

# Asian Resonance

## Socio-Economic Causes of Male Rural Out-Migration from Uttar Pradesh: An Inter-State Analysis

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### Abstract

This study aims to investigate the geographical patterns of socio-economic causes of rural out-migration of male population from Uttar Pradesh to 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 male migrants of all the age-groups have been taken into account.

The overall analysis of the study reveals that work/employment is the most dominant reason of rural out-migration of male population and it alone accounts for 67.27 percent of total male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, followed by moved with household (18.51 percent). The states of Himachal Pradesh (77.95 percent) and Maharashtra (75.12 percent) received the highest rural male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh due to the reason of work/employment. Similarly, the states of Manipur (55.26 percent) and Jammu and Kashmir (38.45 percent) witnessed the highest inflow of rural male migrants who moved with their household from the study area. The proportion of male migrants, who moved due to education, is 2.43 percent, while 2.16 percent moved for business, 2.13 percent moved after their birth, 0.33 percent for marriage and remaining 7.17 percent migrated due to other miscellaneous causes.

**Keywords:** Out-Migration, Determinants, Place of Last Residence, States, Union Territories.

### Introduction

An absolute immobile population does not exist anywhere in the world. The phenomenon of migration is as old as human civilization. In early phases of history, geographical barriers played a significant role in giving dimensions to migration phenomenon. At that time migration was limited to an extent because of lack of means of transport. But now migration is a response to technological progress, industrialization, urbanization and is facilitated by the availability of easy means of transport (Singh and Shandilya, 2012).

According to the Indian Census, a person is considered as migrant if his place of birth is different from the place where he is being enumerated or if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence. Indian constitution provides basic freedom to move to any part of the country, right to reside and earn livelihood of their choice. Thus, migrants are not required to register either at the place of origin or at the place of destination. A number of economic, social, cultural and political factors play an important role in the decision to move. The effects of these factors vary over time and place (Lusome and Bhagat, 2006).

In the present scenario of urbanization and counter-urbanization, the continued process of out-migration of rural migrants from the countryside has not been given due importance as to the in-migration in urban areas. Though, depopulation from rural areas has been continued since a long time, particularly in the developing world, where it is a common livelihood strategy and an important form of population redistribution (Gray, C.L., 2009).

Nevertheless, most of the recent studies in the field of rural out-migration have emphasized on the four aspects (Stockdale, A., 2004). The first one dealt with the individual decision-making process related with a move away from rural areas (Wallace et al., 1991; Jones, 1992; 1995; 1999; Jamieson, 2000; Ni Laoire, 2000; Stockdale, 2002a and 2002b).

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Secondly, it shows the community consequences of out-migration reporting on the physical, demographic and development impacts. Third aspect was associated with negative impact on rural communities, and the last one was related to the debate over the return of former out-migrants (Rhoades 1978; King, 1985) and their role in rural development. However, a probe into literature shows that there are very few studies on out-migration from Uttar Pradesh (Ali 2013; Paris.et.al, 2005; Khan, 1986).

Some of the recent works done on this issue are mentioned here. Khan, et. al., (2009) analyzed the socio-economic causes of male rural to urban migration in India. The study used the secondary sources of data, obtained from census of India, 2001. In another study on determinants of rural out-migration in India, the authors found that the main reason for migration is work/employment. Banu, N. (2015) wrote a paper on Spatial analysis of inter-state migration in West Bengal based on 2001 census data. Shazia et. al., (2017) have made a study on volume and reasons of inter-state rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh based on 2001 census data. The study reveals that, the highest out-migration was towards the agriculturally and technologically advanced states and mainly for the reason of work/employment. All these study mainly based on 2001 census data because the Census of India do not published the migration data for the year 2011. The present work is also based on 2001 census data because the data for the census year 2011 is not published yet.

According to Census 2001, Uttar Pradesh is the highest out-migrating state in India. The total number of out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh was 9.25 million, out of which 4.93 million were male and 4.32

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million were female migrants. Moreover, the total number of rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh was 6.67 million, consisting of 3.59 million male and 3.07 million female migrants. However, the number of migrants whose duration of residence was 1 to 4 years at the place of enumeration, was 1.30 million, out of which 0.76 million were male and 0.54 million were female migrants.

## Aim of the Study

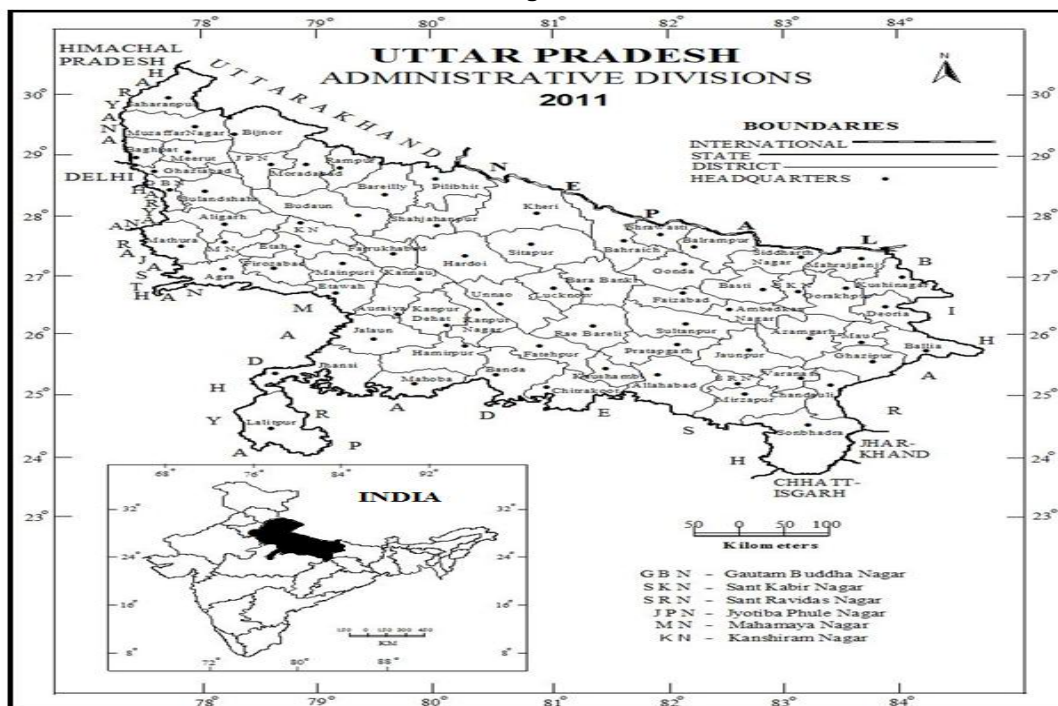
The main objective of this study is to analyze the socio-economic causes of male rural out-migration, whose duration of residence was one to four years from Uttar Pradesh to all the states and union territories of India.

## The 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.

Fig. 1



Source: Census of India, 2011.

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**Data Base and Methodology**

The usual direct questions on internal migration in Indian census cover the following items: place of birth (village or town), place of last residence, duration of residence (stay) at the place of enumeration, places of residence on a specified date before the census, and reasons for migration. Since, 1981 census, information on reasons for migration from place of last residence and the duration of residence at the place of enumeration were included in the schedule of Indian Census. All reasons have been grouped into seven broad categories, viz., employment, business, education, marriage, moved after birth, moved with household and others. In case of persons who migrated other than first six reasons have been included under the category of 'others'. The category of 'others' is the sum total of the persons displaced due to developmental projects, migrated because of droughts, floods, social disturbances etc.

The present study is entirely based on the secondary sources of data collected from Census of India 2001, Migration Table, D0603. 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 for less than one year, one to four years, five to nine years, more than nine years and all durations. However, in the present work, the data regarding only those migrants have been taken into account whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration was 1 to 4 years. Moreover, the study includes only male migrants of all age-groups, because, this particular section of the population has been given more preferences than his counterpart in each walks of life (like employment opportunities, educational facilities, business, medical care, etc.) in Indian society, who is also relatively more migratory (Clarke, 198; Khan, 2010; Chandana, 2005), economically the most productive, biologically the most reproductive and demographically the most dynamic that can bring a remarkable sea-changes in the urban as well as in rural areas (Trewartha, 1969). The census of India does not collect and publish the data regarding the causes of out-migration. Therefore, the reasons of rural out-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 of inter-state variations in the socio-economic causes of rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. The boundary of a state/UT has been considered as the smallest unit of

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study. Moreover, the rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh to the union territories of India has not been shown in the maps, but the causes of rural out-migration from all the union territories has been studied and their per cent values have been given in the Table 2.

**Results and Discussion**

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of causes of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, whose duration of residence was one to four years. It will be seen from the data that the foremost cause of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh is employment. It alone accounted 67.27 percent of the total rural out-migration of male population from the state. After the introduction of green revolution technology and continuous fragmentation of land holdings under the law of inheritance, the number of unemployed and disguised unemployed has increased resulting into the movement of unemployed youth out of the rural areas in search of work. They migrated to the urban centers where they absorb themselves in secondary and tertiary economic activities like construction, rickshaw pulling, cobbling, hair dressing, white washing, rice and pulse mills etc. Moreover, 2.16 percent males migrated for business purposes.

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

| Causes of Rural Male Out- Migration | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Work/Employment                     | 67.27 |
| Business                            | 2.16  |
| Education                           | 2.43  |
| Marriage                            | 0.33  |
| Moved after Birth                   | 2.13  |
| Moved with Household                | 18.51 |
| Others                              | 7.17  |
| Total                               | 100   |

**Source:** Census of India, 2001. Migration Table-D0603

The educational institutions attracted 2.43 percent of male rural out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh. This state historically has a large concentration of poor population with high levels of fertility and low level of literacy. It also accounts for the highest proportion of India's population. Given that access to quality primary and secondary schools in this state is a problem, it is not surprising that this state also have a shortage of institutes of higher learning. This leads to an out flow of human capital to other states/regions (Chandrasekhar, et. al., 2014). This issue has been highlighted in official statistics and also reports published to analyze states performance in secondary and higher education in India (Government of India, 2011c; NUEPA, 2012). These reports show that number of schools availability decrease at high rate as education level increases. This makes the access to higher education in some states very limited, and only option left with the individuals is to migrate for education.

A very meager percent (0.33 percent) of male migrated due to marriage from rural areas of Uttar Pradesh. While 2.13 percent of male moved

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after their birth and 18.51 percent moved with their household. The remaining 7.17 percent migrated due to other miscellaneous causes like persons displaced

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due to developmental projects, migrated because of droughts, floods, social disturbances etc.

**Table 2: Percent Distribution of Causes of Male Rural Out-Migration from Uttar Pradesh to the States and Union Territories of India, 2001**

| States                   | Causes of Male Rural Out-Migration from Uttar Pradesh |          |           |          |                         |                            |        |
|--------------------------|---|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
|                          | Work/<br>Employment                                   | Business | Education | Marriage | Moved<br>after<br>Birth | Moved<br>with<br>Household | Others |
| Jammu & kashmir          | 48.34   | 2.77     | 1.79      | 0.04     | 0.19                    | 38.45                      | 8.41   |
| Himachal pradesh         | 77.95   | 2.08     | 0.90      | 0.12     | 0.47                    | 14.72                      | 3.78   |
| Punjab                   | 75.04   | 0.60     | 0.66      | 0.27     | 1.09                    | 15.34                      | 7.01   |
| Uttaranchal              | 51.66   | 1.11     | 6.51      | 0.50     | 0.67                    | 31.14                      | 8.40   |
| Rajasthan                | 61.31   | 0.75     | 2.87      | 0.66     | 1.07                    | 26.30                      | 7.03   |
| Bihar                    | 33.91   | 1.54     | 7.46      | 6.68     | 1.43                    | 27.27                      | 21.70  |
| Sikkim                   | 47.13   | 8.28     | 3.18      | 0.00     | 1.91                    | 24.84                      | 14.65  |
| Arunachal pradesh        | 46.07   | 9.73     | 3.58      | 0.00     | 1.43                    | 25.46                      | 13.73  |
| Nagaland                 | 48.27   | 9.65     | 1.49      | 0.25     | 1.49                    | 24.50                      | 14.36  |
| Manipur                  | 23.68   | 0.00     | 0.00      | 2.63     | 0.00                    | 55.26                      | 18.42  |
| Mizoram                  | 46.15   | 0.00     | 3.85      | 0.00     | 0.00                    | 26.92                      | 23.08  |
| Tripura                  | 60.47   | 0.78     | 9.30      | 0.00     | 0.00                    | 15.50                      | 13.95  |
| Meghalaya                | 46.62   | 7.14     | 6.77      | 0.00     | 3.38                    | 20.68                      | 15.41  |
| Assam                    | 35.03   | 20.83    | 2.97      | 0.21     | 1.06                    | 27.05                      | 12.85  |
| West bengal              | 43.75   | 4.58     | 4.32      | 0.95     | 2.91                    | 28.12                      | 15.38  |
| Jharkhand                | 41.82   | 2.13     | 4.52      | 1.29     | 2.30                    | 34.03                      | 13.91  |
| Orissa                   | 50.74   | 14.52    | 4.17      | 0.74     | 0.94                    | 22.04                      | 6.85   |
| Chhattisgarh             | 53.75   | 3.23     | 4.87      | 1.03     | 2.20                    | 25.53                      | 9.40   |
| Madhya pradesh           | 46.52   | 2.10     | 9.59      | 1.33     | 1.73                    | 28.02                      | 10.70  |
| Gujarat                  | 68.08   | 12.84    | 0.57      | 0.12     | 2.40                    | 11.89                      | 4.09   |
| Maharashtra              | 75.12   | 0.86     | 1.82      | 0.17     | 3.06                    | 10.94                      | 8.01   |
| Karnataka                | 63.02   | 3.47     | 13.25     | 0.13     | 1.11                    | 11.64                      | 7.39   |
| Andhra pradesh           | 67.28   | 6.39     | 2.43      | 0.43     | 1.87                    | 14.15                      | 7.46   |
| Goa                      | 72.98   | 3.81     | 0.55      | 0.11     | 2.10                    | 14.14                      | 6.30   |
| Kerala                   | 46.84   | 3.01     | 8.07      | 1.27     | 0.79                    | 29.43                      | 10.60  |
| Tamil nadu               | 56.21   | 3.98     | 9.24      | 0.00     | 3.03                    | 21.97                      | 5.57   |
| Haryana                  | 64.34   | 0.35     | 1.87      | 0.34     | 0.98                    | 25.97                      | 6.14   |
| <b>Union territories</b> |   |          |           |          |                         |                            |        |
| Lakshadweep              | 0.00  | 0.00     | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0.00                    | 0.00                       | 0.00   |
| Andaman and Nicobar      | 49.66   | 6.90     | 6.90      | 0.69     | 0.69                    | 22.76                      | 12.41  |
| Chandigarh               | 68.16   | 1.09     | 1.59      | 0.32     | 3.56                    | 17.36                      | 7.93   |
| Delhi                    | 64.33   | 0.39     | 2.48      | 0.22     | 2.15                    | 24.35                      | 6.08   |
| Dadra & Nagar haveli     | 83.72   | 5.94     | 0.14      | 0.06     | 0.92                    | 6.89                       | 2.33   |
| Daman & diu              | 90.35   | 2.73     | 0.09      | 0.00     | 0.46                    | 4.45                       | 1.93   |
| Pondicherry              | 61.32   | 5.66     | 12.26     | 0.00     | 0.00                    | 17.92                      | 2.83   |

**Source:** Census of India, 2001. Migration Table-D0603

An analysis of data given in Table 2 shows that there is a wide range of variations in the pattern of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, caused by various factors in the states and UTs of India.

The ranges of variation in rural out-migration of male population from Uttar Pradesh, caused by work/employment, education and moved with household, due to being significant in their proportion, are grouped into three categories as high, medium and low (see Tables 3, 4 & 5 and Figures 2,3 & 4).

Table 2 highlights that there is large range of variations of male rural out-migrants from Uttar

Pradesh caused by employment in the States and UTs of India. It varies from the highest 77.95 percent in the state of Himachal Pradesh to the lowest 23.68 percent in the state of Manipur. This range of variations may be arranged into three categories such as high above (60.47 percent), medium (47.09 to 60.47 percent) and low (below 47.09 percent) as given in Table 3.

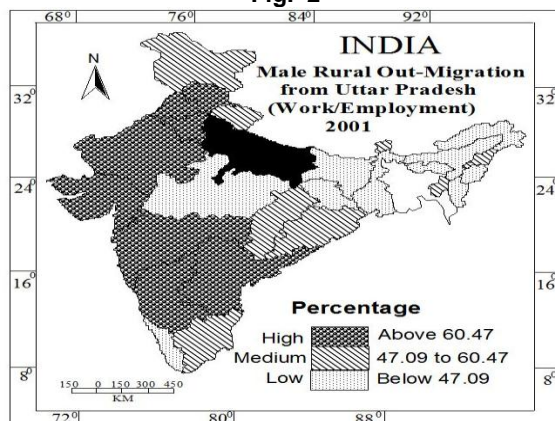
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**Table 3: Employment as a cause of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, 2001**

| Category | Percentage     | No. of States | Name of the States   |
|----------|----------------|---------------|--|
| High     | Above 60.47    | 9             | Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa,          |
| Medium   | 47.09 to 60.47 | 8             | Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu                   |
| Low      | Below 47.09    | 10            | Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala |

**Source:** Based on Table 2.

Table 3 depicts that there are nine states falling into high category (above 60.47 percent) of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, for employment, they are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Haryana. They altogether form a single large contiguous region, covering the northern (Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana), western (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa) and southern (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh) parts of the country (Fig. 2). Around 30 percent of the states of the country lie in the medium level (47.09 to 60.47) of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. They are Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura, Orissa, Chattisgarh and Tamil Nadu, out of which only Orissa and Chattisgarh form a region in the eastern part while rest of the states (Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura and Tamil Nadu) are widely scattered in the country (Fig. 2).

**Fig. 2****Source:** Based on Table 3.

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The ten states which experience low level (Below 47.09) of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, wherein, excluding the states of Madhya Pradesh (in central part) and Kerala (in the southern part), the rest of the states form two identifiable regions; one in the eastern (Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand) and other in the north-eastern (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Assam) parts of the country (Fig. 2).

The Table 2 illustrates the range of variations of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh for the reason of education varies from 13.25 percent in the state of Karnataka to 0.55 percent in the state of Goa. This range of variations may be grouped into three categories as shown in table 4.

It is clear from the Table 4 that there are eight states in the country that experience the high level (above 5.98 percent) of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh for education. These states form remarkable regions in the north-central (Uttaranchal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh), southern (Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu) and north-eastern (Tripura and Meghalaya) parts of the country.

**Table 4: Education as a cause of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, 2001**

| Category | Percentage   | No. of States | Name of the States   |
|----------|--------------|---------------|--|
| High     | Above 5.98   | 8             | Uttaranchal, Bihar, Tripura, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu                              |
| Medium   | 2.65 to 5.98 | 9             | Rajasthan, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chattisgarh                  |
| Low      | Below 2.65   | 10            | Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Nagaland, Manipur, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana |

**Source:** Based on Table 2.

While the nine states of the country come under the medium level (2.65 to 5.98 percent) of male rural out-migration. They constitute two extensive regions; one in the eastern part (West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chattisgarh) and the other in the north-eastern part (Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Assam and Mizoram) of the country (Fig.3).

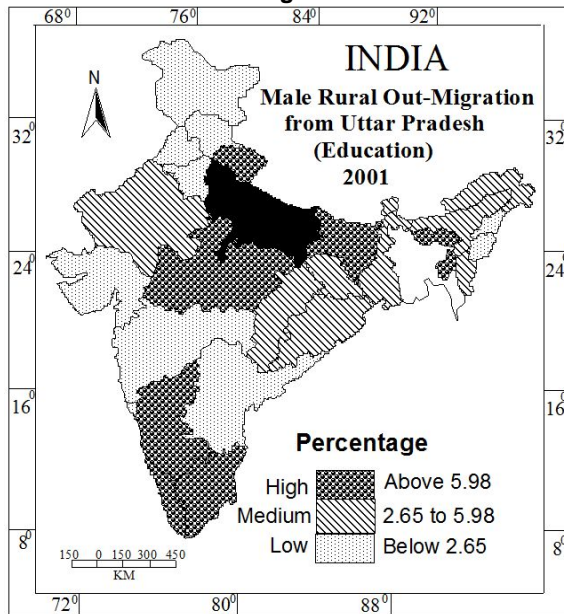
The remaining ten states of India, mark the low rate (below 2.65 percent) of male rural out-migration for education, and all these states constitute two extensive regions and one very small separate region in the country. The first extensive region spread over the northern part and comprises of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. The second region cover the western and southern states (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Andhra Pradesh) while the states of

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Nagaland and Manipur form a small separate region in the north-eastern part of the country (Fig. 3).

The data of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh that migrated with household given in Table 2 reveals that the states of India have wide range of variations that varies from the highest(55.26 percent) in the state of Manipur to the lowest (10.94 percent) in the state of Maharashtra, which may be arranged into three categories as given in Table 5.

Fig. 3



Source: Based on Table 4

Table 5 exhibits that the high level (above 55.26 percent) of male rural out-migration with household from Uttar Pradesh is witnessed towards the five states of the country i.e., Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand, Manipur and Kerala. All these states are found to be randomly scattered in northern, eastern, north-eastern and southern parts of the country. Fourteen states (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, West-Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu) of India experience the medium rate (19.45 to 28.80 percent) of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. These states constitute two extensive flanking regions in the country. The first region extends over the northern (Haryana), western (Rajasthan), central (Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh) and eastern (Bihar, West-Bengal and Orissa) parts of the country. The second region covers the whole north-eastern part of India excluding the states of Manipur and Tripura, while the state of Tamil Nadu fails to form any region in the country (Fig. 4). The eight states of the country fall in the low level (below 19.45 percent) of rural out-migration with household from Uttar Pradesh, they are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Goa. They form one massive region and one very small tiny region in the country. The massive region occupy the western (Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa) and southern (Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh) states of the

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country. The smaller region consisting of the states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab is formed in the northern part of India, while the state of Tripura fails to form any region in India (Fig. 4).

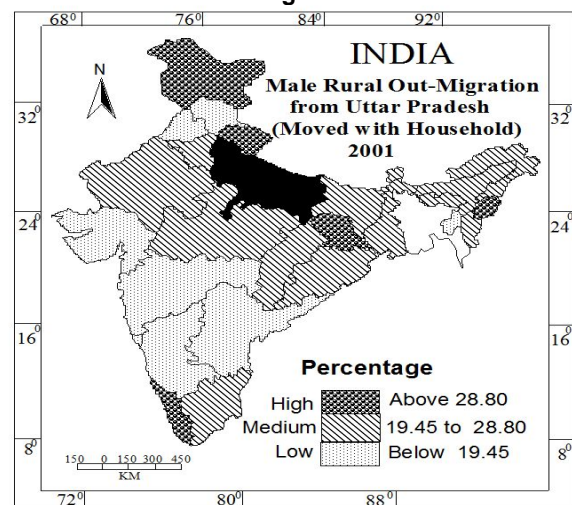
Table 5: Moved with Household as a cause of Male Rural Out-Migration from Uttar Pradesh, 2001

| Category | Percentage     | No. of States | Name of the States  |
|----------|----------------|---------------|---|
| High     | Above 28.80    | 5             | Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Manipur, Jharkhand, Kerala  |
| Medium   | 19.45 to 28.80 | 14            | Rajasthan, Bihar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana |
| Low      | Below 19.45    | 8             | Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura, , Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa,  |

Source: Based on Table 2.

Table 2 reveals that the male rural out-migration for business from Uttar Pradesh is not much significant in India. The total percentage ranges from the highest, 20.83 percent in Assam to the lowest 0.35 percent in Haryana; it may be arranged into three groups as high (above 7.19 percent), medium (2.19 to 7.19 percent) and low(below 2.19 percent). Accordingly, there are six states that lie into the high category of male rural out-migration they are Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam, Orissa and Gujarat. While nine states i.e., Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, West-Bengal, Chattisgarh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu come under the medium grade of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh. All remaining states fall under the low category of male rural out-migration from the study area.

Fig. 4



Source: Based on Table 5

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Table 2 provides the information that the marriage as a cause of male rural out-migration in terms of percent is not much noteworthy from Uttar Pradesh. It has been on account of wide prevalence of village-exogamy and patrilocal marriages that inter-village migrations of young females are quite substantial (Gosal and Krishan, 1975) rather than young male migration. The percent variation of male rural out-migration for marriage ranges from the highest in the state of Bihar (6.68 percent) to the lowest in the state of Jammu and Kashmir (0.04 percent). In addition, there are only two states i.e., Bihar (6.68 percent) and Manipur (2.63 percent) that recorded high (above 1.37 percent) percent of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh whereas, eighteen states lie in the medium (0.06 to 1.37 percent) category and all the remaining states fall under the low category of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh (Table 2).

Similarly, male rural out-migration after birth is also not proportionately momentous from Uttar Pradesh, because only three states have above three percent of male rural out-migration, they are Meghalaya (3.38 percent), Maharashtra (3.06 percent) and Tamil Nadu (3.03 percent) whereas, in all other states the proportion is less than three percent (Table 2).

Besides, all the above causes there are various miscellaneous factors that are grouped into 'others' category. The factor ranges from the highest in the state of Mizoram (23.08 percent) to the lowest in the state of Himachal Pradesh (3.78 percent). This range of variations may be grouped into three grades of high (above 13.42 percent), medium (8.40 to 13.42 percent) and low (below 8.40 percent). The states that recorded the high rate of male rural out-migration for this reason are Bihar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Jharkhand. Whereas five states recorded the medium rate of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, they are Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, although all other remaining states have low grade (less than 8.40 percent) of male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh.

As far as male rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh towards the union territories of India is concerned, it is more or less same as observed in the states of India. The highest percent of male rural out-migrants for work/employment is recorded in the union territory of Daman and Diu (90.35 percent) and lowest in the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar (49.66 percent). The proportion of male rural out-migrants who moved with their households is also significant in the union territories. It is 24.35 percent in Delhi, 22.76 percent in Andaman and Nicobar, 17.92 percent in Pondicherry, 17.36 percent in Chandigarh, 6.89 percent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and 4.45 percent in Daman and Diu. While rural out-migration of male population from Uttar Pradesh caused by other factors (business, education, marriage and moved after birth) is not much significant in terms of their percentage.

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## Conclusion

The overall analysis of the study reveals that work/employment is the most dominant reason of rural out-migration of male population and it alone accounts for 67.27 percent of total rural out-migration from Uttar Pradesh, followed by moved with household (18.51 percent). The states of Himachal Pradesh (77.95 percent) and Maharashtra (75.12 percent) received the highest rural male out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh due to the reason of work/employment. Similarly, the states of Manipur (55.26 percent) and Jammu and Kashmir (38.45 percent) witnessed the highest inflow of rural male migrants who moved with their household. The proportion of male migrants, who moved due to education, is 2.43 percent, while 2.16 percent moved for businesses, 2.13 percent moved after their birth, 0.33 percent for marriage and remaining 7.17 percent migrated due to other miscellaneous causes.

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