

## Trends of Internal Migration in Western Uttar Pradesh

**Babu Ali**

Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh-202002, U.P. India

### Abstract

This chapter is a description of internal migration based on census of India (trends and pattern) from 1971-2001 of Western Uttar Pradesh. It also offers the regional pattern of internal migration in Western Uttar Pradesh. Data of Census of India published on the basis of duration of stay and categorised as less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-19 years and above 20 years. Migrants of all duration, is called life time migrants and inter-censal migrants is the study of migrants between two census i.e., 0-9 years (Lusome and Bhagat, 2006) and life time migrants are those, whose movements is not known and living there ever since at the time of enumeration (Premi, 1990). This chapter is divided into two parts. First parts deals with trends of internal migration 1971-2001 and migration streams 1991-2001 and second part discusses the pattern of internal migration and migration streams for two decades (1991-2001). The study of in, out and net migration (inter-district and inter-state) is also an important part of the study in this chapter.

### 1. TRENDS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION (1971-2001)

Among both inter-censal and life time, the percentage of migrants to the total population is different in India as well as all states and union territories. The percentage of migrants is varying time to time. To understand, it is discussed in detail since 1971 to 2001 with a special reference of Western Uttar Pradesh, a part of Uttar Pradesh. The trends of life time internal migration has shown upward in Western Uttar Pradesh, while in India it is upwards except 1991 (Table 1). On the other hand the inter-censal migration in Western Uttar Pradesh is still upward and in India it is upward upto 1981 and after that downward (Fig 1).

In Western Uttar Pradesh, the life time migrants are 15.63 per cent in 1971, in which the percentage of females is higher (26.61 per cent) than males (4.65 per cent). On the other hand, in India it is 29.12 per cent (17.46 per cent males and 41.66 per cent). The inter-censal migrants in Western Uttar Pradesh are 3.22 per cent in which males and females are 1.22 per cent and 5.32 per cent respectively. In India, it is 12.43 per cent (male 9.42 per cent and female 15.68).

According to 1981 census, the life time migrants of Western Uttar Pradesh is higher as compared to 1971 (17.54 per cent) while the situation of male becomes reversed to 4.24 per cent. On the other hand, the position of female is higher as 31.56 per cent. The inter-censal migrants in Western Uttar Pradesh are 0.89 points higher i.e., 4.11 per cent, in which males and females are 1.9 per cent and 6.32 per cent respectively. The life time and inter censal migration of India in the same year is 29.50 per cent and 12.85 per cent (0.38 points and 0.42 points higher respectively). The percentage of male and female is 16.76 per cent and 43.15 per cent as well as 8.61 per cent and 15.31 per cent respectively. The percentage of females is always higher than males.

The trends of life time and inter censal migrants, in Western Uttar Pradesh, in 1991 is also higher than previous decadal year. It is 20.17 per cent and 4.77 per cent respectively. In which males and females are 5.56 per cent and 37.60 per cent as well as 2.35 per cent and 7.19 per cent respectively. In India, in 1991 both life time and inter censal migrants are in reversed position (3.81 points and 3.29 points respectively) i.e., 26.69 per cent and 9.56 per cent respectively. The percentage of males and females of life time and inter censal migrants are also in downward position that is 13.91 per cent and 40.47 per cent as well as 6.07 per cent and 13.33 per cent respectively.

According to 2001, the percentage of migrants of life time and inter censal is in upward position both in Western Uttar Pradesh and India. It is 24.52 per cent for life time migrants in Western Uttar Pradesh in which males and females are 8.76 per cent and 42.82 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the inter censal migrants are 5.75 per cent, in which males and females are 1.94 per cent and 9.56 per cent respectively. In India the life time migrants is 30.07 per cent (17.04 per cent males and 44.05 per cent females). On the other hand, inter censal migrants is 9.48 per cent, in which males and females are 6.11 per cent and 13.10 per cent respectively.

**Table1:**Trends of Internal Migration in Western Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001 (in per cent)

Year	Western Uttar Pradesh						India					
	Life Time			Inter-censal (0-9 years)			Life Time			Inter-censal (0-9 years)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1971	15.63	4.65	26.61	3.22	1.12	5.32	29.12	17.46	41.66	12.43	9.42	15.68
1981	17.54	4.24	31.56	4.11	1.90	6.32	29.50	16.76	43.15	12.85	8.61	15.31
1991	20.17	5.56	37.60	4.77	2.35	7.19	26.69	13.91	40.47	9.56	6.07	13.33
2001	24.52	8.76	42.82	5.75	1.94	9.56	30.07	17.04	44.05	9.48	6.11	13.10

Source: Calculation is based on Migration Table-D, Census of India Publication, 1971, 1981, 1991,2001.

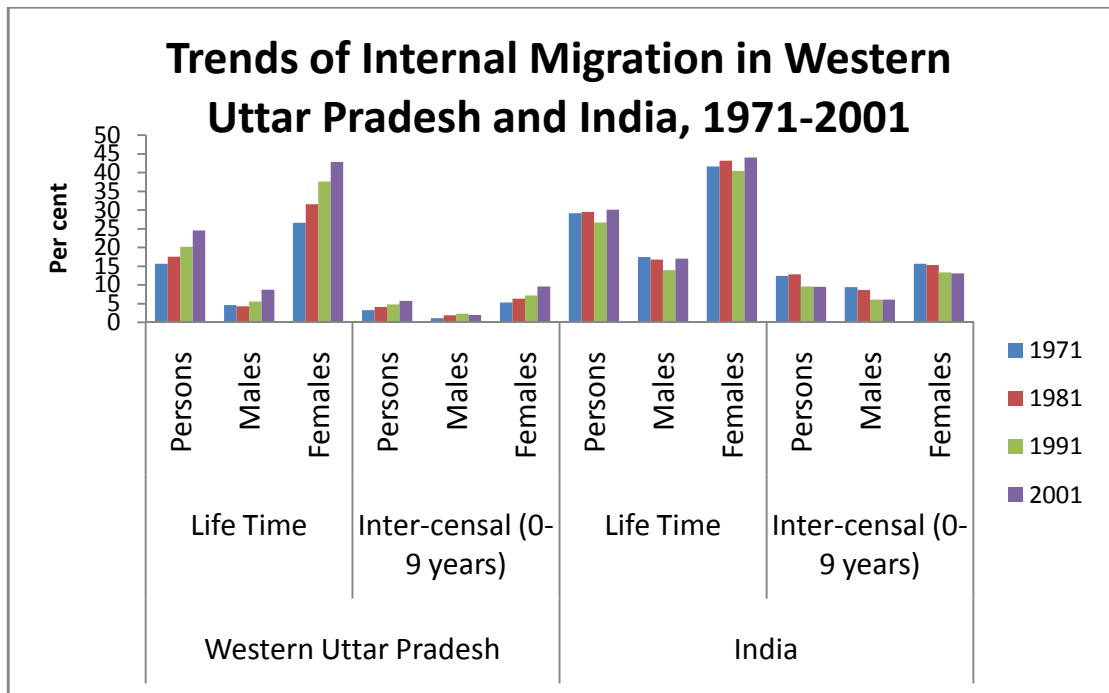


Fig.1

**i. Intra-District Migration**

The intra-district migration is a part of internal migration by region. Life time and inter censal migrants to the total population has all the time been varying both in India and its territory. The trends of intra district migrants is upward in Western Uttar Pradesh while in India it is downward except 2001(Table 2).In 1971, it is 9.54 per cent (life time) in Western Uttar Pradesh, in which males and females are 3.32 per cent and 16.48 per cent respectively. While the inter-censal migrants are 2.11 per cent (males and females are 1.22 per cent and 5.32 per cent). In India, the life time Migrants are 65.78 per cent (males 53.27 per cent and females 78.01 per cent). On the other hand the inter censal migrants in India is 61.08 per cent in which male and females are 52.17 per cent and 66.84 per cent respectively (Fig 2).

In 1981 census, the life time migrants of Western Uttar Pradesh is higher (1.16 point) as compare to 1971 i.e., 11.70 per cent in which males and females are 4.52 per cent and 18.18 per cent. The inter-censal migrants in Western Uttar Pradesh are 2.14 points higher i.e., 4.25 per cent, in which males and females are 2.11 per cent and 6.39 per cent respectively. The life time and inter censal migration in India in the same year is 2.67 and 3.45 points downward as compare to previous census, i.e., 63.11 per cent and 58.63 per cent, in which the percentage of males and females are 51.15 per cent and 68.09 per cent as well as 50.63 per cent and 63.44 per cent respectively. The percentage of females is always higher than males.

The trends of life time and inter censalmigrants, in Western Uttar Pradesh in 1991 are difference from each other. The life time migrants are 1.19 point decreased to 10.51 per cent than 1981. It is 2.83 per cent males and 19.66 per cent females (0.78 points higher than 1981). The inter censal migrants in Western Uttar Pradesh is 1.28 points higher i.e., 5.53 per cent, in which males and females are 4.43 per cent and 6.63 per cent respectively. In India, in 1991 both life time and inter censal migrants

are in reversed position (2.67 points and 0.63 points) i.e., 62.14 per cent and 58.00 per cent respectively. The percentage of males and females of life time and inter censal migrants are also in downward position that is 50.41 per cent and 66.49 per cent as well as 48.63 per cent and 62.61 per cent respectively.

In 2001, the percentage of migrants of life time and inter censal is in upward position both in Western Uttar Pradesh and India (except inter censal migrants in India, it is 2.54 points lesser). It is 12.88 per cent for life time migrants in Western Uttar Pradesh in which males and females are 4.34 per cent and 22.76 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the inter censal migrants are 6.50 per cent, in which males and females are 5.87 per cent and 7.13 per cent respectively. In India the life time migrants is 62.57 per cent (52.20 per cent males and 66.87 per cent females). On the other hand, inter censal migrants is 55.46 per cent, in which males and females are 43.52 per cent and 61.43 per cent respectively.

**Table 2:** Trends of Intra-District Migration in Western Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001 (in per cent)

Year	Western Uttar Pradesh						India					
	Life Time			Inter-censal (0-9 years)			Life Time			Inter-censal (0-9 years)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1971	9.54	3.32	16.48	2.11	1.11	3.11	65.78	53.27	78.01	61.08	52.17	66.84
1981	11.7	4.52	18.88	4.25	2.11	6.39	63.11	51.15	68.09	58.63	50.63	63.44
1991	10.51	2.83	19.66	5.53	4.43	6.63	62.14	50.41	66.49	58.00	48.63	62.61
2001	12.88	4.34	22.76	6.50	5.87	7.13	62.57	52.20	66.87	55.46	43.52	61.43

Source: Calculation is based on Migration Table-D, Census of India Publication, 1971, 1981, 1991,2001.

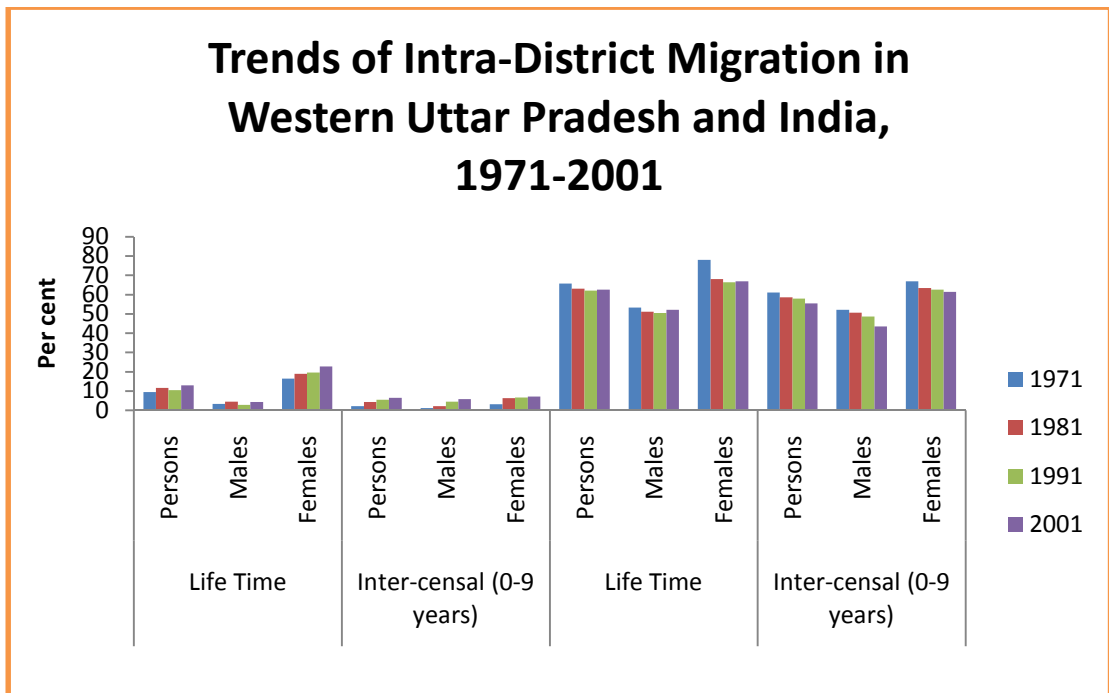


Fig. 2

ii. Inter-District Migration

The trends of inter-district, both inter-censal and life time percentage of migrants to the total population is different in India as a whole as well as all states and union territories. The percentage of migrants is varying time to time. The trends of life time inter-district migration has shown upward in Western Uttar Pradesh, while in India it is downward in 1981 and then upwards 1991 and in 2001, it again downward (Table 3). On the other hand the inter-censal migration in Western Uttar Pradesh is still upward but in the same position in India. On the other hand, the percentage of males are higher than females in all decades in both life time and inter censal migrants in India but the reverse position found in Western Uttar Pradesh (Fig 3).

By the census of 1971, in Western Uttar Pradesh, the life time migrants are 5.77 per cent, in which the percentage of male and female is 4.22 per cent and 7.32 per cent respectively. On the other hand, in India it is 22.41 per cent, in which percentage of males is higher to 27.17 per cent (20.27 per cent females). The inter-censal migrants in Western Uttar Pradesh are 8.35 per cent in which males and females are 6.25 per cent and 10.45 per cent respectively. In India, it is 25.17 per cent (male 28.64 per cent and female 22.92).

According to 1981 census, the life time migrants of Western Uttar Pradesh is increased (1.71 points) up to 17.54 per cent in which male and females are 5.82 per cent and 9.24 per cent. The inter-censal migrants in Western Uttar Pradesh are 1.38 points higher i.e., 9.73 per cent, in which males and females are 7.27 per cent and 12.19 per cent respectively. The life time migration in India in the same year is declined to 17.40 per cent (0.38 points). On the other hand the trends of inter censal migrants is increased to 27.95 (2.78 points). The percentage of male and female in life time as well as inter censalmigrants are 20.99 per cent and 13.40 per cent as well as

31.23 per cent and 25.98 per cent respectively. The percentage of males is always higher than females.

The trends of life time and inter censal migrants, in Western Uttar Pradesh, in 1991 is also higher than previous (0.66 points in life time and 0.52 points in inter censal). It is 8.19 per cent and 10.25 per cent respectively. In which males and females are 2.05 per cent and 15.53 per cent as well as 7.29 per cent and 13.21 per cent respectively. In India, in 1991, the percentage of both life time and inter censal migration is in upward position (8.65 points and 0.35 points respectively) i.e., 26.05 per cent and 28.30 per cent respectively. The percentage of males and females of life time and inter censal migrants are also in upward position i.e., 30.15 per cent and 24.53 per cent as well as 31.74 per cent and 26.61 per cent respectively.

In census 2001, the percentage of migrants of life time and inter censal is in Western Uttar Pradesh is much higher than previous i.e., 13.80 points and 12.38 points respectively. It is 21.79 per cent for life time and 22.63 per cent for inter censal migrants in Western Uttar Pradesh, in which males and females are 7.08 per cent and 38.85 as well as 13.72 per cent and 31.54 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the percentage of life time and inter censal migrants is decline to 1.93 points and 1.01 points respectively. It is 24.12 per cent and 27.29 per cent, in which the percentage of males and females are 26.73 per cent and 23.04 per cent as well as 30.30 per cent and 25.79 per cent respectively. The movements of inter district migrants in India is decreased generally because some state like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana continuously going to developed states but in Western Uttar Pradesh, inter district migration is increased due to the development of Noida, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Meerut and Moradabad. These districts are the hubs of in-migrants.



**Table3:**Trends of Inter-District Migration in Western Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001 (in per cent)

Year	Western Uttar Pradesh						India					
	Life Time			Inter-censal (0-9 years)			Life Time			Inter-censal (0-9 years)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1971	5.77	4.22	7.32	8.35	6.25	10.45	22.41	27.17	20.27	25.17	28.64	22.92
1981	7.53	5.82	9.24	9.73	7.27	12.19	17.40	20.99	23.40	27.95	31.23	25.98
1991	8.19	2.05	15.53	10.25	7.29	13.21	26.05	30.15	24.53	28.30	31.74	26.61
2001	21.79	7.08	38.85	22.63	13.72	31.54	24.12	26.73	23.04	27.29	30.30	25.79

Source: Calculation is based on Migration Table-D, Census of India Publication, 1971, 1981, 1991,2001.

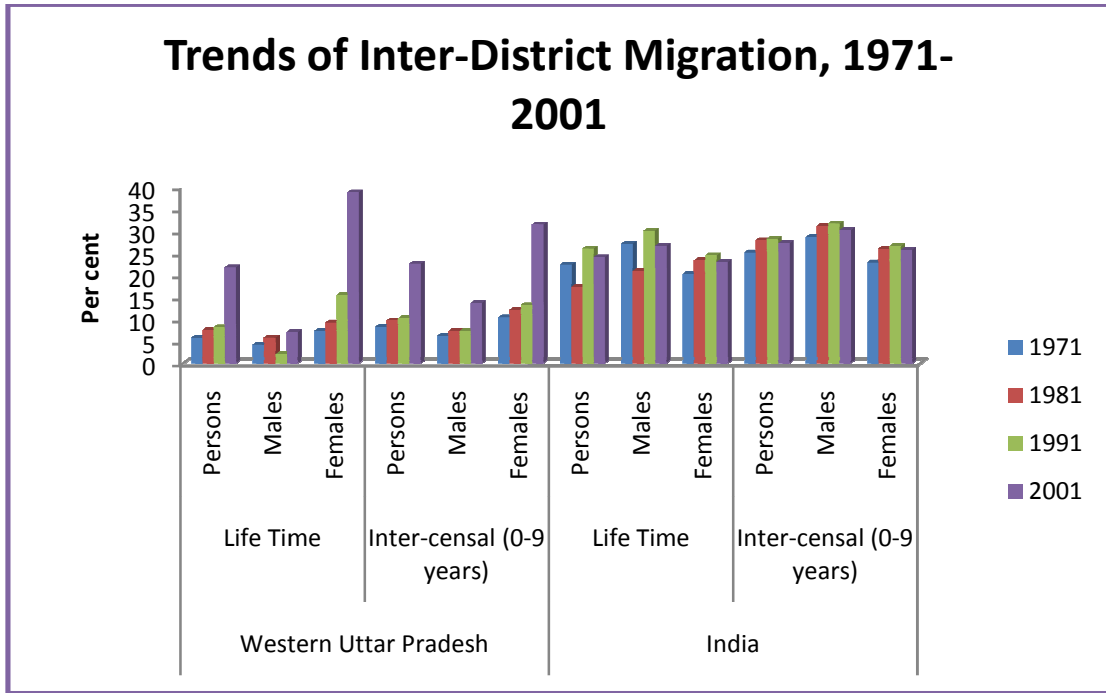


Fig. 3

**iii. Inter-State Migration (1971-2001)**

In inter-state migration, the trends of inter-censal and life time are varying in India as a whole as well as state to state. The percentage of inter-state in-migration both life time and inter censal in Western Uttar Pradesh is increasing from 1971 to 2001 (Table 4). But this percentage has shown downward in inter-state out migration. And in India, it is also downward both life time and inter-censal. It comprises two level of migration, namely in migration and out migration (Fig 4).

**In-Migration**

In Western Uttar Pradesh, in 1971, the life time migrants are 1.32 per cent, in which the percentage of male and female is 0.87 per cent and 1.77 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the intercensal migrants are 1.89 per cent (1.11 per cent males and 2.67 per cent females). In 1981, the percentage of life time migrants is 0.06 points higher as 1.38 per cent while inter-censal migrants is 0.25 points higher as 2.14 per cent, in which the percentage of male and female is 0.69 per cent (0.18 points lesser in terms of male percentage) and 2.07 per cent as well as 1.45 per cent and 2.83 per cent respectively. The percentage of life time migrants, in 1991, is 1.47 per cent (0.09 points higher), while it is 0.64 points higher among the inter-censal migrants, i.e., 2.88 per cent. The percentage of male and female is also varying from each other. In life time migrants it is 0.68 per cent male and 2.41 per cent female, while in inter censal migrants it is 1.76 per cent male and 4.00 per cent female. In 2001, the life time and inter censal migrants are 2.60 per cent (1.13 points higher) and 3.87 per cent (0.99 points higher) respectively. The percentage of male and female, both, life time and inter censal migrants are 1.56 per cent and 3.77 per cent as well as 2.53 per cent and 5.21 per cent. The percentage of male of life time migrants is much higher (0.88 points) than 1991 and follows the upward movement.

## Out-Migration

The inter-state out-migration is continuing decreasing from 1971 to 2001. In 1971, the life time migrants are 6.11 per cent, in which the percentage of male and female is 4.88 per cent and 7.34 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the inter censal migrants are 8.73 per cent (6.73 per cent males and 10.73 per cent females). In 1981, the percentage of life time and inter censal migrants is 5.73 per cent (0.38 points lesser) and 7.66 per cent (1.09 points lesser), in which the percentage of male and female is 3.62 per cent and 7.84 per cent (0.50 points higher) as well as 5.37 per cent and 9.95 per cent respectively. The percentage of life time migrants, in 1991, is 4.11 per cent (1.62 points lesser), while it is 0.43 points lesser among the inter-censal migrants, i.e., 7.2 per cent. The percentage of male and female is also varying from each other. In life time migrants it is 2.83 per cent male and 5.39 per cent female, while in inter censal migrants is 4.83 per cent male and 9.63 per cent female. In 2001, the life time and inter censal migrants are 3.98 per cent (0.13 points lesser) and 6.28 per cent (0.95 points lesser) respectively. The percentage of male and female, both, life time and inter censal migrants are 2.35 per cent and 5.61 (0.22 points higher) per cent as well as 4.55 per cent and 8.01 per cent.

## India (Migration)

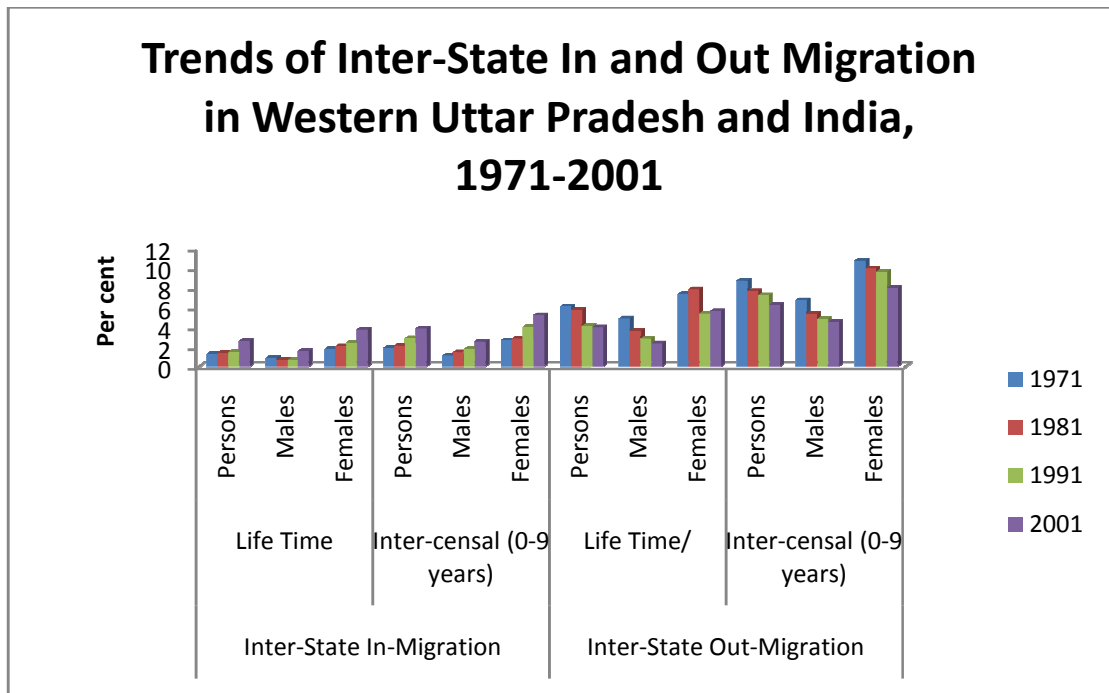
In India, the life time migrants are decreasing continuously, while in terms of male, it is upward upto 1981 and then downward in 1991 and again upward in 2001 (Table 5). In inter-censal migrants the percentage is in downward but fluctuates in every decade. The percentage of male in inter-censal migrants is decreasing up to 1991 and then increased in 2001, while the percentage of female is decreasing except 1981 (Fig 5).

In 1971, the percentage of life time migrants is 10.13 per cent, in which the percentage of male and female is 16.27 per cent and 7.50 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the inter censal migrants are 11.01 per cent (18.18 per cent males and 7.68 per cent females). In 1981, the percentage of life time migrants is 1.63 points lesser while inter-censal migrants is 6.07 points lesser, in which the percentage of male and female is 13.16 per cent (3.11 points lesser) and 2.07 per cent as well as 16.91 per cent and 13.90 per cent (6.22 points higher) respectively. The percentage of life time migrants, in 1991, is 7.98 per cent, while it is 4.18 points higher among the inter-censal migrants, i.e., 9.19 per cent. The percentage of male and female is 12.90 per cent and 6.46 per cent as well as 14.64 per cent male and 7.21 per cent (6.69 points lesser). In 2001, the life time and inter censal migrants are 7.76 per cent (0.18 points lesser) and 10.86 per cent (1.67 points higher) respectively. The percentage of male and female, both in life time and inter censal migrants are 13.27 per cent and 5.82 per cent as well as 21.56 per cent and 6.97 per cent. The percentage of male of life time and inter censal migrants is higher as 0.37 points and 6.92 points respectively, while in terms of female, it is decreasing as 0.64 points and 0.24 points respectively.

**Table4:** Trends of Inter-State In and Out Migration in Western Uttar Pradesh and India, 1971-2001 (in per cent)

Year	Inter-State In-Migration						Inter-State Out-Migration					
	Life Time			Inter-censal (0-9 years)			Life Time			Inter-censal (0-9 years)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1971	1.32	0.87	1.77	1.89	1.11	2.67	6.11	4.88	7.34	8.73	6.73	10.73
1981	1.38	0.69	2.07	2.14	1.45	2.83	5.73	3.62	7.84	7.66	5.37	9.95
1991	1.47	0.68	2.41	2.88	1.76	4.00	4.11	2.83	5.39	7.23	4.83	9.63
2001	2.60	1.56	3.77	3.87	2.53	5.21	3.98	2.35	5.61	6.28	4.55	8.01

Source: Calculation is based on Migration Table-D, Census of India Publication, 1971, 1981, 1991,2001.



**Fig 4**

**Table5:** Trends of Inter-State Migration in India, 1971-2001 (in per cent)

Year	India					
	Life Time			Inter-censal (0-9 years)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1971	10.13	16.27	7.50	11.08	18.18	7.68
1981	8.30	13.16	6.51	5.01	16.91	13.90
1991	7.98	12.90	6.46	9.19	14.64	7.21
2001	7.76	13.27	5.82	10.86	21.56	6.97

Source: Calculation is based on Migration Table-D, Census of India Publication, 1971, 1981, 1991,2001.

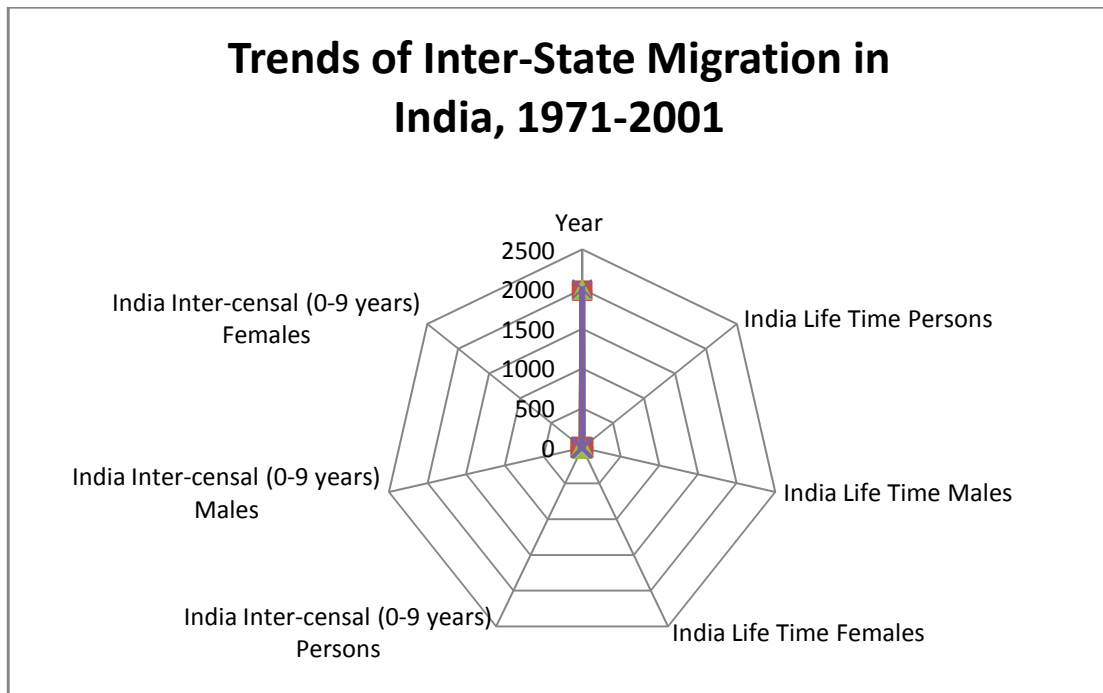


Fig. 5

## 2. TRENDS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION STREAMS (1991-2001)

The trends of migration streams are vary from one decade to other. Here is the study of life time and inter censal migrants of internal, intra district, inter district and inter-state in 1991 and 2001 (Table 6). The main migrants' streams are rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban. Rural-rural, rural-urban, and urban-urban migrants steams are generally found but the streams of urban-rural is found in case of return migrants or when a city is expanding or in the last stage of the city. Delhi, Ghaziabad, Noida, Meerut, Moradabad are the best example of this type of streams.

The internal migration streams are studied in two parts as life time and inter censal migration streams.

### Life Time Migration Streams

In 1991, the highest percentage of migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 18.24, in which male and female migrants are 3.03 per cent and 34.61 per cent respectively, is being followed by the urban-rural migrants as 12.15 per cent (7.31 per cent male and 17.71 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 8.98 per cent (4.52 per cent male and 14.99 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 1.32 per cent (0.26 per cent male and 2.39 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is always higher than male because of the marriage migration (Fig 6).

The percentage of life time migrants is lesser in 2001 except rural-urban (1.90 points higher). The highest percentage of migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 13.90, in which male and female migrants are 1.82 per cent and 27.91 per cent respectively, is being followed by the rural-urban migrants as 3.22 per cent (2.10 per cent male and 4.52 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 2.77 per cent (1.72 per cent male and 4.00 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 0.89 per cent (0.24 per

cent male and 1.64 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is still higher than male because of the marriage migration.

### **Inter-Censal Migration Streams**

In 1991, the highest percentage of inter censal migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 20.23, in which male and female migrants are 7.27 per cent and 33.19 per cent respectively, is being followed by the urban-rural migrants as 15.53 per cent (6.28 per cent male and 24.78 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 9.26 per cent (5.26 per cent male and 13.26 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 2.55 per cent (1.25 per cent male and 3.85 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is always higher(Fig .6).

The percentage of inter censal migrants is lesser in 2001 except rural-urban (1.44 points higher). The highest percentage of migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 17.78, in which male and female migrants are 5.37 per cent and 30.19 per cent respectively, is being followed by the rural-urban migrants as 3.99 per cent (2.77 per cent male and 5.21 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 2.77 per cent (1.25 per cent male and 4.29 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 2.72 per cent (1.26 per cent male and 4.18 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is still higher.

#### **i. Intra-District Migration Streams**

Migration based on the distance is very important. Among the all, the short distance migration is highest, it is called intra-district migration, is being followed by the inter-district and inter-state. The pattern of migrants among all the types except inter-state is same as internal migration. The percentage of intra-district migration is as follow.

### **Life Time Migration Streams**

In 1991, the highest percentage of life time migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 10.48, in which male and female migrants are 1.94 per cent and 19.05 per cent respectively, is being followed by the urban-rural migrants as 5.98 per cent (3.69 per cent male and 8.60 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 2.83 per cent (1.50 per cent male and 5.53 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 0.53 per cent (0.09 per cent male and 0.93 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is always higher than male because of the marriage migration (Fig 7).

The percentage of life time migrants is lesser in 2001 except rural-urban (0.93 points higher). The highest percentage of migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 8.43, in which male and female migrants are 0.99 per cent and 17.05 per cent respectively, is being followed by the rural-urban migrants as 1.46 per cent (0.80 per cent male and 2.21 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 0.86 per cent (0.52 per cent male and 1.25 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 0.41 per cent (0.08 per cent male and 0.79 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is still higher than male because of the marriage migration.

## Inter-Censal Migration Streams

In 1991, the highest percentage of inter censal migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 11.52, in which male and female migrants are 4.25 per cent and 18.79 per cent respectively, is being followed by the urban-rural migrants as 6.25 per cent (2.15 per cent male and 10.35 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 3.25 per cent (1.21 per cent male and 5.29 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 1.24 per cent (0.01 per cent male and 2.47 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is always higher (Fig 7).

The percentage of inter censal migrants is lesser in 2001 except rural-urban (0.53 points higher). The highest percentage of migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 8.87, in which male and female migrants are 2.27 per cent and 15.47 per cent respectively, is being followed by the rural-urban migrants as 1.77 per cent (1.32 per cent male and 2.22 per cent female), urban-rural migrants 1.22 per cent (0.34 per cent male and 2.10 per cent female) and urban –urban migrants 1.12 per cent (0.77 per cent male and 1.47 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is still higher.

## ii. Inter-District Migration Streams Life Time Migration Streams

The highest percentage of life time migrants in 1991, is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 6.86, in which male and female migrants are 0.76 per cent and 13.96 per cent respectively, is being followed by the urban-rural migrants as 5.37 per cent (3.06 per cent male and 8.02 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 4.78 per cent (2.30 per cent male and 7.48 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 0.57 per cent (0.11 per cent male and 1.08 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is always higher than male because of the marriage migration (Fig 8).

The percentage of life time migrants is lesser in 2001 but it is 2.27 points higher for rural-urban migrants. The highest percentage of migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 13.71, in which male and female migrants are 1.57 per cent and 27.74 per cent respectively, is being followed by the rural-urban migrants as 2.84 per cent (1.71 per cent male and 4.15 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 2.06 per cent (1.18 per cent male and 3.08 per cent female) and urban-rural migrants 0.71 per cent (0.16 per cent male and 1.35 per cent female). As a whole, the female migrants are still higher than male because of the marriage migration.

## Inter-Censal Migration Streams

In 1991, the highest percentage of inter censal migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 7.72, in which male and female migrants are 1.25 per cent and 14.19 per cent respectively, is being followed by the urban-rural migrants as 5.26 per cent (4.25 per cent male and 6.27 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 5.25 per cent (3.25 per cent male and 7.25 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 1.19 per cent (0.62 per cent male and 1.76 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is always higher (Fig 8).



The percentage of inter censal migrants is higher in 2001. The highest percentage of migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 15.26, in which male and female migrants are 2.62 per cent and 27.90 per cent respectively, is being followed by the rural-urban migrants as 3.26 per cent (1.28 per cent male and 5.24 per cent female), urban-urban migrants 2.87 per cent (1.35 per cent male and 4.39 per cent female) and urban-rural migrants 1.11 per cent (0.82 per cent male and 1.40 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is still higher.

### **iii. Inter-State Migration Streams Life Time Migration Streams**

In 1991, the highest percentage of life time migration streams is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., urban-urban, in which male and female migrants are 0.72 per cent and 1.98 per cent respectively, is being followed by the rural-rural migrants as 0.90 per cent (0.32 per cent male and 1.60 per cent female), urban-rural migrants 0.80 per cent (0.56 per cent male and 1.09 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 0.21 per cent (0.06 per cent male and 0.38 per cent female). In 1991, the urban-urban migrants is higher than others streams. Because Delhi is the hub of in-migrants from Western Uttar Pradesh and others are Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana, etc (Fig 9).

The percentage of life time migrants is lesser in 2001 but the percentage of rural-rural and rural-urban is higher, i.e., 0.92 (0.30 per cent male and 1.65 per cent female) and 0.47 per cent (0.42 per cent male and 0.52 per cent) respectively, is being followed by the urban-urban migrants as 0.85 per cent (0.63 per cent male and 1.10 per cent female), and urban-rural migrants 0.20 per cent (0.08 per cent male and 0.33 per cent female).

### **Inter-Censal Migration Streams**

In 1991, the highest percentage of inter censal migrants is found for urban-urban migrants i.e., 2.24, in which male and female migrants are 0.92 per cent and 3.56 per cent respectively, is being followed by the urban-rural migrants as 1.43 per cent (0.66 per cent male and 2.20 per cent female), rural-rural migrants 1.42 per cent (0.88 per cent male and 1.96 per cent female) and rural –urban migrants 0.65 per cent (0.09 per cent male and 1.21 per cent female). This is the era of metropolitan city as Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. The percentage of inter censal migrants is lesser in 200. The highest percentage of migrants is found for rural-rural migrants i.e., 1.12, in which male and female migrants are 0.36 per cent and 1.18 per cent respectively, is being followed by the urban-urban migrants as 0.96 per cent (0.89 per cent male and 1.03 per cent female), rural-urban migrants 0.86 per cent (0.65 per cent male and 1.07 per cent female) and urban-rural migrants 0.34 per cent (0.11 per cent male and 0.57 per cent female). As a whole the female migrants is still higher (Fig 9).

**Table6:**Distribution of Lifetime and Inter-censal Migration Streams in Western Uttar Pradesh, 1991-2001(in per cent)

Migration Streams	Lifetime Migration Streams						Inter-censal Migration Streams(0-9)					
	1991			2001			1991			2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<b>INTERNAL MIGRATION</b>												
Rural-Rural	18.24	3.03	34.61	13.90	1.82	27.91	20.23	7.27	33.19	17.78	5.37	30.19
Rural-Urban	1.32	0.26	2.39	3.22	2.10	4.52	2.55	1.25	3.85	3.99	2.77	5.21
Urban-Rural	12.15	7.31	17.71	0.89	0.24	1.64	15.53	6.28	24.78	2.72	1.26	4.18
Urban-Urban	8.98	4.52	14.99	2.77	1.72	4.00	9.26	5.26	13.26	2.77	1.25	4.29
<b>INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION</b>												
Rural-Rural	10.48	1.94	19.05	8.43	0.99	17.05	11.52	4.25	18.79	8.87	2.27	15.47
Rural-Urban	0.53	0.09	0.93	1.46	0.80	2.21	1.24	0.01	2.47	1.77	1.32	2.22
Urban-Rural	5.98	3.69	8.60	0.41	0.08	0.79	6.25	2.15	10.35	1.22	0.34	2.1
Urban-Urban	2.83	1.50	5.53	0.86	0.52	1.25	3.25	1.21	5.29	1.12	0.77	1.47
<b>INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION</b>												
Rural-Rural	6.86	0.76	13.96	13.71	1.57	27.74	7.72	1.25	14.19	15.26	2.62	27.9
Rural-Urban	0.57	0.11	1.08	2.84	1.71	4.15	1.19	0.62	1.76	3.26	1.28	5.24
Urban-Rural	5.37	3.06	8.02	0.71	0.16	1.35	5.26	4.25	6.27	1.11	0.82	1.4
Urban-Urban	4.78	2.30	7.48	2.06	1.18	3.08	5.25	3.25	7.25	2.87	1.35	4.39
<b>INTER-STATE MIGRATION</b>												
Rural-Rural	0.90	0.32	1.60	0.92	0.30	1.65	1.42	0.88	1.96	1.12	0.36	1.88
Rural-Urban	0.21	0.06	0.38	0.47	0.42	0.52	0.65	0.09	1.21	0.86	0.65	1.07
Urban-Rural	0.80	0.56	1.09	0.20	0.08	0.33	1.43	0.66	2.2	0.34	0.11	0.57
Urban-Urban	1.37	0.72	1.98	0.85	0.63	1.10	2.24	0.92	3.56	0.96	0.89	1.03

Source: Calculation is based on Migration Table-D, Census of India Publication, 1991- 2001.

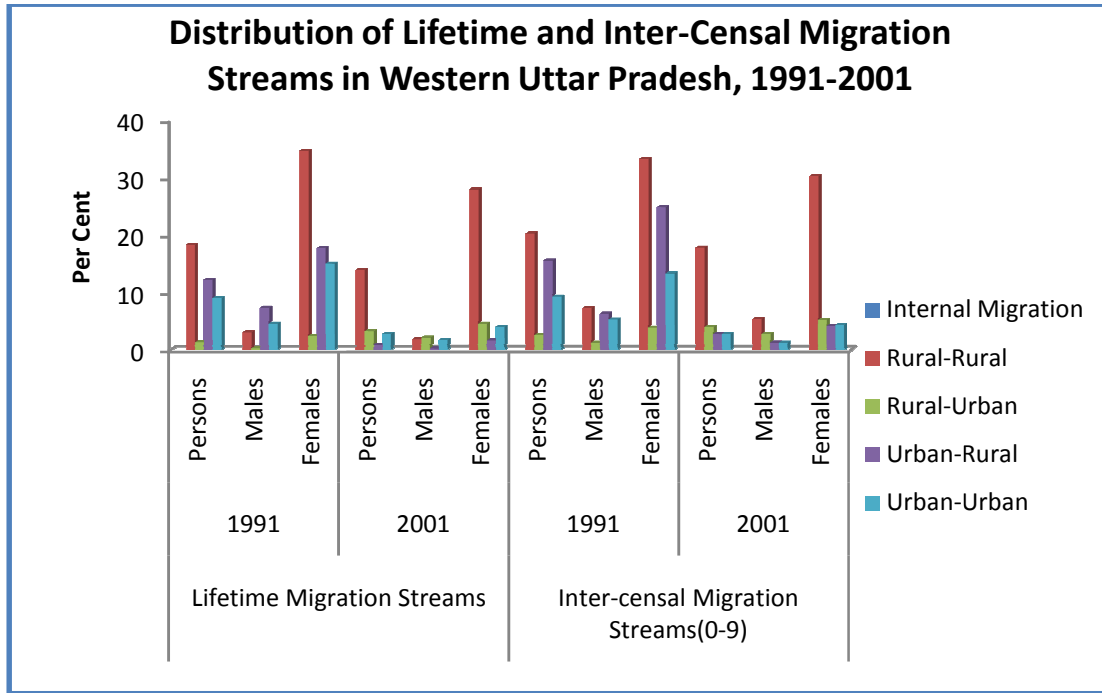


Fig. 6

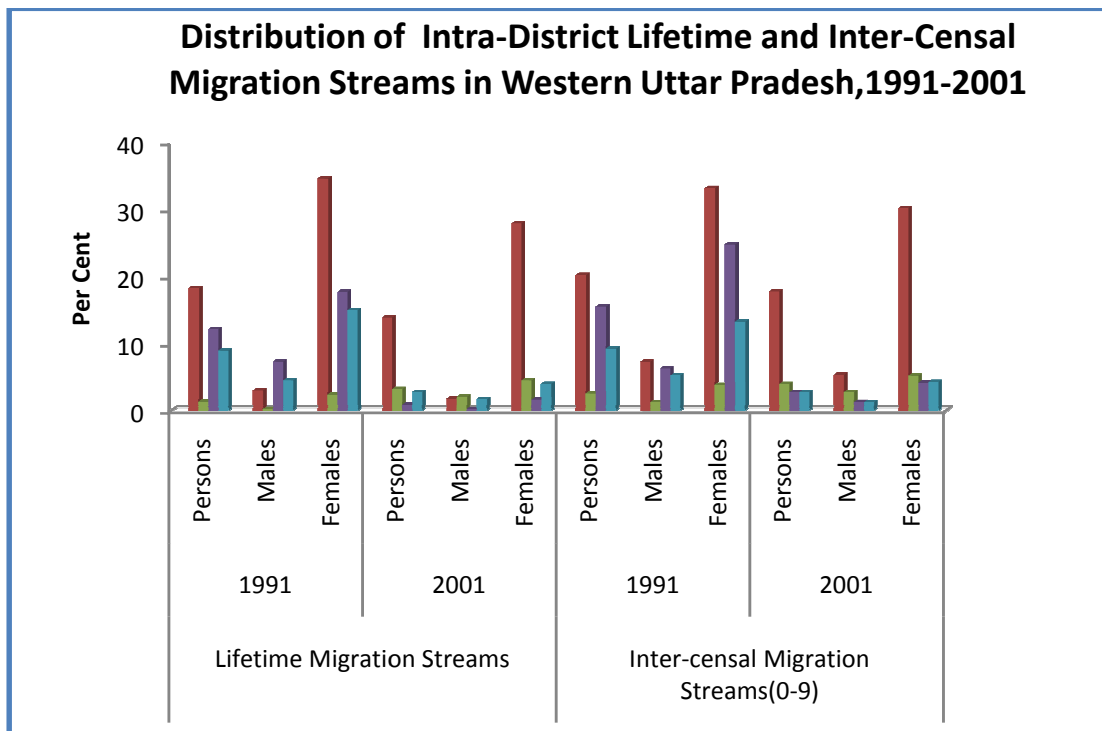


Fig. 7

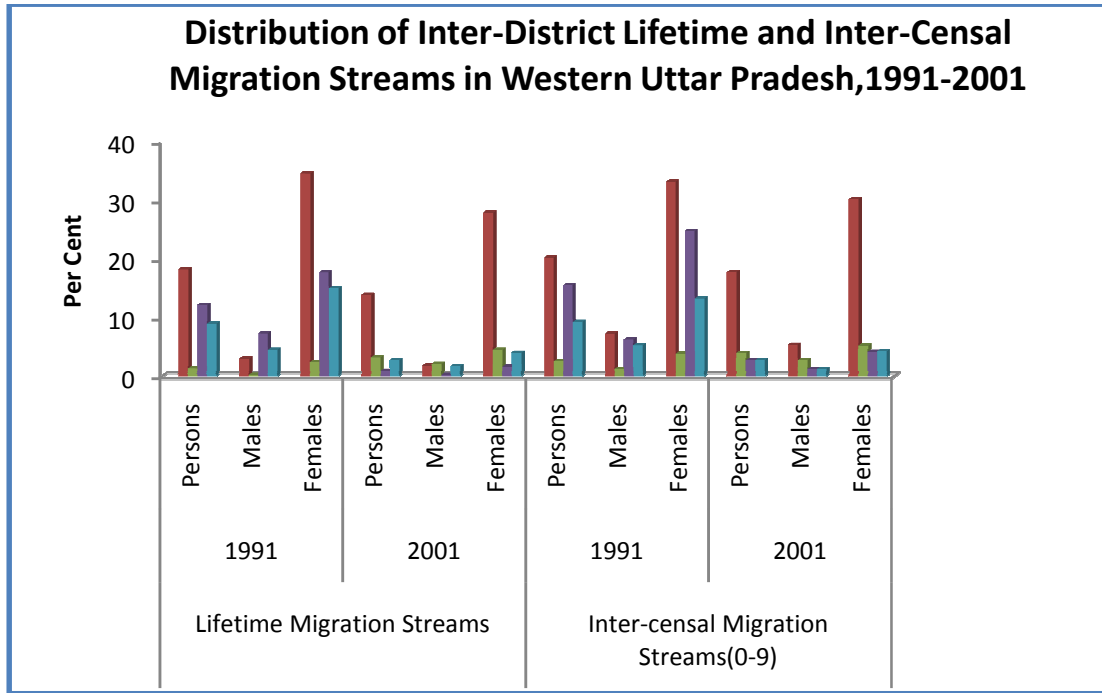


Fig. 8

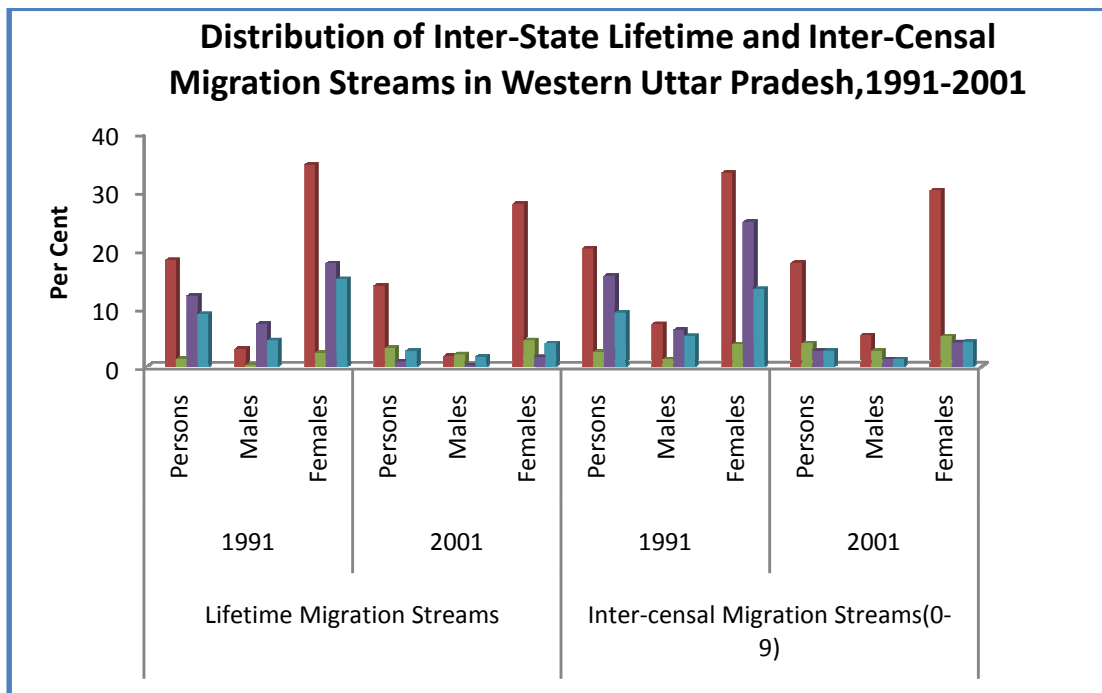


Fig. 9

## CONCLUSION

After a detailed analysis of the present work trend of internal migration, the following conclusion has been drawn in Western Uttar Pradesh, the trends of life time internal migration has shown upward in Western Uttar Pradesh, while in India it is upwards except 1991. On the other hand the inter-censal migration in Western Uttar Pradesh is still upward and in India it is upward up to 1981 and after that downward. The trends of intra district migrants are upward in Western Uttar Pradesh while in India it is downward except 2001. Now, a days, there is an increasing trend of female migration because of growing tendency to join work participation of female with increasing female literacy rate in the society. In 1991, at district level, the highest percentage of rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban internal migrants are registered in Etah, Mathura, Mathura and Mainpuri respectively. On the other hand the lowest percentage of rural to rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban migrants is recorded in Ghaziabad and Moradabad respectively. On the other hand, in 2001, it is registered in Mainpuri, Ghaziabad, Budaun and Ghaziabad respectively. On the other hand the lowest percentage is recorded in Meerut, Rampur, Mainpuri and Aligarh respectively. The percentage of migration is higher in 2001 as compare to 1991. In all streams of migration the percentage of female is always higher than male. The rural to rural migration streams is highest among the all types of migration except inter-state, in which urban to urban migration streams is highest than all.

## REFERENCES

1. Bogue, Donald J. (1985). *The Population of the United States: Historical Trends and Future Projections*. New York: Free Press.
2. Census of India, 1971-2011.
3. District Census Handbook, 1991-2001