Chapter 6: Movement of Population: Migration
Chapter - 6

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION: MIGRATION

Migration, like fertility and mortality, holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in any area (Trewartha, 1969, p.137). Migration cannot be considered a mere shift of people from one place of residence to another, as it is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space-content and space-relationship of an area (Gosal, 1961, p. 106). Bogue (1959, p. 487). Migration is an important element in the growth of the population and the labor force of an area. International and internal migrations are the two broad types of migration. The measurement and analysis of migration are important in the preparation of population estimates and projections.

Consider a movement of people as an instrument of cultured diffusion and social integration that result into move meaningful distribution of population. One important fact of study on population is the study of migration arising out of various social, economic or political reasons. For a large country like India, the study of movement of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society better. At this junction in the economic development, in the country, especially when many states are undergoing faster economic development, particularly in areas, such as, manufacturing, information technology or service sectors, data migration profile of population has become more important to
Migration is a geographical or spatial retraction of human resources from one political unit to another. It is the change of residence temporarily or permanently. Migration is not only a process of shifting people from one place to another; it is a fundamental process to change the structure of population and it contributes a lot for the understanding of the space-content and space-relations of particular geographical area (Ghosal, 1985, p.34-35). Migration involves three types of change: change in the area of out migration, change in the area of in migration, and change in the migration themselves. Migration is an instrument for the diffusion of culture and redistribution of people from one place to another. For these reasons migration becomes an important topic of analysis for the population geographers.

Migration is also likely to be sex-selective, but whether those who move out are largely males or females depend on a variety of circumstances. There are no universally application rules. It is scarcely necessary to point out that where the migration is predominantly one of males the region of departure becomes more strongly female dominant while the region of reception is characterized by the unduly large proportion of males. The reverse is true when females predominate among the out-migrants. Migratory selection possibly operates also with respect to intelligence, mental health, educational attainment, nationality and race and very likely other characteristics as well. But generalizations about selective effects are usually valid only for specific migrations. Ordinarily, selection seems to depend more upon condition at the place of destination that upon those at the place of departure (Peterson, 1961, p.603).

When a person is enumerated in census at a different place than his / her place of birth, he / she are considered a migrant. This may be
due to marriage, which is the most common reason for migration among females for work, what is the case as generally among males, etc. It also happens that many return to their place of birth after staying out. To capture such movements of population census collect information on migration by last helps to understand the current migration scenario better. In India, as per census 2001, about 307 million people have been reported as migration by place of birth. Out of them about 259 million (84.2 percent), migrated from one part of the state to another, that is from one village or town to another village or town. 42 million (2 percent) from outside the country. The data on migration by last residence in India as per Census 2001 shows that the total number of migrants has been 314 million. Out of these migrants by last residence, 268 million (85 percent) has been intra-state migrants, those who migrated from one area of the state to another. 41 million (13 percent) were interstate migrants and 5.10 million (1.6 percent) migrated from outside the country.

6.1 Techniques of Migration Measuring

Various techniques, direct or indirect are applied in measuring migration. However, some simplest techniques are mentioned here (Singh, Jun 97).

(a) **Crude Migration Rate (CMR):** The crude migration rate is expressed per 1,000 populations in a region that takes into account the total number of people involved in-migration and the total population in a given period.

(b) **Age-specific Migration Rate (ASMR):** Migration is age/sex selective, the people of economically active age-group and with same specific skills and preferred to others. So migration rate is computed for each age-group and it is known as age-specific migration rate.
(c) **In-Migration Immigration Rate (\(Mi\)):** The geographical mobility within the country is known as in-migration, whereas the activity from another country is termed as immigration.

(d) **Out-Migration or Emigration Rate (\(Mo\)):** The activity from one region to another within the country is known as out-migration whereas at international level it is known as emigration.

### 6.2 Source of Migration Data

The most important problem that the social scientists of the delay face concerns the collection of relevant reliable data. There is no special arrangement to collect and regularly organise the data regarding migration in a uniform way. The data regarding international migration can be made more easily available as compared to the data regarding internal migration. There are two methods to get the data regarding migration:

(i) **Direct method, and** (ii) **Indirect method.**

Direct data's calculation may be based upon two methods: First, direct data are available from the statistics collected on the occasion of movement of people across international borders, passenger statistics obtained from the list of passengers and sea or air transport manifest; statistics of passport and the application of passport; visas, work permit, etc. Secondary on the basis of statistics collected from population registers; census, migration tables and other sample surveys. Indirect method, we can know the extent of migration by studying the data related to the place of birth. The crude or specific rated of migration 'in and out' can be calculated which are analogous to the crude and specific rates of fertility and mortality. The population can be classified into two groups:
(i) Migration, the persons enumerated at a place different from the place of birth  
(ii) Non-migrations, the persons enumerated at the place, where they were born (U.N.1970).

6.3 Types of Migration

Any classification of migrations is difficult to formulate since the stimulating factors are so numerous, varied, and overlapping. Bogue (1959) enumerates 25 migration-stimulating situations, 15 factors in choosing a destination, and 10 social-economic conditions that may affect mobility. The phenomenon of migration has often been classified in various types on the basis of motivation, distance and time as:

(1) Circulatory (2) Temporary (3) Seasonal (4) Permanent

Chandana and Sidhu (1980, p.58) has suggested that area must form the basis of differentiation between one type of migration for another. There are two types of migration: (i) International Migration, and (ii) Internal Migration. International migration is a migration from one political boundary to another political boundary or whiles the movement across the international boundaries; the migration is called as International Migration. A distinction has also been made between circulation and migration (Prothero, 1979,, p.26). Circulation has been defined to cover a great variety of movements' usually short term repetitive or cyclical in character but all having in common, the lack of any declared intention of a permanent or long-lasting change in residence (Zelinsky, 1971 p. 226)

Internal migration is a migration from one place to another within the same country. If the movement is within the boundaries of nation, it is known as 'Internal migration'. Internal migration may be divided into the following four types:

(a) Migration from one village to another village (Rural to Rural),
(b) Migration from the village to the city (Rural to Urban),
(c) Migration from one city to another city (Urban to Urban),
(d) Migration from the city to the village (Urban to Rural).

Accordingly to Kings lay Davis, internal migration is more important than international migration from the point of view of demography. In the case of internal migration, there are less restriction on individuals, resources and capital. Therefore, internal migration is more frequent than international migration. International migration is based on some legal control and regulation, but in the case of International migration is practically more important (Davis, 1974, p.83-105). The terms Emigration and Immigration are used to control out-migration and in-migration across the international border, respectively (Chandna, 1986, p.106).

6.4 Determinants of Migration

Migration is a complex phenomenon and an enquiry about the motives behind it is the most difficult part of the analysis of the process of migration. Since migration is a selective process affecting individuals and which contains social, economic, education and demographic characteristics, the relative influence of economic and non-economic factors may vary not only between nations and regions but also within defined geographic areas and populations. The following factors influence the migration decision (Ghosh, 1985, p.38):

Social Factors: These factors include social obligation, marriage, and cultural change, the desire of migrations of break away from traditional constraints of social organizations, the desire for a new social system and dislike for the existing social norms.

Demographic Factors: These factors comprise a man-land ratio, pressure of population unemployment and under employment and the
lack of alternative openings. They also engulf reduction in mortality rate and the concomitant high rates of rural population growth. People from high density areas try to migrate to the low density areas where demographic pressure is low.

**Physical Factors:** These factors consist of climate and disasters like floods and draughts.

**Cultural Factors:** The old culture might be abandoned for what is regarded as a better culture. The bright city light and permissive society will attract the young migrations.

**Economic Factors:** The economic motive is the most vital determinant of population movement. Included among the various economic determinants, which govern the magnitude and direction are the general economic conditions of the area, the availability of good agricultural land, size of landholdings, the rate of growth of employment opportunities are impressed. The depressed economic conditions in an area generate tendencies for our-migration, whereas the conditions reflecting the economic prosperity offered greater employment potential and attract in-migrants. The availability of good agricultural land continues to be the most powerful economic factor determining magnitude and direction of population migration.

**Transportation and Communication Factors:** The development of means of transportation and communication in recent times has also stimulated migratory tendencies. In most case; the extension of transport network has increased the spatial interaction and has accelerated both migration and commuting.

**There are two main factors in migration:** the 'pull factors' and the 'push factors'. Pull factors are those that operate in areas of out-migration and compel the people to move to other areas. Pull factors are
those which operate the areas of in-migration and attract the people to those areas. It is not necessary that in an area only push or pull factors should operate. In fact, both push and pull factors operate simultaneously in the same area. Some of the important push and pull factors are given as follows (Ghosh, 1985, p.42).

**Push Factors:** Unemployment and underemployment; economic underdevelopment; low wage and salary; political instability; overproduction and underutilization of talented people; lack of freedom; discrimination in appointment and promotion; discrimination based on religion and politics; poor working facilities; lack of scientific tradition and culture; unsuitable institution; desire for a better urban life; desire for higher qualification and recognition; better career expectation; lack of satisfactory working conditions; high man-land ratio; existence of surplus labour are major push factors.

**Pull Factors:** Better economic prospects; higher salary and income; better level of living and way of life; better search facilities; modern education system and better opportunities for higher qualification; prestige of foreign training and education; intellectual freedom; better working conditions and better employment opportunities; no discrimination; relative political stability; present of a rich, scientific and cultural change of a lucky bread in life; technological gap; Allocation of substantial funds for research; low-density of population and better housing and medical facilities; increasing demand for labour and skill are important pull factors.

### 6.5 Factors Determining and Affecting Internal Migration

The geographer finds himself at home in the study of migrations, for there are no clauses; the factors are varied and complementary, and involve both "Push" and "Pull" factors both at origin and destination of
migrants, which may defy simple distinction. Bogue (1959) lists 25 migration stimulating situations for persons, 15 factors in choosing a destination, and 10 socio-economic conditions, which can stimulate or retard mobility among of population. They are well worthy of summary (Clark, 1872, p.133).

Migration-stimulating conditions: Graduation; marriage; lack of marriage; employment offers; employment opportunities or bonanzas; migratory work; special skills; transfer of employment; sale of business; loss of farm; discharge from employment; low wages; retirement; death of relative; military service; medical care; imprisonment; political, racial or religious operation; natural disasters; invasion or infiltration by outsiders; inheritance; maladjustment to community; wanderlust; social rejection and forced movement.

Factors in choosing destination: Cost of moving; presence of relatives of friends; living with them; employment offer; physical attractiveness of community; physical environment; amenities; population composition; special employment facilities; familiarity or knowledge; special assistance; subsidies; information; reputation; lack of alternative destinations.

Socio-economic conditions affecting migration: Major capital investments; major business recessions or fluctuations; technological change; changes in economic organization; provisions for social welfare; migration propaganda facilities; regulations affecting migration; living conditions and levels; to learns of minorities of all types; migration policy.

These lists are not exhaustive. Other factors may be added like population pressure and growth, the availability of land in areas of
departure and destination, transportation facilities, war, harvest, cultural
differences and similarities.

The sex-ratio of the migrants is generally very low. More males
migrate to unknown places unmarried girls generally do not move into
unknown environments (Roy, 1980, p.10). When people migrate from
urban to rural areas, the sex-ratio becomes generally high, because the
males are left in the city, as they are in regular services.

6.6 General Migration in Lucknow District

In the search of employment and job many more people migrated
in the study area. Some were migrated in Uttar Pradesh itself and some
outside of the state especially to total migration person's 10762 in which
335604 Rural and 689158 from urban. Economic factors other than
social and cultural factors have been great force for such migration.
Somewhere migrants in Utter Pradesh itself and someone outside of the
state specially Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajsthan,
Uttaranchal. Economic factors other than social and cultural factors have
been great force for such migration.

Within the state maximum out-migration has taken place of
districts of Unnao, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Unnao, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh,
Mau, Ballia out-migration outside the state was made to Bihar,
Maharashtra, Punjab, Delhi and West Bengal. By contrast in-migration
has taken place from the districts of Unnao, Sitapur, Hardoi, Barabanki,
Rae Bareli with the state of outside state of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya
Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal states etc. the first assessment of
population in Lucknow district take place in year 1869.

As per Lucknow Gazetteers page 67 the people of Lucknow city
do not seem to be very migratory but as it appears that most of the
families having living permanently since fifty years. The figure of
variation from 1921-1931 are 5.70 percents from 1931 - 1941 are 9.50 percents and from 1941 - 1951 13.80 percent. Large migrants took place during the decade 1941-51. Movement of labour from West Punjab and East Bengal account for the increase in population. The Census of 1951 show that the district has a large number of immigrants. Only 73.5 percent of population born in the district 19.20 percent from other District of uttar Pradesh 2.20 percent in the other part of India and 3.10 percent in Countries outside of India including Pakistan.

Table 6.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions / Percentage</th>
<th>Durations in year</th>
<th>Total migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 1 Year</td>
<td>1--4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Lucknow District</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>8374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( percent)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>8.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other district of U.P.</td>
<td>3648</td>
<td>45517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( percent)</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>18.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other State/U.T. of India</td>
<td>1618</td>
<td>2690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( percent)</td>
<td>22.10</td>
<td>36.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( percent)</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>12.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6110</td>
<td>57141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( percent)</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>16.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Table D 2 Census of India 2001* DNS- duration not Stated

In the search of employment and job many more people migrated in the study area. Some were migrated in Uttar Pradesh itself and some outside of the state especially to total migration persons 107624. Economic factors other than social and cultural factors have been great force for such migration. Within the state maximum out-migration has taken place of districts of Barabanki 60,485 (12.19 percent), Unnao
Movement of Population: Migration

45,580 (9.19 percent), Sitapur 39,460 (7.96 percent) Hardoi 37,196 (7.50 percent) Kanpur Nagar 30,138 (6.08 percent), Rae Bareli 27,413 (5.53 percent), Barabanki 19,165 (3.86 percent), Faizabad 16,737 (3.37 percent), Allahabad 15,666 (3.16 percent), Sultanpur 14,437 (2.91 percent) Gorakhpur 14,286 (2.88 percent), Basti 10,915 (2.20 percent) Varanasi 10,830 (2.18 percent), Azamgarh 10,796 (2.18 percent), Bahraich 9,966 (2.01 percent), Ballia 8,977 (1.81 percent), Deoria 8,668 (1.75 percent) out-migration outside the state was made to Delhi 145,451 (10.04 percent), Bihar 217,156 (2.27 percent), Madhya Pradesh 138,061 (1.44 percent), Uttarakhand 100,023 (1.05 percent), Chhattisgarh 67,013 (0.70 percent), Jharkhand 66,530 (0.70 percent), Haryana 50,034 (0.62 percent) Rajasthan 55,747 (0.58 percent) West Bengal 51,953 (0.54 percent), Assam 32,961 (0.34 percent), Punjab 29,039 (0.30 percent), Maharashtra 21,033 (0.22 percent). (See Appendix 6.1)

By contrast in-migration has taken place from the districts of Unnao 30,044 (17.10 percent), Barabanki 27,663 (15.75 percent), Hardoi 21,427 (12.20 percent), Sitapur 15,791 (8.99 percent), Rae Bareli 13,678 (7.79 percent), Kanpur Nagar 13,398 (7.63 percent), Ghaziabad 4,771 (2.72 percent), Unnao 3,496 (1.99 percent), Faizabad 2,936 (1.67 percent), Bareilly 2,601 (1.48 percent), Gautam Buddha Nagar 2,461 (1.40 percent), Allahabad 2,119 (1.21 percent), Sultanpur 2,030 (1.16 percent), Bahraich 1,852 (1.05 percent), Shahjahanpur 1,720 (0.98 percent) Meerut 1,614 (0.92 percent), Gorakhpur 1,497 (0.85 percent) with the state of outside state of Uttranchal 22,404 (19.13 percent), Bihar 21,682 (18.51 percent), Chhattisgarh 11,459 (9.78 percent), Assam 8,883 (7.58 percent), Delhi 7,179 (6.13 percent), West Bengal 6,813 (5.82 percent), Madhya Pradesh 6,726 (5.74 percent), Punjab 5,299 (4.52 percent), Jharkhand 4,979 (4.25 percent), Rajasthan
4,128 (3.52 percent), Maharashtra 3,974 (3.39 percent), Haryana 2,684 (2.29 percent), Kerala 1,564 (1.34 percent), Gujarat 1,548 (1.32 percent), Himachal Pradesh 1,235 (1.05 percent), etc. Some people immigrated to abroad India like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal etc. (See Appendix 6.9)

### 6.6.2 Migration by Residence and duration

Out of the total population of 3,647,834 persons in Lucknow as at the 2001 Census, about 137,856 (or 29.90 percent) were reported as migrants born outside the village/town of their enumeration. As Table No.6.2 above would show, out of these migrants about 67,572 were females, outnumbering their male counterparts (70,284), mostly due to change of their residence due to marriage. Those who had migrated to the place of enumeration from within the district or the state were about 328,548 and 128,685 respectively. The balance 14125 migrants were from other States or Union Territories including about 8890 from abroad. (See Appendix 6.3 A-E)

**Table 6.2**

Migration in Lucknow District by Duration of residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last residence</th>
<th>TRU</th>
<th>Total migrants</th>
<th>Duration of residence in place of enumeration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>less than 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>18.30</td>
<td>18.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>81.70</td>
<td>81.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58.02</td>
<td>58.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>15.81</td>
<td>16.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>42.21</td>
<td>42.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31.92</td>
<td>36.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>30.83</td>
<td>35.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Census of India 2001* DNS- duration not Stated
6.6.3 Migrants by place of birth by age

As per 2001 Census gives information on migrants by age groups. Out of the total migrants numbering about 258 million in India who migrated within the state, 17.4 percent were in the age group 15-24 years, 23.2 percent in 25-34 years and 35.6 percent in 35 – 59 years. Among migrants by place of birth from outside the state of enumeration in India, 36.1 percent were in the age group 35-59 years and 24.7 percent in the age group 25-34 years. This high proportion in the older and economically active age groups perhaps reflects their migration for work in a new state. In case of those migrants who came from outside the country, higher proportion has been returned among those migrants who are 35-59 years (41.7 percent) and 60 + years age groups (37.1 percent) and includes those who migrated at the time of partition. (See Appendix 6.2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of Residence</th>
<th>Within State</th>
<th>Outside State of India</th>
<th>Born Abroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>percent age</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25,091</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>6,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>38,220</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>8,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>49,036</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>8,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>150,505</td>
<td>17.57</td>
<td>23,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>185,166</td>
<td>21.62</td>
<td>27,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-59</td>
<td>319,630</td>
<td>37.32</td>
<td>44,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>86,422</td>
<td>10.09</td>
<td>10,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Stated</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all age</td>
<td>856,510</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>128,685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Table D 2 Census of India 2001

6.7 In- migration Trends in Lucknow District

It is clear from statics that the in migration of Lucknow district within the district is has been on Decreasing in-side at it was in 2001; 3.67
percent and Opportunities in urban areas for employment, education etc has been a pull factor attracting migration from rural to urban areas and from smaller towns and cities to larger urban areas. There is also some migration in the opposite direction due to various reasons. The migration during the last decade, i.e., based on migrants with duration of residence of 0-9 years at the place of enumeration, by various migration streams are summarized in the following statement: According to available 2001 Census data the rural in-migration to total rural population was 23.50 percent in which male in-migration constituted very low proportion (14.44 percent), whereas female in-migration was very high (85.55 percent). It is clear from the Table 6.9 that the highest proportion (67.98 percent) of rural in-migration in the year 2001 was shared by district itself. Here the percentage of male and female is 14.62 and 85.38 percent respectively and this trend is possible due to intra district marriages. The rural immigration from other districts of U.P. comprises 32.03 percent of total rural in-migration in 2001 marking 14.08 percent male and 86.92 percent female in-migrants. Other States contribute only meagre percentage of 1.49 percent rural in-migration in the study area showing 32.32 percent and 77.68 percent male and female in-migrants respectively.

### Table 6.4

**Migration in Lucknow District overall Rural and Urban**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration Stream</th>
<th>2001 Total Persons</th>
<th>2001 Total Male</th>
<th>2001 Total Female</th>
<th>percentage Persons</th>
<th>percentage Male</th>
<th>percentage Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inter state Migrants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural to Rural</td>
<td>10449</td>
<td>5351</td>
<td>5108</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural to Urban</td>
<td>52730</td>
<td>29039</td>
<td>23691</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban to Rural</td>
<td>2186</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>1039</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban to Urban</td>
<td>55102</td>
<td>26276</td>
<td>28826</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>131403</strong></td>
<td><strong>67149</strong></td>
<td><strong>64254</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Table D 2 Census of India 2001
6.8 Rural In-migration in Lucknow District

It is obvious from the 2001 Census that rural to rural in-migration was highest 32.73 percent of the total rural in-migration population, in which 15.31 Male and 84.69 percent Female. More than 94.13 percent rural in-migration has formed the rural areas of the study area itself. This rural to rural in-migration within the district constituted 63.40 percent of total rural to rural in-migration in the year 2001. Other district of Uttar Pradesh contributed 14.18 percent of total rural to rural in-migration. The share of other States/Union Territories is negligible 1.28 percent of total rural to rural in-migration, in which rural to rural in-migration experienced 75.14 percent of total rural in-migration. (Table 6.5)

6.8.1 Rural In-migration from Other Districts of U.P.

Lucknow district exhibited 18.13 percent rural in-migration from other districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh in 2001 in which highest contribution was made Barabanki district (23.63 percent). For the convenience of the study rural in-migrated population has been divided into five categories below 0.10 percent having 36 Districts, 0.10 to 1 percent having 26 Districts, 1.00 to 5.00 percent having 3 Districts name Kanpur Nagar, Gonda, Sultanpur and above 5.00 percent having 5 Districts having with 48.44 percent population with top numbers Barabanki 23.63 percent, Unnao (23.14 percent), Hardoi 12.40 percent Rae bareli 11.46 percent Sitapur 8.76 percent. There are two type of in-migration in the district such as in-migration by place of birth (in which a person is enumerated during the census at a place other than place of birth) and in-migration by place of last residence (a person is enumerated during the Census at other than his place of last residence). The comparison between 1991 Census and 2001 Census reveals that among the total migrants the proportion of in-migrants within the state
(from other districts of state) was 81.30 percent and 79.60 percent respectively (Appendix 6.9)

Table 6.5

**Rural In-migration in Lucknow District 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Within Lucknow District</td>
<td>34361</td>
<td>190123</td>
<td>224484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>15.31</td>
<td>84.69</td>
<td>66.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other district of U.P.</td>
<td>13749</td>
<td>83187</td>
<td>96936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>14.18</td>
<td>85.82</td>
<td>28.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other State/U.T. of India</td>
<td>7322</td>
<td>6689</td>
<td>14011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>52.26</td>
<td>47.74</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>50.87</td>
<td>49.13</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>55520</strong></td>
<td><strong>280084</strong></td>
<td><strong>335604</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td><strong>16.54</strong></td>
<td><strong>83.46</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Table D 2 Census of India 2001

6.8.2 Rural In-migration from other States/ Union Territories of India

The study area experienced 1.11 percent rural in-migration from other States of India in 2001. Here Chhattisgarh has contributed highest percentage of rural in-migration (31.70 percent) in the study area. There were seven states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, which contributed 0.29 percent of rural in-migration in less in 0.10 percent category. Eight State falls in second category (0.10 to 1.00 percent), which shared 3.58 percent rural in-migration in this district? In the third category (1.00 to 5.00 percent) falls ten states, which contributed 22.42 percent of rural in-migrants. In fourth category (5.00 to 20.00 percent) falls two states. These states are Madhya Pradesh (6.98 percent), Uttaranchal (6.41 percent). Here Bihar (28.60 percent), Chhattisgarh (31.70 percent), fifth category (above 25.00 percent), which shared 60.30 percent rural in-migration. It is obvious from the
Appendix 6.00000 that the rural migration has been greater from Bihar and Chhattisgarh due to labour in-migration. (Appendix 6.3 E)

6.8.3 Rural to rural in-migration

Here Bihar has contributed highest percentage of rural in-migration (21.12 percent) in the study area. There were 16 states, which contributed 4.99 percent of rural in-migration in less in 1 percent category. Nine State falls in second category (1 to 5.00 percent), this shared 25.02 percent rural in-migration in this State. In the third category (5.00 to 20.00 percent) falls Five states. These states are West Bengal (5.68 percent), Madhya Pradesh 5.96 percent Assam 6.56 percent, Chhattisgarh 12.67 percent and Uttarakhal (18 percent). Here Bihar (21.12 percent), 21.12 percent rural in-migration.

Table 6.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl .No.</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Rural To Rural</th>
<th>Urban to Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Within Lucknow District</td>
<td>176600</td>
<td>11020</td>
<td>187620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94.13</td>
<td>5.87</td>
<td>64.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other district of U.P.</td>
<td>83755</td>
<td>5809</td>
<td>89564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93.51</td>
<td>6.49</td>
<td>30.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other State/U.T. of India</td>
<td>10459</td>
<td>2186</td>
<td>12645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82.71</td>
<td>17.29</td>
<td>4.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>270814</td>
<td>19015</td>
<td>289829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93.44</td>
<td>6.56</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Table D 2 Census of India 2001

6.8.4 Rural to rural in-migration from rural areas of other districts:

In 2001 has been grouped into five categories. This first category includes those 11 districts, which contribute less than 0.64 percent. These districts are J.P.Nagar, Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Sonbhadra, Bhadohi Lalitpur, Bagpat etc. 25 districts comprise second category, which contributes from 0.10 to 0.50 percent. Third category (0.50 to 1.00 percent) consists of 11 districts, which total share 8.04 percent.
There are 16 districts fall in fourth category (1.00 to 5.00 percent). The fifth category (above 5.00 percent) There are 6 districts namely Barabanki (12.19 percent), Unnao (9.19 percent), Sitapur (7.96 percent) and Hardoi (7.50 percent), Kanpur Nagar (6.08 percent), Rae bareli (5.53 percent). (See Appendix 6.1)

6.8.5 Rural In-migration in Lucknow District from Rural Areas of other States

Here Bihar has contributed highest percentage of rural in-migration (28.6 percent) in the study area. There were seven states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland, which contributed 0.23 percent of rural in-migration in less in 0.10 percent category. Eight State falls in second category (0.10 to 1.00 percent), this shared 3.58 percent rural in-migration in this Districts. In the third category (1.00 to 5.00 percent) falls Eleven states, which contributed 12.42 percent of rural in-migrants. In fourth category (5.00 to 20.00 percent) falls three states. These states are Madhya Pradesh (6.98 percent), Uttaranchal (6.41 percent). Here Bihar (28.60 percent), which shared 60.30 percent rural in-migration. It is obvious from the Appendix 6.1 that the rural migration has been greater from Bihar and Chhattisgarh due to labour in-migration.

6.8.6 Urban to Rural In-migration in Lucknow District

The Census 2001 shows that urban areas contributed only 0.42 percent to total rural in-migration in Lucknow district. Viewing the urban to rural in-migration from the Lucknow district itself the position becomes grimmer and urban areas of the study area share only 0.65 percent to rural in-migration. On account of adequate facilities related to education, occupation, employment and security, etc., few people come from urban areas to live in rural areas especially after the retirement
DISTRICT - LUCKNOW
MIGRATION PATTERN - 2001
IN-MIGRATION

RURAL

URBAN

OUT-MIGRATION

RURAL

URBAN

FIG. No.: 6.1
from the service and completing their education. Whatever of people in-
migration from other district of U.P. to rural areas of Lucknow district
only 5.67 percent people come from urban areas. By contrast other
States/ Union Territories of India contribute only 0.65 percent to rural
in-migration of the study area but the proportion of urban in-migration
to rural-migration is quite higher 5.01 percent. These are possible
mainly due to return of number of people from Retirement from Service
and make farm houses, Agricultural land in to rural areas of Lucknow
district. (Table 6.6)

6.8.7 Rural In-migration in Lucknow District from Urban Areas of
other District of U.P.

Urban areas of Barabanki district witness highest (12.19 percent)
contribution to rural in-migration of Lucknow district followed by
Unnao (9.19 percent). Against this G.B.Nagar, Bagpat, Lalitpur,
Kaushambi, Chitrakoot, J.P. Nagar, Auraiya, districts show lowest (0.10
percent) contribution. There are Twenty five districts of U.P., which
reveal less than 0.50 percent urban to rural in-migration. 11 districts
mark 0.50 to 1.00 percent and 16 Districts follow within 1.00 percent to
5.00 percent rural in-migration in the study area from their urban areas.
Heighest Value of 5 District which is carrying 48.45 percent of total
migration of study area.

6.8.8 Rural In-migration in Lucknow District from Urban Areas of
other States/ Union Territories in India

On the basis of proportion of rural in-migration in Lucknow
district from urban areas of other States/Union Territories of India, the
States can be grouped into four categories. The first category includes
those States/ Union Territories which contribute below 0.50 percent of
urban to rural in-migration. Bihar, Uttarakhal, Chattisgarh, Assam
Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Punjab, Jharkhand the first category. Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat in other Categority. (See Appendix 6.1)

6.9 Urban In-migration in Lucknow District

About 234303 people in-migrated in urban areas of Lucknow district in 2001, which was 6.39 percent of the total in-migrated population. The proportion of male and female in urban in-migration was 51.28 percent and 48.72 percent respectively. The in-migration of people from one urban area to other within the study area constitutes 24.40 percent of urban in-migration. Urban areas of other districts of U.P. share highest percentage (12.19 percent), whereas urban areas of other States/Union Territories contribute only 3.53 percent urban in-migration of the study area. Urban areas of other countries contributed 0.25 percent urban in migration.

Table 6.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Area/ Regions</th>
<th>Rural To Urban</th>
<th>Urban to Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Within Lucknow District</td>
<td>19576</td>
<td>46438</td>
<td>66014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Percentage)</td>
<td>29.65</td>
<td>70.35</td>
<td>11.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other district of U.P.</td>
<td>223604</td>
<td>163300</td>
<td>386904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Percentage)</td>
<td>57.79</td>
<td>42.21</td>
<td>69.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other State/U.T. of India</td>
<td>52730</td>
<td>55102</td>
<td>107832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Percentage)</td>
<td>48.90</td>
<td>51.10</td>
<td>19.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>295910</td>
<td>264840</td>
<td>560750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Table D 2 Census of India 2001
6.9.1 Urban In-migration in Lucknow District from other Districts of U.P.

According to 2001 Census urban in-migration in the study area from other districts of U.P. was 75.37 percent in which Barabanki (45.37 percent), unnao, Sitapur (37.61 percent) Kanpur Nagar (34.14 percent), Hardoi districts witnessed higher amount of urban in-migration in Lucknow district. From this point of view the districts of U.P. have been classified into five groups. The group first includes those districts, which constitute less than 0.20 percent urban in-migration. These districts are mainly Saharanpur, G.B.Nagar, pilibhit, Kaushambi, Sant Ravi das nagar, Sonbhadra, Shrawst etc total 19 no. Seventeen districts form second group, which contribute 0.20 percent to 0.50 percent urban in-migration in the study area. There are twelve districts, which share urban in-migration between 0.50 to 1.00 percent. Then Seventeen District which share urban in-migration between 1 to 5.00 percent. Five districts namely, Barabanki (8.66 percent), Unnao (5.30 percent), Sitapur (7.18 percent), and Hardoi (5.81 percent), Kanpur Nagar (6.52 percent) fifth group, which send more than 5.00 percent people as urban in-migration to the study area. Reasons behind this high urban in-migration from these districts are frequent marriage and trade (Fig. 6.1B and See Appendix 6.2).

6.9.2 Urban In-migration in Lucknow District from other States/ U.T. in India

About 6.92 percent urban in-migration has taken place from other states in India. For the convenience of the Study, all State/ Union Territories can be classified into four categories. Uttaranchal alone forms the fourth category (25 percent) showing 38.80 percent urban in-migration in Lucknow alone forms the fourth category (above 25
percent) showing 31.78 percent urban in-migration in Lucknow district. Karnataka, Chandigarh, Meghalya and are included in first category (below 1.00 percent). Jharkhand, Gujrat, Haryana, JandK are the States, which fall in second category (1.00 to 5.00 percent), Rajasthan (5.03 percent), Madhya pradesh (6.04 percent) and Maharastra (6.18 percent) Panjab (6.39 percent) Assam (6.40 percent) Wesh Bangal (9.71 percent) falls in third category (5.00 to 10.00 percent) and now the top list of state Delhi (11.05 percent), Bihar (11.51 percent) and Uttaranchal (See Appendix 6.3E).

6.9.3 Urban In-migration from Rural Areas

It is evident from the 2001 Census records that urban in-migration from rural areas in the study area contributes 42.92 percent of the total urban in-migration. Here maximum rural the urban in-migration has been found within the district itself 76.56 percent. Other districts Uttar Pradesh experienced 17.82 percent of total urban in-migration in which rural to urban proportion was 67.60 percent. About 28.58 percent of total urban in-migration of Lucknow District was shared by other States/ Union Territories of India, which rural to urban proportion was 17.82 percent. Attraction of urban areas induced more people to live in such areas than rural areas. (Table 6.6)

6.9.4 Urban In-migration in Lucknow Districts from Rural Areas of other Districts of U.P.

Appendix 6.3 shows that rural areas of Fourteen districts lies in this category Dispatched very low proportion urban in-migration category (0.00 to 0.02 percent) twenty districts, generally from overall U.P., dispatch their rural population between 1.00 to 2.00 percent in urban areas of Lucknow district. Eight districts witness considerable number of population of urban in-migration from their rural area in the
fourth category (above 5.00 percent). Such districts are Barabanki (8.66 percent), Hardoi (7.18 percent) Kanpur Nagar (6.52 percent) Unnao (5.30 percent) in this category. (See Appendix 6.3)

6.9.5 Urban In-migration in Lucknow District form Rural Areas of other States/ Union Territories in India

The urban in-migration from rural areas of other States/ Union Territories of India may be classified into three categories based on their proportion. Lowest percentage of rural people comes from Sikkim, Pondicherry, Goa and Andhra Pradesh as urban in-migrates in the study area. These States form first category (below 5.00 percent), Madhya Pradesh (5.93 percent) Assam (6.94 percent), Chhattisgarh (4.36 percent) and Rajasthan (22.92 percent), three States fall in second category (5.00 to 25.00 percent). While third category (above 25.00 percent) includes only Bihar (41.66 percent) State in interstate migration. (See Appendix 6.1)

6.9.6 Urban to Urban In-migration

Urban to urban in-migration was realized 35.32 percent in 2001 including 2.50 percent unclassified. This in-migration is the maximum contribution (56.07 percent) made by other States/ Urban Territories of India. The share of district itself and other districts of U.P. in urban to urban in-migration has been 15.83 percent and 47.34 percent respectively. The main reason for urban in-migration is occupation

6.9.7 Urban In-migration from Urban Areas of Other Districts of U.P.

In is obvious from the Appendix 6.11 that the highest urban to urban in-migration in 2001 was recorded by Barabanki 24.63 percent and lowest contribution was made by Dehradun, Almora, Bijnor, Rampur, Saharanpur, Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Mathura, Etah, Etawah,
Kanpur (Dehat), Fatehpur and Mirzapur districts (0.15 percent). Five districts from fourth category (above 5.00 percent) of higher contribution. These districts are Barabanki (24.63 percent), Lucknow (13.69 percent), Gorakhpur (7.41 percent), Faizabad (6.70 percent), Barabanki (6.41 percent) and Kanpur Nagar (4.80 percent). Thirteen districts fall in first category (below 0.20 percent). The category second and third includes seventeen and fifteen districts respectively, which share urban to urban in-migration between 0.20 to 1.00 percent and 1.00 to 5.00 percent (See Appendix 6.4).

6.9.8 Urban In-migration from Urban Areas of other States/ Union Territories in India

On the basis of proportions made by different States and Union Territories in urban to urban in-migration of the study area, they can be classified into three categories. Mizoram, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra pradesh, Sikkim, Dadara and Nagar Haveli and Delhi, fall in first category (below 2.00 percent), show their total contribution 6.76 percent. Six States fall in second categories (2.00 to 1.00 percent) namely, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh (2.40 percent), Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamilnadu (5.08 percent). Category third (above 10.00 percent) includes three states namely, Rajasthan (23.74 percent), West Bengal (22.03 percent) and Bihar (20.35 percent).

6.10 Out-migration from Rural Areas of Lucknow district

Out-migration is the permanent movement of people outward from one place in a country to another in the same country. Approximately 43,253 persons out-migrated from rural areas of Lucknow district in 2001, in which the percentage of females was 63 percent, but the percentage of males was 37 percent. Maximum out-migration has been within the district, which constitute 87.79 percent of
total rural out-migration. The proportion of males and females in rural out-migration to other district of U.P. are 86.38 and 13.62 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that the high proportion of females in rural out-migration is the result of marriage, whereas the high male rural out-migration can be attributed to employment, trade and education.

6.10.1 Rural Out-migration to other Districts of U.P.

Highest out-migration is found in Unnao district (17.10 percent) followed by Barabanki district (15.75 percent) and lowest in recorded in Kaushambi, Chitrakoot and Baghpat including 13 District sum of (0.96 percent). For convenience all the districts have been put into five categories. The first category comprises 13 districts of U.P. received less than 0.1 percent rural out-migration from the study area in 2001. 32 districts of second category too experience rural out-migration between 0.1 to 0.49 percent. The third category comprises nine districts of U.P. received 6.83 percent to total rural out-migration. Ghaziabad (2.72 percent), Kheri (1.99 percent) Faizabad (1.67 percent), Bareily (1.48 percent) districts form the fourth category and show 14.10 percent rural out-migration. Unnao, Barabanki, Hardoi, Sitapur, Raibareli and Kanpur Nagar witness considerable amount (69.45 percent) with population 122001 of out-migration and these are included in fifth category. (See Appendix 6.9)

6.10.2 Rural Out-migration to Rural Areas of other District of U.P.

Highest rural out-migration to rural areas of other districts of U.P. is recorded is Barabanki (60.17 percent) followed by Unnao (11.73 percent), Sitapur (9.01 percent) and Hardoi (7.33 percent). There are eleven districts which received below 0.1 percent. These districts form first category. The second category includes those 25 districts, which contribute from 0.01 to 0.49 percent. Third category (0.50 to 1.00
percent) consists of 11 districts, which total share was 8.04 percent. The fourth category includes only 16 districts (sum of pop 34.99 percent). The fifth category Six districts namely, Barabanki, Unnao, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kanpur Nagar, and Rai Bareli, which total share was 48.44 percent of total rural to rural out-migration. (For details see Appendix 6.5)

6.10.3 Rural Out-migration to Urban Areas of other Districts of U.P.

Lucknow district witnessed 42.41 percent rural out-migration areas in 2001. Rural out-migration to urban areas of U.P. is taken into account them it becomes clear that the highest out-migration is recorded by Unnao district (24.07 percent) followed by Barabanki (23.29 percent), Hardoi (17.12 percent), Sitapur (10.88 percent) Rai Bareli (9.90 percent) Kheri (1.70 percent) and Sultanpur (1.08 percent) districts. Receive less than 0.10 percent out-migration from Lucknow district is 26. There are 32 districts of U.P., who receive 6.78 percent of total out-migration in second category (0.10-0.49 percent). The third category (1.00 to 5.00 percent) includes 3 districts of U.P.; these are Kanpur Nagar, Shahjahanpur and Kanpur Dehat. (See Appendix 6.10)

6.11 Out-migration from Urban Areas of Lucknow District

6.11.1 Urban Out-migration to other District of U.P.

Whatever, 163300 number of population out-migrated from Lucknow district to other districts of U.P. of that and 58.02 percent people went to urban areas and remaining 42.21 percent to rural areas. On the basis of proportion of above mention out-migration the district of U.P. can be divided into five categories. The first category includes Six districts which receive urban out-migration more than 53.22 percent. 18 districts of U.P. fall in secondary category, where urban out-migration
from the study area takes place between 1.00 to 4.97 percent. There are 12 districts of U.P., who receive 7.02 percent of total out-migration in second category (0.50-1.0 percent). The third category (0.10 to 0.49 percent) includes 25 districts of U.P. who receive 13.61 percent of total out-migration, and 9 District are fifth category (0.01 to 0.1 percent) are 0.57 percent Overall Six districts Category 5.00 to 16.84 are Kanpur Nagar (16.84 percent), Unnao (7.82 percent), Sitapur (6.47 percent), Ghaziabad (5.77 percent), Barabanki (5.70 percent) Hardoi (5.64 percent), districts form in first category including 53.22 percent of Population with 40084 persons. (See Appendix 6.10)

6.11.2 Urban Out-migration to Rural Areas of other Districts of U.P.

On the basis of out-migration the district of U.P. has been classified into total population with 5809. The first category reveals less than 1.00 percent urban out-migration to rural areas of other districts and this category includes 26 districts of U.P. The second category includes nine districts showing out-migration between 0.1-0.49 percent. Out-migration between 0.49 to 1.00 percent come in the third category, which are only 8 districts Kanpur Nagar and Gautam budh nagar, indicate higher urban out-migration from the study area to their rural areas. (see Appendix 6.6)

6.11.3 Urban Out-migration to Urban Areas of other Districts of U.P.

About 1, 63,300 persons moved to other districts of U.P. from the urban areas of the study area Lucknow to other districts of U.P. The urban to urban out-migration can be divided into four categories. The first category shows out-migration below 0.10 percent and includes ten districts. Maximum 25 districts fall in second category, where urban to
urban out-migration ranges between 0.10 to 0.50 percent. Twelve
districts are in the third category (0.50 to 1.00 percent) fourteen districts
are in the Fourth category (1.0 to 5.00 percent). Highest size of urban
out-migration is received by the urban areas of Barabanki (8.66 percent),
Sitapur (7.18 percent), Kanpur Nagar (6.52 percent), Hardoi (5.81
percent) and Unnao (5.30 percent) districts with 5 No of District. (For
details see Appendix 6.3)

6.12 Migration in Lucknow District duration of Residence

Different streams of migration among intra-state, interstate and
international migrants by last residence (duration 0-9 years). These
streams include people migrating from rural to rural areas, rural to urban
areas, urban to rural areas or even urban to urban areas for both sexes.
For both intra-state and inter-state migrants this set of data is important
and helps to track the mobility in the streams. For international
migrants, the migrants are classified into two groups, those moving into
rural areas and the others into urban areas. (See Appendix 6.3 A-F)

6.12.1 Migration in Lucknow District duration Residence from
other states

Migration streams for top 10 states in terms of internal migration
in states by last residence with duration 0-9 years. This statement helps
to focus on those states where large proportion of internal migrants was
found among different migration streams. For example, Bihar reported
79.9 percent migrants moving from rural to rural areas followed by
Jharkhand (75.8 percent) and Assam (73.0 percent). In the rural to urban
stream, Mizoram reported 39.1 percent of internal migrants moving
from rural to urban areas. Interestingly, among the urban to rural
category Goa ranked top with 26.7 percent of the intra-state migrants,
which could be due to various reasons as retirement, illness or returning
to the parental home. The other factor could be better communication to commuters from adjacent areas to urban centres for work. Tamil Nadu reported 27.4 percent of the internal migrants moving from one urban area to another. In Lucknow district highest value of migration (See Appendix 6.1)

6.13 Contribution of migration to urbanization

Migration is one of the important factors contributing to the growth of urban population. The total urban population of the country, excluding Jammu and Kashmir increased from 217.6 million in 1991 to 283.6 million in 2001 registering a growth rate of 30.3 per cent. The migration data of 2001 Census indicates that 20.5 million people enumerated in urban areas are migrants from rural areas who moved in within the last 10 years. There are 6.2 million migrants who have similarly migrated from urban areas to rural areas. Thus the net addition to urban population on account of migration is 14.3 million. This works out to be 6.6 per cent of the urban population in 1991. In other words, out of the urban growth of 30.3 per cent, 6.6 per cent is accounted for by migration to urban areas. Thus, natural growth of urban population and growth due to formation of new urban settlements and extension of areas of towns during 1991-2001 adds up to 23.7 percent. there are total 28.13 ppercent population migrant by age group in urban area with 2,28,223 persons in which 1,36,599 male and 1,51,624 female (See Appendix 6.4)

6.14 Migration into Urban Agglomerations

2001 Census data also presents migration data by last residence for each Urban Agglomeration and City in the country, allowing specific examination. The inflow of migrants depends upon the size of the
UA/city as in large UAs and Cities the availability of work/employment is greater. However, in terms of amenities and services, in-migration causes a severe pressure, as these are not commensurate to high growth in population. below provides a comparison of migrants by last residence during last ten years into important UAs and their share to total UA population, thus providing an insight into the fast pace in which the migration is taking place in these centers.

Total number of in-migrants during the last ten years is largest in Greater Mumbai UA, the main component being those who are coming from outside the state. Delhi UA on the other hand received 1.9 million migrants from other states, the largest among the UAs shown above. Kolkata UA is important as it received 54,509 persons from other countries, most likely Bangladesh. Bangalore UA, which received 0.3 million in-migrants from other states, more than Chennai and Kolkata, is likely due to its growing opportunities in information technology related work. In terms of proportion of in-migrants to total population in these UAs, Delhi UA was at the top, with in-migrants constituting 16.40 percent of the population. Greater Mumbai (15.10 percent) and Bangalore UA (13.4 percent) were the next two in terms of proportion among the UAs listed above. In uttarpradesh after Gaziabad and Gautam budh nagar Lucknow have highest migration rate in all over U.P. urban area migrants.

6.15 Reasons for Migration

One of the important aspects of studying migration is to find out the reasons for which any person leaves his residence and finds a new residence. The question on reason for migration was canvassed for the first time in 1981 in Indian Census. But this was confined only to the migrants by last residence and not by place of birth. The same list of
reasons continued in 1991 and 2001 Census, except that the reason ‘Business’ was added in 1991 and the reason ‘Natural Calamities’ was dropped from the list in 2001. An additional reason was also added in this list on ‘Moved after birth’. This reason was added in 2001 Census as it was felt that a large number of mothers moved to either their natal residence or to a place with better medical facility for delivery. Whereas the women are not treated as migrants at these temporary place or residence, the children born are treated as migrants when they accompany their parents to their place of normal residence. Though technically, this is migration, the place of birth being different from the place of enumeration for the children born, it was useful to separate this from other categories.

6.15.1 Reasons for migration of migrants by last residence with duration

Table 6.9 provides details of reasons for migration in case of migrants by last residence with duration of last residence as 0-9 years. As the statement shows, the reasons for migration in case of males and females vary significantly. Whereas work or employment was the most important reason for migration among males (23.09 percent), marriage was the most important reason cited by the female migrants (27.94 percent) to move from the place of last residence. It may be curious to note, that 10234 (1.63 percent) persons cited ‘Moved after birth’ as the reason for their migration. The annexure presented above shows percentage distribution of in-migrants as per the 1991 and 2001 Census amongst the total migrants in the state and district. There are two type of in-migration in the district such as in-migration by place of birth (in which a person is enumerated during the census at a place other than place of birth) and in-migration by place of last residence.
Table 6.9

Reasons for migration of migrants by last residence with duration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Migration</th>
<th>Number of Migrants</th>
<th>percentage to total migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Migrants</td>
<td>629,594</td>
<td>333,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work/employment</td>
<td>145,402</td>
<td>133,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>5,147</td>
<td>4,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>21,325</td>
<td>17,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>84,035</td>
<td>1,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved after birth</td>
<td>10,234</td>
<td>5,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved with household</td>
<td>181,571</td>
<td>70,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>181,880</td>
<td>100,369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Migration data census 2001

From above comparison, it is evident that marriage continues to remain the most important reason for migration among females in 1991-2001 as was the case in 1981-1991. In Lucknow, out of total 629594 migrants (both sexes) by last residence during 1981-1991 about 285365 were female migrants who moved due to marriage. In 1991-2001, the proportion of female migrants who had migrated due to marriage declined slightly to 25.4 percent from 24.5 percent in 1981-1991. Among males; however, ‘Work/Employment’ and ‘Family moved’ continue to be important reasons. The reason ‘Family moved’ is dependent upon persons migrating due to work/employment, as in due course of time, the entire dependants had to move to the new place. (Appendix 6.4)

6.15.2 Reasons for migration other than marriage

As about half the total number of migrants during last ten years has cited ‘Marriage’ as the reason for migration, predominantly by the females, an examination of this dataset excluding this particular reason, if one takes away those migrants who moved due to marriage, the total number of migrants falls from 84035. Total number of migrants among
males and females were 1393 and 82642 respectively, more even in terms of ratio between the two sexes than when the reason ‘Marriage was included.

In terms of proportion of different reasons for migration by last residence during the last ten years, drastic change is observed among female migrants. No noticeable change is visible among males, as the male migrants any way did not cite marriage as an important reason. The most important reason for migration among males was due to work/employment (23.09 percent), followed by those who cited ‘Moved with households’ as the reason for migration (28.84 percent), who had to move when the households moved for any reason. Among female migrants, 37.53 percent reported migration due to ‘Moved with household’ as the reason. Number of females migrating due to work/employment is 11490 in the Lucknow UA. It may be interesting to note that about 10234 migrants cited ‘Moved after birth’ as the reason for migration, a reason added for the first time in 2001 Census. In other words, at least 10234 million children were born outside the place of residence of their parents. There are about 181880 (28.89 percent) migrants, who have cited ‘Other’ reasons for migration.

6.16 Migration profile of some urban area

Migration plays an important role in the population growth in some Districts UA. Lucknow with topmost Value 629594 while kanpur 522565 Ghaziabad with 472126 and Meerut 234570 Noida 212689 Varanasi 202836 Agra 158835 the bottom Urban area is Amroha 10028, Sambhal 11859, Baharaich 17630, Ghazipur 19630. Whereas the women are not treated as migrants at these temporary place or residence, the children born are treated as migrants when they accompany their parents to their place of normal residence. Though technically, this is
Migration, the place of birth being different from the place of enumeration for the children born, it was useful to separate this from other categories.

Migration into Lucknow accounts for 36 percent increase in population over the last decade. Of the 5.76 lakh people added to the LUA during 1991-2001, about 2 lakh were migrants. In comparison, the natural growth was 3.68 lakh. Census 2001 estimates that in the last decade, Lucknow received 2,07,307 migrants, 56.6 percent of which were from rural areas, and cites the following as reasons: As a Capital City, Lucknow offers better social and physical infrastructure and amenities compared to other cities in the state. With a population density of 67 persons per hectare, Lucknow is recognised as a low-density - low-rise city with open spaces and greenery. The City is also comparatively cleaner than most other cities in the state. The City offers better employment opportunities and education facilities. Lucknow’s position as a city bordered by smaller towns like Hardoi and Sitapur in the northwest; Barabanki in the northeast, Rae Bareli in the south-east and Unnao in the south west attracts migrants in search of better employment opportunities and higher order services like education and health. According to the Census, 22 percent of the migrants from rural areas and 27 percent from urban areas cited ‘employment’ as the reason for migration. The other reasons for migration include business reasons; education opportunities, marriage etc. show the various reasons for migration from rural and urban areas into Lucknow. The Chinhat block is situated near Lucknow metro area which is the highly migrant area of decade 2001.

Finally, it is concluded that the overall internal migration is expected to decline in the 2011 Census from 30 percent in 2001. The
declining trend of estimated interstate migration is one of the indications. The sluggish rate of urbanisation in most of the metro cities and Class-I towns which hold most of share of urban population also argue in the favour of the declination. The Indian economy is growing at a faster pace, where cheap labour supply is one of the important catalysts of that. The labour force is unevenly distributed. But, rising nativity of the people response to the economic growth in the negative way, therefore, it needs to be examined with empirical rigour. 6 Total 53 Metro cities in 2011 hold 42.6 percent of the total urban population, which is equal to 160.7 million people. 9 Apart from labour migration, a substantial proportion of age 10 and below is associated migrants, who move with households or family members, and move after birth. Due to the limitation of LTSR methods, it is not possible to estimate accurately. The LTSR estimation is highly based on life table which is constituted with the help of age specific mortality condition of an area/state/country. The average mortality condition during a certain period provides the proper death scenario of a particular area. The average age specific death rate (ASDR) during 2000s for all the states, evens all the districts in a state, and separately for rural and urban, are not available regular basis. Therefore, intrastate/inter-district migration, another facet of internal migration in India, is not possible to estimation. However, in India, interstate migration is highly predominated by the labour to balance the supply and demand of work force, generated by regional inequality. Where the workin force that is aged 15-59 is concerned, LTSR methods are the appropriate technique for the estimation. The annexure presented above shows percentage distribution of in-migrants as per the 1991 and 2001Census amongst the total migrants in the state and district.
REFERENCE


- Roy, B.K. (1980), Geographic Distribution of Internal Migration in India, Census of India.


- A. Bose, "Migration Streams in India" Population Review XI (For more details see).