SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
The Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh is traditionally a male outmigration region. In spite of the higher levels of literacy and benefits from rural outmigration, the region has not been able to break the vicious circle of rural poverty and outmigration.

In the present study, therefore, an attempt was made to study the general socio-economic and demographic structure of the region. The main focus of the study was on the major characteristics of outmigrants in general and gainful male outmigrant in particular. This study has further examined the socio-economic and demographic determinants and consequences of rural outmigration from the region. The analysis was carried out for the sub-regions of Kumaon and Garhwal also.

The first chapter deals with the statement of the problem and emphasizes on the theories and models related to migration. In addition, it focuses on various studies relevant to internal migration at international and national level. On the basis of literature survey, a set of objectives and hypotheses have been developed for the present study.

In the second chapter, broad introduction of the study area has been given based on selected indicators. The chapter also gives the basic sampling frame and sampling techniques for selection of villages. In this chapter, the appropriate statistical techniques used for analysing the data are also discussed.
Chapter III is devoted to comparison of Uttar Pradesh Himalayas with rest of Uttar Pradesh. It has been found that the Uttar Pradesh Himalayan region has distinct socio-economic and demographic structure compare to the rest of Uttar Pradesh State. The most striking feature is the declining growth rate of population of the region during 1981-91. Other important and noticeable feature is the higher female sex-ratio in the region. Age and sex structure of population in 1971 and 1981 censuses also show higher female proportion than males in young and middle age-groups (25-50 yrs). In old-age group (60+) conversely proportion of males in higher than females, which can be attributed to returned retired migrants and high life expectancy of males.

Looking into the economic aspects of population, it has been found that proportion of workers in industrial sector in the region is fairly low. Tertiary sector is slightly more developed in some districts of study region compared to Uttar Pradesh State as a whole.

Literacy rates are higher among both the males and females in the region than the state average. The districts of the study region are among the most literate districts of Uttar Pradesh.

In respect of male net-migration, calculated from 1981 census, it has been found that except for Uttarkashi,
other districts have witnessed net outmigration of males. Uttar Pradesh Himalayan region (excluding Nainital and Dehradun) has also net migration. The level of urbanization has been very low in the region. The region has 18.30 percent population urbanized in 1981 census which has increased to 21.56 percent in 1991 census. If we exclude Nainital and Dehradun, this region has only 6.82 percent population urbanized in 1981 census, which has increased to 7.84 percent in 1991 census. This is very low compared to state's average of 19.89 percent urban population in 1991.

On the economic side, region has small average size of land holdings compared to Uttar Pradesh state. Average land holding size is around 1.0 hectare in the State, whereas Uttar Pradesh hills (excluding Nainital and Dehradun) has only 0.803 hectares. Another interesting feature is that a high percentage of total land holdings are under 1.0 hectare and less than category and in the study area approximately 73.3 percent holdings come under this category. Extension of irrigation is also comparatively lower in the region that state's average. In the study area only 12.10 percent area is irrigated. But irrigation intensity is comparatively higher in all the hilly districts of the region than the average intensity of the state. In respect of use of chemical fertilizer, these hilly districts have very poor performance.
Industrial Development is almost nil in these hilly districts. Social services like transport, educational infrastructure, health services etc. are relatively better. But on the other hand, banking and credit facilities are poor in the area.

Chapter IV deals with magnitudes and characteristics of outmigrants from the study area. The rates of outmigration within region is relatively much lower than the rate of outmigration outside the region. The rate of male outmigration is quite higher than female outmigration (excluding marriage migration) from the study area. Comparative analysis shows that Kumaon has higher male and female rates of outmigration than Garhwal sub-region. In case of gainfully male outmigration, again males have relatively much higher rate than females. According to physical region of the area, River Basin has lowest rate of outmigration, while highest has been observed in middle Himalayan region. Caste wise rates of migration show, Brahmin households having highest rate of outmigration and lowest was recorded among Scheduled Caste households.

Looking into the characteristics of gainful outmigrants, it has been found that majority of the gainful outmigrant are in young age-groups. In case of educational qualifications, a majority of gainful
outmigrants are having high school and intermediate qualification. At the time of outmigration, high proportion of gainful outmigrants were found unmarried, whereas, at present majority of gainful migrants are married. Distribution of gainful outmigrants shows that more than 65.0 percent are engaged in government services. Out of total employment in different sectors, 30.3 percent are found in defence and paramilitary forces.

Different income levels of gainful outmigrants shows that 59.4 percent migrants fall in the income category of 15000-25000 rupees annually, whereas 26.8 percent fall in 5000-15000 income category. Only 10.1 percent come in the higher income (25000+ rupees) category. There are 32.50 percent gainful outmigrants, who have not send any remittances during last one year to their family at place of origin. Majority of gainful outmigrants who sent remittances to their families at villages fall in the category of 4000-6000 rupees annually.

The main reason of gainful outmigration from Uttar Pradesh Himalaya has been found to be 'no job opportunities at place of origin'. A majority of gainful outmigrants (91.58%) have migrated to urban areas, whereas 60.23 percent have migrated out of the state but within India. Delhi is the only metropolitan city which attracts
a highest proportion (26.8 percent) of gainful migrant from the study area.

Before migrating to place of destination, 51.1 percent gainfully outmigrants were unemployed while 32.2 percent were students. Only 10.4 percent were busy in agricultural pursuits. Regarding sources of information at gainful migrants about employment, it has been found that 49.5 percent migrants have their relatives and friends at place of destination. There are 24.3 percent migrants who did not have any information about employment before migrating to place of destinations. According to reply given by head of households, future plans of gainfully outmigrants, 16.0 percent of gainfully outmigrants want to settle at place of destination whereas, 48.3 percent want to come back to their native place.

Chapter V deals with the basic determinants of gainful outmigration from the region. Among these determinants non-agricultural activities, and inaccessibility are found to be the main deterrent of outmigration from the region, whereas educational level of households is found to be promoting outmigration from the region. Other variables like per capita income, non retired returned migrant and retired returned migrants also have negative effect on outmigration but it is found to be significant.
In case of Garhwal sub-region per capita income is most important determinant of outmigration. Other important determinants are education of households, non-retired returned migrant and inaccessibility of the area. So in Garhwal, education coupled with low per capita income and inaccessibility pushes the young people to out-migrate from the area. Non-agricultural activities however, tend to reduce outmigration but large size of household has positive association with outmigration.

In Kumaon which is relative more developed, non-agricultural activities found to arrest outmigration. Other important determinants to arrest outmigration are per capita income and retired returned migrants. Only variable which is promoting outmigration is found to be education of households.

In chapter VI, the consequences of outmigration are evaluated. It has been found that the benefits derived by population through outmigration are found quite significant in many aspects at place of origin. There are both positive as well as negative implications at the native places of migrants. It is obvious that male outmigration in general and gainfully outmigrants in particular creates imbalances in age and sex distribution of population and particularly in the working age-group. There has been extremely higher sex ratio in working age-
group in Garhwal and Kumaon as well as in total region. The incidents of outmigration from the region has decreased male and female work participation and has increased dependency ratio among the migrant households. There have been negative impact of outmigration on average fertility of females also.

Looking into the economic implications of outmigration, there has been no significant impact on land distribution and irrigation coverage between the non-migrant households and migrant households. In case of technological changes also, there have been no significant impact on use of chemical fertilizers, HYV seeds and other modern equipments between non-migrant and migrant households. A higher proportion of migrant households, however, are in higher income groups than non-migrant households. This increase in income due to remittance sent by outmigrants have been reflected in the expenditure pattern of migrants. The expenditure levels on education, clothing, medicine, health and agricultural labour have been much higher among migrant households than non-migrant households.

In respect of housing standard, higher proportion of migrant households have better housing facilities than non-migrant households. The person density per room shows that migrant households have better housing space than
non-migrant households. Different electronic gadgets as a means of entertainment and information have been found in higher percentage of migrant households than in non-migrant households.

The social implication of outmigration is clearly visible in case of educational level and literacy rates among females of migrant households. The literacy rate among females has been found significantly higher among migrant households than non-migrant households in region as well as in Garhwal and Kumaon sub-regions. The educational levels are also higher among females of migrant households than non-migrant households in both the sub-region and total region.

The rate of returned migration to total outmigration is found to be 24.40 percent in Uttar Pradesh Himalayan region. Garhwal has observed 25.74 percent returned migration rate, whereas Kumaon witnessed 22.0 percent. Out of total returned migrants, 57.75 percent are retired returned migrants, whereas 28.87 percent are those who couldn't get job at place of destination.

There are few returned migrants (24.04%) who have invested resources brought by them in productive uses, while in the case of majority of migrants (75.96%) these resources are used for house-building and non-productive consumptions.
Present study shows that as in general understanding, higher percentage of married gainfully outmigrants send the remittances than the unmarried gainfully outmigrants. Looking into the relationship between educational level and remittances, higher percentage of gainfully migrants with middle class and high school education send remittances to their family at native place than the illiterates and intermediate education. A higher percentage of Rajput and Scheduled Caste gainfully outmigrants send the remittances than Brahmins and Scheduled Tribes migrants. The gainfully outmigrants with long years of migration have higher percentage of migrants sending remittances than gainfully outmigrants with few years of migration.

CONCLUSIONS

In the light of findings summerized above, the following are the basic conclusions of the present study:

Uttar Pradesh Himalayan region (excluding Nainital and Dehradun) is demographically a distinct region than rest of Uttar Pradesh and India. It has experienced an abnormally declining growth rate of population during 1981-91 census and higher sex ratio in favour of females. The region has fairly higher levels of literacy also.

Economically the region comes under lowest spectrum of development. In service sector apart from
banking and credit facilities, others like transport, education, infrastructure and health facilities are relatively better in the region.

Levels of urbanization have been found to be very low in the region. Migration pattern within state indicate that the districts of the region show net outmigration.

The rate of male outmigration has been found to be higher than female outmigration in the region. Kumaon sub-region show the rate of gainfully outmigrants higher than Garhwal. The main reason of outmigration has been found to be the lack of job opportunities in the region.

The main determinants of male outmigration from the region are found to be economic and social. We find that low per capita income, less employment opportunities in non-agricultural sector along with increasing level of education are the main positive determinants of outmigration from the region. Return migration and Physical inaccessibility are important deterrent to outmigration from the region and its sub-regions. The point to be highlighted is that it is not the poverty alone which is pushing the people to out-migrate, but also the education, which work as a catalyst.

Outmigration from Uttar Pradesh Himalayas has positive as well as negative consequences on the
places of origin. There has been positive impact of outmigration on literacy rate and levels of education among females of migrant households. In terms of male literacy there has been not much differences between migrant and non-migrant households. The gains through outmigration have significant impact on expenditure levels on various consumption items also like, education, clothing, health and housing.

Economically, there have been no significant impact on land distribution, irrigation coverage and use of modern inputs in agriculture.

Resources brought by returned migrants are usually used for non-productive items in the region. Only few returned migrants have used resources in business, agriculture improvement, and transports etc.

The hypothesis set for the study that insufficient per capita arable land and lack of employment opportunities in non-agricultural sector will induce outmigration from rural areas is found to be validated.

The second hypothesis that levels of education are alone not responsible for outmigration, they work as a catalyst is also found to be validated.

The hypothesis that overall experience of returned migrant discourages the outmigration is also
stands validated. In Garhwal sub-region, however, this hypothesis finds more support than the Kumaon sub-region.

The fourth hypothesis that the income level of outmigrating households are likely to be higher than non-migrant households also stands validated.

The fifth hypothesis that the gains through outmigration are not being utilized for the economic development of the area, instead most of it is going for conspicuous consumption is also found to be validated.

Thus we see that in spite of the presence of important stimuli of growth like literacy and monetary inflow, through remittances, the region remains underdeveloped. The gain through extra income of migrant are not geared to the economic development of the region as discussed above. This has generated a kind of vicious circle of outmigration and underdevelopment in the region.

One of the important point to be emphasized is that there is no evidence to show the efforts on the part of the government or any other agencies for mopping up of these stimuli and channelizing them for capital information, much needed for the economic development of the area.

The creation of basic infrastructure like power, transport, irrigation, banking and credit facilities might
help in this direction. Similarly the opening up more employment opportunities in suitable areas like horticulture, sericulture, tourism and other forest based industries can utilized the remittances and promote the economic development of the region.