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Volume and Reasons of Inter-State Rural out- Migration from Uttar Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The process of migration is not very simple as it seems to be rather it is a complex one. Especially in a large country like India, the complexity of movement of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society. For centuries India has witnessed the continual phenomena of outmigration from its rural areas and Uttar Pradesh is not an exception to that. Therefore, in the present paper an attempt has been made to find out the volume and socio-economic reasons of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh to all the states and union territories of India. The research is based on secondary sources of data, collected from Census of India publications 2001, New Delhi. The boundary of a state/ union territory has been considered as the smallest unit of study. The data regarding the place of last residence (duration of residence one to four years) of the migrants have been taken into account.

The study finds that Maharashtra and Delhi were the most preferred destinations for the rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh. They accounted for 25.57 percent and 22.24 percent of the migrants respectively. Whereas, the lowest out-migration is towards the north-eastern and the southern most states of India. As far as reasons of migration are concerned work/employment, moved with household and marriage were the most important reasons that force the people to out migrate from Uttar Pradesh.

KEYWORDS: Out-Migration, Inter-State, Volume, Reasons, Place of Last Residence, Uttar Pradesh.

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INTRODUCTION

Migration is a geographical phenomenon that seems to be a human necessity in every age. Since man has a tendency to leave the areas in which life is difficult, he migrates to the areas where life may be easy and better. Migration together with “fertility” and “mortality” is a fundamental element determining population growth and population structure in an area¹. Migration cannot be considered a mere shift of people from one place of residence to another, as it is most fundamental to understanding of continuously changing space-content and space-relationship of an area².

Migration is defined as “any residential movement which occurs between administrative units over a given period of time”³. The change in residence can take place either permanent or semi permanent or temporary basis⁴. Internal migration involves a change of residence within national borders⁵. The term “in migration” and “out migration” are used for movement between areas within a country (internal migration). The parallel terms “immigration” and “emigration” are used to refer to moves between countries (international migration).

In middle of the 20th century volume of inter-state migration in India was low due to predominance of agriculture, rigidity of the cast system, the role of joint families, the diversity of language and culture, food habits and lack of education^{6,7,8}. But the rapid transformation of Indian economy, improvement in level of education and that of transport and communication facilities, shift of workforce from agriculture to industry and other tertiary activities accelerated mobility among Indian people in recent times⁹. Migration primarily occurs due to disparities in regional development. The causes of migration are usually explained by using two broad categories, namely, push and pull factors. Studies conducted in the sphere of migration in India - found that poverty, job searching and family influence have been the main push factors for out-migration, while availability of better employment opportunity, prior migrants and availability of better educational facilities have been identified as the key pull factors behind migration¹⁰.

The reason why people decide to move from one region to another is not just related to economic factors. A host of other factors play a role as well. The group of variables that can affect internal migration flows is quite broad and is related with the quality of life. All these factors concern public safety, social services, environmental quality, as well as political factors¹¹. According to Adrienko and Guriev, people move from poorer and job scarce regions with worse public good provision to areas that are richer and more prospering both in terms of employment prospects and public goods.

According to Census 2001, Uttar Pradesh is the highest out-migrating state in India. It accounts for 23 percent of the total out-migrants and 26 percent of the total rural out-migrants in the country. Therefore, it is imperative to diagnose the dynamics of inter-state rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present paper focuses on –

1. To find out the total volume of rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh to other States and UTs of India.
2. To analyze the socio-economic determinants of rural out-migration from the study area to all the States and UTs of the country.

STUDY AREA

Uttar Pradesh is located in north-central part of India and is the nation's most populated state with 199.58 million inhabitants according to census of India 2011. Uttar Pradesh extends from 23°52'N to 31°28'N latitudes and 77°4'E to 84°38'E longitudes. The state is bordered by Rajasthan to the west, Haryana and Delhi to the northwest, Uttarakhand and the country of Nepal to the north, Bihar to the east and Jharkhand to the south east, Chhattisgarh to the south, and Madhya Pradesh to the south west (Fig. 1).

It covers, 240928.00 sq. Km area equal to 6.88% of the total area of India and is the fifth largest Indian state by area. Out of the total population 77.73 percent people lives in rural areas while 22.27 percent people in urban areas. The population density is 829 persons per square kilometers. The sex ratio is 912 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national figure of 940. The general literacy is 67.7 percent while for males it is 77.3 percent and for females, 57.2 percent. The state is divided administratively into 18 divisions and 71 districts.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present research is based on secondary sources of data collected from census of India 2001. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, data on migration based on place of birth have been collected by Indian censuses. However, since 1971, migration data have also been collected on the basis of place of last residence and duration of residence at the place of enumeration. The criterion of place of last residence provides information related to the last move of the migrants. It is also helpful to capture return migration¹². While in 1981 census, information on reasons for migration from place of last residence and the duration of residence at the place of enumeration were also provided by the Indian census. In 1981, all reasons have been grouped into five broad categories, viz, employment, education, family moved, marriage and others. Besides, these reasons, two new reasons i.e. business and natural calamities were added in 1991 census. While in 2001 census, another new reason of moved after birth was introduced and natural calamities as a separate reason has been dropped which has been shifted to the category of 'others'. Thus, in 2001 census, the reasons were categorized into seven broad types. In the present study the data regarding the place of last residence have been taken into account. The data on place of last residence provides information about the reasons of migration categorized on the basis of age, sex and duration of residence. The categories of data on duration of residence of migrants at their destinations are less than one year, one to four year, five to nine year, more than nine years and all durations. However, in the present study the data regarding those migrants have been taken into account whose duration of residence was one to four years, considering that among the migrants whose duration of residence was less than one year, some of them may only be seasonal /casual migrants and those whose duration of residence was more than four year may have somewhat different causes, problems and patterns of migration, as compared to the migrants of one to four years. The data regarding the out-migration is not provided by the Indian Census. Therefore, the volume of rural out-migrants with their reasons of migration has been calculated by the addition of all the rural out-migrants of a particular dispatching state or UT with specific reasons of their in-migration in their receiving states and UTs of the country, by considering, that in most of the cases, the causes of out- and in-migration remain the same, for example, if a person out-migrates from a village due to lack of job and in-migrates to a town or village to get employment, thus, the employment becomes a cause of both out- and in-migration of the person. The data have been converted into percentage and processed in tabular form. On the basis of tables and processed data, maps have been prepared with the application of GIS-Arc View Programme (version 3.2) to show the patterns and causes of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. The boundary of a State/UT has been considered as the smallest unit of study. Moreover,

rural out-migration from the union territories in India has not been shown in the maps, but the volume and causes of rural out-migration from all the union territories has been studied and their percent values have been given in the Table 1 and 4.

DISCUSSION

Table 1 highlights the total percentage of rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh to all the other states and union territories in India. The table shows that the majority of the rural people from Uttar Pradesh migrated to Maharashtra. Out of the total rural out-migrant population 25.57 percent people choose Maharashtra as their destination. The second place that attracted the highest share of rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh is Delhi with 22.24 percent of migrants. Delhi being the Capital of India generates enormous job opportunities for labourers, skilled and unskilled workers. So people who are not paid well or who do not have enough job opportunities in their native land or the ones who are looking for growth and better job opportunities are attracted towards Delhi¹³. According to a recent report by the Indian Institute of Human Settlement (IIHS), the two largest streams of migration to urban India are from Uttar Pradesh to Delhi and from Bihar to Delhi. Not only Delhi but, Mumbai also attracts migrant from all over the country and also from Uttar Pradesh mainly because of employment opportunities in both formal and informal sectors. These two locations together account for almost half of the total rural out migration from Uttar Pradesh.

Next is the state of Haryana(10.17 percent) and Gujarat (7.80 percent), they both account for 18 percent of the total rural out migration. It may be said that Maharashtra, Delhi, Haryana and Gujarat are the main destinations for rural out migrants from Uttar Pradesh and they accounted for 65 percent of the total rural out migration from the state. Rest of the states and UT's constitutes the remaining 25 percent of the total rural out migration from Uttar Pradesh.

The table1 also shows that there is a wide range of variation in the distribution of rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh. It varies from 25.57 percent (Maharashtra) to 0.01 percent (Manipur, Tripura). The volume of rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh have been grouped into three categories as high, medium and low (see Table 2 and figure 2).

**Table 1: Volume of Rural Out-Migration from Uttar Pradesh, 2001
(Duration of Residence: 1 to 4 years)**

State / Union Territory	Total Rural Out-Migrants from Uttar Pradesh	
	(in number)	(in percentage)
Jammu & Kashmir	4,487	0.34
Himachal Pradesh	12,595	0.97
Punjab	95,556	7.33
Uttaranchal	72,267	5.54
Rajasthan	44,967	3.45
Bihar	41,087	3.15
Sikkim	241	0.02
Arunachal Pradesh	1,239	0.10
Nagaland	666	0.05
Manipur	98	0.01
Mizoram	54	0.00
Tripura	189	0.01
Meghalaya	480	0.04
Assam	2,689	0.21
West Bengal	19,305	1.48
Jharkhand	8,170	0.63
Orissa	2,553	0.20
Chhattisgarh	10,903	0.84
Madhya Pradesh	84,487	6.48
Gujarat	101,768	7.80
Maharashtra	333,427	25.57
Karnataka	5,429	0.42
Andhra Pradesh	3,456	0.27
Goa	2,524	0.19
Kerala	1,036	0.08
Tamil Nadu	952	0.07
Haryana	132,596	10.17
Union Territories		
Lakshadweep	0	0.00
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	300	0.02
Chandigarh	20,985	1.61
Delhi	290,006	22.24
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4,397	0.34
Daman & Diu	5,022	0.39
Pondicherry	146	0.01
Total	1304077	100.00

Source: Census of India (2001) Migration Table, D0603

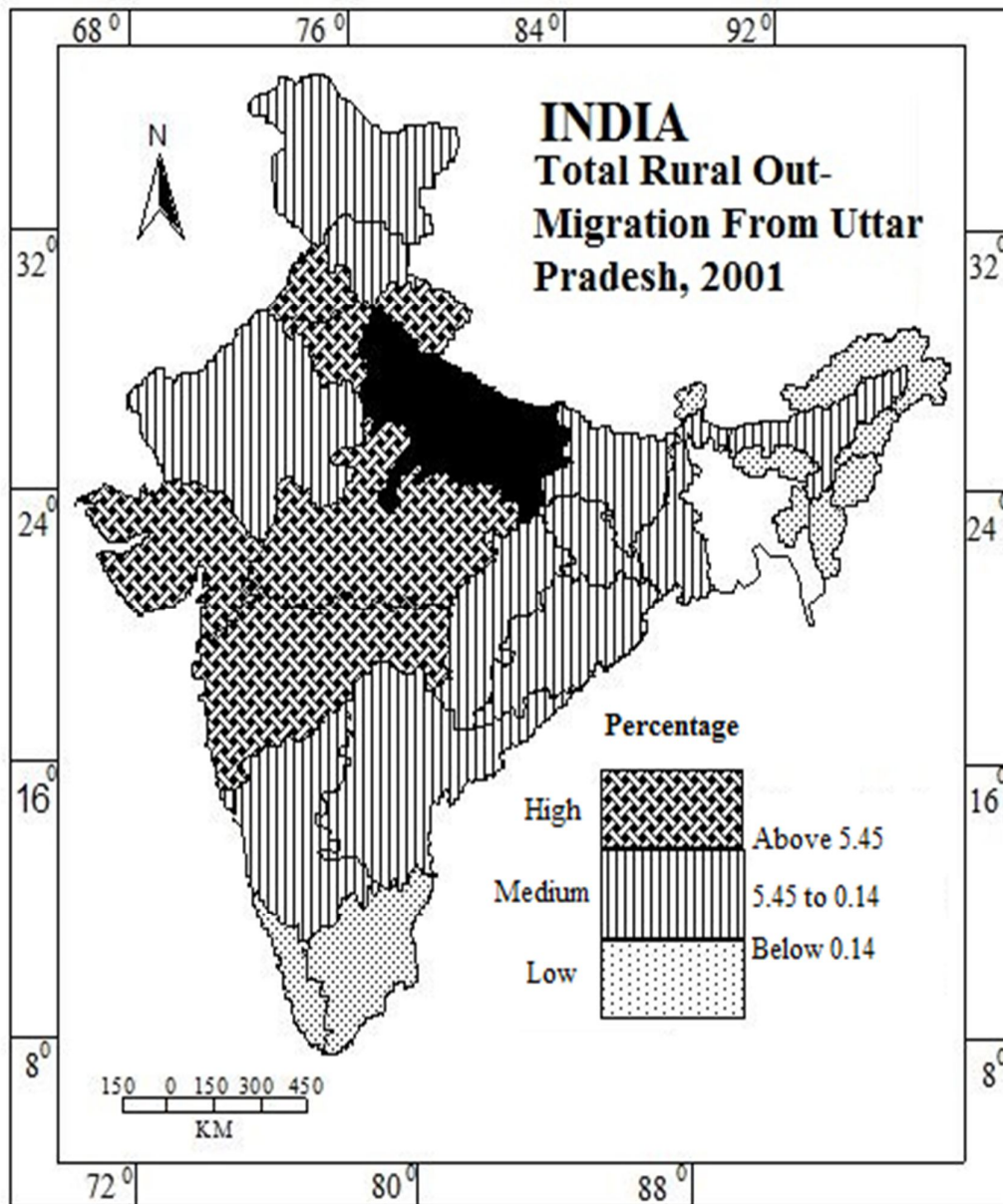
Table 2: Percent Distribution of Rural Out-Migrants from Uttar Pradesh

Category	Percent	Number of States	Name of States
High	Above 5.45	06	Punjab, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana
Medium	5.45 to 0.14	12	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa
Low	Below 0.14	09	Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

Source: Based on Table 1.

It may be said that six states i.e. Punjab, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Haryana fall in the high category (above 5.45 percent) of rural out migration from Uttar Pradesh. The reason is that these are agriculturally and technologically more developed states and offers more employment opportunities to the migrants. These states together account for 65 percent of the total rural out migration from Uttar Pradesh. Three states viz, Punjab, Haryana and Uttaranchal form one contiguous region in the northern part of the country. While the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh form one big region in the western and central part of the country (Fig. 2).

There are twelve states in India which lie in the medium category (5.45 to 0.14 percent) of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. Among them eight states viz, Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa form a remarkable region extending from eastern to southern part of the country and the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh compose a small region in the northern part of India. While rest of the states are widely scattered and fail to form any contiguous region in the country (Fig. 2).



Source: Based on Table 2

Fig. 2. Rural Migration

However, the nine states of the country have the low level (below 0.14 per cent) of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. These states form two identifiable regions, one in the north-east and the second in the southernmost part of the country. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim constitute the north-eastern region. Whereas, the southern region comprising the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu (Fig. 2).

Table 3: Causes of Rural Out-Migration from Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Causes of Rural Out- Migration	Total
Work/Employment	40.94
Business	1.35
Education	1.70
Marriage	17.77
Moved after Birth	2.42
Moved with Household	28.73
Others	7.08
Total	100.00

Source: Census of India (2001) Migration Table, D0603

Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of causes of rural out- migration from Uttar Pradesh. It would be seen from the data that the majority of the rural people migrated from Uttar Pradesh to the other states and Union territories of India in search of work/employment(40.94 percent). This is followed by the factor of moved with household and marriage which accounts for 28.73 percent and 17.77 percent of the migrants respectively. However, the remaining causes viz, business, education, moved after birth and other reasons altogether constituted only 12.55 percent of the total rural out- migrants from the state.

Table 4 gives the percentage distribution of socio-economic causes of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh to other states and UTs of the country. An analysis of the data given in Table 4 reveals that the most important economic cause of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh is work/employment. The states and UTs which received more than fifty percent of the rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh due to work/employment are Himachal Pradesh (59.67 percent), Punjab (55.27 percent), Maharashtra (54.01 percent), Goa (53.49 percent), Daman and Diu (79.83 percent), and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (69.21 percent). However, the least percentage of rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh is received by the state of Bihar (4.29 percent) and by the UT- Andaman and Nicobar Islands (24.33 percent).

Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Socio-Economic Reasons of Rural Out- Migration from Uttar Pradesh to the States and Union Territories of India, 2001. (Duration of Residence : 1 to 4 Years)

State / Union Territory	Determinants of Rural Out- Migration From Uttar Pradesh						
	Work/ Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after Birth	Moved with Household	Others
Jammu & Kashmir	29.64	1.83	1.63	2.30	0.40	56.99	7.22
Himachal Pradesh	59.67	1.64	0.88	3.69	0.57	29.64	3.90
Punjab	55.27	1.57	0.55	7.63	1.36	27.11	7.56
Uttaranchal	26.68	0.60	3.76	25.15	0.63	36.64	6.54
Rajasthan	27.83	0.42	1.58	34.32	0.87	29.82	5.16
Bihar	4.29	0.30	1.03	80.00	0.37	7.87	6.14
Sikkim	33.61	5.39	2.07	10.79	1.24	30.29	16.60
Arunachal Pradesh	27.36	5.65	3.31	6.70	1.53	44.07	11.38

Nagaland	31.53	6.61	1.50	7.51	1.50	37.09	14.26
Manipur	11.22	0.00	1.02	9.18	0.00	59.18	19.39
Mizoram	25.93	0.00	1.85	7.41	0.00	40.74	24.07
Tripura	47.62	0.53	6.88	8.47	0.00	22.75	13.76
Meghalaya	27.08	3.96	5.42	11.25	3.13	32.29	16.88
Assam	19.11	11.86	2.45	15.66	0.93	40.20	9.78
West Bengal	24.91	2.69	2.77	15.72	3.16	36.35	14.40
Jharkhand	18.97	1.03	2.45	26.79	1.70	37.63	11.43
Orissa	30.63	8.89	2.78	13.55	1.02	34.70	8.42
Chhattisgarh	28.11	1.72	3.05	23.42	2.40	33.00	8.30
Madhya Pradesh	16.69	0.77	3.74	46.35	1.11	24.65	6.70
Gujarat	49.93	9.54	0.49	8.37	3.38	23.40	4.89
Maharashtra	54.01	0.65	1.50	10.04	4.26	19.93	9.60
Karnataka	47.95	2.60	10.83	6.56	1.55	23.52	7.00
Andhra Pradesh	47.77	4.60	2.23	8.02	2.05	27.49	7.84
Goa	53.49	2.73	0.63	6.10	3.09	26.94	7.01
Kerala	31.95	1.83	6.95	4.15	1.35	43.24	10.52
Tamil Nadu	39.60	2.73	6.62	8.40	3.57	33.19	5.88
Haryana	37.40	0.25	1.36	19.13	1.01	35.60	5.25
Union Territories							
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.33	3.33	3.67	20.00	0.67	35.33	12.67
Chandigarh	43.54	0.74	1.18	11.93	4.16	30.25	8.21
Delhi	37.89	0.26	1.65	13.23	2.35	38.89	5.73
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.21	4.98	0.11	4.78	1.80	16.22	2.91
Daman & Diu	79.83	2.45	0.10	2.11	0.86	12.41	2.25
Pondicherry	47.26	4.11	13.70	3.42	1.37	26.03	4.11

Source : Census of India(2001), Migration Table D0603.

The other economic reason which is responsible for rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh is Business. Among all the states of the country the highest percentage of migrants from Uttar Pradesh migrated to Assam (11.86 percent) and the lowest to Haryana (0.25 percent). Similarly, among the UTs, due to business the largest share of rural people migrated towards Dadra and Nagar Haveli (4.98 percent) while lowest to Delhi (0.26 percent).

Further analysis of Table 4 shows that Moved with Household emerged as the most prominent social cause of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh to the states and UTs of the country. This factor alone covers more than forty percent of the total rural out-migration to the states of Jammu and Kashmir (56.99 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (44.07 percent), Manipur (59.18 percent), Mizoram (40.74 percent), Assam (40.20 percent) and Kerala (43.24 percent). However, the highest proportion of rural out-migrants who moved with their household from Uttar Pradesh has been recorded towards the state of Manipur (9.18 percent) and lowest to the state of Bihar (7.87 percent).

The next dominant social cause of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh is marriage and it accounts for more than one-fourth of the total rural out-migration to the states of Bihar (80.00 percent), Madhya Pradesh (46.35 percent), Rajasthan (34.32 percent), Jharkhand (26.79 percent) and Uttaranchal (25.15 percent). Among the states and UTs the lowest percent is found in Jammu and Kashmir (2.30 percent) and Daman and Diu (2.11 percent).

An examination of data about migration for education given in Table 4 depicts that it accounted for more than 5.00 per cent of the total rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh to the states and UTs of Tripura (6.88 percent), Meghalaya (5.42 percent), Tamil Nadu (6.62 percent), Kerala (6.95 percent), Karnataka (10.83 percent) and Pondicherry (13.70 percent). However, the highest percentage of migrants due to education is migrated to the state Karnataka and lowest to Gujarat.

The reason of moved after birth and other miscellaneous factors emerged as less significant in comparison to other reasons of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. The factor of moved after birth accounts for more than three percent of the total rural out-migration to the state and UTs of Meghalaya (3.13 percent), West Bengal (3.16 percent), Gujarat (3.38 percent), Maharashtra (4.26 percent), Goa (3.09 percent), Tamil Nadu (3.57 percent) and Chandigarh (4.16 percent). Simultaneously other miscellaneous factor accounts for 24.07 percent in the state of Mizoram and 12.67 percent in the UT Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Table 4 also highlights the wide range of variations in the pattern of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh due to several reasons to all the states and UTs of India. These variations in rural out-migration were mainly caused by work/employment, moved with household, and marriage. Further, these reasons have been categorized into high, medium and low category (see Table 5 and Figures 3,4& 5). The percentage of rural out-migrants caused by work/employment, from Uttar Pradesh to different states of the country, varies from 59.67 per cent in Himachal Pradesh to 4.29 per cent in Bihar.

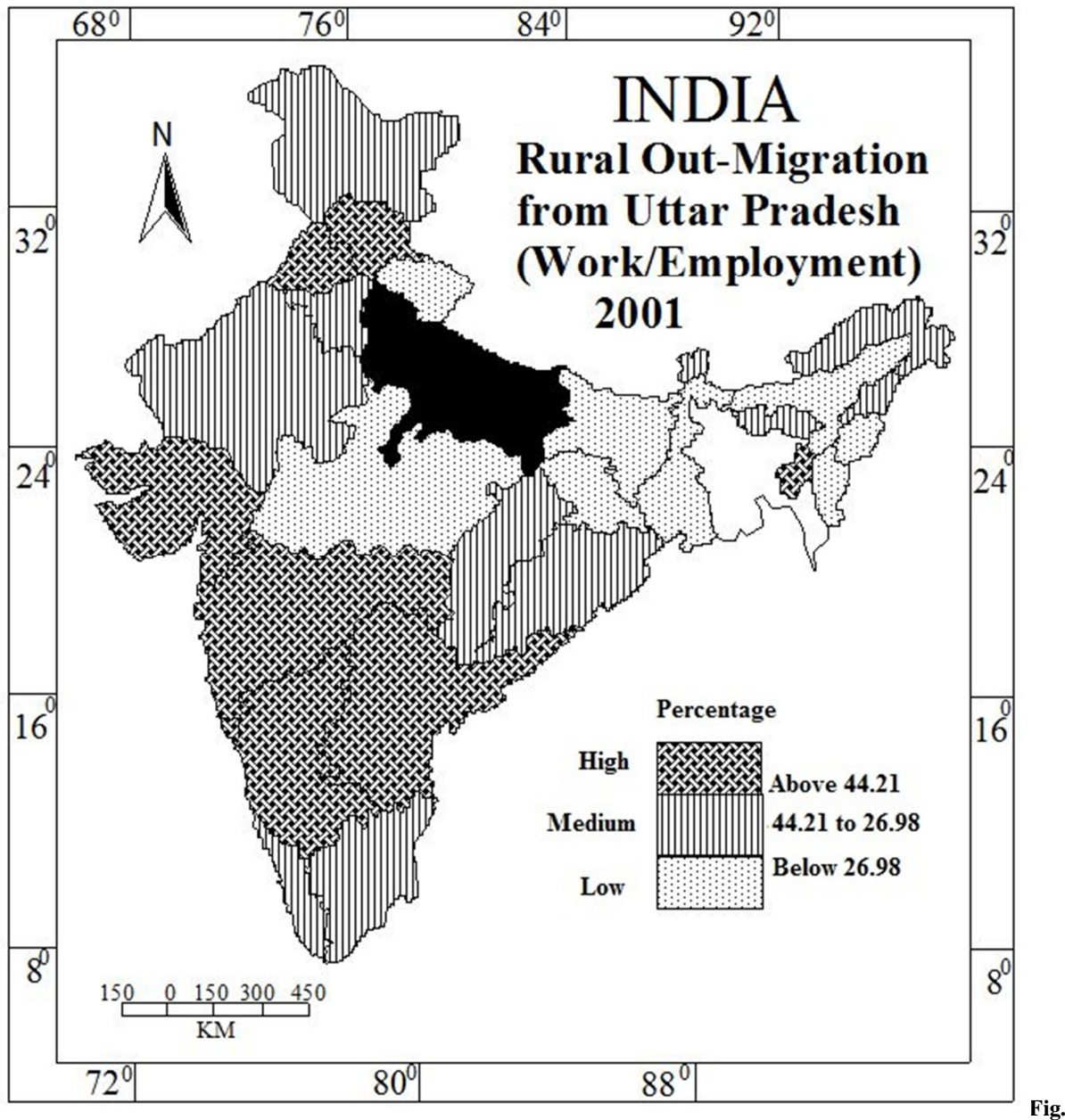
All the receiving states of rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh may conveniently be arranged into three categories of work/ employment. The eight states have received high percentage (above 44.21) of rural out-migrants, in which five states (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh,) form one extensive region covering the western and southern part, while two states viz, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh form a smaller region in the northern part of the country (see Fig. 3).

Table 5: Percent Distribution of Reasons of Rural Out-Migration from Uttar Pradesh 2001.
Source: Based on Table 4

Category	Percent	Number of States	Name of States
Work / Employment			
High	Above 44.21	08	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa.
Medium	44.21 to 26.98	11	Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Haryana.
Low	Below 26.98	08	Uttaranchal, Bihar, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam, west Bengal, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh.
Moved with Household			
High	Above 36.87	08	Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam, Jharkhand, Kerala.
Medium	36.87 to 25.09	13	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Haryana.
Low	Below 25.09	06	Bihar, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka.
Marriage			
High	Above 21.67	06	Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh.
Medium	21.67 to 6.69	16	Punjab, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana.
Low	Below 6.69	05	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala.

There are eleven states of the country fall under the medium category (44.21 to 26.98 per cent) of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, caused by work/employment and form several separate regions. The first region is in the eastern part of the country and comprising the states of Orissa and Chhattisgarh, while, the second one is in south and includes the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The third region in the north-western part of the country is formed of Haryana and Rajasthan and the remaining states were found to be scattered randomly in the country.

Moreover, there were eight states in the country which fall under the low category of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh (below 26.98 percent), due to work/employment. This includes two regions, one is comprising the surrounding states of Uttar Pradesh like Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and the other is formed of north-eastern states like Assam, Manipur, Mizoram(see Fig. 3)



Source: Based on Table 5

Fig. 3 - Rural Migration

The range of variations of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh for the reason of moved with household varies from the highest (59.18 per cent) in Manipur to the lowest (7.87 per cent) in Bihar. These variations may be arranged into three categories such as high (above 36.87 per cent), medium (36.87 to 25.09 per cent) and low (below 25.09 per cent). The eight states have high level (above 36.87 per cent) of rural out-migration for moved with household. Among them, five states (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram) form a remarkable region in the north-eastern

part of the country, while the remaining three states, (Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand and Kerala) failed to form any contiguous region in India (Fig. 4).

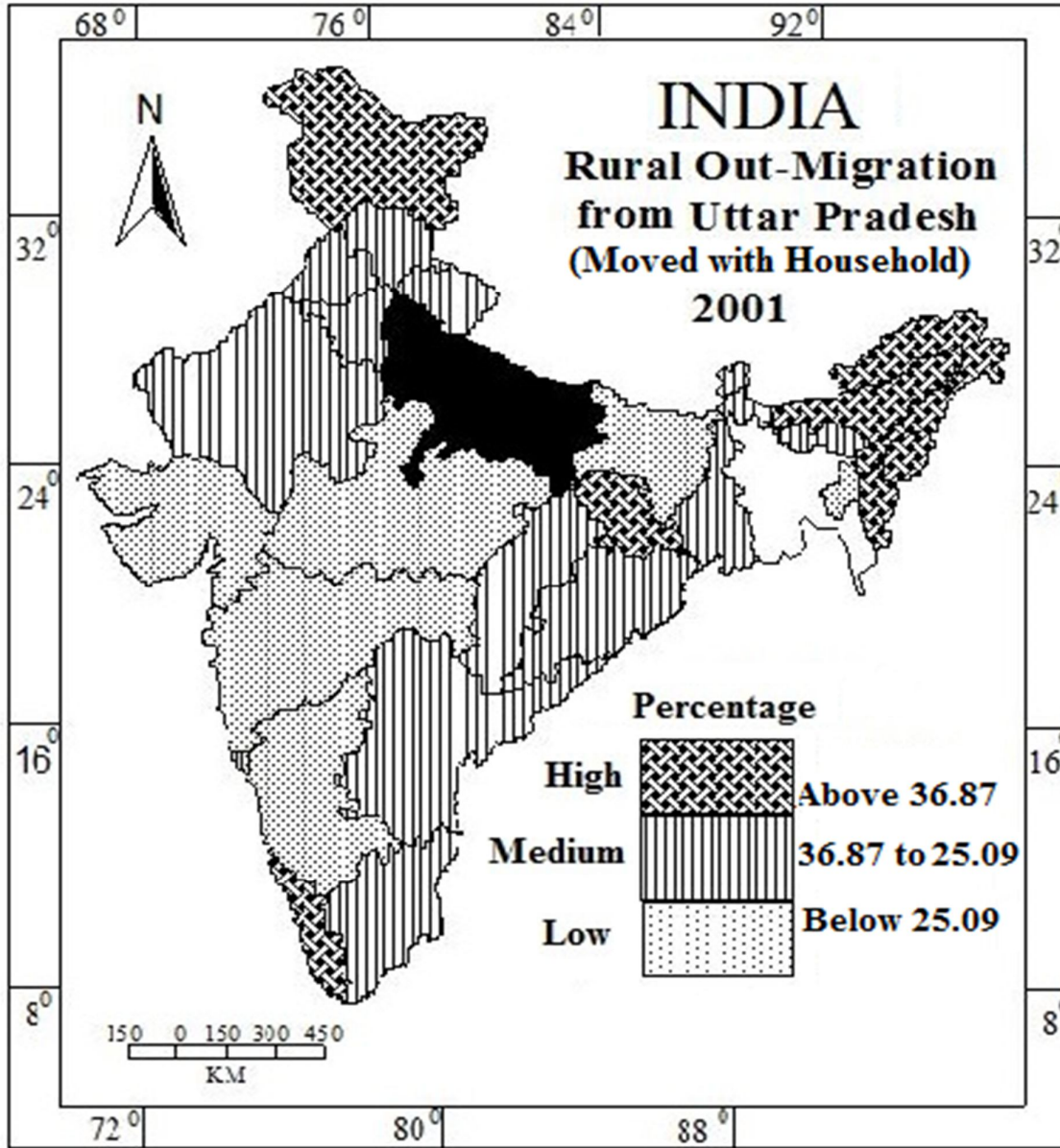


Fig. 4

Source: Based on Table 5

Fig. – 4 - Rural Migration

About 50 per cent of the states have received the medium level (36.87 to 25.09 per cent) of rural exodus due to moved with household from Uttar Pradesh. Out of them, the states of Himachal

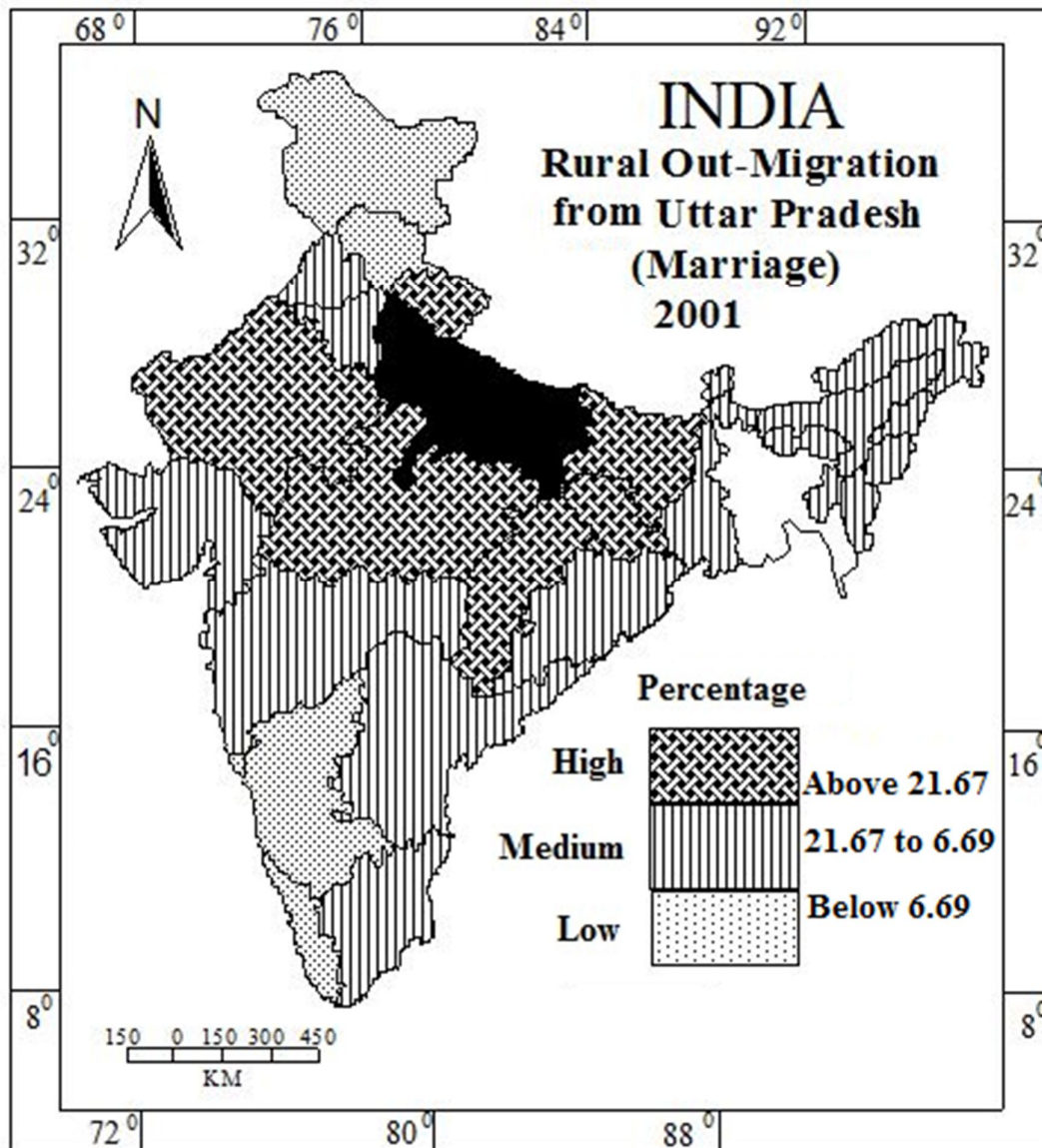
Pradesh, Punjab, Uttaranchal, Haryana and Rajasthan form a single large region spreading over the northern and western part of the country. While a linear region extending from east towards the south is formed by the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Moreover, the states of, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Goa also recorded medium level of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh and failed to form any contiguous region(Fig. 4).

The remaining six states viz. Bihar, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka have low level (below 25.09 per cent) of rural out migration for the reason of moved with household from the state of Uttar Pradesh. All these states except Tripura formed a region starting from west(Gujarat) extending over south (Maharashtra and Karnataka) and then covering the central (Madhya Pradesh) and eastern part (Bihar) of the country.

The data of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh migrated due to marriage given in Table 4 illustrates that the states have a very high range of variations that ranges from the highest (80.00 per cent) in the state of Bihar to the lowest (2.30 per cent) in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, which may be arranged into three categories as given in Table 5.

Table 5 exhibits that six states viz., Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh experienced the high level (above 21.67 per cent) of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, due to marriage. It may be noticed that Uttar Pradesh is surrounded by these state from its north (Uttaranchal), south(Madhya Pradesh), east(Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh) and west(Rajasthan).

The states of Punjab, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana lie under the medium category (21.67 to 6.69 percent) of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, due to the reason of marriage. They constitute two regions, one large region in the north-east that include all the north-eastern states – Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam and the second region in the south that make up of the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Moreover, two small regions one in the north and the other in the east are also found. The northern region includes the states of Punjab, Haryana and the eastern region includes the states of West Bengal, Orissa (Fig. 5).



Source: Based on Table 5

Fig. 5 - Rural Migration

However, there are five states that lie in the low category(Below 6.69 percent) of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, due to marriage. They are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala. They form two distinctive regions, one in the north(Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh) and the other in the south(Karnataka, Goa, Kerala).

CONCLUSION

It may be concluded from above discussion that Maharashtra and Delhi emerged as the most favorable destination for rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh. The highest out-migration from Uttar Pradesh is towards the northern, western and central states of India, which are agriculturally and technologically more developed than the other states and offers better employment opportunities for these rural out-migrants. While the least volume of rural out-migration is witnessed towards north-eastern and southern states.

The study also depicts that the main cause of rural out-migration from the state is work/employment followed by moved with household and marriage. The high rate of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh for employment is witnessed towards the northern, western and southern states and low towards the eastern and north-eastern states, while, the high rate of rural out-migrants who moved with their households from Uttar Pradesh have recorded by the north and north-eastern states and low by the western and southern states of the country. However, surrounding states of Uttar Pradesh received the high flow of rural out-migrants for marriage, whereas, lowest is towards north-eastern states of the country.

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