

## **Determinants of Male Out-Migration from Urban Uttar Pradesh**

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**Abstract**-Present paper deals with the process of out-migration from Uttar Pradesh (UP), especially determinants of male out-migration from urban areas of the state. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous and one of the poorest states in India. The state possesses the second largest urban system in the country (915 towns and cities) yet ranks 30<sup>th</sup> in the level of urbanisation (22.27 percent) among 35 states and union territories in India. In the state, most of the towns are small and medium size towns (with population less than 100000) having inadequate employment opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors of economy thereby forcing people to depend either on agriculture and its allied activities or to out-migrate to other states within India and also to other countries. The paper is based on the data obtained from Census of India 2001 and 2011, and National Sample Surveys Office (64<sup>th</sup> Round 2007-08) as well as other government sources. Determinants of male out-migration from urban areas of the state have been investigated in relation to social groups and religions. Besides, many other aspects of out-migrants such as engagement in economic activities and out-migrants who have sent the remittances; as well as the amount of remittances sent by out-migrant to the households at origin have been worked out. Uttar Pradesh has experienced the largest inter-state net out-migration among states in India. Although the state has accounted nearly 12 percent of the total urban population in the country but it has contributed to more than one-fourth of the total inter-state urban out-migrants in India. The results showed that an overwhelming majority of the out-migrants from the urban areas of the state moved out for economic reasons. Very uneven pattern of out-migration have emerged as majority of the out-migrants migrated to industrialised and urbanised states. Furthermore, the results unveiled that due to wide spread poverty and underdevelopment in urban areas of the state, out-migration has been adopted as a very common livelihood strategy and the state has emerged as the leading supplier of cheap labour within and across the national border. The remarkable positive aspect of out-migration is that out-migration of the male population has resulted in the remittances inflow into the state from within and across the country. Further it has been found that compared to intra-

district and inter-district out-migrants, a higher proportion of the international and inter-state out-migrants have sent remittances to their households. Similarly, international out-migrants have sent a higher amount of remittances compared to internal out-migrants. These remittances sent by out-migrants can play a significant role in sustaining as well as raising standard of living of left behind families therefore migration should be considered as component of development.

**Introduction**-Globalisation has transformed various regions of the world. However, the impact of globalisation has not been even thereby growing disparities are to be observed in the standard of living and socio-economic development in various regions of the world (Global Commission on International Migration, 2005). In India too, the regional disparities are said to have increased in the level of development among various states and among different size class of towns after the neo-liberalisation policies were introduced in early 1990s. Most of the industrial development and thus the availability of socio-economic and employment opportunities remained concentrated in already industrialised, urbanised and developed states, while majority of the predominantly rural and undeveloped states, with the exception of their metropolitan cities and a few class I cities, could not avail the benefits of these policies. Kundu and Bhatia (2002) have observed that with the launching of economic liberalisation, development in India has adversely affected the growth and development of the small and medium size towns in the country. The economic base of small and medium size towns seems to have become weaker over time. Bhagat (2004) has also expressed that in the globalised world large cities are expected to be growing faster compared to the small, medium and large towns especially in poor states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc. Such disparities arising out of uneven development have enhanced the process of migration among various states. In this backdrop in the absence of employment and other social and economic opportunities, the male population of predominantly rural, low industrialised and underdeveloped areas, is compelled to out-migrate to the industrialised, urbanised and developed states and countries offering higher salaried jobs in their diverse manufacturing as well as service sectors. Uttar Pradesh is the typical example that has witnessed a huge out-migration of male population from both the rural and urban areas, however, in this paper only male out-migration from urban areas of the state has been taken into consideration as urban areas of the state are characterised by very high poverty and other socio-economic problems.

**Data Sources and Methodologies**-The present paper is based on the data obtained from Census of India 2001 and 2011, National Sample Survey Office (64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08) and other government agencies. In India, the Census and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) are the two main sources of data on migration. Census of India provides decennial data on many aspects of migrants such as place of birth, place of last residence, duration of residence, reasons for migration, age, literacy, occupation etc. All these aspects of migration are covered with male, female and rural, urban distinction. However, here it is important to note that many of these characteristics are not available at micro level (district, town and village level). Besides, Census data do not capture any information on the emigration from the country though it gives various aspects of immigration into the country. The NSSO also collects many aspects of migrants. It is important to note that though the NSSO covers a large number of aspects of migration that are not captured in the Census but it is based on certain sample of population unlike the Census which obtains information for all the population in the country. Apart from these two major sources, data has been obtained from various other documents like annual reports of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) which provide the volume of emigration from Uttar Pradesh. This source also has its limitation because it gives data of those emigrants for whom Emigration Check is Required (ECR). Besides, World Bank's data have been utilised to show the remittances inflow into the country. Simple descriptive methods have been used and the analysed data have been shown through diagrams. Percentage of urban population to the total population has been expressed to show the level of urbanisation.

**Background of the Study Area**-The state of Uttar Pradesh is situated in the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains of northern part of India and enjoys a central location in South Asia. Due to high fertile soil and abundance of water, forests and other resources the state has emerged as one of the densely populated areas in India, and is therefore, the home of the largest population resource in the country. However, for the last few decades its natural resources and economic capabilities are unable to sustain its own population in a sustainable way thereby compelling a huge population either to live under the grip of poverty or to out-migrate for economic motives to other areas within and outside the national boundary.

Uttar Pradesh covers about 7.33 percent of India's total land area with about 240298 sq. km. and ranks fifth among the states in India in terms of geographical area but it contributes to about more

than 16 percent to the total population in the country. The state is very heterogeneous in physical, socio-economic, and infrastructural resources and is therefore has been divided into four regions viz. Western region, Eastern region, Central region and Bundelkhand region.

According to the Census of India 2011, Uttar Pradesh with about 200 million people is the most populous state of India. It is also the most populous sub-national entity in the world. Only four countries (China, India, the USA, and Indonesia) have their population greater than Uttar Pradesh. Male population constitutes 52.29 percent (104.48 million) while the female population comprises 47.71 percent (95.33 million) in 2011. In the state, only 22.27 percent of the total population was found to have been residing in urban areas while 77.73 percent of the population lives in rural areas.

Various studies by Planning Commission, World Bank, UNDP etc. have shown that Uttar Pradesh is one of the most economically and socially underdeveloped and backward states in India. For example, as per the World Bank Report, during the last few years Uttar Pradesh lagged behind most of the states and India as a whole as far as the performance of service sector and manufacturing is concerned. Moreover, UP's two most populated regions namely western and eastern regions have lagged in growth and poverty reduction (World Bank, 2010). However, endowed with very fertile land, the major economic activity of the state is agriculture that forms prime source of livelihood for most of the population.

**Scenario of Urbanisation**-As stated earlier, Uttar Pradesh with about 200 million people (Census of India, 2011), is the most populous state in India and consisting about 915 cities and towns is the second largest urban system in the country. With about 44.50 million people living in urban areas the share of the state in the country's urban population is nearly 12 percent. However, in the state the level of urbanisation has been lower than most of the other states of India thus the state ranks 30<sup>th</sup> in the level of urbanisation accounting 22.27 percent of its population living in the urban areas. Thus in Uttar Pradesh, the level of urbanisation is much lower compared to the national average of 31.14 percent. Moreover, it is interesting to note that in the state most of the towns are small and medium size towns with inadequate employment as well as business opportunities and poor social amenities and infrastructure. All these factors compel people to leave their homes in search of livelihood. Indian Census classifies towns and cities into six categories

on the basis of population size. Class I towns are called as cities and have a population of 100,000 or more. The population of class II towns ranges 50000-99999. While class III and class IV towns consist of a population between 20000-49999 and 10000-19999 respectively. Class V towns comprise a population between 5000-9999. Class VI towns have a population less than 5,000. Towns with a population of at least 20000 but less than 100000 (class II and class III towns) are termed as medium size towns. While towns with less than 20000 population, are called as small size towns (class IV, class V and class VI towns). The level of employment and other socio-economic opportunities is very different in various size class of towns. Class I towns (cities) are characterised by higher development and higher availability of socio-economic development compared to small and medium size class of towns. However, surprisingly in Uttar Pradesh even in the class I cities, the conditions of basic amenities and facilities are not satisfactory as discussed by Bhagat (2011a) that in India the class I cities, of poorer states such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar etc., show much lower provision of basic services compared to the class I cities of developed states like Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka. Shinoda (1996) has also highlighted that small towns (class IV, class V and class VI towns) generally lack urban characteristics. Thus, in most of the towns in Uttar Pradesh the infrastructural base seems to be very weak when compared to the developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat Punjab etc. The municipal governments in India have faced increasing demographic and social pressures in recent years. The present pace of urbanisation, albeit modest in nature, has been creating serious problems for the provision of infrastructure in general and basic services in particular (Chattopadhyay, 2011).

In Uttar Pradesh, the major proportion of urban population is concentrated in class I cities while comparatively lesser share is distributed among other size class of towns. Therefore it is important to note that due to high proportion of population in class I cities, the urban system is increasingly becoming distorted and top heavy which is evident from the fact that in the state in 1901 only about one-fourth of the urban population was living in class I towns while in 2001 it became about 60 percent. Another important characteristic of different size class of towns is that class I cities particularly in the western part of the state, especially those in the vicinity of Delhi are growing at high pace. While the population of other size class of towns are increasing at very slow rate or almost remains stagnated, furthermore, some of the small size towns have also registered a negative population growth rate during the past few decades and surprisingly some of the towns were declassified for not fulfilling the criteria to be urban. According to Rana and

Krishan (1981) a situation defined by a rapid growth of a few big cities at the cost of a multitude of stagnating small size towns is an expression of an imbalanced urban development. An active growth of medium size towns, by comparison may reflect decentralisation of the urban process. But the growth rate in small and medium size towns of Uttar Pradesh has been considerably slower compared to class I cities. Due to poor industrialisation and weak service sector in urban areas of the state people are facing the problem of getting suitable employment for their survival. Besides, inadequate basic social amenities and facilities such as health centres, electricity and water supply, as well as lack of institutions of higher and technical education are apparently visible in most of the towns of the state. According to the definition of an 'urban' area by Census of India, towns should not have agriculture as the major means of livelihood but contrary to this many of towns have agriculture as the dominant economic activity which is not sufficient to sustain the socio-economic needs and aspirations of the urban people. As Ramachandran (1989) has found that at least 25 percent of the Census towns have agriculture as the dominant (most common) activity. There are conspicuous variations in the share and level of urbanisation in different regions of Uttar Pradesh. Around three-fourths of the urban population is found in the western and eastern region but surprisingly as per the World Bank report (2010) these two regions witnessed little growth and little reduction in poverty due to poor performance of manufacturing in the western region-the most industrialised region of the state. Further, the report elaborates that the poor growth in the manufacturing sector led to stagnation and to a decrease in real casual and regular manufacturing wages in urban areas thereby increasing the poverty among manufacturing workers who were self-employed and those with salaried jobs (World Bank, 2010).

During the last few decades, in spite of the several efforts by the state as well as central government the poverty alleviation remains a big challenge in Uttar Pradesh. Compared to the country as a whole, in Uttar Pradesh population living below poverty line is very high, especially in urban areas. According to the latest estimates of poverty (2011-12) made by Planning Commission of India (Tendulkar Method) it is revealed that in UP about 598.19 lakh people were living below poverty line making it the home of the largest poor people in the country. In urban areas of the state about 26 percent of the population, representing 118.84 lakh people, was found to be living below poverty line making it the home for the largest urban poor in the country as against 13.70 percent of the population living below the poverty line in the urban areas of India

(Planning Commission of India). Major proportion of the urban poor is concentrated in small and medium size towns. Dubey, *et al.* (2001) have found that apart from the poor growth and inadequate infrastructural facilities, small and medium size towns are characterised by higher incidence of poverty compared to large towns and cities, and with increasing size, the incidence of poverty in a town declines steadily, as measured by the head count ratio. Similarly, Himanshu (2006) has also found that the level of poverty was higher in small and medium size towns compared to large towns. Thus such a high level of poverty in small and medium size towns in particular and in large towns in general compels the population to out-migrate to other areas so that they can earn livelihood. However, it is important to learn that most of the migrants cannot afford the cost of out-migration of the whole family therefore mostly male members out-migrate leaving behind the dependent family members at home. Such a male selective out-migration motivated by economic reasons results in remittances inflow to the left behind families (households) thereby alleviating the poverty from some households and raising the standard of living in others. Thus out-migration of male population plays a vital role in poverty eradication and development in the out-migrating regions.

The forgoing discussion clearly reveals that in Uttar Pradesh the pattern of development across various size class of towns vary considerably and there is dearth of employment opportunities and other socio-economic amenities and facilities such as good schools, hospitals, institutions of higher and technical education in urban areas of the state, especially in small and medium size towns, thereby reflecting the widespread underdevelopment in urban areas of the state. Besides, in the urban areas of the state the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy are too weak to absorb and sustain even their own population. Therefore these situations force the young male population to out-migrate to other states and countries so that they can send remittances to their left behind families (households) for sustenance as well as to raise the standard of living. In the next section the process of male out-migration from the urban areas of the state has been explored in relation to areas of destination and determinants for out-migration followed by the discussion on remittances.

**Male Out-Migration from Urban Uttar Pradesh-**As far as the male out-migration is concerned, Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the most prominent out-migrating and emigrating state of India. Among various states of India, Uttar Pradesh has supplied the highest number of out-migrants to

various states and countries. Place of birth data of the Census of India revealed that in 2001 (Census data on migration for the year 2011 has not released yet) there were 9.6 million out-migrants who were born in Uttar Pradesh but were enumerated in other states and union territories of India while only 2.8 million people from other states have migrated into Uttar Pradesh. Hence on the basis of place of birth data, the state has experienced an outward net migration of 6.8 million people. Out-migration was male dominated as around 54 percent of the total inter-state out-migrants were male out-migrants by place of birth data. Out-migration was highly urban oriented because majority of the out-migrants, i.e. 77.11 percent were reported in the urban areas, whereas only 22.89 percent were found in rural parts of various states. Due to lack of means of livelihood and underdevelopment, out-migration, of male population from both the rural and urban areas, is a major problem in Uttar Pradesh. Even during 1991-2001 about 3.71 million people out-migrated from Uttar Pradesh to other states and only 1.04 million people in-migrated to Uttar Pradesh during the same period thereby representing an outward net-migration of 2.66 million people. Among these 3.71 million out-migrants who out-migrated during 1991-2001, about 2.1 million were males. Of these total male out-migrants, 22.36 percent incorporating 0.47 million out-migrants were from urban areas, especially from small and medium size towns of the state.

**Out-Migration by Distance-**On the basis of distance or spatial scale or administrative boundaries, out-migration can be classified as intra-district migration, inter-district migration, inter-state migration and international migration. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 are based on Census and NSS data respectively and show the distribution urban male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh under the above mentioned categories of migration by distance.

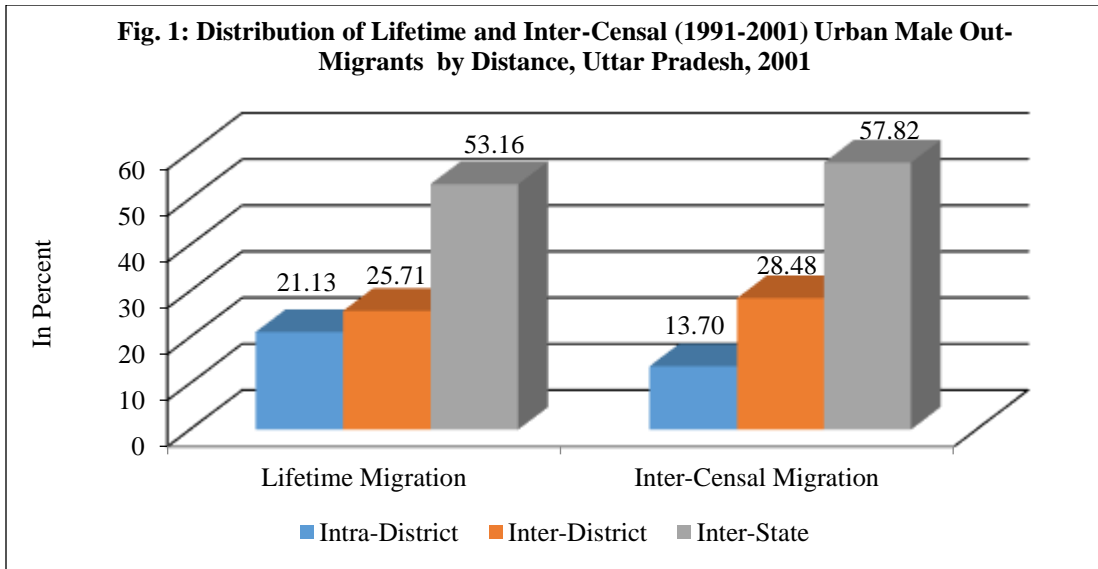
**Intra-District Urban Male Out-Migration-**This type of migration is representative of short distance migration and it is not very significant in case of male migration among urban areas of various districts of Uttar Pradesh due to low employment and business opportunities. From Fig. 1 it is evident that the proportion of intra-district migration, i.e. the change of residence within the boundary of the district was 21.13 percent in the lifetime urban out-migration from Uttar Pradesh but this type of migration represented only 13.70 percent of inter-censal (1991-2001) migration. This indicates that migration within the boundaries of the districts has reduced remarkably after 1991. Moreover as per the NSS, 64<sup>th</sup> round, 2007-08 intra-district urban male out-migration contributed to only 7.6 percent of the total urban male out-migration. This shows that a very little



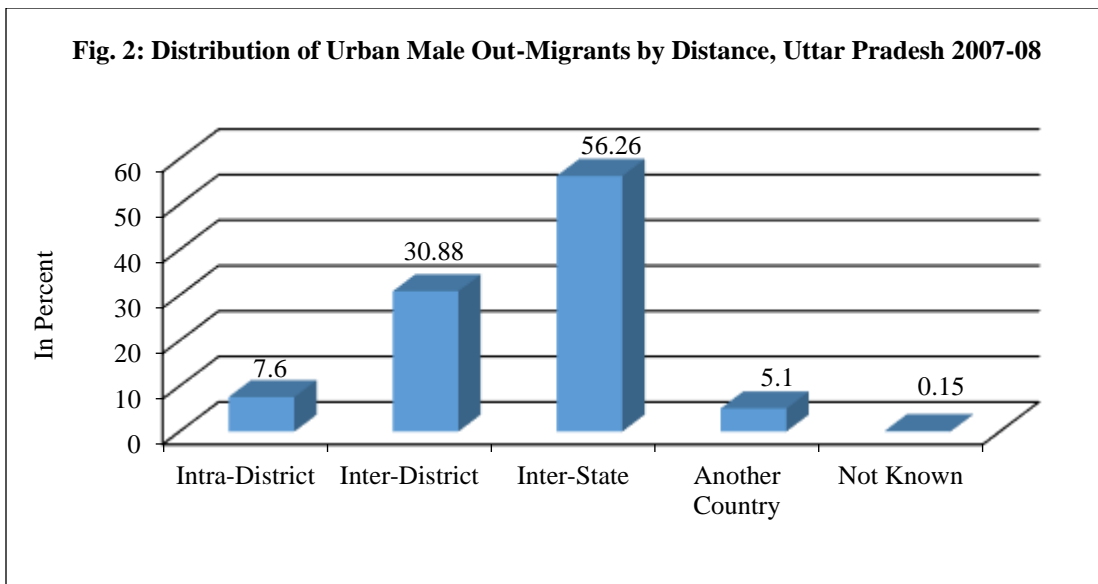
proportion of the male out-migrants from the urban areas moved within the district boundary. This indicates that after 1991 the proportion of migrants has also reduced over the short distance.

**Inter-District Urban Male Out-Migration**-Inter-district migration, in which people change their place of residence from one district to another district within the state, incorporated nearly one-fourth of the total lifetime urban male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh, but in inter-censal urban out-migration, the proportion of inter-district male out-migrants was reported as 28.49 percent. While NSS, 64<sup>th</sup> Round data revealed that 30.88 percent of the urban male out-migrants moved from one district to another district but remained within Uttar Pradesh. This reveals that compared to the census figures a relatively higher proportion of urban male out-migrants moved from one district to another district as per the NSS data. In Uttar Pradesh, in most of the districts there is lack of employment opportunities therefore instead of migrating within or across the districts, people chose to migrate towards other states because many industrialised and urbanised states are very close to Uttar Pradesh. Thus, in urban Uttar Pradesh, intra-district and inter-district male migration is not the very dominant type of migration. However, these two types of migration are dominated by females.

**Inter-State Urban Male Out-Migration**-In both the lifetime and inter-censal migration, inter-state out-migration was the most dominating category of migration from urban areas of Uttar Pradesh. It constituted 53.16 percent of urban male out-migrants in the lifetime out-migration and 57.82 percent of urban male out-migrants in the inter-censal out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. The NSS, 64<sup>th</sup> round data revealed that 56.26 percent of the urban male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh moved to other states. This indicates that from the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of inter-state male out-migrants has increased during the recent times. It is also interesting to note that though Census does not provide any data on international out-migrants (emigration) from India or from any state but as per the NSS, 64<sup>th</sup> round, 2007-08 it is revealed that about 5 percent of the urban male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh moved to other countries. Contrary to the intra-district and inter-district out-migration in which the ratio of females was higher than males, in inter-state out migration from the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh the ratio of males was slightly higher than females in both the lifetime and inter-censal migration which indicates that from urban areas of the state, male out-migrants were more migratory over long distance compared to female out-migrants.



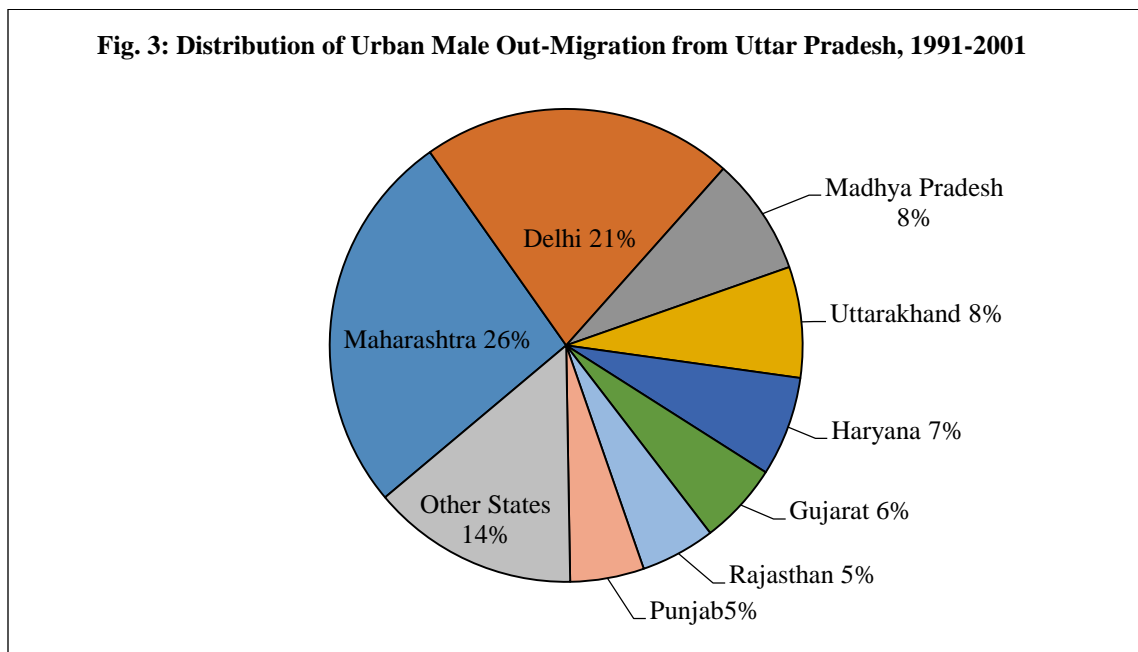
Source: Calculations based on Census of India, 2001, Series-D, Table D-2 and D-12



Source: Calculations based on NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

**Urban Male Out-Migration by Destination**-Inter-state urban male out-migration is considered as very significant out-migration and in case of male population it is predominantly motivated by economic reasons. Uttar Pradesh is the major supplier of labour for manufacturing and service sector of industrialised and urbanised states. Though, from Uttar Pradesh male population has out-migrated to all the states but majority of them have chosen their destination to northern and western zone of the country. This, may be due to the reason that these two zones of the country are close to Uttar Pradesh, and have a large number of big industrial and urban centres (such as Mumbai,

Delhi, Pune, Ahmedabad etc.) to provide employment opportunities in their diverse manufacturing and service sectors. Fig. 3 presents the percentage distribution of inter-censal (1991-2001) urban male out-migration from Uttar Pradesh to various states of India. From the analysis it is revealed that Maharashtra has emerged as the chief destination for urban male out-migrants from the state. More than one-fourth of the total male out-migration was directed towards Maharashtra. More importantly, for work/employment around one-third of the male out-migrants from the state moved to Maharashtra only (Census of India 2001). The second most preferred destination was Delhi, which housed about one-fifth of the total migrants who moved from Uttar Pradesh. Thus around half of the urban male out-migrants moved to Maharashtra and Delhi. Delhi was followed by Madhya Pradesh (8 percent) and Haryana (7 percent) which are the adjacent to Uttar Pradesh and are relatively more developed and industrialised compared to Uttar Pradesh. It is important to bear in mind that geographically Uttar Pradesh is a very large and landlocked state but, fortunately it is surrounded by a large number of states and many states are also in close proximity to some of its various districts. Thus strategic geographical location of the state also encourages its male population to migrate to the other states. For example, Delhi being adjacent attracts a large number of migrants from the urban areas of western Uttar Pradesh which is the most urbanised region while Maharashtra being close to eastern region draws migrant labour from this region.



Source: Calculations based on Census of India, 2001, Series-D, Table D-12

**Emigration from Uttar Pradesh-** Due to paucity of data, little attention has been given to the research on emigration from India and its various states. As stated earlier, the Census of India does not give any information about emigrants from the country though it gives many aspects of immigrants to the country. However, some studies have been done to investigate emigration from some of the states like Kerala, Goa etc. which have been highly emigrating states of India. Besides, the NSSO also collects some data on international out-migrants (emigrants). Research on male emigration from Uttar Pradesh remains a neglected subject though the state experiences a very significant proportion of emigrants from India. Interestingly, emigration of the male population from Uttar Pradesh has significantly increased during the last few years. Majority of the emigrants originate from the urban areas of the state and mostly consist of males. As per the NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round (2007-08), 5.1 percent of the male out-migrants from urban area of Uttar Pradesh have been reported to have emigrated to various countries of the world.

Table 1 exhibits the annual emigration of workers from Uttar Pradesh in comparison to India. It also displays the proportion of emigrants from Uttar Pradesh to the total emigrants from India during 2002-2012 based on the data obtained from the reports of Ministry of overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA). It is important to note this data belongs to those emigrant workers for whom emigration check (ECR) is required and such emigrant workers mainly include unskilled and semi-skilled worker with having their educational level below 10<sup>th</sup> standard. While data is not available for high skilled worker, professional, businessman, all degree holder, income tax-payer, all gazetted government servant etc. The data revealed that in 2002 only 19288 workers (constituting 5.25 percent of the total emigrant workers of India) emigrated from Uttar Pradesh to various countries for whom emigration check is required. Though the share of the state declined to 4.11 percent in 2005 but in the next year i.e. 2006 the number of emigrants increased very rapidly and the share of Uttar Pradesh in total emigration from India became 10.77 percent. In 2009, with about 125783 emigrants, Uttar Pradesh contributed to slightly more than one-fifth of the total emigrants from India. Interestingly, Uttar Pradesh exhibited a continuously increasing trend among various states of India and in 2011 with 155301 emigrants Uttar Pradesh contributed to about one-fourth of the total emigrants from India. In 2012 the number of emigrants from Uttar Pradesh reached as high as 191341 and constituted 25.61 percent of the total emigrants from India. This proves that Uttar Pradesh is the top most emigrating state in India. However, most of the out-migration from

the state is directed toward the Gulf countries and majority of the emigrants are low educated and unskilled labourers. Therefore, it is suggested that emigrants should be equipped with proper technical skills and trainings so as to get higher salaries consequently leading to higher remittances flow into the country.

**Table 1**  
**Annual Workers Granted Emigration Clearance from Uttar Pradesh and India, 2002-2012**

Year	Emigrants from U.P.	Total Emigrants from India	Proportion of U. P. in Emigration from India (In Percent)
2002	19288	367663	5.25
2003	24854	466456	5.33
2004	27428	474960	5.77
2005	22558	548853	4.11
2006	66131	676912	9.77
2007	91613	809453	11.32
2008	139254	848601	16.41
2009	125783	610272	20.61
2010	140826	641356	21.96
2011	155301	626565	24.79
2012	191341	747041	25.61

Source: Calculation based on Data obtained from Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India

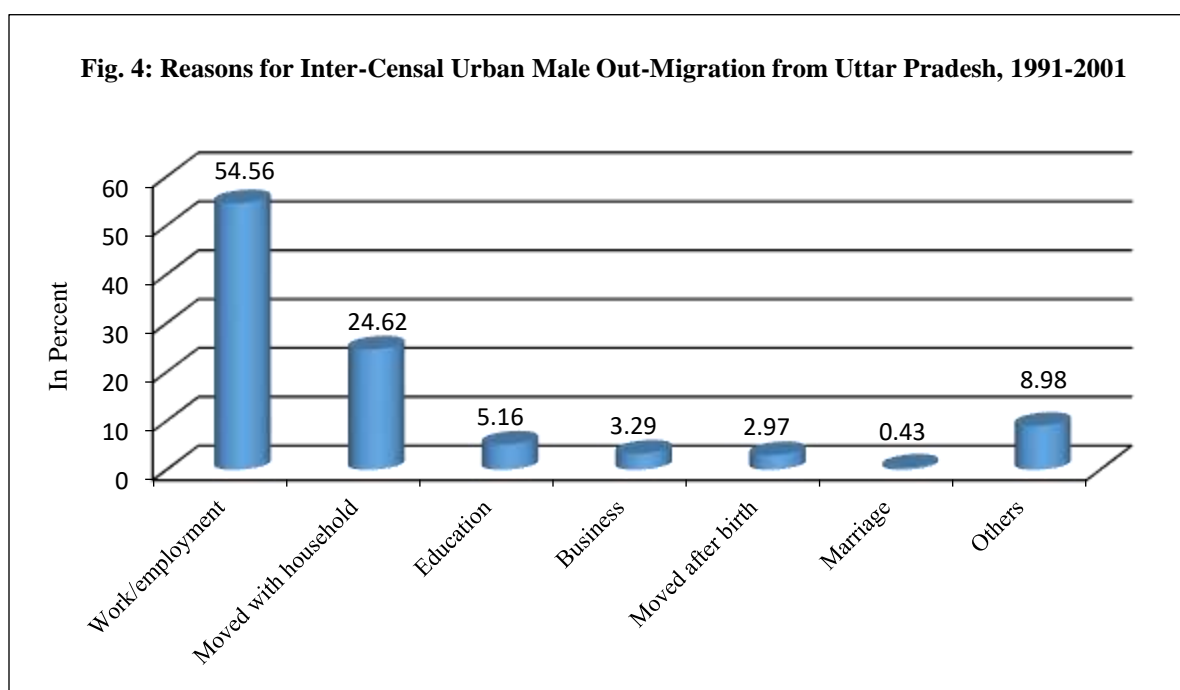
**Determinants of Urban Male Out-Migration-**Migration is a very common but a complex process and is regarded as the outcome of a large number of push and pull factors, operating at the place of origin and destination, caused by regional disparities in the social, economic, demographic, physical factors as well as government policies. Apart from these factors, personal attributes of migrants and their families, social networking, return migration, distance between origin and destination and so on also play significant roles to motivate or not to motivate people for migration.

Generally people migrate from one area to another in search of better economic and social options. Though, in general urban areas are considered as attractive destinations for migrants, especially in developing and underdeveloped countries, but not all urban areas are attractive to migrants. Big cities with socio-economic and employment opportunities are preferred as their destinations by migrants. As discussed above, urban system in India is divided into six categories depending upon the size of population. First size class of towns represent a population 100,000 and more and are called as cities. There are conspicuous variations in socio-economic and demographic profiles of cities and towns. As mentioned earlier, in Uttar Pradesh most of the towns

are of small and medium size, having a very weak economic base, even unable to sustain their own population. Though on the basis of population size these towns are urban but by occupation a large proportion of their population in many towns directly or indirectly depends on agriculture or other primary activities. In the present time agriculture can sustain rural population to an extent but cannot sustain the urban population in a proper way. Therefore, in the absence of sustainable employment opportunities and other social and economic facilities, the people of these urban areas are forced to migrate towards the big urban and industrial areas of the developed states.

Census of India records seven reasons for migration. These include work/employment, business, education, moved with households, marriage, moved after birth, and others. However, the effect of each reason to motivate the process of migration may differ from region to region depending upon the situations operating at the place of origin and destination. Percentage share of various reasons motivating inter-censal (1991-2001) urban male out-migration from Uttar Pradesh has been shown in Fig. 4. It is evident that according to place of last residence data of Census of India 2001, the lion's share of the urban male out-migrants cited work/ employment as the chief reason for their out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. In this category the overwhelming proportion of out-migrants indicates that urban areas of Uttar Pradesh are devoid of adequate employment opportunities as about 55 percent of the total urban males out-migrated due to work or employment. Business as a reason for urban male out-migration contributed to about 3.29 percent of the total urban male out-migration. Thus, two reasons namely work/employment and business, which are considered as economic reasons, constituted about 58 percent of the total urban male out-migration. Moreover, as per the NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08 even higher proportion (74.91 percent) of out-migrants moved out for economic reasons from the state. The third most important reason for male out-migration from urban Uttar Pradesh was 'moved with household'. When the earning members of the family migrate, the dependent male members, especially the children also accompany them. Thus about 25 percent of the urban male out-migrants cited 'moved with household' as the reason for their migration from Uttar Pradesh. 'Moved after birth' as a reason for urban male out-migration contributed to about 3 percent of the total inter-censal urban male out-migrants. The reason 'moved after birth' was added in 2001 Census after it was felt that a large numbers of mothers moved to either their natal residence or to a place with better medical facility for delivery. In this context whereas women are not treated as migrant at these temporary places

of residence, the children born are considered as migrants when they accompany their parents to their normal place of residence. Though, technically in this type of migration the place of birth being different from the place of enumeration for the child born, it has been useful to separate this from other categories (Bhagat 2011b). Marriage was not a significant reason for urban male out-migration and thus this reason accounted only 0.43 percent, while the category of ‘others’ as reasons constituted about 9 percent of the total inter-censal urban male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh.



Source: Calculation based on Census of India, 2001, Series-D, Table D-3

**Reasons for Urban Male Out-Migration by Religion-**Table 2 illustrates the distribution of urban male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh by religion based on the NSS data of 64<sup>th</sup> round, 2007-08. From the table it is seen that among the Hindu out-migrants, 68.54 percent cited employment related reasons as the motive for their out-migration. Among them, the largest percentage (34.60 percent) of out-migrants moved to take up better employment, followed by in search of employment (12.35 percent). About one-tenth of the Hindu out-migrants cited search of better employment as the main reason behind their migration. 17.84 percent of the Hindus out-migrated for studies. It is important to note that studies as a reason of out-migration among all the religious communities was the highest among the Hindu out-migrants. While 8.42 percent of the Hindu out-

migrants moved due to the out-migration of their parents or earning members. Nearly 5 percent of the Hindus out-migrants cited other reasons for their out-migration.

Among the Muslim male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh, employment related reasons were responsible for 86.31 percent of the out-migration which is the highest among all the religious groups except that of the Sikh. However, an overwhelming majority of Sikh out-migrants (67.80 percent) out-migrated to take up employment or better employment. Among the Muslim out-migrants only about 38 percent cited that they out-migrated to take up employment or better employment. About one-fifth of the Muslim out-migrants moved out each for in search of employment and in search of better employment. About 6 percent of the Muslim out-migrants cited business as the reason of their out-migration. Study or education as a reason for out-migration was responsible for only 6 percent of urban male out-migration among Muslims. It is interesting to note that out-migration of most of the Jain out-migrants was motivated by economic reasons. Among Sikh out-migrants employment related motives were the main driver for urban male out-migration from the state. Thus it may be concluded from the ongoing discussion on reasons for out-migration from Uttar Pradesh by religion that though the reasons for urban male out-migration varied across religions but economic reasons were the most prominent among all the religions.

**Table 2**  
**Reasons for Urban Male Out-Migration by Religion from Uttar Pradesh (In Percent), 2007-08**

<b>Reasons for Out-Migration</b>		<b>Hinduism</b>	<b>Islam</b>	<b>Christianity</b>	<b>Sikhism</b>	<b>Jainism</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Employment Related Reasons</b>	In Search of Employment	12.35	19.53	0	9.05	0	14.78
	In Search of Better Employment	10.35	20.62	44.49	0	77.75	14.11
	Business	2.83	5.95	0	0	22.25	3.93
	To Take up Employment / Better Employment	34.60	38.36	26.54	67.80	0	35.96
	Transfer of Service/ Contract	8.25	1.85	6.21	16.26	0	6.03
	Proximity to Place of Work	0.17	0	0	0	0	0.11
	<b>Sub-Total of Employment Related Reasons</b>	<b>68.54</b>	<b>86.31</b>	<b>77.24</b>	<b>93.10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>74.91</b>
Studies	17.84	6.13	0	0	0	13.60	
Migration of Parent/Earning Member of the Family	8.42	5.83	22.76	0	0	7.51	
Others	5.20	1.73	0	6.90	0	3.98	



Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
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Source: Calculations based on NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

**Reasons for Migration by Social Groups-**Uttar Pradesh houses various social groups classified into four categories namely scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, other backward classes and others. These social groups are characterised by different socio-economic status. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are considered as the most deprived sections of the society. Other castes consist of the higher castes and generally are considered as socio-economically the most advanced castes followed by the other backward castes. Thus different social groups represent different social and economic backgrounds and therefore the incidence of out-migration from various castes are determined by different factors.

Table 3 elucidates the reasons of urban male out-migration among different social groups in Uttar Pradesh. It is seen that the share of employment related reasons was the highest among scheduled tribes as around 80 percent of the male out-migration from this group was determined by employment related reasons. However, it should be noted here that the scheduled tribes constitute a very small proportion of the population in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh. It is interesting to know that employment related reasons were responsible for about three-fourths of urban male out-migration among other three social groups, viz. the others, the other backward classes and the scheduled castes though the share of employment related reasons was slightly lower among the scheduled castes compared to the other backward classes and other classes. The higher proportion of the out-migrants among all castes indicates the dearth of employment opportunities in the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh. Out-migration of male population from the urban areas for studies indicates that urban areas of Uttar Pradesh are marked by significant dearth of educational institutions especially that of professional, technical and higher education in particular.

The proportion of out-migrants for studies varies considerably among different social groups. About 16 percent of the urban male out-migration of the other castes was motivated by studies while among the other backward classes, 12.58 percent of the urban male out-migrants were found to have migrated for studies. However, among the scheduled castes only 7.17 percent out-migrants moved for studies. Around 8 percent of the male out-migration among the scheduled castes and the other backward classes was determined by the out-migration of the parents or the

earning member of the family. Other reasons contributed to around 3 percent of the urban male out-migration among the other backward classes and the other castes.

**Table 3**  
**Reasons for Urban Male Out-Migration by Social Group from Uttar Pradesh (In Percent), 2007-08**

Reasons For Out-Migration		Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Other Backward Class	Others	Total
Employment Related Reasons	In Search of Employment	27.08	20.14	16.85	11.64	14.78
	In Search of Better Employment	30.58	9.55	20.22	8.74	14.11
	Business	0	3.94	3.83	4.07	3.93
	To Take up Employment /Better Employment	12.17	33.15	27.89	44.66	35.96
	Transfer of Service/ Contract	10.02	5.75	7.15	4.95	6.03
	Proximity to Place of Work	0	0	0	0.24	0.11
	<b>Sub-Total of Employment Related Reasons</b>	<b>79.85</b>	<b>72.53</b>	<b>75.93</b>	<b>74.30</b>	<b>74.91</b>
Studies	0	7.17	12.58	15.90	13.60	
Migration of Parent/Earning Member of the Family	7.05	8.39	8.52	6.35	7.51	
Others	13.10	11.91	2.98	3.45	3.98	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	

Source: Calculations based on NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

**Engagement of Out-Migrants in Economic Activity**-After having out-migrated, various out-migrants try to engage in some types of economic activity so that they can earn their livelihood and also to send remittances to their homes at the origin. Table 4 illustrates the percentage distribution of urban male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh by their engagement in economic activity at their destination. From the table it is evident that the majority of the out-migrants residing in other countries were engaged in economic activity. A very high proportion, of the international out-migrants (94.16 percent), was found to have been engaged in economic activity

compared to the out-migrants in other types of out-migration viz. inter-state, inter-district and intra-district migration. It shows that international out-migration (emigration) from Uttar Pradesh is predominantly determined by economic motives. Among inter-state male out-migrants from urban Uttar Pradesh about 83 percent were engaged in economic activity. While comparatively lower proportion (about 63 percent) of inter-district and intra-district out-migrants were engaged in economic activity at their destination. Thus long distance out-migration from urban areas was predominantly motivated by economic reasons.

**Table 4**  
**Urban Male Out-Migrants from Uttar Pradesh by Type of migration and Their Engagement in Economic Activity at Destination, 2007-08**

Type of Migration	Engaged in Economic Activity (In Percent)	Did not Engage in Economic Activity(In Percent)	Not known (In Percent)	Total
Intra-District	62.66	37.34	0.00	100
Inter-District	63.09	36.75	0.16	100
Inter-State	82.73	16.66	0.62	100
International	94.16	5.33	0.51	100

Source: Calculations based on NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

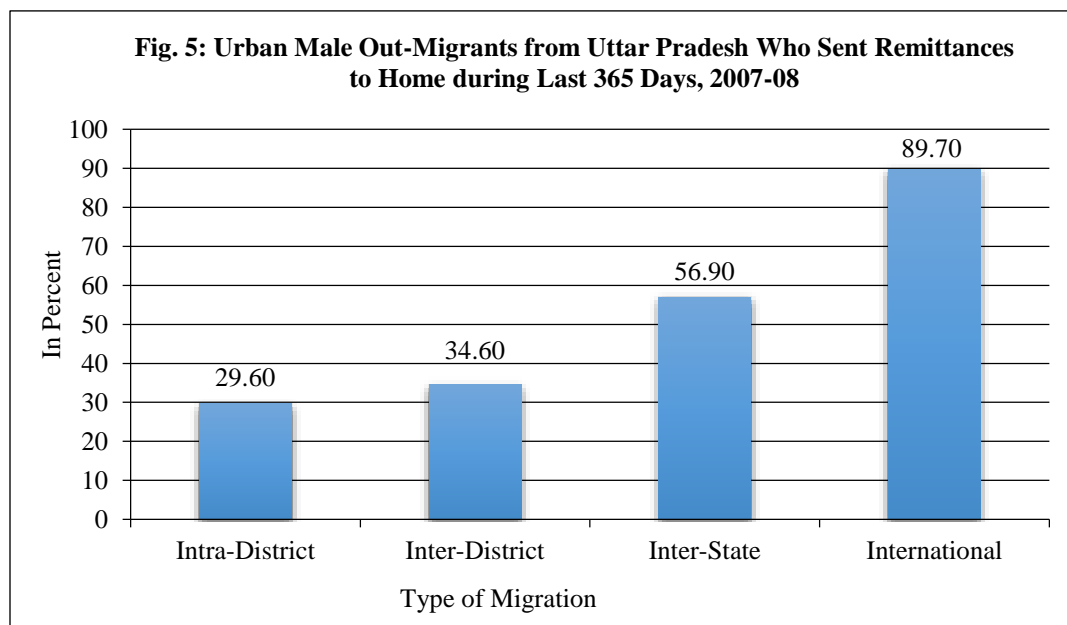
**Remittances**-Remittances are the overriding consequence of migration and of course most of the migrants move elsewhere so that they can send remittances to sustain and raise the living standard of their left behind families. Various studies have shown the significance of remittances in the socio-economic development of out-migrating households in particular and areas of origin in general. For instance, Srivastava (2012) has discussed that remittances and savings are very significant for out-migrating households because they help to stabilise or improve the living conditions of the left behind families. Remittances also affect intra-and inter-household relations and thus the pattern of growth and development at the area of origin. Similarly, Samal (2006) has pointed out that remittances are the portion of a migrant worker's earnings sent back from the destination of employment to the origin of the migrant. Furthermore, remittances are a positive outcome of migration to the left behind family members of out-migrants and these remittances play a pivotal role in the livelihood of many households. In the present time remittances have become a focal point in the ongoing debate concerning the viability and sustainability of livelihood options for the people living in the underdeveloped regions. However, all migrants do not send remittances and the amount of remittances sent by migrants is determined by many factors.

According to Collier *et al.*, (2011) the decision to remit, the amount and the frequency to send remittances depend on a combination of different migrant characteristics as well as the duration and form of migration, occupation, salary and socio-economic conditions at home while Trager (1984) believed that among various types of linkages that exist, the most significant is the monetary remittances sent by out-migrants to relatives at home because they play crucial role in the socio-economic upliftment of the households and the areas of origin.

International migrants send remittances from different countries to their households in the areas of origin while internal migrants send from within India. However, both are important in the sense that they are utilised by the left behind families of the out-migrants for various purposes such as education, health, construction of houses, purchasing household items, marriage and other ceremonies and so on. In India, the amount of international remittances received has increased very rapidly in the post neo-liberalisation period, especially in the last ten years. Presently India is the largest recipient of international remittances in the world. As per the World Bank data, the total amount of international remittances received by India was only about US \$ 3 billion in 1991 which increased to US \$ 14 billion in 2001 and in 2014 with US \$ 70 billion India was the largest recipient of remittances in the world. Interestingly, for the last few years India has maintained its first position among the remittances receiving countries in the world. These remittances play a remarkable role in the social and economic development of the out-migrating households in particular and out-migrating areas in general. Therefore out-migration should be recognised as an important component of development in the areas of origin and thus various issues associated with the process of migration and migrants' rights should be addressed positively.

As discussed above, in order to earn a livelihood and send remittances most of the out-migrants try to engage in economic activity at the areas of their destination. Many urban male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh who were engaged in economic activity at their destinations sent remittances to their households at origin, though the percentage of remittances sending out-migrants varied in different types of migration: highest being among the international out-migrants (emigrants) and the lowest among the intra-district out-migrants. Fig. 5 portrays the percentage of out-migrants in different types of migration who sent remittances to their households during the last year preceding the survey (NSS, 64<sup>th</sup> round, 2007-08). Among the international out-migrants as high as nearly 90 percent sent remittances to their households while among inter-state urban

male out-migrants about 57 percent out-migrants were reported to have sent remittances to their households. The percentage of inter-district and intra-district out-migrants, who sent remittances to their homes, was 34.60 percent and 29.60 percent respectively.



Source: Calculations based on NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

**Amount of Remittances-**The amount of remittances sent by out-migrants may be affected by many factors such as their education, occupation, skill and type of sector (formal or informal), economic conditions of the households of out-migrants and type of migration etc. Interestingly, as mentioned earlier, due to very high emigration of workers to various countries, India has emerged as the largest recipient of foreign remittances in the world. Apart from the foreign remittances, internal migrants send remittances to their home from their destinations within the country. In India, Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the largest suppliers of workers within and across the country. Based on the data of the NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round, 2007-08, the amount of remittances sent by internal and international out-migrants to their home during the last one year preceding the survey has been presented in Table 5. It is seen from the table that considerable differences are visible in the amount of remittances sent by internal and international out-migrants. The amount of remittances sent by international out-migrants was considerably higher compared to the internal out-migrants. This may be attributed to the fact that international out-migrants were able to earn more money due to higher wages in various countries they were working in. It is interesting to see that a very large

proportion of the internal out-migrants (39.25 percent) sent less than Rs. 10000 while among the international out-migrants only 3.62 percent were included in this category. Nearly 20 percent of the internal out-migrants sent between Rs. 10000-19999. Thus around 60 percent of the internal out-migrants sent less than Rs. 20000 during the year preceding the survey. Among the international out-migrants only about 11 percent out-migrants sent less than Rs. 20000. Nearly 65 percent of the international out-migrants sent an amount between Rs. 20000-49000, while about one-fourth of them sent more than Rs. 50000. Among internal out-migrants only about 12 percent could send more than Rs. 50000 during year preceding the survey. Thus a considerably larger proportion of the international out-migrants sent higher amount of remittances compared to the out-migrants within the country. However, it should be taken into account that the cost of emigration to other countries is much higher compared to migrating within country therefore a lower proportion of the migrants decide to migrate to other countries.

**Table 5**  
**Amount of Remittances (in Rupees) Sent to Households by Urban Male Out-Migrants from Uttar Pradesh, 2007-08**

Amount of Remittances in Rupees	Internal Out-Migrants (In Percent)	International Out-Migrants (In Percent)
Less than 10000	39.25	3.62
10000-19999	20.20	7.32
20000-29999	14.34	17.43
30000-39999	10.20	11.13
40000-49999	3.84	36.45
50000-74999	8.10	14.53
75000-99999	2.36	4.09
100000 and Above	1.71	5.43
Total	100	100

Source: Calculations based on NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

**Conclusion-**The above discussion shows that due to inadequate infrastructural base, weak industrial and tertiary sectors combined with comparatively high poverty, the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh are not in position to absorb and sustain their own population in a sustainable way. Inequalities are quite apparent among the cities and various size class towns. Therefore, a huge number of young males' population prefers to out-migrate for economic motives within and across the national border. The pattern of out-migration from Uttar Pradesh to various states was very uneven. Most of the male out-migrants have moved to urbanised, industrialised and developed states. Maharashtra and Delhi have emerged as the chief destinations; these two states have attracted around half of the total urban male out-migrants of Uttar Pradesh. Larger proportion of

out-migrants in inter-state and international out-migration was found to be engaged in economic activity of one kind or other, therefore a larger proportion of them was reported to have sent remittances to their home compared to intra-district and inter-district out-migrants. The process of male out-migration has been substantially adopted as the life supporting strategy by a very large population to overcome the widely spread poverty and underdevelopment in the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore it is suggested that adequate employment and business opportunities should be provided in urban areas of the state. However, in the absence of adequate opportunities, migration may be adopted as a component of development at household level in the poor and underdeveloped areas. To get maximum economic return from migration process, attempts should be done to equip out-migrants with special skills and trainings based on the requirement of destination areas so that they can earn higher wages and send higher amount of remittances to their home consequently enhancing the development in the areas of origins. Besides, migrants' rights related to minimum wages, working conditions and their social security at their destination within and across the country should be addressed positively.

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