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Destination, Distance and Place Pattern of Hill Rural Out-Migration: A Study of Garhwal District, Uttarakhand, India

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Abstract:

People of Uttarakhand are interested to work at higher and middle level of hierarchy as education rate of Uttarakhand is higher than national education rate. Most of rural out-migrants are prone to move in urban areas. This paper examines and elaborates the pattern and trend of destination, distance and place of migrants from Uttarakhand. In this paper researcher will make a humble attempt to analysis to determine the pattern and distance of hill rural out-migration and to know the destination places of hill out-migration from Garhwal. The study area is district Garhwal of Uttarakhand (India). The Researcher utilizes judgmental and multi-stage random sampling and use interview schedule to collect primary data. The study reveals that majority of migrants displace outside the state. Next 26% (66) rural out-migrant reported inter-district migration but within premises of state followed by 14.4% (36) hill out-migrant reported intra-district migration and last 0.8% (2) Hill rural out-migrant reported to emigrants abroad. Study also suggest that Hill rural out-migrants used to migrate in Delhi and National Capital region (Noida, Gurgoan, Ghaziabad etc). Study also verified that Rural out migrants from Garhwal reported to displace at distance between 301-500 km, which indicate the periphery of Delhi & national capital region (N.C.R.), and various cities of Punjab, Uttara Pradesh and Haryana.

1. Introduction

The hill region of Uttarakhand is by and large characterized as a subsistence economy. Agriculture is predominately a low pay-off activity and no dramatic improvement can brought about in the existing situation due to typical biophysical constraints. (I.C. Awasthi:2012)

Low income in hill rural areas played significant role in rural out-migration. The primary source of income in hill rural areas is agriculture. Agriculture activities performed in traditional way, technology adaptation is the main hurdles in increase the productivity of agriculture. Again Fragmentation of landholding reducing the net size of agriculture landholding. Moreover, there are other causes which affect the agriculture output. i.e., climate change, reduction in fertility of land, natural calamity, droughts, reduce the agriculture productivity. There are no surplus productions which ultimately worsen the level of income and living standards of the hilly people. Rural people do not want to remain confine in agriculture activities. In order to earn money for livelihood people leaving agriculture and search for other occupation which not only provide more money than agriculture but also provide good job which improve the social reputation along with economics benefits. This is reason behind for movement of rural people to urban areas.

Uttarakhand is not known for extensive agriculture so people of hills opt the education and skill development course so that they can get satisfied job in urban areas. Uttarakhand literacy rate i.e., 79.63% is more than national literacy rate i.e., 64.8%. People of Uttarakhand are interested to work at high and middle level of organization. Migration from hills are not only comprise of those employment seeking people but also includes educational and professional courses student seeking for various degrees in various field of academic which provide them good opportunity of job in urban centre's.

Under push and pull factors there are various reasons which force an individual to displace. Distance of Hill rural out-migration is not only depending on the nature of employment but also on distance of urban centers. Traditionally, migrant from Uttarakhand concentrated in Delhi But with the development of other various Centre migrations Pattern tends to scattered.

Although, In Recent time Uttarakhand Government with the Cooperation of Centre Government launch various industrial and urbanization Programmes / Schemes to increase the employment opportunities along with urbanization. In spite of meager efforts done by state government, still inter-state migration from district Garhwal's does not decline.

2. Review of Literature

In order to understand the concept of destination, distance and place of migration we have go through various previous studies which help us to know the trend of rural out-migration. We start with Ravenstein (1884, 1889) theory who enunciated that the volume of

migration decreases as the distance from the center of absorption increases, next in series is Rawat {1998} study which concluded that most of Hill out- migrants from Garhwal concentrated at Delhi, next K.G.Joshi {1989} mentioned that 64.6% of total migrants had travelled a total distance of less than 500 kms. Whereas Bhagat (2009) study point out that migration in the Indian sub-continent has been historically low, but the rapid transformation of the Indian economy, improvement in the level of education and that of transportation and communication facilities, shifting of workforce from agriculture to industry and tertiary activities etc have influenced mobility of Indian people in recent times. In the last, Najma Khan {1986} reveals that distance do not play any part in the migration pattern of rural outmigration.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Objective

- ❖ To determine the pattern and distance of hill rural out-migration.
- ❖ To know the destination places of hill out-migration from Garhwal.

3.2. Study Area

District Garhwal of Uttarakhand is study area of research. The district encompasses an area of 5230 Sq.km and situated between 29°45' to 30°15' Latitude and 79°23'E Longitude. The district is surrounding by the districts of Chamoli, Rudraprayag & Tehri Garhwal in north, Bijnor & Udham Singh Nagar, Almora & Nainital in east Dehradun and Haridwar. As per 2011 census, the total population of the district is 686,527 with male population 326829 and female 360442 according to 2011 census. Of that, male literacy stands at 93.18% while female literacy is at 73.2%.

3.3. Unit of Sampling

The unit of population for the study will comprises those households where migration is reporting in District Garhwal (Uttarakhand). A sample will be selected from population through judgment sampling and multi-stage Random sampling method.

3.4. Selection of Sample

Initially researcher will use Judgment sampling for selecting blocks. Researcher selected 5 top most blocks in which least decadal population growth rate reported in census 2011 among 15 developmental blocks of district Garhwal in between 2001 to 2011 years. Then Multi-stage random sampling method utilized to extract the appropriate sample sized for the study. In first stage 5 villages extracted from Kaljikkhal, Yamkeshwar, Pokhra, Ekeshwar and Jaiharikkhal blocks respectively by random sampling method. Then in second stage 10 households is selected from each selected village of 5 development blocks. 250 households will be selected as a sample.

S.No.	Name of Block	Name of village
1	Kaljikkhal	Falada, Agrora, Tooli, Dholinda, Kathoor
2	Yamkeshwar	Badoli, kandi, kolsi, khasyali, Thanger
3	Pokhra	Pali, Majgoan, Gaddoli, Kui, Jallu
4	Ekeshwar	Manjyadi, Bharpur, Seem, Molkhal, Muthchor
5	Jaiharikkhal	Jaihari, Bariyan, Pookhal, Odhal, Paali

Table 1

3.5. Collection of Data

The study based on the primary and secondary data.

(1) Primary data: For this study the primary data will be collected from those households where migration is reported. The data collected through like interview schedule, indirect oral information and surveying the villages. Interview schedule will comprise close ended and open ended questions.

(2) Secondary data: The secondary data will be selected from Book, Thesis, Journals and articles related to migration.

3.5.1. Interpretation and Results

Place of migration	Numbers of migrant	Percentage of migrant
Intra-district	36	14.4
Inter-district	66	26.4
Inter-state	146	58.4
Abroad	2	0.8
Total	100	250

Table 2: Place of migration

Source: Field survey, October – May, 2014-15

Table 1. exhibits the place of migration of Hill rural out-migrant from Garhwal, above table reveals that majority of 58.4 % (146) of out- migrants were reported to migrate outside of the state. S.N. Mishra {1998} Study told that majority of migrants displace outside the state. Next 26% (66) rural out-migrant reported inter-district migration but within premises of state followed by 14.4% (36) hill out-migrant reported intra-district migration and last 0.8% (2) Hill rural out-migrant reported to emigrants abroad. Inter-state migrant is engaged in private sector. Reasons behind intra-state out-migration is lack of industrialisation and allied activities in Garhwal hills which constraints employment generation and thus, compel people from hills to move in industrial centers of Delhi, N.C.R, Punjab and other states for opportunity of employment. Inter-district out-migrant usually moves for education and professional, job transfer, self-employment and better basic requirement purposes. Major Reasons for behind inter-district out-migrant are poor educational institution conditions, restriction for entrepreneurship and lack of urbanization. Lastly Reasons behind Intra-district out-migrant are lack of basic amenities and non-connectivity of villages from roads due geographical dispersion of houses, some villages located in deep valley while others located on top of hills. Peoples forced to moved and settled beside roads.

Name of destination city/town/states	Numbers of migration	Percentage
Delhi & N.C.R	124	49.6%
Dehradun	33	13.2%
Haridwar	20	8%
Pauri	5	2%
Any other city or town of Uttarakhand	22	8.8%
Any city of U.P,Punjab, Haryana	26	10.4%
Kotdwar	19	7.6%
Others	23	9.2%
Total	250	100%

Table 3: Name of city/town of Destination place
Source: Field survey, October – May, 2014-15

Table 2. depicts the pattern of destination towns and cities hill rural out migrants. Maximum 49.6% (114) Hill rural out-migrants used to migrate in Delhi and National Capital region (Noida, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad etc.). According to Wikipedia there is 2.5 million Garhwali living in Delhi and National Capital Region. Next name of city is Dehradun where 13.2% (33) rural out-migrants reported to migrate.10.4% (26) Hill rural out-migrants reported to migrated in various cities of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.8.8% (22) Garhwali out-migrants moved in various towns and cities of Uttarakhand such as Tehri, Srinagar, Gopeshwar, Rudrapur, Udham Singh Nagar, Nanital, Ramnagar and Haldwani. 7.6% (19) Hill out-migrants reported migrate in Kotdwar town. Similarly, 7.6% (19) hill rural out-migrants migrated to different parts of country such in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir.

Distance of migration (In km.)	Numbers of migration	Percentage
0-50	9	3.6
51-100	22	8.8
101-200	40	16.0
201-300	37	14.8
301-500	98	39.2
More than 501	44	17.6
Total	250	100

Table 4: Distance of out-migration
Source: Field survey, October – May, 2014-15

Table 2. shows the distance of migration from migrant's origin place, when we measured distance of destination place from study area maximum proportionate is 39% (98) of Garhwal's Rural out migrants reported to displace at distance between 301-500 km, which indicate the periphery of Delhi & national capital region (N.C.R.), and various cities of Punjab, Uttara Pradesh and Haryana. Next highest frequency is 17.6% (44) of Hill out-migrants reported to migrate at a distance more than 501km.which specify different parts of country such as Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir most of migrants belong to belt force occupation such as Army, Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force. Third highest frequency is 16% (40) of rural out-migrants reported to move at distance between 101-200 km. which depicts the different cities of Uttarakhand such as Dehradun, Kotdwar, Haldwani, Rishikesh, Haridwar, Rudrapur etc. as mention in table number 1.2. Fourth highest percentage comprises 8.8% (22) of hill rural out-migrants reported to Diaspora at distance between 51-100 km. which comes in the periphery of different town of Garhwal district such as Satpuli, Kotdwar and Srinagar and least 3.6% (9) of hill rural out-migrants reported to displace at distance between 0-51km. which shows that migrants used to move block district headquarters and other local hub such Kaljikhil, Ekeshwar, Pokhra, NauGoan, Pattisain. Lansdowne and Pauri.

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