Patterns of Migration in Uttar Pradesh: Evidence from Population Census

Dharmendra P Singh
Rajeshwari Biradar
Laxmi Kant Dwivedi

Abstract

This paper analyses the movement of the population of Uttar Pradesh using the data from 2001 and 2011 population censuses. At the 2011 census, nearly 13 million persons born in Uttar Pradesh were enumerated in other states of India while 2.8 million persons born in other states were enumerated in the state. The paper also reveals substantial movement of the population within and across districts of the state which has implications for development.

Introduction

Uttar Pradesh, with population of 199 million at the 2011 population census, constitutes about one sixth of India's population. The average annual population growth rate of the state was 1.84 percent per year during the period 2001-2011 according to the 2011 population census. The state is one of the high population density states of the country with a population density of 828 persons per square kilometres. Fertility and mortality parameters of the state are amongst the poorest in the country. According to the National Family and Health Survey 2015-16, infant mortality rate in the state was 64 infant deaths for every 1000 live births; under-five mortality rate was 78 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births while total fertility rate was 2.7 children per women around the year 2015 (Government of India, 2017). Although, fertility and mortality are decreasing in the state, yet they remain high compared to other states of the country.

Uttar Pradesh has historically been an out-migration state of India with people born in the state moving out for livelihood. Descents of migrants from the state may be found in countries like Mauritius, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. There has also been substantial movement of the population within the state, across districts, because of differential level and pace of social and economic development across different regions. Many studies on the level and pattern of migration in India have discussed migration from and to Uttar Pradesh based on the data from decennial population census of the country (Davis, 1951; Premi, 1980; 1984; Skeldon, 1986;

Bhagat, 2010; Srivastava, 1979; Singh, 1996; 1998). There are also studies that are based on the data from the National Sample Survey. These studies have primarily analysed the determinants and characteristics of migrants (Keshri and Bhagat, 2012; Banerji and Raju, 2009; Singh, 2005; Kundu and Ray, 2012). Some of the studies have analysed the impact of migration on females (Lingam, 1998). However, to the best of our knowledge, there is no study which has analysed within-state, inter-district, migration in Uttar Pradesh. This paper attempts to analyse migration across districts of Uttar Pradesh in terms of the level, reasons for migration, educational status and work participation rate of migrants based on 2001 and 2011 census data. At the same time, the paper presents an over-view of the migration out of and into the state.

The paper is organized as follows. The next section of the paper describes the sources of data used in the analysis. The paper is based on the data on place of birth and place of enumeration collected at the decennial population census in India. Section three of the paper presents a snapshot of the movement of the population of the state along with some characteristics of the migrant population and reasons for migration. Section four of the paper describes the movement of the population within the state, across districts, and migration into the state from other states of India and from other countries of the world. The last section of the paper summarises the findings of the analysis and discusses their implications for social and economic development of different regions of the state.

Data

The decennial population census of India is the main source of data on migration. In all decennial population censuses of India since 1872, migration status of the people has been collected in terms of "place of birth" and "place of enumeration". Since 1971, migration data were also collected about the of place of the last residence and the duration of migration. The place of birth and place of last residence of a person provide information on the spatial aspects of population movement, while the duration of residence at the place of enumeration provides information on the temporal aspects of migration (Singh, 2005). These data also cover the spatial movement of the population based on the crossing of geographical/administrative boundaries. During the population census, information about the exact distance moved is not collected but the distance travelled is classified in terms of short, medium, and long distance only.

The present study uses data about place of birth and place of enumeration from India's 2011 and 2001 population census which are classified by the place of birth, place of last residence and the duration of stay at the place of enumeration. Based on these data, an individual enumerated at a particular place at the time of population census may be classified into the following five mutually exclusive categories of migrants so that these five categories add up to the total population of the country or the state or the district:

A. Non-migrants. Persons who are enumerated at their place of birth at the time of population census.
B. Intra-district migrants. Persons who are enumerated at a place different from the place of birth within the same district.
C. Inter-district migrants. Persons who are enumerated in a district but born in another district of the same state.
D. Inter-state migrants. Persons who are enumerated in a state but born in another state of the country.
E. International Migrants. Persons who are enumerated in India but born in other countries.

Migration in and out of Uttar Pradesh

At the 2011 population census, almost 28 per cent population of Uttar Pradesh was classified as migrant population in the sense that this population was enumerated at the place different from the place of birth (Table 1). This proportion was around 24 percent at the 2001 population census. The proportion of population moving within the district and the proportion of population moving across the districts of the state have also increased over time. Similarly, the proportion of population moving in the state from other states of India has also increased. However, there has been a marginal increase in the proportion of the population moving into the state from other countries of the world. About 60 per cent of the migrant population in the state was within-district migrants while 31 per cent was inter-district migrants. Inter-state migrants constituted only 7 per cent of the state population at the 2011 population census. The migrant population of the state increased by 41 per cent between 2001 and 2011 compared to an increase of about 20 per cent in the non-migrant population.

Table 1: Population of Uttar Pradesh by migration categories 2001 and 2011.

Migration category	2011			2001		
	Persons	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Non-Migrant	72.2	89.6	53.2	76.1	92.3	58.1
Intra-district	16.9	6.5	28.3	15.1	4.3	27.1
Inter-district	8.7	2.8	15.1	7.0	2.4	12.1
Inter-state	2.0	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.9	2.6
International	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Migrants	27.8	10.4	46.7	23.9	7.7	41.9
Population	199812341	104480510	95331831	166197921	87565369	78632552

Source: Population census 2001 and 2011.

The composition of the population by the migration status is found to be radically different in females as compared to males. The proportion of the migrant population was substantially higher in females as compared to males. The volume of female migration was nearly 80 per cent. The sex ratio of the migrant population is estimated to be 4091 females for every 1000 males compared to the sex ratio of 542

females for every 1000 males in the non-migrant population according to the 2011 population census (Figure 1). Females out-numbered males in all categories of migrant population, although the sex ratio of the migrant population is found to be less favourable to females at the 2011 population census as compared to the 2001 population census.
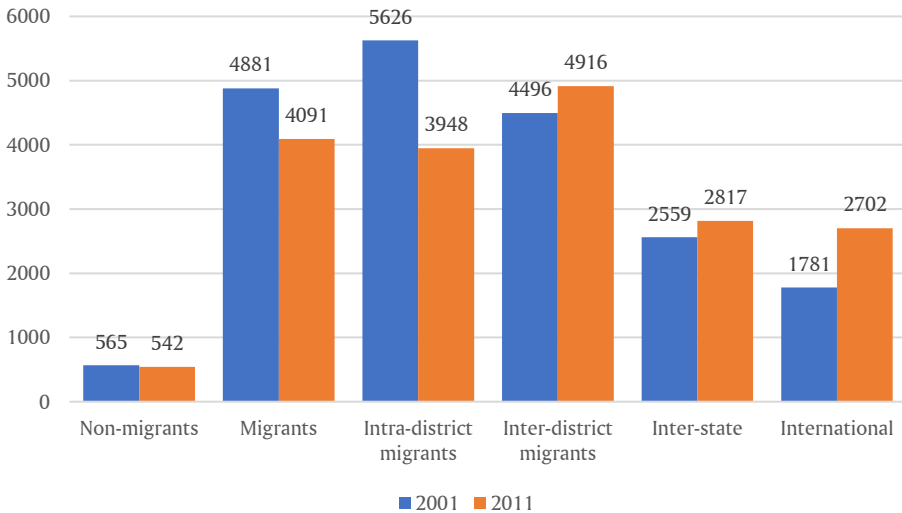

Figure 12: Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of different categories of migrant population in Uttar Pradesh, 2001 and 2011.
Source: Authors

Table 2: Reasons for the movement of the population of Uttar Pradesh.

Reason for Migration	2011			2001		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1. Employment	12.96	39.89	3.07	13.93	39.27	3.47
2. Business	0.84	1.79	0.49	0.60	1.38	0.28
3. Education	1.22	3.38	0.43	1.27	3.65	0.29
4. Marriage	51.3	2.83	69.09	48.11	1.63	67.29
5. Moved after birth	1.09	2.31	0.64	0.68	1.35	0.40
6. Moved with ousehold	19.98	29.76	16.39	19.91	27.03	16.98
7. Others	12.62	20.05	9.89	15.49	25.69	11.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2001 and 2011 population census.

The reason for a very substantial movement of female population is the marriage of females (Table 2). By comparison, about 40 per cent of the male migrants moved in search of employment and this proportion was only around 3 per cent for

females. A very small proportion of migrants, either male or female, moved for education purposes while a substantial proportion of the movement of both males and females was because of the movement of the entire household.

Table 3: Inter-state migration rates in Uttar Pradesh 1991-2011

Census Year		In-migration rate	Out-migration rate	Net migration rate
1991	Person	1.34	4.30	-2.95
	Male	0.67	4.21	-3.55
	Female	2.12	4.39	-2.27
2001	Person	1.69	5.79	-4.10
	Male	0.90	5.89	-4.99
	Female	2.57	5.69	-3.12
2011	Person	2.01	6.50	-4.49
	Male	1.01	6.37	-5.37
	Female	3.11	6.65	-3.54

Source: Authors' calculations based on data available through 1991, 2001 and 2011 population censuses.

Table 3 presents in-migration, out-migration, and net migration rates for Uttar Pradesh during the period 1991 through 2011. Uttar Pradesh has always been an out-migration state in the sense that the number of persons who moved out of the state is substantially higher that the number of persons who moved into the state. According to the 2011 population census, nearly 13 million persons born in Uttar Pradesh were enumerated in other states of India while 2.8 million persons born in other states of the country were enumerated in the state.

Table 4: Reasons for out migration from Uttar Pradesh

Reason for Migration	2011			2001		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1. Employment	30.31	55.82	4.04	34.23	61.49	3.15
2. Business	1.14	1.83	0.44	1.49	2.59	0.24
3. Education	1.04	1.49	0.58	0.96	1.45	0.41
4. Marriage	24.91	1.04	49.51	24.27	0.48	51.39
5. Moved after birth	2.81	3.28	2.32	2.60	2.89	2.27
6. Moved with household	26.93	20.91	33.13	25.11	17.91	33.31
7. Others	12.86	15.64	9.99	11.34	13.19	9.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2001 and 2011 population census.

Table 4 presents reasons for out migration from the state. Among males, the mail reason is employment while marriage is the main reason of out migration for females. Moreover, reasons for out migration from the state have virtually remained unchanged as revealed through 2001 and 2011 population census. A substantial proportion of out migration from the state for employment suggests that adequate employment opportunities are not available in the state which push the jobseekers out of the state for employment.

Table 5: Literacy rate (percent) of migrant and non-migrant population in Uttar Pradesh, 2001 and 2011.

Gender	2011		2001	
	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants
Person	46.66	61.42	34.47	49.22
Male	72.57	64.44	66.53	54.87
Female	40.26	55.80	27.56	39.07

Remarks: Non-migrants literacy rate is calculated by subtracting migrant population from the total population.
Source: Authors

Table 5 presents literacy rate of the migrant and the non-migrant population of the state at the 2001 and 2011 population censuses. The literacy rate, in India's population census, is defined as the proportion of population aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding (Government of India, 2011). The gender difference in the literacy rate of migrant and non-migrant population is very much evident from the table. The literacy rate of male migrant population is higher than that of male non-migrant population, but the literacy rate of female migrant population is lower than that of female non-migrant population. This difference may be attributed to the reason for movement. Male population moves primarily for employment where the level of education matters significantly. The main reason for the movement of females, on the other hand, is marriage where the level of education hardly matters.

Table 6: Work participation rate in migrant and non-migrant population of Uttar Pradesh, 2001 and 2011.

Gender	2011		2001	
	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants
Person	18.9	23.7	17.9	25.6
Male	47.5	34.4	50.2	38.2
Female	11.9	3.7	11.0	2.9

Source: Authors' calculations

Table 6 presents the work participation rate in migrant and non-migrant population of the state. Work, in the population census, is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature (Government of India, 2011). The work participation rate is defined as the proportion of population engaged in some work. Table 6 suggests that the work participation rate in the state has been higher in the non-migrant population compared to the migrant population. Moreover, there is big gap between the work participation rate in males as compared to females. However, the male work participation rate has decreased over time, but the female work participation rate has increase, albeit marginally. The increase in the female work participation rate may be attributed to the change in the definition of work in 2011 as compared to that in 2001 population census. In the 2011 population census unpaid engagement of females in household activities was also counted as work.

Migration within Uttar Pradesh

Very little is currently known about the migration within Uttar Pradesh. One approach to analysing the within state migration patterns is to measure and analyse the migration across the districts of the state. The measurement and analysis of inter-district migration within the state is important as it reflects the inter-district diversity or inequality in the level of social and economic development. It is well known that movement of the population can be explained in terms of 'push' and 'pull' factors. More developed districts 'pull' the population from the less developed districts as they offer comparatively better livelihood opportunities. At the same time, it has also been argued that poorly developed districts 'push' the people to move out of the district because of limited and poor livelihood opportunities in the district. In this sense, pattern of migration across districts reflects the within-state, inter-district inequalities in social and economic development.

The inter-district movement of the population can be analysed in the long-term context and in the immediate context. The long-term movement of population across districts may be captured through the life-time migrant population decided on the basis of the place of birth and the place of enumeration. Table 7 gives the proportionate distribution of the population by the life-time migration status. There are only two districts in the state - Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar - where life-time migrants are more than the native population of the district – population born and enumerated in the district (Table 7). On the other hand, there are 15 districts in the state where life-time migrants constitute less than 25 per cent of the population of the district. The very large proportion of life-time migrants in Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad districts of the state are primarily because of very large migration into these districts from other districts of the states and other states of the country. Both these districts are adjacent to the National Capital Territory of Delhi which may be the reason for the heavy migration into these districts from other districts of the state and from other states of the country. By comparison, the within-district migration in district Gautam Buddha Nagar is the lowest among all districts of the state. The inter-district coefficient of variation in the four categories of the life-time migrant population has been found to be the highest among migrants from outside the country but the lowest among intra-district migrants which means that in-migration from outside India is confined to selected districts of the state only. For example, in Siddharth Nagar and Maharajganj districts of the state, the proportion of life-time migrants from other countries is very high. These two districts adjoin the neighbouring country Nepal and people of Nepal appear to have moved into the district in search for livelihood opportunities. On the other hand, the intra-district life-time migrants account for more than 20 per cent of the total life-time migrants in eight districts of the state. All but two of these districts are located in the southern part of the state. In district Ballia, the intra-district life-time migrants constitute more than 22 percent of the population of the district at the 2011 population census which is the highest among all districts of the state.

127

Table 7: Distribution of the population by life-time migration status in districts of Uttar Pradesh, 2011

Code	State/District	Native	Life-time migrants				
			All	Intra-district	Inter-district	Inter-State	Inter-country
0	Uttar Pradesh	72.23	27.77	16.93	8.68	2.01	0.13
132	Saharanpur	73.50	26.50	16.51	5.59	4.21	0.19
133	Muzaffarnagar	72.26	27.74	16.74	8.54	2.40	0.07
134	Bijnor	76.54	23.46	18.51	3.12	1.71	0.10
135	Moradabad	77.22	22.78	14.01	7.23	1.43	0.07
136	Rampur	79.38	20.62	12.46	5.87	2.11	0.17
137	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	76.74	23.26	13.68	8.77	0.76	0.05
138	Meerut	65.90	34.10	18.37	12.55	2.81	0.22
139	Baghpat	73.23	26.77	11.85	13.37	1.51	0.04
140	Ghaziabad	48.83	51.17	14.39	23.45	12.87	0.33
141	Gautam Buddha Nagar	49.83	50.17	8.41	22.85	18.38	0.53
142	Bulandshahr	72.78	27.22	15.45	10.45	1.24	0.05
143	Aligarh	69.85	30.15	15.53	13.20	1.37	0.05
144	Mahamaya Nagar	73.50	26.50	8.57	16.61	1.28	0.03
145	Mathura	68.20	31.80	16.03	9.42	6.12	0.09
146	Agra	70.83	29.17	17.42	6.89	4.67	0.11
147	Firozabad	70.74	29.26	15.12	13.22	0.84	0.08
148	Mainpuri	73.62	26.38	11.14	14.67	0.55	0.03
149	Budaun	78.08	21.92	14.34	6.84	0.68	0.05
150	Bareilly	74.82	25.18	16.54	6.97	1.55	0.12
151	Pilibhit	75.38	24.62	15.06	7.11	1.93	0.52
152	Shahjahanpur	75.50	24.50	14.31	9.00	1.04	0.08
153	Kheri	73.40	26.60	19.31	6.19	0.86	0.21
154	Sitapur	74.24	25.76	20.14	5.19	0.36	0.05
155	Hardoi	77.79	22.21	16.05	5.88	0.26	0.02
156	Unnao	71.28	28.72	20.86	7.46	0.33	0.03
157	Lucknow	60.60	39.40	16.70	19.23	3.25	0.22
158	Rae Bareli	72.32	27.68	20.46	6.72	0.44	0.05
159	Farrukhabad	74.40	25.60	11.12	13.58	0.87	0.03
160	Kannauj	75.34	24.66	10.35	13.73	0.56	0.02
161	Etawah	69.22	30.78	14.69	14.19	1.87	0.03
162	Auraiya	70.89	29.11	12.18	16.12	0.78	0.02
163	Kanpur Dehat	72.82	27.18	14.56	12.19	0.39	0.03
164	Kanpur Nagar	70.95	29.05	11.10	15.95	1.80	0.19
165	Jalaun	68.60	31.40	20.54	8.54	2.27	0.03
166	Jhansi	67.60	32.40	18.15	6.19	8.00	0.06
167	Lalitpur	70.97	29.03	20.03	1.92	7.05	0.02
168	Hamirpur	71.88	28.12	16.35	10.56	1.18	0.02

Code	State/District	Native	Life-time migrants				
			All	Intra-district	Inter-district	Inter-State	Inter-country
169	Mahoba	70.54	29.46	14.87	8.42	6.14	0.02
170	Banda	73.76	26.24	18.30	5.28	2.63	0.02
171	Chitrakoot	74.92	25.08	16.30	6.02	2.74	0.02
172	Fatehpur	74.39	25.61	19.62	5.70	0.27	0.02
173	Pratapgarh	73.98	26.02	18.92	6.70	0.39	0.02
174	Kaushambi	74.15	25.85	20.75	4.76	0.31	0.02
175	Allahabad	71.97	28.03	20.03	6.10	1.84	0.04
176	Bara Banki	75.63	24.37	17.83	6.17	0.34	0.03
177	Faizabad	72.93	27.07	18.62	7.74	0.64	0.06
178	Ambedkar Nagar	74.95	25.05	17.37	7.28	0.36	0.03
179	Sultanpur	72.70	27.30	19.21	7.56	0.48	0.03
180	Bahraich	76.28	23.72	17.96	4.85	0.44	0.46
181	Shrawasti	74.32	25.68	18.04	6.76	0.34	0.52
182	Balrampur	76.86	23.14	17.12	5.15	0.43	0.43
183	Gonda	73.88	26.12	19.38	6.17	0.50	0.06
184	Siddharthnagar	76.23	23.77	16.92	5.06	0.52	1.26
185	Basti	74.52	25.48	17.90	6.95	0.58	0.04
186	Sant Kabir Nagar	74.77	25.23	14.87	9.87	0.42	0.07
187	Mahrajganj	74.61	25.39	17.19	6.54	0.42	1.23
188	Gorakhpur	71.60	28.40	19.81	7.43	0.93	0.16
189	Kushinagar	74.01	25.99	18.11	4.33	3.46	0.10
190	Deoria	72.76	27.24	18.93	4.71	3.56	0.04
191	Azamgarh	73.86	26.14	19.17	6.60	0.31	0.06
192	Mau	75.90	24.10	13.96	9.65	0.45	0.03
193	Ballia	72.33	27.67	22.21	3.07	2.37	0.01
194	Jaunpur	72.12	27.88	19.20	8.20	0.44	0.04
195	Ghazipur	73.35	26.65	19.55	5.25	1.76	0.06
196	Chandauli	71.84	28.16	17.76	6.89	3.46	0.05
197	Varanasi	68.14	31.86	20.22	9.35	2.21	0.08
198	Sant Ravidas Nagar	73.40	26.60	14.08	11.76	0.73	0.03
199	Mirzapur	73.51	26.49	17.03	8.24	1.19	0.02
200	Sonbhadra	68.70	31.30	18.37	6.86	6.02	0.05
201	Etah	72.29	27.71	12.04	14.92	0.69	0.04
202	Kanshiram Nagar	75.68	24.32	9.65	13.59	1.04	0.03

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2011 population census

Estimation of district-specific in-migration rate, out-migration rate, and net-migration rate during the period 2001-2011 is not possible because the relevant data are not available from the 2011 population census. Special tables for district-wise migrants reporting duration of residence of 0-9 years were prepared by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for the first time based on the 2001

population census. A flow of 594 district as they existed at the time of 2001 population census, was made to know how many persons moved into a particular district from other districts of the country during the last 10 years as well how many persons moved out of the district during the last 10 years. This tabulation permit estimation of district-specific in migration, out migration and net migration rates for the period 1991-2001. However, similar special tabulations have not been carried out based on the 2011 population census because of the increase in the number of districts in the country from 594 in 2001 to 640 in 2011 so that estimation of in migration, out migration and net migration rate for the period 2001-2011 is not possible.

Table 8 presents in-migration, out-migration, and net migration rates, separately for males and females, for districts of the state for the period 1991-2001 as derived from the data available from the 2001 population census. The analysis is limited to 70 districts as they existed at the time of 2001 population census. It may be seen from the table that there were 7 districts where male in migration rate was higher than the male out migration rate. There are only two districts – Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad – where the male in migration rate was more than 10 per cent during the period 1991-2001. Besides these two districts, Lucknow is the only other district where the in-migration rate was more than 5 percent. By contrast, the male out migration rate was at least 5 percent in 9 districts with the highest male out migration rate recorded in district Gorakhpur.

On the other hand, female in migration rate was found to be higher than the female out migration rate in 20 districts. The female in migration rate was more than 12 per cent in district Gautam Buddha Nagar which is the highest among all districts. Gautam Buddha Nagar is the only district where female in migration rate was more than 15 per cent during 1991-2001. The female in migration rate is found to be more than 10 per cent in district Ghaziabad also. In addition, there are 16 districts where female in migration rate is estimated to be more than 5 percent but less than 10 percent during 1991-2001. By contrast, in 29 districts, the female out migration rate is found to be more than 5 per cent with the highest female out migration rate recorded in district Etawah which is the only district where the female out migration rate was more than 10 per cent.

Table 8 reflects substantial inter-district variation in in-migration and out-migration rates for both males and females and for both sexes combined. The net in-migration rate is found to be the highest in district Gautam Buddha Nagar which is the only district where the net migration rate is more than 10 percent. There are, however, only 11 districts where the net migration rate is positive which means that these districts are nete in-migrant districts of the state. In the remaining districts, the met migration rate is negative which means that these districts are net out-migrant districts.

The inter-district migration pattern is different in males compared to females. In case of males, the net migration rate is positive in only 7 districts whereas in case of females, the net migration rate is positive in 19 districts. The net migration rate for both male and female is, however, found to be the highest in district Gautam Buddha

Nagar. The male in-migration rate in district Gautam Buddha Nagar is estimated to be more than 52 times the net migration rate district Shrawasti, the district with the lowest male in migration rate in the state. Similarly, the female in migration rate in district Gautam Buddha Nagar, the district with the highest female in migration rate is found to be more than 11 times the female in-migration rate in district Bahraich, the district with the lowest female in-migration rate. It may, however, be seen from table 8 that majority of the districts of the state are out-migrant districts. People move out of majority of the districts in search of better livelihood or employment opportunities.
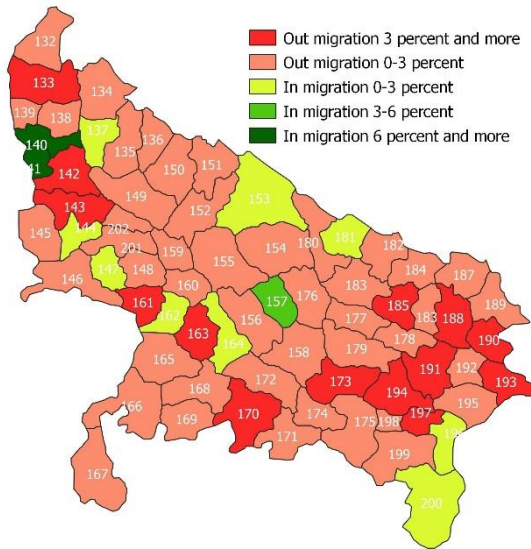

Figure 13: Net migration rate in districts of Uttar Pradesh, 1991-2001
Remarks: Labels in the map are district codes (Table 7). In 2001, district Kanshiram Nagar was part of district Etah.
Source: Authors

The male net migration rate has been found to be negative in all but 7 districts of the state. The 7 districts with positive net migration rate are: Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Sonbhadra, Kanpur Nagar, Kheri and Jyotiba Phule Nagar. On the other hand, the female net migration rate is found to be negative in 50 districts. The male migration pattern across the districts of the state has been found to be different from inter-district female migration because main factors for male migration are different from main factors for female migration. The male migration whether in-migration or out-migration is primarily in the context of employment and livelihood opportunities and therefore is determined by both push and pull factors of migration. The female migration, either in-migration or out-migration, is primarily in the context of the marriage of the female and is not determined by the conventional push and pull factors of migration. Employment plays a minor role in deciding female migration across the districts of the state.

131

Figure 3: Male net migration rate in districts of Uttar Pradesh, 1991-2001
Remarks: Labels in the map are district codes (Table 7). In 2001, district Kanshiram Nagar was part of district Etah.
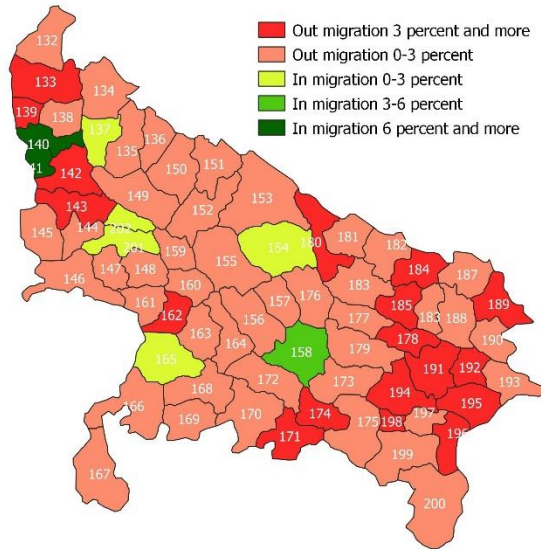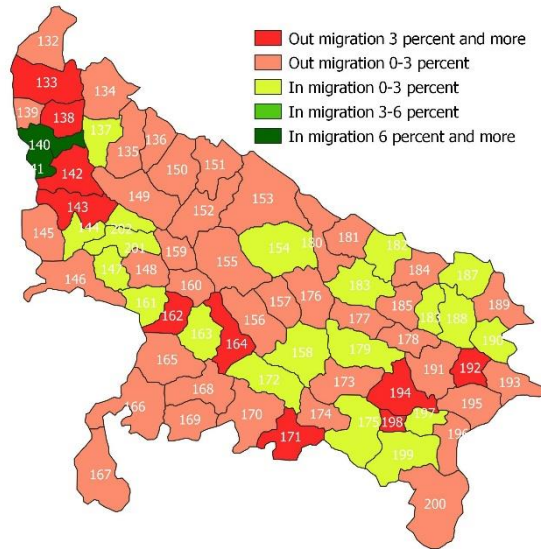Source: Authors

Figure 4: Male net migration rate in districts of Uttar Pradesh, 1991-2001
Remarks: Labels in the map are district codes (Table 7). In 2001, district Kanshiram Nagar was part of district Etah.
Source: Authors

Table 8: Migration rates (percent) in districts of Utter Pradesh during 1991-2001.

Districts	In-migration rate			Out-migration rate			Net migration rate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Saharanpur	4.45	1.11	3.74	2.33	2.87	6.27	-2.12	-1.77	-2.52
Muzaffarnagar	6.02	0.80	4.43	2.49	4.22	8.08	-3.52	-3.42	-3.64
Bijnor	3.62	0.58	2.08	1.28	2.95	4.38	-2.34	-2.37	-2.30
Moradabad	3.26	0.95	3.92	2.34	2.10	4.59	-0.92	-1.14	-0.67
Rampur	3.50	0.95	3.73	2.25	2.42	4.73	-1.25	-1.47	-1.01
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1.88	0.91	4.25	2.48	0.89	2.99	0.60	0.02	1.26
Meerut	6.47	2.14	5.84	3.87	4.34	8.91	-2.60	-2.20	-3.07
Baghpat	6.22	1.01	6.78	3.66	4.24	8.56	-2.56	-3.23	-1.77
Ghaziabad	3.97	10.05	13.65	11.71	2.32	5.89	7.75	7.73	7.76
Gautam Buddha Nagar	2.70	12.02	16.86	14.23	1.51	4.11	11.54	10.51	12.75
Bulandshahr	6.95	0.75	4.50	2.51	5.02	9.15	-4.45	-4.27	-4.65
Aligarh	6.48	1.21	5.45	3.17	4.28	9.03	-3.30	-3.07	-3.58
Hathras	3.48	0.77	8.01	4.12	1.65	5.62	0.64	-0.87	2.40
Mathura	6.12	1.94	7.12	4.31	3.81	8.86	-1.81	-1.87	-1.74
Agra	4.66	0.82	4.09	2.32	2.88	6.77	-2.34	-2.05	-2.68
Firozabad	3.04	1.23	6.01	3.43	1.55	4.79	0.39	-0.32	1.22
Etah	5.09	0.61	5.10	2.67	3.24	7.26	-2.41	-2.63	-2.16
Mainpuri	5.34	0.74	6.84	3.56	3.05	8.00	-1.78	-2.31	-1.16
Budaun	3.87	0.50	4.01	2.11	2.57	5.41	-1.76	-2.06	-1.40
Bareilly	3.48	1.24	3.70	2.39	2.33	4.81	-1.10	-1.09	-1.11
Pilibhit	2.68	0.93	3.85	2.30	1.37	4.17	-0.38	-0.43	-0.32
Shahjahanpur	2.89	0.78	4.58	2.52	1.28	4.79	-0.37	-0.50	-0.22
Kheri	0.65	0.81	2.78	1.73	0.24	1.12	1.08	0.57	1.66
Sitapur	1.75	0.42	2.28	1.28	1.08	2.52	-0.47	-0.66	-0.24
Hardoi	2.70	0.36	3.02	1.58	1.59	4.02	-1.12	-1.23	-0.99
Unnao	3.15	0.88	2.90	1.83	2.51	3.86	-1.31	-1.63	-0.97
Lucknow	3.33	6.18	6.84	6.49	2.57	4.18	3.16	3.60	2.66
Rae Bareli	3.27	0.91	2.61	1.73	3.13	3.40	-1.53	-2.23	-0.80
Farrukhabad	5.60	0.87	6.13	3.28	3.02	8.65	-2.32	-2.15	-2.51
Kannauj	3.45	0.62	5.94	3.09	1.63	5.55	-0.36	-1.01	0.39
Etawah	8.89	1.04	5.92	3.29	6.17	12.07	-5.60	-5.13	-6.15
Auraiya	3.10	1.15	7.48	4.07	1.36	5.12	0.97	-0.21	2.36
Kanpur Dehat	5.79	0.94	4.29	2.48	3.90	8.00	-3.31	-2.96	-3.72
Kanpur Nagar	4.04	3.82	4.82	4.28	2.72	5.60	0.24	1.10	-0.78
Jalaun	4.07	0.50	3.85	2.03	2.52	5.91	-2.04	-2.02	-2.06
Jhansi	5.22	1.62	5.83	3.58	3.10	7.67	-1.65	-1.48	-1.84
Lalitpur	2.98	1.05	4.57	2.70	1.55	4.61	-0.28	-0.50	-0.04
Hamirpur	4.69	0.85	4.63	2.59	2.77	6.94	-2.10	-1.92	-2.32
Mahoba	5.14	1.40	7.24	4.11	3.14	7.44	-1.03	-1.74	-0.20
Banda	5.81	0.84	3.29	1.97	4.69	7.12	-3.84	-3.85	-3.83

Districts	In-migration rate			Out-migration rate			Net migration rate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Chitrakoot	2.32	0.78	3.85	2.21	1.58	3.16	-0.11	-0.81	0.70
Fatehpur	3.24	0.46	2.16	1.26	2.71	3.83	-1.97	-2.25	-1.66
Pratapgarh	5.28	0.54	2.55	1.54	5.62	4.95	-3.74	-5.09	-2.40
Kaushambi	1.03	0.24	1.57	0.87	0.63	1.48	-0.16	-0.39	0.10
Allahabad	4.33	1.28	1.85	1.54	4.18	4.51	-2.79	-2.90	-2.66
Barabanki	2.01	0.60	2.38	1.43	1.39	2.71	-0.58	-0.80	-0.33
Faizabad	4.91	1.37	3.21	2.26	4.92	4.89	-2.65	-3.56	-1.68
Ambedkar Nagar	1.97	0.73	2.71	1.71	1.67	2.27	-0.26	-0.94	0.44
Sultanpur	4.33	1.06	3.16	2.10	4.25	4.42	-2.23	-3.19	-1.25
Bahraich	1.54	0.45	1.48	0.93	1.29	1.84	-0.62	-0.84	-0.36
Shrawasti	0.80	0.23	2.72	1.39	0.37	1.29	0.59	-0.14	1.43
Balrampur	1.79	0.39	1.78	1.04	1.83	1.74	-0.74	-1.44	0.04
Gonda	3.90	0.62	2.46	1.50	3.98	3.81	-2.40	-3.36	-1.35
Siddharthnagar	3.61	0.48	1.81	1.13	4.27	2.92	-2.49	-3.79	-1.11
Basti	5.84	0.71	2.34	1.50	6.02	5.66	-4.34	-5.31	-3.31
Sant Kabir Nagar	2.70	0.59	3.84	2.19	2.45	2.97	-0.51	-1.85	0.87
Maharajganj	1.61	0.48	2.31	1.37	1.38	1.86	-0.24	-0.90	0.45
Gorakhpur	6.16	1.12	2.68	1.89	6.72	5.57	-4.27	-5.60	-2.89
Kushinagar	2.38	0.58	2.70	1.62	2.36	2.40	-0.76	-1.78	0.30
Deoria	5.25	0.48	2.39	1.43	5.50	4.99	-3.81	-5.03	-2.60
Azamgarh	5.77	0.61	2.20	1.41	6.19	5.36	-4.36	-5.58	-3.16
Mau	3.76	0.73	3.36	2.03	3.39	4.14	-1.73	-2.66	-0.79
Ballia	5.01	0.26	1.51	0.87	5.09	4.94	-4.15	-4.83	-3.43
Jaunpur	6.28	0.75	3.14	1.95	6.61	5.95	-4.32	-5.86	-2.80
Ghazipur	4.22	0.45	2.39	1.41	4.13	4.31	-2.81	-3.67	-1.93
Chandauli	1.82	1.05	3.69	2.32	1.13	2.56	0.50	-0.09	1.13
Varanasi	5.80	1.70	2.71	2.18	4.99	6.70	-3.62	-3.29	-3.99
Sant Ravidas Nagar	3.41	0.69	4.64	2.58	2.65	4.23	-0.83	-1.96	0.41
Mirzapur	3.04	0.69	4.17	2.34	2.01	4.18	-0.70	-1.32	-0.01
Sonbhadra	1.66	3.65	5.40	4.48	0.88	2.52	2.82	2.77	2.88

Remarks: Net migration rate = In-migration rate – Out-migration rate
           P=Person; M=Male; F=Female
Source: Authors' calculations

Conclusions

This paper has analysed the patterns of migration in Uttar Pradesh along with the reasons for migration. The paper has also analysed, for the first time, migration across the districts of the state. Data available from the population census suggest that Uttar Pradesh remains an out-migration state as the rate of migration out of the state is higher than the rate of migration into the state. The primary reason for male migration in the state is employment but marriage is the primary reason for female migration. A

substantial proportion of migration is also attributed to the movement with the household. Other reasons of migration are largely irrelevant to the movement of the population into or out of the state.

The inter-district movement of the population within the state, as revealed through the present analysis, reflects the disparities in social and economic development across the districts of the state. The in-migration districts of the state are comparatively more developed than the out-migration districts and the pace of social and economic development has been quite rapid in these districts in the recent past. The present analysis also indicates that the inter-district disparities in social and economic development within the state appear to have increased over time. This is a matter of concern.

References

Banarjee A, Raju S (2009) Gendered mobility: women migrants and work in urban India, *Economic and Political Weekly* 44(28):115-124.

Bhagat RB (2010) Internal migration in India: are the underprivileged migrating more? *Asia Pacific Population Journal* 25(1): 27-45.

Census of India (2019) Migration Tables, census of India 2011, soft copy, https://:censusindia.nic.in

Davis K (1951) *The population of India and Pakistan.* New York, Princeton University Press.

Government of India (2011) *Census of India 2011. Meta Data*. New Delhi, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner.

Mazumdar I, Neetha N, Agnihotri I (2013) Migration and gender in India. *Economic and Political Weekly,48(10)* 54-64.

Keshri K, Bhagat RB (2012) Temporary and seasonal migration: regional pattern, characteristics, and associated factors. *Economic and Political Weekly* 47(4), 81-88.

Kundu A, Saraswati L. R. (2012) Migration and exclusionary urbanisation in India. *Economic and Political weekly 47(26/27)*, 19-227.

Lingam L (1998) Migrant women, work participation and urban experiences. *Indian Journal of Social Work* 59: 807-823.

Premi MK (1980) Aspects of female migration in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*,15(April12), 714-720.

Premi MK (1984) Internal migration in India 1961-81. *Social Action* 34(3): 274-285.

Roy BK (1991) On the questions of migration in India: challenges and opportunities. *GeoJournal* 23(3): 257-268.

Singh DP (1996) Internal migration in India: 1961-1991. *Demography India* 27(1): 245-261.

Singh DP (1998) Female migration in India. *Indian Journal of Social Work* 59: 728-742.

Singh DP (2005) Migration in India: evidence based on National Sample Survey Data. *Demography India* 34(2): 271-298.

Skeldon R (1986) On migration patterns in India during the 1970s. *Population and Development Review* 12(4): 759-779.