar the two comparatively lesser developed states, present exceptionally high net out-migration from its rural areas.

Uttar Pradesh has a big rural population constituting about more than 80 percent of the total population of the state. It has been a net out-migration state due to lack of on land employment opportunities, high rate of population growth which leads towards heavy pressure on agricultural land and lack of basic amenities for life in the hinterland. Besides, this giant populated state does not have a big industrial landscape. So, the people especially from rural areas tend to migrate to big urban centres in other states to search the livelihood. Total out-migration from Uttar Pradesh is dominated by male population when we see the out-migration on the basis of place of birth constituting 53.56 percent of the whole out-migration. The out-migration of females is found to be more significant in
case of migration by place of last residence (duration of residence 0-9 years) and they constitute around 72.04 percent of the total population. It happens because of the fact that females usually migrate due to social causes like marriage etc. which usually happens to be very much defined by the place of last residence rather than by the place of birth.

3.2. Historical Review

Uttar Pradesh has been one of the most important cradles of civilizations in India. It has attracted many sects, hordes, tribes, races, religions, castes and ethnicities from time to time and became a milieu of diverse cultures. Earlier, the land of Uttar Pradesh was an attraction for the people across the world. Its fertile soil, rivers, mountains and human resource have attracted people from all across the world. As compared to other parts of Central and East Asia, India enjoyed a certain degree of stability rendered by its location protected by the high Hindu Kush Himalayan mountain massif and the Karakoram and Tienshan ranges. The continental migration route connecting North China with the East European Plain remained a major line of thrust for the nomadic traffic.

Afterwards, an altitude opening, the Bamian Pass was taken by wave after wave of migrating groups which was followed by the migration from the Khyber Pass. Over time Attock also acquired its nodal character emerging as the most important strategic point for a passage to India. From Attock traditional routes which follow a line parallel to the foothills of the Himalayas through the Punjab plains lead to Ambala Kurukshetra region. There has been strong tendency to cross the Yamuna at a point where it is closer to the hills near Yamunanagar to reach the fertile regions of Doab. A crossing of the Yamuna at this point makes Ganga-Yamuna Doab easily accessible from the west. The natural routes then run parallel to the Ganga. The historic sites of Hastinapur, Kanyakubja and Prayaga rose along this route. Likewise, a crossing of the Yamuna near Mathura makes possible an entry into Doab and a Passage to Kanyakubja. In this sector one is more likely to take a route parallel to the Yamuna. Eastward beyond Kashi the routes end up into the Ganga Sone triangle. From here, the movements towards the south became possible via route which passed through the Sone-Narmada trough which passed
through Sone-Narmada furrow towards Malwa Plateau and converge on the old city of Ujjain (Ahmad 1999: 73-77). It later followed the z pattern migration system towards south as described by F.J. Richards (1933) *(see Map 3.1).*

The migration towards this ancient landmass of Uttar Pradesh has shaped its multifaceted culture. Big agricultural lands, availability of adequate water supply through different streams and bright sunshine provided the reasons for the people to move towards this part of the land. Therefore, it has been an in-migration area for long in the history. Since this region, a part of the great plains of India, has been the major concentration of population, undernourishment is traditional and becomes intolerable during the years of drought and famine. Yet the cultivators are attached to their villages often by religious or social ties. As a result of this attachment with their motherland, emigration was considered as the biggest misfortune (Husain 1994: 145).

Map 3.1

**PATH OF MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN THE ANCIENT LANDMASS OF INDIA**

(Z PATTERN COMMUNICATION)
Emigration, especially movement from the state at substantial scale began after the arrival of British. Afterwards, the people of Uttar Pradesh moved out not only beyond the village, district and state boundaries but also the international frontiers. The British started emigrating the agriculture labourers into the sugarcane growing areas of the tropics in which it was difficult for the Europeans to work in the fields under the hot and humid climates. The history of outmigration from Uttar Pradesh dates back to 1820s when a large number of artisans, cultivators moved to different British colonies like Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Mauritius, Fiji, Srilanka, Reunion Island etc. as bonded labourers. They also settled in Jamaica, Martinique and Guadeloupe in small numbers, but homogenous group. In Fiji, they first arrived in 1874 (Husain 1994: 147). Most of the emigrants were Bhojpuri speaking and middlemen and contractors forcibly transported them to distant places and they were employed in the plantation and agriculture sectors in such far off countries. The conditions of these migrants’ labourers were often slave like. They were so brutally treated they had to live ill clad, ill fed and ill housed with their meager wages without any time bound increment. Such migration continued from the region till the First World War (Kumar 2005: 61). Apart from this, there are numerous people who settled in Myanmar (Burma) and Nepal.

In due course of time, the people started to agglomerate in this region due to natural increase as well as migration from the different parts of the country for its vast land and water resources. The density of population increases because of the rapid increase in the population. This caused extra pressure on the limited resources in the rural hinterlands. The on farm employment opportunities in the rural areas started to decline. The quest for the employment and job in the rural areas made the workforce to move out of the country of birth. The second flow of migration from Uttar Pradesh has been within the country but beyond the state boundary. In the 19th century, people migrate to the areas where they could avail the job opportunities. Such opportunities were available in industrially developed areas of West Bengal, tea gardens of Assam and Darjeeling, coal mines of Bokaro, Girdih and Karanpura etc.

The post independence period (After 1947) witnessed the third era of migration from Uttar Pradesh as well as from the whole country. Many people migrated from the
state to newly formed Pakistan while some came to settle down in the state. This is considered as one of the greatest reshuffling of the population in the history of human kind.

The origin of recent migration from Uttar Pradesh can be traced back to the days of ushering in green revolution in the north-west India, which created unprecedented demand for labour in agriculture. During the early 1970s, it started with a small trickle to the rural areas of Punjab which soon took the form of a flood during the next one decade. Soon the influx of migrant labourers to rural areas of Punjab started spilling over to the neighbouring state of Haryana where the green revolution was making the headway. However, the rising trend of migration to rural Punjab stabilized after early 1990s for various reasons; prolonged period of terrorism and attacks on migrant labourers during the period, changing cropping pattern to suit the market demand that allowed extensive mechanization of agriculture, resulting into the displacement of rural labour, and also relatively slow rise in wage rates. These together demanded the flow of migrants from rural Uttar Pradesh to rural Punjab. Partly the flow was diverted to new areas such as Haryana and even to the parts of Jammu but, on the whole, the number of migrants to Punjab and Haryana either stabilized or started declining (Singh and Karan 2000).

The restricted demand for migrant labour in the green revolution areas does not mean that over the years the number of out-migrants from rural Uttar Pradesh has also come down. In fact, during the last two decades the phenomena of migration from rural Uttar Pradesh has taken up an alarming proportion. In fact, members of the upper class are migrating in large numbers in search of better employment, which is evident on the basis of both village based enquiries and macro evidences (Brass 1993; Jha, 1997; Wilson, 1999; Chakravarty, 2001). During the course of time not only the absolute number has increased but also the rate of out-migration has also hiked up.

3.3. Streams of Outmigration from Rural Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh has a very high rate of out migration from its rural areas constructing about 84 percent of the total outmigration from the state. The fact that urban out-migrants makes a total of 16 percent portion of the whole outmigration from the state, suggests that the tendency of migration is very high in rural folks in comparison to their
Among all the streams of outmigration viz. rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban, rural to rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh to other parts of the country is more pronounced constituting more than half (57.44 percent) of the total outmigration followed by rural to urban (25.53 percent), urban to urban (12.38 percent) and urban to rural (3.65 percent) streams.

Although, females are more migratory in comparison to males in all the streams of outmigration, their share is exceptionally high (88.26 percent) in rural to rural outmigration. They are less migratory (45.12 percent) than males when rural to urban outmigration is taken into the account. It is because of the fact that most of the females outmigrate from their original habitat due to social reasons like marriage and family movement as they have to go to their groom’s house from their parents house in most of the Indian societies except a very few. It is also true that most of the population of Uttar Pradesh is rural, so, the rural to rural outmigration is more prevalent than others and this is the reason why rural to rural outmigration is very much characterized by female’s migration.
While studying the outmigration in Uttar Pradesh within the state i.e. inter-district and intra-district outmigration, the rural outmigration becomes more pronounced because it constitutes around 88 percent of the total outmigration. Apart from this, the proportion of rural to rural outmigration (73.56 percent) also becomes more prevalent than other streams and the bulk of this rural to rural outmigration is formed by the females (93.30 percent).

![Fig. 3.2 Male-Female Differentials in Streams of Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh (2001)](image)

This rural to rural outmigration is seemed to be guided by the Ravenstein’s model which postulates that migration between two points is inversely related to the distance and migrants will go to the nearby areas to distant big urban centres step by step. This model is also well supported when we compare the data of outmigration (on the basis of place of birth) from Uttar Pradesh in different regional sectors viz. intra-district, inter-district and interstate.

Of the total out-migration, more than half of the out-migration (54.20 percent) is located within the districts i.e. intra-district outmigration followed by inter-district (25.03 percent) and interstate outmigration (20.76 percent). Here we see that outmigration
decreases with increasing distance from the source area to destination. People especially from the rural areas prefer to migrate within the vicinity of their native places because of the family responsibilities and emotional bonding.

![Fig. 3.3](image)

Even it has been witnessed that many people prefer to marry their daughters in the vicinity to their native places. Many landless labourers also use to migrate to the nearest town within the districts for the work on daily wages so that they can easily be in contact with their house. When we see the male female differentials in terms of distance of migration from the native place, it can easily be marked that females move towards a lesser distance in comparison to the males. Intra-district and inter-district outmigration is very much dominated by females.

Females constitute 84.9 percent and 81.8 percent of the total intra-district and inter-district outmigration from Uttar Pradesh respectively. On the other side males dominate in inter-state outmigration. Males constitute about 54 percent part of the total interstate outmigration from Uttar Pradesh.

The same situation also prevails when the outmigration from Uttar Pradesh is analyzed on the basis of place of last residence (duration of residence 0-9 years). Interstate outmigration constitutes 30.36 part of the total migration and on the other hand migration within the state forms 69.64 percent. The migration of females is more
dominant within the state boundaries while males move more frequently beyond the state boundary.

![Fig. 3.4 Male-Female Differential of Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh on Regional Level (2001)](image)

Different migration streams of intra-state and inter-state outmigration present a contrasting picture. On one hand intra-state migration is mostly caused by rural to rural migration (73.56 percent) while on other hand inter-state migration from Uttar Pradesh is mostly characterized by rural to urban outmigration (55.37 percent) (See Fig. 3.5).

![Fig. 3.5 Streams of Outmigration (By Place of Last Residence) at Different Regional Level 2001](image)

Rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh constitutes majority of the total migration but it is also an important fact that most of the rural outmigration is limited within the state boundary. Intra-state rural outmigration constitute more than 72 percent portion of
the total rural outmigration. Of total rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh, females play (86.95 percent) a dominant role in intra-state outmigration while males are the main migrants in interstate rural outmigration. The reason behind this fact is males migrate mostly due to economic causes, while females move due to social causes like marriages etc. Males migrate mostly outside the boundary of the state to get employment in those areas where they can earn their livelihood and these areas are basically the big industrial and urban centres. Apart from this, females are more migratory within the state limits because the norms of the most of the families do not allow them to travel big distances alone. Only few females get the opportunity and permission to move long distances alone.

3.4. Outmigration from Rural Uttar Pradesh by Age Group

Outmigration by age differentials has its own implications in defining the demographic, social and economic consequences both at the source of origin and destination. Therefore, the age structure is an important determining factor for migration. Out of the total outmigration from Uttar Pradesh, majority of the migrants belong to 20 to 29 year age group in general and 20-24 years age group in particular. The 20-24 years age group constitutes 22 percents of total outmigration followed by 25-29 years age group. More than three fourth of the total migrants are of the age group 15 to 49 years. The reasons for this are very much obvious. This is the working population which is very much vulnerable to migration. Mean age at marriage of Uttar Pradesh is around 20 years. Therefore, the bulk of migration is constituted by the married population specially the female migrants, who have changed their usual place of residence to their groom’s home.

Children and elders are less migratory in comparison since children are migratory only in certain conditions. Generally, the children migrate along with the family movements. In some cases, children also migrate for their education but proportion of such cases is very less. The aged (60+) population also rarely migrates and they contribute less than 5 percent of the total outmigration. Their share in migration is slightly high in urban to rural migration stream because some people who have worked outside their native places for the major part of the life, return back to their native places after retirement from their job.
When the male female differentials are analysed in terms of age group, the outmigration of females in the age group 20-29 years is more pronounced at the interstate level in comparison to males. On one hand, males constitute 33 percent of the whole rural to rural outmigration in the 20 to 29 age group and on the other hand females constitute 55 percent of the whole rural to rural outmigration of the females. But at intra-state level (i.e. outmigration within the state) rural to rural outmigration is very much prevalent for the females in the age group 20 to 24 years and 25-29 years. Most of the females particularly in rural areas are married mostly to nearby places in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, rural to rural outmigration within the state is very much high for the females in the age group 20-29 years. At the same time, rural to rural outmigration of males within the state boundary does not show any significant trends by the differentials of age, rather the migration in all age groups are uniformly distributed in all age groups, although, the bulk of migration is formed of 15-49 years age group.
The overall age composition of out migrants suggests that out-migration is mainly clustered between the age group 15-49 years in general and 20-24 years age group in particular. The out-migration in the age group 20-29 years from rural areas are more pronounced by females rather than by males. Rural to urban outmigration in the age group 20-24 years is more clearly defined by males rather than by females since rural to urban migration is very much of the nature of employment search. This is the reason why males play a dominant role in rural to urban migration as far as youth (20-29 years) age group is concerned.

The differentials by age group analysis very clearly come to the conclusion that bulk of the migration is concentrated in the 20-29 years age group which is almost 60 percent of total rural outmigration. Female rural out-migrants are very much clubbed in the age group 20-24 years (43 percent) while male rural out-migrants are uniformly distributed between the age group 15-49 years. This roughly presents a picture of the types of migration. The out-migration among males are uniformly scattered because all the working age group population of males out-migrate to earn their livelihood. On the other hand mean age at marriage of women in Uttar Pradesh is around 20 years; therefore, most of the females migrate from between 20-24 years age group.

Among children (0 to 14 years), male from rural areas of Uttar Pradesh are more migratory than females. Male children form around 24 percent of the total male rural outmigration while female children constitute hardly 7 percent of the total rural female outmigration. There is not much variation is seen in elder out-migrants from rural areas of Uttar Pradesh when male-female differentials are examined.

3.5. Regional Pattern of Rural Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh

Regional pattern of outmigration is a very important aspect to examine. It gives an idea about the pull factors operating at the destination as well as the push factors working at the source. The distance between the origin and destination as well as the numbers of out-migrants at the destinations bring out the strength of pull factors working at the destination. We have already seen from the above discussion that most of the people migrate to the nearer destinations. But many a times the role of the distance becomes negligible. It happens when the comparative advantage at a distant centre becomes
greater. The outmigration from Uttar Pradesh is very much diverse in its regional dimensions. The outmigration from Uttar Pradesh can be categorized under intra-district, inter-district, inter-state and international migration. Since the present discussion is entirely based on Census data, therefore, the dimensions of international outmigration i.e. emigration from Uttar Pradesh has not been added here as Census of India does not provide data on emigration from a particular state. So, the present study focuses on interstate migration.

Earlier the migration from Uttar Pradesh was generally towards West Bengal and Maharashtra and particularly to Kolkata and Mumbai respectively. Most of the people used to go to these states to earn their livelihood. But in due course of time some other destinations have also emerged as a centre of attraction for the out-migrants from different parts of Uttar Pradesh. In the process, some earlier centres lost their positions as the valuable destination for the migrants. But one thing remained common is that Uttar Pradesh still remains at the top among all the states of India in sending out its people as migrants beyond its boundary.

Kolkata which has been an important destination once for the migrants from Uttar Pradesh has been replaced by Mumbai and Delhi. The shift in the direction of out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh is also a recent phenomenon. Delhi is the destination which has attracted most number of migrants from different parts of Uttar Pradesh. It accounts for more than 24 percent of total migrants from Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra (22.57 percent), Madhya Pradesh (9.34 percent), Haryana (6.22 percent), Uttaranchal, Gujarat and Punjab. Most favourite destination for the male out-migrant from Uttar Pradesh has been Maharashtra and females are more migratory towards Delhi.

Of the total female out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh, Delhi alone is the destination for 22.5 percent female out-migrants, followed by Maharashtra (15.27 percent), Madhya Pradesh (13.74 percent), Haryana (9.91 percent), Bihar (8.71 percent), and Uttarakhand. One peculiar thing that can be noticed here in the male-female differentials in the regional pattern of outmigration from Uttar Pradesh is that more than 8 percent of total female out-migration has been towards Bihar while such is not the case for males.
Total Rural Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh to Different States of India (2001)

Percentage of Migration to Total Out-Migration

- ≤5.00 Percent
- 5.00-10.00 Percent
- ≥10.00 Percent
Map 3.2

**INDIA**
Total Rural (Male) Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh to Different States of India (2001)

**PERCENTAGE OF MIGRATION TO TOTAL RURAL (MALE) OUT-MIGRATION**
- ≤ 5.0 PERCENT
- 5.00-10.00 PERCENT
- ≥ 10.00 PERCENT
Map 3.3

INDIA
Total Rural (Female) Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh to Different States of India (2001)

Percentage of Migration to Total Rural (Female) Migration

- ≤ 5.0 PERCENT
- 5.00-10.00 PERCENT
- ≥ 10.00 PERCENT
So, it can be inferred from the above fact that female migration towards Bihar has been a result either of the marriage of the females or movement along with the family members. The Ravenstein’s Law that migration is inversely proportional to the distance between origin and destination is being followed by the female migrants to some extent but male migrants from Uttar Pradesh do not exhibit such relationship. The most preferred destination for male migrants from Uttar Pradesh has been Maharashtra (28.9 percent), followed by Delhi (25.51 percent), Haryana (7.65 percent), Gujarat (6.74 percent), Punjab (5.63 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (5.54 percent). The pattern of male out-migration suggests that most of the migration has been towards Hindi speaking belt of northern and western part of the country where they can search their livelihood easily.

While examining the values of outmigration on the basis of place of birth, the regional patterns of outmigration is almost similar to that of on the basis of place of last residence. Similar pattern of outmigration is seen for all the age group. All the migrants most preferably go to Maharashtra followed by Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. But the elder persons of age more than 60 years follow the rules of distance decay as they move preferably towards near states like Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Bihar and Uttaranchal.

The data on migration by place of last residence can be explained on two bases:

- Outmigration to different states as a proportion to total outmigration from Uttar Pradesh.
- Outmigration to other states from Uttar Pradesh as a proportion to total immigration in the respective state.

3.6. Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh to Different States

Maharashtra is the most preferred destination for the outmigrants from Uttar Pradesh. Maharashtra receives 24.30 percent of total outmigration from Uttar Pradesh, followed by Delhi (23.19 percent), Haryana (10.19 percent), Madhya Pradesh (7.51 percent), Gujarat (6.58 percent) and Punjab (6.37 percent). There are certain variations for males and females as far as destination are concerned. The most preferred destination for males is Maharashtra (29.81 percent of total male outmigration from UP), while Delhi
(23.82 percent of total female outmigration from UP) is for females. Apart from this, other preferable destinations are in same order for both the sex.

Table: 3.1
Total Outmigration by Place of Last Residence (Duration of Residence 0-9 Years) from Uttar Pradesh to Different States-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>% of Total Out-migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHARASHTRA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELHI</td>
<td>23.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>HARYANA</td>
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<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUNJAB</td>
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<td>OTHER STATES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Migration Table (D Series), Census of India-2001

The exception is seen in case of female outmigration where female out-migrate to Bihar in good proportion (5.64 percent) but males do not exhibit such pattern. The reason behind this is female usually get married in the same cultural settings as at the native place and cultural similarities between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is very much pronounced and particularly eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. The other reasons behind the fact that female usually go to smaller distances while males go to larger distances lie in the general principle that males migrate mostly due to economic causes while females due to social causes.

The rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh is very much highlighted by the migration to Maharashtra, which is the most preferred destination for the rural male out migrants from Uttar Pradesh. Maharashtra alone constitutes 30.82 percent of the total male outmigrants from Uttar Pradesh. The rural female out migrants wants to move towards shorter destination and Delhi has been their most preferred destination. Delhi solely accepts 24.01 percent of the total female rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh. After Delhi, rural females are more migratory towards Maharashtra (17.31 percent), followed by Haryana (12.33 percent), Madhya Pradesh (4.82 percent), Bihar (6.95 percent) and Uttarakhand (6.88 percent).
Table 3.2
Total Rural Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh by Place of Last Residence (Duration of Residence 0-9 Years) to Different States of India-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Percentage Of Total Rural Out-Migration</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
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<td>MAHARASHTRA</td>
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<td>7.84</td>
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</table>

Source: Migration Table (D Series), Census Of India-2001

On the other hand, rural males are more migratory towards Delhi (23.11 percent), Haryana (10.04 percent), Madhya Pradesh (8.86 percent), Punjab (6.87 percent) and Uttarakhand (4.42 percent. It can be concluded that most of the rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh is centered on north Indian states like Punjab, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar as well as western part of the country like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Table 3.3
Rural to Rural Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh by Place of Last Residence (Duration of Residence 0-9 Years) to Different States of India-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage Of Rural to Rural Out-Migration From Uttar Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARYANA</td>
<td>20.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>12.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARANCHAL</td>
<td>12.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>10.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNJAB</td>
<td>8.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELHI</td>
<td>8.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>6.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHARASHTRA</td>
<td>6.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUJARAT</td>
<td>4.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER STATES</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Migration Table (D Series), Census Of India-2001

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If we study on micro level i.e. stream wise outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh, rural to rural outmigration is very high towards Haryana (20.37 percent), followed by Madhya Pradesh (12.52 percent), Uttarakhand (12.07 percent), Bihar (10.58 percent) and Punjab (8.35 percent). The very high rural to rural outmigration to Bihar has been due to very high rural to rural outmigration towards Bihar. Rural to rural outmigration is also very high towards Haryana and Punjab because these states are agriculturally developed and they attract the unskilled labourers from Uttar Pradesh and adjacent states for the on farm employment opportunities.

Rural to urban outmigration from Uttar Pradesh is significantly high towards Maharashtra (31.98 percent), followed by Delhi (29.18 percent), Gujarat (8 percent), Haryana (7.54 percent), Punjab (6.32 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (4.35 percent). Rural to urban outmigration from Uttar Pradesh is very much attributed by the attraction of employment opportunities in comparatively developed industrial states. The states like Maharashtra and Gujarat are recognized as one of the well developed industrial states in India.

Table 3.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TO URBAN OUT-MIGRATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHARASHTRA</td>
<td>31.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELHI</td>
<td>29.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUJARAT</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARYANA</td>
<td>7.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNJAB</td>
<td>6.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>4.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARAKHAND</td>
<td>3.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAJASTHAN</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANDIGARH</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST BENGAL</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER STATES</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Migration Table (D Series), Census Of India-2001

The urban centres of these states like Mumbai, Pune, Kolhapur, Sholapur, thane, Nagpur in Maharashtra and Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Surat, Bharuch in Gujarat are well famous for their industrial set up. They attract many unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled
labourers from hinterland of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Apart from this, Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) in itself represents a big population agglomeration like Gurgaon, Faridabad, NOIDA are good attraction centres for skilled and unskilled labourers. Besides this, these areas have well developed service sector pockets which also attract the well educated and skilled population from rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.

3.7. Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh as a Proportion of Total Immigration of Different States

The total rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh contributes highest in-migration of the total in-migration in Delhi which constitutes 43.42 percent of the total in-migrants from rural areas, followed by Chandigarh (34.34 percent), Uttarakhand (19.75 percent), Haryana (14.84 percent), Punjab (10.32 percent) and Maharashtra (6.45 percent). Apart from this, total in-migration in rural areas from rural areas of others states, the total construction of rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh is highest in the rural in-migrants of Delhi (37.91 percent), followed by Chandigarh (31.2 percent), Uttarakhand (16.34 percent), Haryana (11.09 percent) and Punjab (5.06 percent).

Table 3.5
Total Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh by Place of Last Residence (Duration of Residence 0-9 Years) in Terms of Total In-Migration of the Respective States-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh as a Percentage of Total In-Migration of the States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELHI</td>
<td>38.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANDIGARH</td>
<td>24.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTTARANCHAL</td>
<td>22.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAMAN &amp; DIU</td>
<td>18.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DADRA &amp; NAGAR HAVELI</td>
<td>17.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARYANA</td>
<td>14.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNJAB</td>
<td>9.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHARASHTRA</td>
<td>5.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>4.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Migration Table (D Series), Census of India-2001

Similarly, contribution of rural out-migrants in the proportion of rural in-migrants of urban areas of other states is highest in Delhi (44.97 percent), followed by Chandigarh
(35.22 percent), Uttarakhand (28.59 percent), Haryana (22.39 percent), Punjab (20.96 percent) and Maharashtra (15.43 percent).

Out-migration from a certain state to other states and the proportion of one state’s outmigration in others total in-migration signify the level of cultural mixing of the state with other regions. This is the reason why the cultural virtues of Uttar Pradesh has been very much intermingled in the culture of Delhi, Haryana, Chandigarh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and vice-versa.

3.8. Reasons of Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh

The Census of India have collected data on six primary reasons of migration viz. work and employment, education, marriage, moved after the birth, moved with the households and others. In most of the cases persons move out of their usual residence because of certain reasons. The out-migration from Uttar Pradesh is also attributed by certain reasons of migration.

Of the total out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, most of the people moved out in search of work or employment (34.23 percent of total outmigration from Uttar Pradesh), followed by marriage (24.27 percent), and movement with the household (25.11 percent). Some people also migrate to settle their business at different destination. Proportion of such migrants from Uttar Pradesh is significantly low (1.49 percent).
Education is also a very important reason of outmigration when people outmigrate from their usual place of residence to different centres of learning. But education does not constitute an important cause of outmigration from Uttar Pradesh as it constitutes only 0.96 percent of the total out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. Around 11 percent of the out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh mentioned reasons other than above discussed.

### Table 3.6

| Reasons Of Out-Migration from Uttar Pradesh (Male and Female) - 2001 |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Reasons Of Out-Migration | Male (Percent) | Female (Percent) |
| WORK/EMPLOYMENT | 61.49 | 3.15 |
| BUSINESS | 2.59 | 0.24 |
| EDUCATION | 1.45 | 0.41 |
| MARRIAGE | 0.48 | 51.39 |
| MOVED AFTER BIRTH | 2.59 | 2.27 |
| MOVED WITH THE HOUSEHOLD | 17.91 | 33.31 |
| OTHERS | 13.19 | 9.22 |

Source: Table D-3, Census Of India, 2001.
The total out-migration from Uttar Pradesh is very much attributed by work and employment as a reason. Highest out-migration due to work and employment has been towards western zone of the country which constitutes 43.74 percent of the total outmigration to the west zone. The other region where work and employment is a dominant reason for the out-migrants of Uttar Pradesh is north zone (34.98 percent), followed by south zone (30.86 percent) north-east zone (19.58 percent) and central zone (19.58 percent). Although, states of east zone as well central zone are nearer to other zones except the north zone but the outmigration from Uttar Pradesh with the reason work and employment is lower than all other zones. The cause lies in the fact that the states like Bihar, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh are not industrially that much developed. The main reason behind the outmigration towards these zones has been marriage which constitutes 49.39 percent of the total outmigration towards these zones. Marriage has been the dominant reason of migration towards this zone because the states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, represent some sort of cultural similarity with Uttar Pradesh specially its eastern and southern parts.

Fig. 3.9
Reasons of Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh to Different Zones of India (Male and Female)-2001

- WORK/EMPLOYMENT
- BUSINESS
- MARRIAGE
- MOVED AFTER BIRTH
- EDUCATION
- MOVED WITH THE HOUSEHOLD
- OTHERS
The other significant reason for the outmigration from Uttar Pradesh is marriage. As already mentioned above, the east and central zones receive the bulk of outmigration from Uttar Pradesh due to marriage. Most of the females (51.39 percent of the total outmigrants from UP) migrate due to marriage as a reason, while male mostly migrate due to employment (61.49 percent of the total male out-migration). Generally, the cause of male outmigration from Uttar Pradesh has been economic while that of female are social.

3.9. Reasons of Outmigration from Rural Uttar Pradesh

The reasons of outmigration from rural areas are very much obvious. Rapidly increasing population, poverty, increasing pressure on land, reducing on farm employment opportunities have caused people to out-migrate from their native places to the places where they can get employment and work. Of the total rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh, 37.11 percent of migration has been for work and employment, followed by marriage (25.28 percent), movement with the household (24.35 percent), movement after the birth (2.39 percent) and others (8.83 percent).

3.9.1. Work and Employment

West zone of the country receives most (47.78 percent) of the migrants from rural Uttar Pradesh with employment and work as the reason of migration. The states like Maharashtra and Gujarat which lie in this zone provide great pull factors for the migrants in the form of job opportunities in skilled and semi-skilled occupations. These states got an early start in the field of industrialization. They have attracted millions of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers from every nook and corner of the country in the last few decades. The earlier migrants worked as a chain for the new migrants. They worked as a source of information to the new generation of migrants at their native places and they informed the chain of new migrants about the avenues available in the form of job and opportunities in the zone.

South zone is another zone where the employment and work has been an important reason of outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh. The zone receives 41.82 percent of total in-migrants from rural Uttar Pradesh with work and employment as a reason. This zone attracts people from different parts of the country for its growing
service sector centres like Bengaluru, Chennai, Mysore, Hyderabad and Cochin. These cities have also been evolved as important centres of Information and Technology industry and software hubs. There are also big industrial centres Bengaluru, Chennai, Madurai, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Cochin, Tutikorin, and Visakhapatnam. Many of the migrants go to these places to earn their livelihood in the unorganized sectors as the wages and salaries are comparatively higher to other zones of the country, although living cost is also a bit higher.

Other zone where outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh is comparatively higher in terms of work and employment as a reason of migration is north zone. It comprises 38.23 percent of total rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh, followed by north east zone (21.34 percent), central zone (17.33 percent) and east zone (17.34 percent).

Work and employment as a reason of rural outmigration is more dominant in case of males. Of the total male outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh two third migrates due to work and employment as a reason. On the other hand only 3.22 percent of the total female rural out-migrants have work and employment as a reason to migrate.

Of the total outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh with work and employment as a reason of migration, the highest proportion of migrants has been towards Maharashtra
(32.74 percent), followed by Delhi (27.17 percent), Haryana (8.03 percent), Punjab (6.75 percent), Gujarat (6.14 percent) and Uttarakhand (3.93 percent).

**Fig. 3.11**
Outmigration from Rural Uttar Pradesh by Work and Employment as a Reason to Different States of India-2001

3.9.2. Business

Business as a reason of outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh is almost negligible. The representation of business as reason of migration from rural Uttar Pradesh is almost dismal in all the zones except North-east zone where 15.1 percent of all its in-migration from rural Uttar Pradesh is because of business, followed by 3.52 percent in the west zone.

**Fig. 3.12**
Outmigration from Rural Uttar Pradesh by Business as a Reason to Different States-2001
When the number of rural out-migrants due to business as a reason is considered the highest proportion of out-migrants from rural Uttar Pradesh has been towards Gujarat (39.4 percent) followed by Maharashtra (16.71 percent), West Bengal (10.08 percent), Delhi (6.49 percent), Assam (5.19 percent) and Madhya Pradesh.

3.9.3. Education

Education has been an important reason of outmigration and it has been an important reason of migration in Indian civilization. People from different nook and corners of the country move out from their usual place of residence to get education in certain renowned institutes of learning like Nalanda and Takshila but due to growing access to education in modern era, education has not remained a very important factor, although it is still a significant reason of migration. Nowadays, very few people are able to bear the expensive education outside their home town or village. This is the reason why the education as a reason for outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh is not that important and it represents only 0.69 percent of total rural out migration from Uttar Pradesh.

![Fig. 3.13](image)

Outmigration from Rural Uttar Pradesh by Education as a Reason to Different States-2001

Most of the migrants with education as reason of migration have been migratory towards south zone (3.20 percent), where states like Karnataka (5.3 percent), Kerala (4.57 percent) and Union Territory of Pondicherry (6.83 percent) are prominent destination of education for rural out-migrants of Uttar Pradesh. These states provide avenues for
technical as well as vocational education. This is the reason why people from all parts of the country chose this zone as an important destination of education.

Education as a reason of migration is more dominant in the case of rural male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh in comparison to females. Although rural male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh constitute only 1.08 percent portion of rural out-migrants with education as a reason of migration, but it is a bit higher than that of the females (only 0.23 percent of the total rural female out-migrants migrate due to education).

Of the total rural out-migration due to education has been highest towards Maharashtra (26.26 percent) followed by Delhi (23.96 percent), Madhya Pradesh (14.43 percent), Uttarakhand (9.26 percent), Haryana (6.03 percent) and West Bengal (3.72 percent).

3.9.4. Marriage

Marriages have been an important reason of migration in India since time immemorial. It is one of the general customs of traditional Indian society that brides have to move to the groom’s house after marriage. Therefore, “marriage” as reason of migration is very prominent and important among all reasons of migration in India. And it is more common among females.

![Fig. 3.14 Outmigration from Rural Uttar Pradesh by Marriage as a Reason to Different States-2001](image)

The outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh is very much formed of the marriage as a reason of migration. It has been the cause of 25.28 percent of all migration from rural
Uttar Pradesh. The most significant destination which has a very high proportion of in-migration from rural Uttar Pradesh with marriage as a reason of migration is East Zone (57.01 percent). East zone is followed by Central zone (52.94 percent), north zone (18.94 percent), North-east zone (17.26 percent), west zone (16.8 percent) and south zone (10.51 percent).

The marriages are very much determined by the cultural interactions, similarities and social bonding. Apart from this, distance also plays a significant role for the marriages. As the distance increases, the probability of marriage starts decreasing in India as it is said that the culture and tradition change rapidly from one type to another as we start moving from one region to another. This is the reason why marriage is one of the most prominent reasons of outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh to east zones, central zones and north zones which are relatively near to all other zones. Besides this, cultures of the states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have many things in common with the culture of Uttar Pradesh as these are neighbouring states.

Of the total rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh with marriage as the reason of outmigration, the proportion of migrants has been highest towards Madhya Pradesh (19.15 percent) followed by Bihar (18.92 percent), Delhi (13.8 percent), Maharashtra (12.14 percent), Haryana (10.31 percent) and Uttarakhand (8.15 percent).

3.9.5. Movement Along with the Households

Indians, generally, have a traditional society with strong social and emotional bonds. Often people migrate for the social and economic well being of the family. Security and responsibility of the family have been the important aspects of a person's life and most of the times it is typically associated with the senior male members since majority of the traditional Indian families are patriarchal in character and nature. Many a times when males migrate out of their residence, the two associated aspects - security and responsibility come up front to an extent. Therefore, the whole family or some members of the family often migrate with the main male member. Security and responsibility are the issues that do not operate all the times for the migration of whole families. Sometimes, the migrants keep the family members with them for other reasons - to give better education to the children, for a good social environment for the women in which
they can groom their personality and in order to live with good infrastructure amenities available at the destination especially in urban areas.

Rural Uttar Pradesh has a big bulk of out-migrants with “movement along with the household” as a reason of migration. It constitutes 24.35 percent of total out-migrants from rural Uttar Pradesh to other states of India. North zone is the zone which has the highest proportion of immigrants from rural Uttar Pradesh with “movement along with the household” as a reason of outmigration. This constitutes 31.98 percent of the total rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh to North zone followed by north-east zone (26.57 percent), south zone (25.94 percent), central zone (18.96 percent), west zone (18.09 percent) and east zone (13.34 percent).

Of the total rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh with the reason “movement along with the household”, the proportion of movement to Delhi (35.96 percent) is very high followed by Maharashtra (16.03 percent), Haryana (11.53 percent), Uttarakhand (6.9 percent), Madhya Pradesh (6.02 percent), Punjab (5.1 percent) and Gujarat (4.86 percent).

3.9.6. Moved After the Birth

Census of India has included the “movement after the birth” as a reason of migration in the Census 2001. It is evident that many persons are considered as migrants
on the basis of place of birth. But proportion of such persons is very low. Of the total rural outmigration from the Uttar Pradesh only 2.39 percent of migrants moved out beyond its boundary due to such reason.

![Fig. 3.16](image)

Outmigration from Rural Uttar Pradesh by "Moved After the Birth" as a Reason to Different States-2001

The west zone has the highest proportion (4.18 percent of the total out-migrants from rural Uttar Pradesh to west zone) of out-migrants from rural Uttar Pradesh as “movement after the birth” as a reason. West zone is followed by south zone (2.74 percent), north zone (1.70 percent) and north-east zone.

Of the total out-migrants from rural Uttar Pradesh with the reason as movement after the birth has been very high to Maharashtra (46.48 percent of the total migrants with reason movement after birth) followed by Delhi (20.35 percent), Gujarat (7.92 percent), Haryana (4.18 percent) and Punjab (3.72 percent).

3.9.7. Other Reasons

There are some other reasons besides the above mentioned reasons of migration. Many of the people migrate due to natural hazards like flood, earthquake, drought etc., political reasons, displacement due to the different plans of the government etc. therefore, such reasons which could not have been included in the above headings have been assembled in the title “others”.

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The other reasons constitute about 9 percent of the total rural outmigration from Uttar Pradesh. The migration from rural Uttar Pradesh with such reasons has been highest towards North-east zone (17.51 percent of all the migration from rural UP to North-east zone). North-east zone is followed by south zone (12.27 percent) and west zone (10.05 percent).

![Fig. 3.17](image)

Outmigration from Rural Uttar Pradesh due to "Other" Reasons-2001

Of the total outmigration from rural Uttar Pradesh with Others as reasons of outmigration have been highest towards Maharashtra (29.88 percent), followed by Delhi (18.99 percent), Punjab (7.36 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (7.21 percent).

### 3.10. Summary and Conclusions

The percentage of migrant population in total population has been increasing in India after independence. Depending upon the level of development, population move from the areas of low level of development to highly developed areas. Uttar Pradesh, had once been one of the most important region to attract population from all directions due to its fertile soil, water availability etc., has now become a comparatively lesser developed state and home to big rural population, and therefore has a high rate of outmigration. People from Uttar Pradesh migrated to almost every part of the country since ancient times and in the era of colonization, many of the cultivators were forced to migrate to new British colonies for cultivation sugarcane and indigo etc.
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. Migration towards rural areas is mostly dominated by the females while male mostly migrate towards the urban areas in search of jobs and employment. Apart from this, outmigration from Uttar Pradesh is seemed to be guided by the Ravenstein's model which says that migration between two places is inversely proportional to the distances between them. The migration from Uttar Pradesh is dominated by the intra-district migration followed by inter-district and interstate. Besides this, it is also very much significant that females migrate to short distances while males go long distances. Most of the migrant belong to youth category as this is stage of working as well as marriages.

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.

Delhi and Maharashtra are the most important destination for the outmigrants who mentioned work, employment, education, and movement with the households as reasons of outmigration. Gujarat is one important state where people migrate with the aim to establish businesses.

It can be 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.