

**PATTERN AND IMPLICATIONS OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION
A CASE STUDY OF PAURI DISTRICT, UTTARAKHAND**

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CERTIFICATE

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Date: March 2020

Place: New Delhi

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DISCLAIMER

The findings, interpretations, views and conclusions in the dissertations are those of the author, and should not be attributed in any manner to any authority ,organization or individual.

Date : 28 Mar 2020
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ABSTRACT

Purpose

The endeavour of this paper is to examine the pattern and implications of rural urban migration in the Pauri district of Garhwal Himalaya. Data from Census of India shows that about 18.3% population has out-migrated from Garhwal region during the period 2001-2011, of which, 27% migrants belong from Pauri and Tehri districts. It further shows that 724 (7.7%) villages are virtually uninhabited (ghost) and about 943 (10.1%) villages having less than 10 populations. About 8.6% households have completely out-migrated from selected study villages during the period 2001-2011.

Problem

Out-migration has resulted in land abandonment and ruined settlements in rural areas and haphazard urban growth, creation of slums and increasing pollution in the urban centres. The number of ghost villages increased substantially after 2013 catastrophe, which washed away thousands of settlements and killed more than 10,000 people (Sati 2013). Pauri district has the highest number of ghost villages (54%) followed by Tehri and Rudraprayag (12.3% each) and Chamoli districts (11.2%) whereas Hardwar district obtains 5.5%, Uttarkashi 2.4% and Dehradun (2.3%) ghost villages. In terms of villages having less than 10 populations, Pauri district leads with 55.6%. It is followed by Tehri (14.6%) and Chamoli district with 12.4%. Its proportion is significantly less in Rudraprayag (6%), Dehradun (4.5%), Uttarkashi (3.7%) and Hardwar (3.2%) districts.

The pace of out-migration is so huge that many of the villages are left with a population in single digit. The alarming de-population of villages in remote and border areas has raised the concern of security of the borders of the country falling along with the hill districts of Uttarakhand. This is in fact, a serious policy challenge that deserves immediate attention.

Methods

This paper is an attempt to analyse the out-migration with reference to various demographic indicators like age, marriage, family nature, facilities in the rural areas of

Pauri Garhwal. Descriptive and explanatory research design was followed for carrying out the study. The data is collected through individual interaction with migrated highlanders and survey with the help of questionnaire. The analysis shows that highest responsible reason for migration is absence of basic infrastructural facilities and employment generation .

Results

Much was expected from leaders towards development and reversing migration trend when the long pending demand of a new state was met on 9 Nov 2010. The development experience of Uttarakhand over nearly two decade has been quite encouraging in respect to achieving high economic growth. However, such growth has been mainly centred in three plain districts of the State and ten hill districts remain far behind in this increasing prosperity of the State (GoUK, 2012, 2014). Most of the economic opportunities tend to concentrate in plain areas of the State, leading to huge income inequalities across the hill and plain districts of the State. Per capita income (measured in terms of per capita net district domestic product) in Tehri Garhwal is almost half of that is in Dehradun and Haridwar (GoUK, 2013). Due to this lopsided development, the pace of out-migration could not slow down from the hill districts of the State after its formation. Rather it has accelerated during the recent years. This is reflected in the latest results of Population Census 2011. It shows a very slow growth of population in most of the mountain districts of the state. An absolute decline of 17868 persons in the population of Pauri Garhwal district between 2001 and 2011 is a testimony of huge out-migration. Historically, these districts had well developed social indicators in comparison to many other districts of the State. In brief, the fruits of development reached at much less than desired pace to these districts which could have otherwise created out-migration reducing impact in the form of increased opportunities of economic and social well- being.

Conclusion

An important issue that deserve serious attention at the policy level, particularly in the context of providing feedback to Government of Uttarakhand for developing its policies and programmes to restrict distress driven out-migration and also formulating its 'brain gain' policy. This paper attempts to find implications of migration based on

interaction with migrated highlanders and from villages in Pauri Garhwal. It analyses the nature and quality of livelihoods in hill districts of the State and shows how these are highly backbreaking yet contributing very low incomes to a large majority of workers therein. The policy paradigm and its failures to create remunerative employment opportunities in Hill Region and resultant out-migration .In Pauri Garhwal migration is due to underdevelopment. It is one of the few districts of Uttarakhand, which shows practically no trend of in-migration, but a growing tendency of out-migration.

Recommendations

There are several aspects relating to migration from Uttarakhand that need to be looked at from the viewpoints of enhancing understanding of policies and action on ground . The present study is limited to selected villages of Pauri district . The study needs to be replicated on larger samples covering more rural villages of other districts of Garhwal and Kumaon , to enable drawing inference to a greater extent. The present study has covered partial profile characteristics of the respondents due to limited time available, few more variables may be added in future studies to unearth the comprehensive profile of the respondents.

A separate study can be taken up exclusively focusing on developing a suitable strategy to reduce migration and boost reverse migration.

Consequences of migration on livelihoods, rural economy, labour availability, health care, employment etc. which could not be covered in this study can also be researched.

It is interesting to know that though good remittances was forwarded by migrants , it was not optimally utilized for agricultural development resulting in land abandonment which was evident from haphazard growth of plants around villages . A separate study should be carried out to explore the rationale behind this and to develop a suitable strategy to solve this problem.

Lack of employment opportunities is basic problem in rural part of Uttarakhand. Future studies can be concentrated on generation of more employment opportunities from the stakeholders' perspective

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Chapter I

“Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. It is part of the social fabric, part of our very make-up as a human family”

Ban Ki-moon

1. Introduction

1.1 Migration- An Overview

Movement of people from one place to another is generally termed as migration. A change in the location of residence is termed as migration , which can take place in three different ways:-

- (i) Change of residence across national boundaries is termed as international migration.
- (ii) Change of residence from one community/ place to another while remaining within the country is internal migration.
- (iii) Change of residence within the same community/place is termed as local movement (Premi , Ramanamma & Bambawale, 1983). Since local movement does not affect the population of the community in any way, therefore the migration is considered only for international and internal migration. It is a tool to assess the alteration in demography of a place in time period.

1.1.1 Movement of people from one place to another is a universal phenomenon, however, it may vary from temporary, seasonal or permanent depending upon number of push and pull factors due to intentional or unintentional reasons. It has a significant impact on livelihood and causes changes in socioeconomic and political situations both at national level and local level. There are quite a few questions which are involved in defining a migrant. First one is the migration defining boundaries. The choice in defining internal migration must usually be among these levels:-

- (i) State boundaries
- (ii) District boundaries
- (iii) Boundaries of civil division like city, town village etc.

1.1.2 In case the internal migration is defined across state boundaries only, then a great number moving within the state will not be considered as migrant and hence the estimates of migration will be too small. On the other hand, if migration is defined on the basis of boundaries of each city town or village, it will give the total estimate of migration. Secondly, in determining a migrant, length of time a person should have changed his residence before he is considered a migrant, also needs to be considered. From this approach, the person going to a hill station or the seasonal worker is not a migrant. Thus, migrant is a person who has changed his residence from one geographically well-defined area to another area with the intention of permanently or semi permanently settling at the new place. While migration clearly has consequences for migrants and their families, it can also affect the

development of an area / economies and result in a chain of development from individual point of view. Communities and ultimately, countries. Globalization and agreements between countries has led to a significant increase in human mobility, with social, economic, and environmental implications for all concerned. Migration in India is both a historical and current phenomenon. "People have always moved in search of work, to escape harsh climate , persecution and political conflict. However, improved communications, transport networks, conflicts over natural resources and new economic opportunities have unprecedented levels of mobility"(Deshingkar and Akter)

1.1.3 In the last couple of decades migration in India is mostly influenced by social pressures and pattern of development. Policies by all the governments since independence have accelerated the process of migration. Uneven development is the main cause of migration. Indian agriculture became unsustainable and peasants are committing suicide in few states of India. Hence, the rural people from the downtrodden and backward communities and backward regions such as Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh travels to far distances especially to towns or metro-cities, seeking employment at the lowest rungs in construction of roads, irrigation projects, commercial and residential complex. The pull factor of higher wages caused external migration to middle-east countries by skilled and semi skilled workers (Roy,2011).

1.2 Uttarakhand : Pauri Garhwal Himalyas : A Brief Profile

The state of Uttarakhand was formed on 9th November 2000 as the 27th State of India, when it was carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh. It has two

Divisions Kumaun and Garwahal. Lying between 28° 44' and 30° 49' N and 78° 45 and 81° 1'E Uttarakhand is situated at the tri-junction of Nepal, Tibet and India. A natural water-divide separates it from Tibet, the Kalka river defines its eastern border with Nepal with high transverse mountain. Southern limit of the Tarai belt demarcates its southern boundary . It, thus, constitutes a distinct geographical entity of great strategic significance and is spread over 21035 km² . The altitude range varies from 204m to 7436m above mean sea level. Uttarakhand comprises of all the four longitudinal physiographic subdivisions (Burrard et al., 1933 Jalal 1976) namely, the outer Himalaya with Tarai and Bhabhar belts and Siwalik Ranges, the Lesser Himalaya, the Great Himalaya and the trans-Himalayan belt. (Valdiya, 1988)

1.2.1. Due to its geological position Garhwal is most important, crucial and representative part of the Himalayas and is blessed with scenic beauty and varied natural resources, It has witnessed many events of India history since Puranic times, including successive waves of ethnic groups, their conflicts and compromises, and their integration into a distinctive socio-cultural entity within the Indian nation. The people from Uttarakhand have lived in with harmony with the mountain environment and practiced vocations in accordance with a finely tuned agricultural calendar, ensuring a self-sustained economy within the sheltered seclusion of the highlands. They have been and are fighting incredible odds against natural hazards, and are today helplessly witnessing and permitting over-exploitation of the land and forest resources with all its despairing consequences. Today, the men folk are migrating out far and wide leaving their lands to the care of women, aged men

and children. If the exodus of capable men implies despair and disappointment with the existing order and management system, the drudgery and unending tribulations in the lives of women demonstrate their steely will to survive and rise despite all odds.

1.2.2 In ancient times Garhwal together with Kumaun, formed one single politico cultural unit linguistically termed as Central Pahari Region (Valdiya, 1988). Human activities in this region date back to the prehistoric times as is borne out from the discovery of stone-age tools from various places in Uttarakhand (Mathpal, 1987). Movement of people was a natural social and economic activity in the Himalayan region. As a result, these frontier regions gradually became melting pot of different ethnic groups and points for trade and cultural exchange. Human mobility and migration initially took the form of community explorations for hunting, gathering and settlements. Later, trade and pilgrim routes were developed on these primitive trails. In the modern industrial context, the villages were major source of human labour for industrial and urban centers. Unequal growth and opportunities then led to further migration from un/under-developed to developed regions, from rural to urban, from agricultural and pastoral life to industrial urban life. The massive outmigration has now created a vacuum in the villages, leading to social-cultural loss (Pathak, Pant, & Mahajan, 2017),

1.2.3 “Migration has been politicized before it has been analyzed”. Paul Collier. The issue remains in the election manifesto of every political entity for the last nineteen years and was one of the core issue on which demand for a separate state was raised, however, addressing the

core issue doesn't appear to be a priority for anyone political party in power. I am not against migration. It is simply pragmatic to restrict migration. Hill rural migration into plain urban is due to easy access of social services, developed infrastructure including better livelihood reinforced to leave their native places which were famous for natural beauty, fresh air and water depart them from area. Retired persons especially ex-army person seek re-appointment through out –sourcing agencies for better livelihood. The government has to develop maximum infrastructure and jobs to keep people residing in hill villages and make cogitative plan with immigrants to resources consolidation in their native villages for forestry and agro forestry and other resource generating (Joshi, 2013). Migration is very common phenomena in the Uttarkhand . It characterizes rural to urban and urban to urban migrations within and outside the state. Uttarakhand has three types of migration such as seasonal, rural-urban and international. Most common forms of migration from Uttarakhand were to work in the private sector industries mainly in the hotels and restaurants (Sati,2016). With a population of 10.09 million in 2011, Uttarakhand is at 20th position among Indian states. According to 2011 Population Census, nearly 70 per cent of Uttarakhand population live in its rural areas. The ten hill districts (Hill Region) of the state account for 48.1 per cent of its population. The state has witnessed significant changes in its demographic structure, particularly during the decade of 2001- 2011 , a period of high economic growth in the state. It has registered a moderate growth in its population (1.74 per cent per annum) during the decade 2001-11, which is comparatively higher than the national average. Moreover, the hill

districts of the state witnessed much lower growth in population (0.70 per cent) as compared to plain districts (2.82 per cent). In fact, there has been an absolute decline in population in Pauri district during the period 2001-2011. Overall, the share of ten hill region in the population of Uttarakhand has declined substantially by about five percentage point from nearly 53 per cent in 2001 to about 48 per cent in 2011. While population in hilly districts predominantly resides in rural areas, a sizeable 40 per cent of population in three plain districts of the state resides in urban areas. In other words, these districts have emerged predominant centers of economic activities of Uttarakhand. Such demographic pattern in Uttarakhand is largely attributed to a huge out-migration from the hill regions to plain districts of the state. The plain districts of the state have also attracted migration from other states of India along with their economic progress. (Mamgain & Reddy. 2015).

1.2.4. The pattern of population in Pauri district is as shown below.. It can be seen that the growth rate has been turned to negative indicating rapid out-migration in the district. (Source - Census of India 2001,2011)

Uttarakhand State				Pauri District			
2001 (Lakh)	2011 (Lakh)	1991-2001 growth rate	2001-11 growth rate	2001 (Lakh)	2011 (Lakh)	1991-2001 growth rate	2001-11 Growth rate
85.89	100.86	19.20%	18.81%	6.97	6.87	3.91%	-1.51%

The pattern of rural population in Pauri district is shown below. The negative growth rate indicated the rapid out migration from the rural areas.

Population (Lakh)		Decadal Growth (%)
2001	2011	2001-2011
7.36	5.74	-20.45%

Some of the basic features of Pauri district are as follows (Source District census dandbook-2011 Census):-

- Pauri district ranks 5th in terms of population in the Uttarakhand state.
- Pauri is one of the 5th urbanized districts in the state having one-seventh(16.40 per cent) of the population in urban areas.
- Pauri district has population density of 129 persons per sq.km. which is below the state average (189 persons per sq.km.)
- Pauri district ranks 1st in terms of sex ratio (1139) which is higher than state average (963 females per one thousand males)
- Pauri district ranks 5th in literacy (82.02 per cent) and is little above the state average (78.82 per cent).
- There are only 331 uninhabited villages out of total 3473 villages in the district.

- The district has shown a negative decadal population growth rate (-1.64 per cent) which is least to the state average of 18.81 per cent.
- Pauri tahsil has the highest number of total villages (454)

1.3. Need for the Present Research

The analysis of movement of people helps in understanding the developing patterns in society. It is more relevant if migration is defined on the basis of boundaries of each city town or village, it will give the total estimate of migration. In Uttarakhand state more than 90% of the area lies in mountains, only small part lies in plain. The state is largely rural in character and partly in urban. Due to harsh topography, it is migration prone state. The villages in the state, where 70% (1.01 Crore) of the population resides, are devoid of basic necessities like healthcare and education. This is causing large scale migration (Census of India 2011: Population Census Provisional Data). There is need to conduct studies specially targeted to record and document the trends of migration and the reasons thereof at micro levels comprising of villages. This will provide the opportunities to observe the real gap in the rural-urban development and help in policy formation to fulfil the gap. The present study is, therefore, an effort in this direction to find out the realities at village level in Pauri Garhwal region of Uttarakhand from studying patterns and implications of rural-urban migration.

1.4 Statement of problem

1.4.1. Pauri is one of the oldest districts in Garhwal division. It is a centre of culture and education. Located partly in the Gangetic plain and partly in the northern Himalayas, Pauri Garhwal district encompasses an area of 5,230 square kilometres (2,020 sq mi) and is situated between 29° 45' to 30°15' North Latitude and 78° 24' to 79° 23' East Longitude. The district is bordered on the southwest by Bijnor district, Uttar Pradesh, and, clockwise from west to southeast, by the Uttarakhand districts of Haridwar, Dehradun, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Nainital. As per 2011 census, there are 2289 villages. District Pauri is part of Garhwal Himalaya. The average height varies between 1500 and 3000 meters from the mean sea level. The district is entirely mountainous. It consists of a succession of steep mountain ridges separated from each other by deep glens.

1.4.2. Migration was one of the primary issue behind the demand for a separate hill state. After creation of separate state Uttarakhand, numbers of changes were observed due to achieving of high economic growth. However, this growth has mainly been restricted to three plain districts (Dehradun, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar) of the state leaving far behind the remaining ten district of hilly region. In the race for rapid growth in the new state, most of the economic opportunities are concentrated in the plain areas. Due to these, huge income inequalities have been created between hilly and plain area **and creation of new state further accelerated the process of out-migration instead of slowing it down** . To experience the fruits of economic growth in the state, people from the hilly region are migrating to

plain areas in the search of jobs and better medical and education facilities. People are also migrating to avoid the hard life in the hilly regions. Earlier, only male member of the family used to migrate in search of the job, however, now entire families are migrating. The alarming depopulation of villages in hilly region is one of the serious issues that has attracted the attention at all levels. This has developed a serious challenge to the society as well as to the policy makers. The migration has also resulted in reduction in agriculture output due to non-availability of manpower.

1.5 Objective of the study

1.5.1 General objective

A case study on patterns and implications of rural-urban migration of Pauri district, Uttarakhand

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

It is proposed to study the Patterns and Implications of Migration in the selected villages of the Pauri district in this study comprising of the following:-

- (i) To study the profile characteristics of the migrant respondents.
- (ii) To find out the respondent's perception on the determinants (push and pull determinants) compelling/attracting them for out migration.
- (iii) To find out the implication/consequences of migration.
- (iv) To determine the amount of remittances made by the respondents and their purpose of utilization.

- (v) To evolve a suitable strategy for reducing out migration based on the suggestion of respondents.

1.6. Limitations of the study

As all the social science researchers are subjected to certain limitations, the present study is also no exception. The study has the limitation of time and resources. The generalization of the study can be extended to the villages where similar conditions exist.

1.7 Research Design

1.7.1 The study would provide insight into patterns and implication of rural urban migration from selected villages of Pauri District. the research would focus on data collection from recent research papers on the subject and data collected from residents of the villages in the form of a questionnaire.

The research design adopted therefore would be

- (a) Descriptive and
- (b) Exploratory.

1.8 Rationale / Justification

1.8.1. The hill districts of Garhwal Himalaya are remotely located, landscape is undulating and fragile hence industrial development could not take shape. In addition, infrastructural facilities are lagging behind. Planning Commission of India (2011) states that about 58% villages are cut off from proper road, about 20% villages have no road connectivity and about 5,000 villages (34%) have poor access to roads. Although, several hydroelectricity projects of

about 10,000 mw in Garhwal region are functioning well yet, more than 2,000 villages do not have proper electricity. The report further indicates that medical facilities in the villages are lagging behind. **Census of India 2011 shows that out of total 9358 villages, 724 (7.7%) villages in Garhwal region are virtually uninhabited,**



Picture – After migration the condition of villages in rural areas of Pauri Garhwal

Source – International Journal of Management and Social Sciences Research (IJMSSR) Vol 2 , No. 8, Aug 2013 (Pg 116)

called ‘ghost villages’ and 943 (10.1%) villages have less than 10 populations (Table 3). The number of ghost villages increased

substantially after 2013 catastrophe, which washed away thousands of settlements and killed more than 10,000 people (Sati 2013). Pauri district obtains the highest number of ghost villages (54%) followed by Tehri and Rudraprayag (12.3% each) and Chamoli districts (11.2%) whereas Hardwar district obtains 5.5%, Uttarkashi 2.4% and Dehradun (2.3%) ghost villages . In terms of villages having less than 10 populations, Pauri district leads with 55.6%. It is followed by Tehri (14.6%) and Chamoli district with 12.4%. Its proportion is significantly less in Rudraprayag (6%), Dehradun (4.5%), Uttarkashi (3.7%) and Hardwar (3.2%) districts.

1.9 Literature Review

1.9.1. The literature reviewed reflects upon the fact that economy of rural areas of Uttarakhand is mainly dependent on the agriculture as these regions are geographically constrained for the industrial development. The significance of agriculture in these regions is certainly not in terms of income generation unlike other rural belt as large part of agriculture activities in these regions are mainly carried out for subsistence. The importance of agriculture in these regions is mainly because of its capacity to engage working population.

1.9.2 Out-migration from the mountainous districts was triggered by a number of push factors. Declining crop production and productivity is one amongst the major driving forces. It was noticed that the districts where agriculture is sustainably practiced, out-migration rate are less. Further, mounting population pressure on arable land has led to food scarcity and malnutrition which further fuelled out-migration. However, two districts of

Haridwar and Dehradun have comparatively high carrying capacity (arable land and infrastructure facilities) and several other pull factors therefore immigration is high. (source -Socio-Economic Implications of Out-migration in Garhwal Himalaya -Vishwambhar Prasad Sati 2017)

1.9.3 The contribution of agriculture to the state's domestic product is about 22.4 per cent (Source: Agriculture Statistics at a Glance, 2007) and the population dependent on agriculture for their livelihood is about 75-85 percent (Source: Malhotra (2005)).

1.9.4. The development of the hills is primarily linked to the development of agriculture and its allied activities. Since the hills are constrained in the development of large-scale industrialization, and due to infrastructure constraints the development of the service sector is also constrained, the growth and development of the agriculture sector remains the prime focus.(Malhotra, S.P., 2005).

1.9.5 More than three-fourths of Uttarakhand's total population depends on agriculture for their livelihood and the economy is predominantly dependent on mountain agriculture. However, the land holdings are small and fragmented, and irrigation facilities limited. Soil and water conservation is another issue for inclusive development. For physical, geographical and environmental reasons, the scope for agricultural policies based on modern input-intensive agriculture is severely constrained in the hill regions. As a result, the majority of the rural population in the hills either survives on subsistence agriculture or migrates to other parts of the country for

employment. The state faces the challenge of promoting livelihoods to retain people through local employment and income generation and to enhance their quality of life. (Mittal, Tripathi, Sethi, 2008)

1.9.6 Difficult terrain, lack of basic facilities and unemployment along with small farm sizes and low farm incomes has resulted in large migration from rural areas of Pauri district to big cities across the country. The various studies as stated above further reflects upon the importance of women in the economy of the rural areas which dominates the regions of Uttarakhand. The importance of women enhances amidst the severe problem of migration of males and mainly of the youths from these regions to the urban areas.

Chapter II – Review of Literature

“The more one knows about his topic, the more effectively he can tackle his own research problems. It all starts with the Literature Review.”

2. Introduction

The aim is to review available relevant literature to acquaint with the research area and develop sound research methodology. A brief review of the available literature is presented taking into account the objectives of the study under the following headings:-

- (a) Profile characteristics of the migrants
- (b) Amount of remittances with purpose of utilization
- (c) Reasons of migration (Push and Pull factors)
- (d) Implications/consequences on the respondent and their families.
- (e) Approaches for reducing migration

2.1 Profile characteristics of the migrants

2.1.1 Age

Kanadari (2013) found that those who have migrated from these regions fall in the age group of 15 to 30 years and also from the age group of 31 to 50 years. This clearly signifies that these sections of the population which constitutes the main workforce of any section of community has moved away from these regions resulting in loss of human resource which negatively has

an effect on the economic development of these regions which are itself surrounded with number of problems(Kandari, 2013)

Pankaj and Belwal of HNBGU observed that migrants were primarily young and from low income group. The traditional picture of young males leaving their villages to find work to sustain their families is changing, as more and more women join and, increasingly,.Prospects for better job opportunities are a major determinant of migration. Low castes and minority groups tend to pull migration through network effect(Bahuguna & Belwal, 2013)

Santosh (Santosh, 2014) found that majority (61%) of the respondents fell under age group of 21-31 years, while 39% of the respondents fell under age group of 31-40 years.(R.S. Negi, Santosh Singh and Rekha Dhanai 2014)

Madhu and Uma found that most of the respondents fell into the young age group 15 to 30 years, and they represented 53.3 percent of total migrants, 37.8 percent of respondents belong to age between 31 to 45 years. The age group of above 45 years constituted third highest and represented 8.9 percent of the total. (Madhu & Uma, 2014)

The Uttarakhand government constituted the **Rural Development and migration Commission** in August 2017 to examine all aspects of the problem, evolve a vision for the focused development of the rural areas of the state; advice the government on multi-sectoral development at the grassroots levels which would aggregate at the district and state levels Migration Commission Report – 2017 on Uttrakhand (RDMC, 2017) says that 28 percent are below 25 years of age, 42 percent are in the age group 26 to 35

years, while 29 percent are above 35 years. 19.46 percent of people who have migrated have gone to cities, 15.18 percent to district headquarters, 35.69 percent to other districts, 28.72 percent to other states and 0.96 percent to foreign countries.(RDMC, 2017)

Shikha Nagalia (Sharma) observed that number of people migrating between the age group 20-39 is 601724 or 56.78% which indicates that a majority of people are migrating in the age of employment (Nagalia Sharma, 2017).

2.1.2 Education

Rajendra P Mamgain and DN Reddy (2015) establish that migrants have reasonably better education as compared to non-migrants counterparts. Nearly half among them have high school/ higher secondary level education and another 36.4 percent are graduate and above (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015)

Madhu and Uma found that 58.7% of total migrants were illiterates, 24.4% of migrants studied only upto primary level and they constituted the second highest. The percentage of migrants who got into the high school and college level is 12 percent and 4.9 percent respectively (Madhu & Uma, 2014).

Santosh found that 53 percent of the respondents completed primary education, while 37 percent of the respondents completed secondary and higher secondary education, remaining 10 percent of the respondents completed under graduate level education (Santosh, 2014).

Rajendra P Mamgain and DN Reddy (2015) establish that migrants have reasonably better education as compared to non-migrants counterparts.

Nearly half among them have high school/ higher secondary level education and another 36.4 percent are graduate and above (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015).

Neha Arya (2015) found that the selected profile characteristics of the respondents indicate that majority (64.17%) of the respondents were below 25 years of age, 30.84 percent had education upto intermediate (Arya, 2015)

2.1.3 Credit availability

Chandan (2006) found that institutional credit facilities to supplement remittances in order to initiate enterprises were inadequate and the lack of information about credit sources, complicated bank procedures and the prevalence of corruption make credit inaccessible to households. In the absence of formal institutional credit to cater to the varied needs of migrants, private moneylenders have been used, but were the last resort due to the steep price in terms of high interest rates (Chandan, 2006).

Dr. Kewal Kumar and Atul Gambhir (2015) in their article mention about the problems faced by farmers and suggest sound financing system for the near future. The study found that all types of farmers have forced to avail credit with higher interest rate and cumbersome process of getting loan. They suggest simplifying the procedure of agriculture credit, interest rate for marginal and small farmers should be reduced. (Purohit & Khan, 2015).

There are several gaps in the system like insufficient provision of credit to small and marginal farmers, limited deposit mobilization and heavy dependence on borrowed funds (Purohit & Khan, 2015).

Neha Arya (2015) found that the selected profile characteristics of the respondents indicate that majority (44.16%) of the respondents used cooperative societies as source of credit (Arya, 2015).

Yadav (2018) found that rural people migrate clear off their family debts (Yadav, Sharma, & Renu, 2018).

2.1.4 Family Size

Sati (2016) found that average age of the heads of households was 52.4 years and family size was 4.5 (Sati, 2016)

Neha Arya (2015) found that that 55.00 percent of the respondents had medium family size (6-8 members), followed by small family (4-6 members) (35.84%) and large family (8-10 members) (9.16%).

2.1.5 Annual Family Income

The average household cash income in the village before migrating was 10,794 INR, the 5% trimmed mean was 8,974 INR. When considering the number of household members, the average income per person and day in the villages was 43 INR, the 5% trimmed mean was 36.4 INR. The national poverty line of rural areas in Uttarakhand was 29.3 INR per day in 2011/12 [36], and the share of people living below the national poverty line of Uttarakhand in rural areas was 11.6%. In this survey, 18% of the people had lived below the poverty line of 2011/12 before migration. (Hoffmann EM, Konerding V, Nautiyal S, Buerkert A -2019)

Pankaj and Belwal (2013) found that the main source of income for migrants in the study area was government service (30.83%) followed by agriculture (28.75%), private service (23.75%), business (15%) and social services (1.67%) (Bahuguna & Belwal, 2013).

Santosh (2014) found that 64% of the respondent's annual family income was between Rs. 30.000-40.000, 30 percent of the respondent's annual income between Rs 40.000-50.000 and 6 percent respondent's annual income more than Rs. 50.000. (Santosh, 2014)

Neha Arya (2015) found that majority (57.50%) of the respondents had low level of annual income followed by very low annual income (25.00%), medium annual income (10.00%), High annual income (5.00%) and very high annual income (3.34%).

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that as high as half of the Brahmin households have out – migrated completely from their villages both in Garhwal and pauri districts. Such tendency is much less among SC households, mainly due to their poor incomes.

2.1.6 Family Debt

Chandan (2006) found that indebtedness was the primary reason for migration and around 45 percent of households used the remittances to clear debts. There were four main causes of debt prevalence in the villages. These included borrowing for agricultural puposes, health, boring of wells, marriages and festivals (Chandan, 2006).

Madhu and Uma (2014) found that 58.7 percent of total migrants were illiterates, 24.4 percent of migrants studied only upto primary level and they constituted the second highest. The percentage of the migrants who got into the high school and college level is 12 percent and 4.9 percent respectively (Madhu & Uma, 2014).

Neha Arya (2015) found that majority (57.5%) of the respondents family had medium debt followed by high debt (25.83%) and low debt (16.17%).

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that the incidence of indebtedness is comparatively high among agriculture households in Uttarakhand as compared to Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015)

2.1.7 Number of migrants in family

Chandan (2006) revealed that most inter-state contractual migrations were either entire family migrations or husband and wife as a unit migrating for livelihood, while short-term migrations consist mostly of a single male migrant going in search of work with the family staying at home (Chandan, 2006).

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that in Bagwari village (consisting of 75 households) almost every household has one migrant person. They also found that most strikingly, migrants with graduate and above education remit lowest amount of remittance back to their to their villages. Such migrants growingly tend to migrate along with their 20 families and thus do not have to remit unlike their other counterparts. It merits mention here that overall flow of remittance money to the villages is also decreasing over the years as large

number of migrants completely moving away with their families. (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015)

Neha Arya (2015) found that majority (73.33%) of the families were having one migrant in their family followed by two migrants (20.00%), three migrants (4.17%) and four migrants (2.50%)

2.1.8 Number of Occupations

Mamgain (2007) found that Gender-wise, about 37 percent of rural male workforce is employed in the rural non-farm sector. On the other hand, more than 96 percent of rural female workers are employed in the agricultural sector during the year 2004-05. Thus, rural non-farm employment is mainly the domain of males, with limited access to female workers. (Mamgain, 2007)

Joshi (2013) observed that the higher number of migrants belonged to government jobs i.e. defense personal or civil sectors, an adequate numbers belong to retired persons. There was very little number of industrial/private workers or personal occupations in the village (Joshi, 2013).

Neha Arya (2015) found that majority (57.50%) of the respondents has two occupations in their family followed by one (23.34%), three (15.00%) and four (4.16%).

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that Youth power is becoming growingly idle and inactive in Hill Region due to lack of employment opportunities and are least interested in taking up tedious agricultural work on their fields. They also observed that there is huge obsession for salaried job irrespective of

equality and tenure-expectations of people have ever risen and want to avoid hard life.. Construction was the next main sector of employment as it employed about 16 per cent of the workforce. The share of other sectors in employment was not prominent. With respect to the status of employment, Hill Region of Uttarakhand is no different when compared to rural areas of the rest of the country. Self-employment is a predominant form of employment in hill districts of Uttarakhand. Our survey results also show nearly two-thirds of workers as self-employed, primarily working in agriculture and animal husbandry activities. Another 27.5 per cent of workers are engaged in casual wage works. Thus, opportunities for regular salaried employment are extremely limited in the region (Table 9). Out-migration brings substantial changes in the status of employment of migrant workers. A huge 94.2 per cent of out-migrant workers from Uttarakhand are working in regular salaried jobs (Table 10). (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015).

Kandari (2013) found that almost 81 percent of the families residing in these regions are affected from the migration. The data also reflects upon the fact that migration is equally occurring from all the regions of the district (Kandari, 2013).

2.1.9 Farm Resources

Prashant Kandari (2013) found that more than three-fourths of Uttarakhand's total population depends on agriculture for their livelihood and the economy is predominantly dependent on mountain agriculture. However, the land

holdings are small and fragmented, and irrigation facilities limited. (Kandari, 2013).

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that in the context of the Hill Region in Uttarakhand, 'push factors' predominate the decision to migrate since most of the households have marginal land holdings with abysmally low levels of farm income. Over 90 per cent of respondents attribute abysmally low levels of agriculture productivity coupled with increased fragmentation of land holdings as one of the important reasons for migration (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015).

Neha Arya (2015) found that the majority (64.16%) of the respondents had medium level of farm resources followed by low (18.34%) and high (17.50%).

2.1.10 Purpose of Migration

Neha Arya (2015) found majority (85.84%) of the migrants migrated due to non agricultural purposes and very few (14.16) of the migrants migrated for agricultural purposes.

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that unlike rural out-migrants from Bihar or eastern Uttar Pradesh, they do not migrate to agriculturally prosperous regions for short-term employment in agriculture. Their relatively better educational attainments have facilitated them to seek employment in salaried jobs, though necessarily not fetching decent income to most of them (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015).

2.1.11 Duration of migration

Pankaj and Belwal (2013) found that 24.58 per cent of the respondents were migrated temporarily followed by 22.08 per cent permanently, 31.67 per cent both temporarily and permanently and 21.67 per cent did not migrate (Bahuguna & Belwal, 2013).

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that Due to this lopsided development, the pace of out-migration could not slow down from the hill districts of the State after its formation. Rather it has accelerated during the recent years. A distinguishing feature of out-migration in Uttarakhand is its being of a predominantly longer duration. In our sample, about 90 per cent of out-migrants are longer duration migrants (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015).

Neha Arya (2015) found that majority (69.16%) of the migrants migrated for midterm of 5-9 years followed by short term (20.00%) of 1-5 years and long term (10.84%) of 9-13 years. Patterns of Migration.

Joshi (2013) observed that about 96 per cent families migrated from remote rural area of hill districts of Kumaun to urban areas. The migrants of Pauri and Bageshwar districts families were higher in number and were followed by Nainital and Pithoragarh (Joshi, 2013).

2.1.12 Patterns of Migration

Joshi (2013) observed that about 96 per cent families migrated from remote rural area of hill districts of Kumanu to urban areas. The migrants of Pauri and

Bageshwar districts families were higher in number and were followed by nainital and Pithoragarh.

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that migrants heavily depend on social networks and informal channels to seek information about jobs and to obtain recommendations.. Support is mostly given by family, friends and relatives and it acts like a spiral with more and more people being helped in their migration by fellow migrants from the village.

Shikha Nagalia (Sharma) observed that the increased growth rate of the population of plain regions and continuous decrease in the population of hilly areas clearly show the extent of heavy outmigration from hilly districts of Uttarkhand (Nagalia (Sharma),2017).

The Study by Kandari (2013) reveals that majority of from the households of hill rural regions are males. The table no.2 show that 76.9 percent of the migrants are males while only 23.1 percent of the migrants are females (Kandari,2013)

2.1.13 Survival strategy adopted before migration

Chandan (2006) argued that migration was also undertaken as a survival strategy in which the temporary or long-term migration of people from a household was seen as a way for the household to maximize its chances for survival in an uncertain environment by diversifying its sources of income. Remittances had provided a strategy for poor household to escape poverty. (Chandana, 2006)

Shika Nagalia (Sharma) observed that agriculture is the predominant economic activity engaging over 60 per cent of works in the hill region as cultivators and another 05 per cent as agricultural labour (Nagalai) (Sharma) 2017.

Neha Arya (2015) found that majority (76.67%) of migrants has adopted medium level of survival strategies before migrating to other places followed by high (13.33%) and low (10%) (Arya, 2015)

2.1.14 Economic Motivation

Santosh (2014) found that 82 per cent of respondents opined that migration helps to enhance the economic condition of the family (Santosh, 2014)

Pankaj and Belwal (2013) found that prospects for better job opportunities are a major determinant of migration (Bahuguna & Belwal, 2013)

Shika Nagalia (Sharma) observed that the most common reason cited by respondents for migration is lack of educational and health facilities in rural Uttarakhand (Nagalia) (Sharma) 21017.

Neha Arma (2015) found that majority (61.67%) of the migrants had medium level of economic motivation followed by high (25.83%) and low (12.5%)

2.2 Amount of remittance and purpose of utilization

After migration the average mean income was 44,475 INR, and the 5% trimmed mean was 39,050 INR per household. This is almost four times

as high as it was before migration and thus statistically highly significant (Hoffmann EM, Konerding V, Nautiyal S, Buerkert A-2019)

Madhu and Uma (2014) felt that migration helped to increase the income of 99.6 per cent respondents. Migration also increased the savings of the 92.0 per cent seasonal migrants labourers. Seasonal migration also helped labourers in repaying of debts. Therefore, 73.3 per cent migrants said that their volume of debt has decreased (Madhu & Uma, 2014).

Santosh (2014) found in his study that 83 per cent of respondents opined rural urban migration helped to get employment opportunities for livelihood. The majority (82%) of the respondents opined that migration helped to enhance the economic condition of family (Santosh, 2014).

Neha (2015) found that more than half (56.67%) of the respondents were earning low remittance in the range of Rs. 5,000 – 15,000 followed by very low (20.83%) % remittance upto Rs. 5,000 medium (10.83%) in the range of Rs. 15,000 – 25,000 , igh (7.5%) remittances in the range of 25,000-35,000 and very high (4.17%) earned remittance in the range of 35,000- 45,000 per month. Majority (94.16%) of the purchase of god (90.3%) house construction (89.6%) purchase of household goods (87.5%) health care (81.67%) and clearing of debts (65.83%) Less than half of the migrant utilized remittances for purchasing of farm inputs (Fertifiizers, pesticides, seeds and implement) (39.16%) purchase and maintenance of cattle / poultry

etc. (35.83%) and for hiring farm labour (26.67%) 50.83 per cent of the migrants had kept some portion of the remittance for their future use.

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that the average annual amount of remittance per remitting migrant worker is nearly Rs.16000 as per our survey results. The amount of remittance, however, varies significantly across various groups of remitters. Understandably, the average amount of remittances is comparatively higher in case of older workers, those who migrate for shorter duration and those belonging to SCs. Most strikingly, migrants with graduate and above education remit lowest amount of remittance back to their villages. Such migrants growingly tend to migrate alongwith their 20 familiites and thus to do have to remit unlike their other counterparts. It merits mention here that overall flow of remittance money to the villages is also decreasing over the years as large number of migrants completely moving away with their families. They observed that nearly 60 of migrants workers send remittances. The propensity to remit is least among the permanently migrated worker and those with higher level of education (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015).

2.3 Determinants of out migration (push and pull factors)

There are several causes of migration, the nature of which predominantly depend upon the conditions prevailing to a household or a region. The causative factors are generally categorized into two groups of "Push" and "Pull" factors. The push factors are those which compel a person to leave that place and to go some other place due to different reasons. The common

push factors are low agricultural productivity, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, non-availability of abundant natural resources and frequent occurrence of natural calamities in the area. The pull factors are those which attract the migrants to an area. The major pull factors can include better employment opportunities, high salaried job, better health facilities, better working environment and attractive amenities etc. of the destination.

2.3.1 Push determinants

Major reasons for migration mentioned in this study are education, employment opportunities with the associated income, and facilities. These were perceived as both, push and pull factors, whereas environmental factors ranked very low. Declining environment or agriculture were never mentioned spontaneously as personal reason, and only occasionally as a presumed general reason for migration, but were frequently confirmed as a major problem in the village. Thus, although such problems existed, they seemed not a major driver of rural-urban migration. For most of the respondents their migration resulted in a profound change of livelihoods and significantly improved their socio-economic situation. (Hoffmann EM, Konerding V, Nautiyal S, Buerkert A-2019)

Prashant (2013) revealed that different terrain, lack of transport, the lack of employment alongwith small size and low farm incomes has fuelled large migration from rural areas of the Uttarakhand state to the cities across the country.

Madhu and Uma (2014) found in their study that 95 per cent of the labourers migrated because of seasonal unemployment 98.2 per cent migrated due to poverty, 53.3 per cent laborers migrated due to high wages in urban areas, where as only 7.1 per cent laborers migrated because of small holdings and 53.8 per cent labourers migrated due to lack of irrigation facility.

Santosh (2014) revealed that major reasons for rurual – urban migration among youths are the search for employment opportunity, to seek good education, to carry business activities, low agricultural production and crop failure in study area and indeqaute social amenities in rural areas.

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that in the context of the Hill Region in Uttarakhand, Push factors 'predominate the decision to migrate since most of the hosedhold have marginal land holdings with abysmally low levels of farm income mainly attributed to traditional farm practices and extremely limited employment opportunities outside agriculture for increasing population (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015). Neha (2015) found that all of the migrants perceived that lack of employment opportunities as the major push determination, majority of the parents do not want their children to stay back in the village and do agriculture as it is non remunerative and drudgerious in

the study area. She further observed that push determinants like inability to meet basic needs, increased household expenses, inability to meet educational expenses and medical expenses (which might be due to unproductive employment guarantee schemes like MNREGA and inability to clear off their family debts were also the main reason that forced respondents to migrate to other places (Arya, 2015).

Migration Commission Report – 2017 on Uttarakhand says that Majority of the people (50.16% per cent) who migrated left in search of employment, the reports says. It adds that 8.83 per cent due to poor infrastructure, 15.21 per cent due to poor education facilities 3.7 per cent due to poor infrastructure 5.44 per cent due to poor agriculture produce and 2.52 per cent because others had migrated (RDMC, 2017)

2.3.2 Pull Determinants

Joshi (2013) found that pull determinants of migration were chief cost of house construction, better educational option for children, job opportunities for young generation and better health. The easy access of daily needs for old personal was main Pull factor (Joshi, 2013).

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that one-tenth of migrant workers migrated first for improving their educational levels. Nearly 19 per cent of the workers migrated in anticipation of better economic prospects in the cities. Personal/ social contacts also play an important role in promoting such kind of

migration. Another 17.4 per cent migrated due to their job transfers and / or because they got other jobs. The attraction to cities arising due to hardship of village life in hills such as poor transport connectivity. They further found that fear of exclusion from mainstream development processes are looming at large among those who have remained behind in their villages. The major concerns are education of children, old age care, good health facilities, access to quality physical infrastructure and above all, remunerative income opportunities outside agriculture.

Neha (2015) found that majority (93.33%) of the migrants perceived that high demand of labourers attracted rural youths to urban areas 89.16 per cent of the migrants perceived that urban areas had better earning opportunities than rural areas, 84.16 per cent of migrants perceived that experience of already migrated persons motivated other people to migrate, 80 percent of migrants also perceived throughout the year in urban areas, attraction to factors of urban areas like ease of life (73.33%) improved railway / road and transport facility and communication network in cities (48.33%) (Arya, 2015)

2.4 Strategy for reducing migration

Development of hill areas has been a policy priority in the national planning process since long. For the first time, a Special Hill Area Development Programme was initiated in Sixth Plan period for the development of hill regions in the country and it continued in subsequent plans. The State has been accorded a Special Category Status in 2002 by the Planning

Commission. It undertook several policy measures and programmes for the development of Uttarakhand. Some of the initiatives by the Government of Uttarakhand are critically examined in the following sections. The Industrial Policy of the State provided several incentives to attract industries in the form of tax concessions, industrial plots and other basic infrastructure. As a result there has been tremendous progress in industrial development in the State. The number of industries registered under Factories Sector Act increased by over seven times from 698 in 2001-02 to 2843 in 2011-12. Employment in these factories jumped over 8.4 times from 40880 to 342385 during this period (CSO, 2013). Unfortunately, the industrial development policy of the state remained lopsided in favour of plain areas of the State.(Rajendra P. Mamgain and D.N. Reddy-2015)

Chandan (Chandan, 2006) recommended that multiple options such as vocational training, increasing information flows regarding rural investment opportunities, the provision of loans from financial institutions, developing market linkages for atleast some selected nonfarm products and services needs to be explored by Government and non-governmental agencies. The development of entrepreneurial competence would definitely enhance investment in productive activities that can generate a return. Proactive thinking and action on the part of different agencies would go a long way to not only making migration a livelihood option but also to creating viable and sustainable investment opportunities.

Joshi, (Joshi, 2013) stressed that the government has need to develop maximum infrastructure and jobs to keep people residing in hill villages and make cogitative plan with immigrants to resources consolidation their native villages for forestry and agro forestry and other resources generating.

Santosh (Santosh, 2014) suggested that in order to reduce the rural – urban migration the government should strike to provide basic facilities in rural areas to create employment opportunities to strengthen the implementation process of the major government programme such as MGNREGA, Aajeevika etc. to minimize seasonal rural urban migration.

Shika Nagalia (Sharma) (Nagalia (Sharma), 2017 found that the most common reason cited by respondents for migration is lack of education and health facilities in rural Uttarakhand, People travel far for basic health amenities.

Chapter III – Research Methodology

"Methodology should not be a fixed track to fixed destination but a conversation about everything that could be made of happen" J.C.Jones

3. Introduction

Taking into account the objectives, the case study process has been used as a research method since this process will be able to help to hold on to the holistic and significant uniqueness of real life events of the population under study.

This chapter deals with research design, sampling procedure, variables and their measurement, tools of data collection, statistical tests used and analytical procedures followed to interpret the data collected to carry out the present study. The details of the methodology followed in the present investigation is presented under the following heads.

- a. Research design
- b. Sampling procedure
- c. Variables and their empirical measurement
- d. Collection of data
- e. Statistical tools used
- f. Preparation of report

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive and Explanatory research design was followed for carrying out the study. Data through personal interviews and questionnaire was gathered and analysed. Descriptive design allowed to understand the need for the research and provided insight into how and why of the research..

3.2 Sampling Procedure

3.2.1 Locale of study

Villages Rai , Jhala , kuthar of Khirsu block in Pauri District of Uttarakhand are selected for the study. **District Pauri Garhwal** is surrounded by the **districts** of Chamoli, Nanital, Bijnor, Haridwar, Dehradun, Rudraprayag and Tehri **Garhwal**, offers a panoramic view of the great Himalayas from it's towns and villages. The majestic Himalaya and it's mountain range can be seen from anywhere in the **district**.

Figure 3.1: Pauri Garhwal District Map



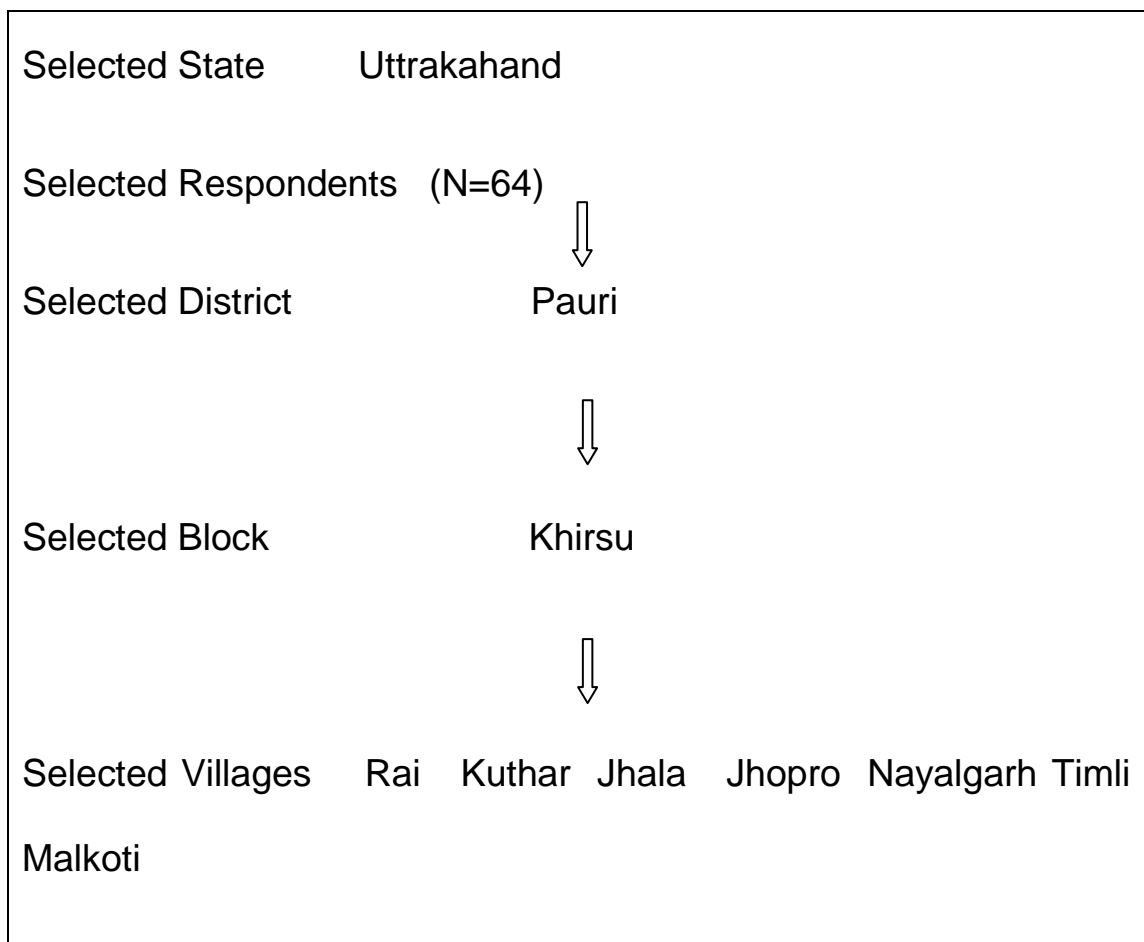
Figure 3.1: Pauri Garhwal District Map(Source-onefivenine.com)

3.2.2 Selection of the District

Out of 13 districts of the state, Pauri district was selected purposively for the study, as migration is occurring at higher rate in this district. The district had shown negative population growth in 2011 census .

3.2.3 Selection of blocks

Rai , Jhala, Kuthar, Khirsu, Jhopro, Timli, malkoti and Nayalgarh villages of Khirsu block in Pauri District were selected for the research purpose. These villages are in the vicinity of Pauri district headquarters and within decent accessible road network .



3.2.4 Selection of respondents

In the beginning People who have migrated to cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Dehradun) were contacted and interviewed, followed by interview of people residing in the selected villages. However, due to paucity of time and distance involved only a few could be contacted physically. A questionnaire was also prepared and forwarded to the villagers. A total of 64 responses were received.

3.3 Variables and their Empirical Measurement

To facilitate study of the objectives, objectives were reframed into relevant variables with the help of experts and also based on extensive review of related literature. Later Variables were grouped into two heads of dependent and independent variables. The Table 3.1 shows different variables selected for the study.

Table 3.1. Variables and their empirical measurement

Ser No	Variables	Empirical Measurement
Dependent Variables		
1.	Perception on determinants of migration	Schedule developed for the study
2.	Opinion on implications/ consequences of migrants	Schedule developed for the study
Independent Variables		
1.	Age	Age of the respondent
2.	Education	Schedule developed for the study
3.	Credit Availability	Schedule developed for the study
4.	Family Size	Schedule developed for the study
5.	Annual family income	Schedule developed for the study

6.	family debts	Schedule developed for the study
7.	Number of migrants in the family	Schedule developed for the study
8.	number of occupations	Schedule developed for the study
9.	farm resources	Schedule developed for the study
10.	Purpose of migration	Schedule developed for the study
11.	duration of migration	Schedule developed for the study
12.	Pattern of migration	Schedule developed for the study
13.	amount of remittances and utilization	Schedule developed for the study
14.	Survival strategies adopted before migrating	Schedule developed for the study
15.	Economic Motivation	Schedule developed for the study

3.2.1 Dependent variables

Movement of people from one place to another is generally termed as migration. Every member of a population resides at some place at a particular time or at different places over different time point. This is a universal phenomenon. It is the movement of people from one place to another temporarily, seasonally or permanently for a number of push and pull factors of voluntary or involuntary reasons. It has a crucial impact on livelihood and causes changes in socioeconomic and political situations both at national and local level.

The perception of migrants on determinants of migration, i.e., Push and Pull determinants can be applied as the way in which they understood, or interpreted the causes of migration which are forcing or attracting them respectively to migrate from their place of origin.

3.3.1.1 Perception on Push Determinants:

Push determinants were based as those factors which are forcing the people of a certain area to move out .

An exhaustive list of push determinants was prepared from review of literature and in consultation with experts and 13 statements was finalized for study.

Scoring: A score of 3, 2 and 1 is assigned to agree, partially agree and disagree responses respectively. The maximum and minimum possible scores, therefore, are 39 and 13 respectively. The total score of each respondent is worked out by summing up the scores of all the statements.

Categorization: The respondents were grouped into the following three categories i.e. low perception, medium perception and high perception on push determinants of migration based on exclusive class interval technique.

Ser No	Category	Class Interval
1.	Low perception	13-22
2.	Medium perception	22-31
3.	High perception	31-40

Respondents responses for all 13 statements were noted in the form of Agree, Partially agree or Disagree and the responses were expressed as frequencies and percentages.

3.3.1.2 Perception on Pull Determinants

Pull determinants were based as those factors which are attracting the people to migrate. An exhaustive list of pull determinants was prepared from review

of literature and in consultation with experts and 9 statements was finalized for study.

Scoring: A score of three 3, 2 and 1 is assigned to agree, partially agree and disagree responses respectively. The maximum and minimum possible scores are 27 and 9 respectively. The total score of each respondent is worked out by summing up the scores of all the statements.

Categorization: The respondents were grouped into the following three categories i.e. low perception, medium perception and high perception on pull determinants of migration based on exclusive class interval technique.

Ser No	Category	Class Interval
1.	Low perception	9-15
2.	Medium perception	15-21
3.	High perception	21-27

Respondents responses for all 9 statements were noted in the form of Agree, Partially agree or Disagree and the responses were expressed as frequencies and percentages.

3.3.2 Opinion on implications/ consequences of migration:

It was operationally defined as the view or judgment of the respondents on the consequences of migration. Eight statements were included in the schedule to study consequences of migration.

Scoring. A score of 3, 2 and 1 is assigned to agree, partially agree and disagree responses respectively. The maximum and minimum possible scores are 24 and 8 respectively. Whereas the maximum and minimum scores obtained were 22 and 13 respectively. The total score of each respondent is worked out by summing up the scores of all the statements,

Categorization: The respondents were grouped into three categories of low opinion, medium opinion and high opinion respectively based on exclusive class interval technique.

3.3.3 Independent Variables:

3.3.3.1 Age:

It refers to the chronological age of the respondents at the time of migration. The respondents were asked to indicate their age in completed years. A score of one was given for each completed year. Based on the responses under mentioned categories are made.

Ser No	Category	Score
1.	Upto 25 Years	Up to 25
2.	25-35 years	25-35
3.	> 35 years	> 35

3.3.3.2 Education:

It was operationally defined as the educational level attained by the individual respondent at the time of migration. The scores assigned to calculate education level of respondents is given below and the respondents were also grouped into the following categories.

Ser No	Category	Score
1.	Illiterate/ No schooling	1
2.	Functionally literate (can read and write)	2
3.	Primary school (upto 5th class)	3
4.	Middle school (upto 8th class)	4
5.	High School (upto 10th class)	5
6.	Intermediate (upto 12th class)	6
7.	Under graduation	7
8.	Post graduation and above	8

3.3.3.3 Credit Availability:

It was operationally defined as the sources of getting credit when needed around and nearby the study area. The respondents were asked to choose the source of credit available for them. Four credit sources were identified in

the study area and according to the rates of interest charged scoring is assigned i.e. lesser is the rate of interest, higher is the score. The sources of credit and scores were assigned below:

Ser No	Category	Score
1.	Private money lenders	1
2.	Cooperative societies	2
3.	Banks	3
4.	Relatives and friends	4

3.3.3.4 Family Size:

The family size was operationalised as the number of members in a respondent's family.

Scoring. A score of one was assigned to each member of the family. The maximum and minimum scores were 10 and 4 respectively.

Categorisation: On the basis of the scores obtained the family was categorized as small family, medium family and large family.

Ser No	Category	Class Interval
1.	Small family (4 – 6 members)	4-6
2.	Medium family(6 – 8 members)	6-8
3.	Large family (8 – 10 members)	8-10

3.3.3.5 Annual Family Income:

It was operationally defined as the total annual income generated by all members in the respondent's family who were engaged in earning

Categorisation: The annual family Income was categorized under five categories namely very low, low, medium, high and very high annual income as under:-

Ser No	Category
1.	Very low (20K to 120K)
2.	Low (120K to 220K)
3.	Medium (220K – 340K)
4.	High (340K – 420k)
5.	Very High (420K – 520K)

3.3.3.6 Family Debts:

It was operationally defined as the amount of debts the respondents family has in monetary terms at the time of the interview.

Categorization:

The annual family debt was categorized under three categories namely low debts, medium debts and high debts.

Ser No	Category
1.	Low (Upto Rs 40,000)
2.	Medium (Rs 40,000-80,000)
3.	High (Rs 80,000-1,20,000)

3.3.3.7 Number of migrants in the Family:

It was operationalised as the total number of migrants from a family who have migrated from his/her place of origin to another place in search of better avenues.

Scoring: A score of one was assigned to each member of the family up to 4 and 5 for more than 4 who have migrated. The maximum and minimum scores obtained were 5 and 1 respectively.

Categorization: The families were grouped according to their number of migrants in a family i.e. one migrant, two migrants, three migrants, four migrants and five and above. The results of the respondents were expressed in the form of frequency and percentage.

Ser No	Number of migrants/family	Score
1.	One	1
2.	Two	2
3.	Three	3
4.	Four	4
5.	5 and above	5

3.3.3.8 Number of occupations:

It was operationalised as the job or profession which the family members were doing for living whether doing in migrated place or in the place of origin.

Scoring: A score of one was assigned to each occupation. The maximum and minimum scores obtained were 5 and 1 respectively.

Categorisation: The families were grouped according to their number of occupation i.e. one occupation, two occupations, three occupations and four occupations. The results of the respondents were expressed in the form of frequency and percentage.

Ser No	Number of Occupations	Score
1.	One	1
2.	Two	2
3.	Three	3
4.	Four	4
5.	Five and above	5

3.3.3.9 Farm Resources:

It refers to the resources available to the respondents in their farm. In this case the farm resources that were considered were farm size, irrigation facility, labour availability, number of crops cultivated per year, implements used in farming and other enterprises in farm.

Scoring: Farm size: For farm size a score of one was given to each unit of land of respondent.

Irrigation facility: For irrigation facility a score of two and one was given to irrigated and rain fed respectively.

Labour availability: For labour availability a score of 3, 2 and 1 was given to the response of available easily, available with medium difficulty and available with great difficulty respectively. The maximum and minimum obtained scores were 3 and 1 respectively.

Number of crops: For number of crops cultivated per year a score of one was given to each crop cultivated.

Implements used in farm: For implements used in farming a score of one was given to each implement.

Other enterprises: For other enterprises in farm, a score of one was given to each enterprise.

The total score of respondent for this variable was obtained by summing up the total scores he/she obtained in above resources.

Categorization: On the basis of scores obtained the respondents were categorized into three categories namely low level of farm resources, medium level of farm resources and high level of farm resources.

Ser No	Category	Class interval
1.	Low level of farm resources	0-25
2.	Middle level of farm resources	25-53
3.	High level of farm resources	53-81

3.3.3.10 Purpose of Migration:

Purpose of migration was operationally defined as the ultimate reason for migration. From review of literature, expert consultation and pretesting the reasons/ purposes of migration were collected and classified into agricultural and non agricultural purposes.

Scoring: A score of one was given to those who have migrated for agriculture purpose and a score of two was given to those who have migrated for non agriculture purpose.

Categorization: The respondents were categorized into two categories namely respondents migrated for agricultural purpose and respondents migrated for non-agricultural purpose.

Ser No	Category	Score
1.	Migration for agricultural purpose	1
2.	Migration for non-agricultural purpose	2

3.3.3.11 Duration of migration: It was operationalized as the number of years a respondent has migrated.

Scoring: A score of one was assigned to each year of migration of respondent. The total score of respondent on this variable is total number of years migrated by him/her.

Categorization: The respondents were grouped into the following three categories i.e. Short term migration, Midterm migration and long term migration.

Ser No	Category
1.	Short term migration (1-5 years)
2.	Midterm migration(5-9 years)
3.	Long term migration (above 10 years)

3.3.3.12 Pattern of Migration: Pattern of migration refers to the areas to which the people are migrating from rural areas.

Scoring: A score of 1 was assigned to those who have migrated from rural to rural, a score of 2 was assigned to those who have migrated from rural to urban areas and a score of 3 was assigned to those who have migrated internationally.

Categorization: The pattern of migration was categorized into three namely rural to rural migration, rural to urban migration and international migration and international migration. The results of the respondents falling under these categories were expressed in the form of frequency and percentage.

Ser No	Category	Score
1.	Rural to rural migration	1
2.	Rural to urban migration	2
3.	International migration	3

3.3.3.13 Amount of Remittances and Purpose of Utilization:

It was operationalised as the amount of the money earned/ generated due to migration and spent for different purpose.

3.3.3.13.1 Amount of Remittances:

Scoring: A score of one was given to each Rs 1000/- amount of remittance earned by a family per month. The maximum and minimum obtained scores for amount of remittance earned by a family were 45 and 3 respectively. The annual income of a family is aggregate of the income of all members of family including migrant and non migrant members. From the remittances earned by migrant members of a family some portion was utilized for different purposes and rest was saved for future.

Categorization: The respondents were categorized into five categories i.e. very low, low, medium, high and very high amount of remittances.

Ser No	Category	Score
1.	Very low (Upto Rs. 5,000)	Upto 5
2.	Low (Rs. 5,000-15,000)	5-15
3.	Medium (Rs.15,000-25,000)	15-25
	High (Rs. 25,000-35,000)	25-35
	Very high (>Rs. 35,000)	35-45

3.3.313.2 Purpose of utilization remittances:

For this a set of 10 statements were prepared in consultation with experts and pretesting of schedule. The purpose of utilization of latest month was collected. Respondents responses were noted against the purpose of utilization of remittances and responses were expressed as frequencies and percentages.

3.3.3.14 Survival strategies adopted before migration:

Survival strategies adopted before migration was operationally defined as those alternative actions adopted as last resort before migration. For this a set of 8 statements were prepared in consultation with experts.

Score: A score of one was assigned to each survival strategy adopted before migration. The maximum and minimum possible scores are 8 and 0 respectively.

Categorization: The respondents were grouped into the following three categories i.e. less survival strategies adopted, medium survival strategies adopted and high survival strategies adopted.

Ser No	Category	Class Interval
1.	Less survival strategies adopted	2-4
2.	Medium survival strategies	4-6
3.	High survival strategies adopted.	6-8

Further, respondents responses for all 8 statements were expressed in the form of frequency and percentage.

3.3.3.15 Economic motivation:

Economic motivation refers to those extrinsic/ intrinsic economic factors which motivated respondents to migrate from their place of origin to other places.

For this a set of 7 statements were prepared in consultation with experts.

Score: A score of one and zero was assigned to every "Yes" and "No" response respectively. The maximum and minimum possible scores are 7 and 0 respectively. The total score of each migrant was worked out by summing up scores of all statements.

Categorization: The respondents were grouped into following three categories i.e. low level of economic motivation, medium level of economic

motivation and high level of economic motivation based on exclusive class interval.

Ser No	Category	Class Interval
1.	Low level of economic motivation	1-3
2.	Medium level of economic motivation	3-5
3.	High level of economic motivation	5-7

3.4 Collection of Data

3.4.1 Instruments used for the study:

Individual meetings and telephonic interviews were conducted, in addition. data was collected from the available respondents by using the online google forms by forwarding links to their mobile and also by taking response on telephone. The questionnaire used is attached at Appendix 'A'.

3.4.2 Method of data collection:

For collection of primary data, Individual meetings and telephonic interviews were conducted to understand the journey of migrants, in addition the online link to questionnaire were forwarded to respondent for submitting the response. The secondary data was collected from the census report of 2001 and 2011 and from different annual reports prepared by the state government and related agencies.

3.5 Statistical Tools Used

The following statistical tools were used for the analysis and interpretation of the data.

3.5.1 Frequency and percentage:

The data were subjected to frequencies and percentages used to know the distribution of the respondents according to selected variable.

Frequency is the number of items a variable is repeated.

Percentage is the number, amount, rate etc. expressed as if it is part of a total which is 100.

3.5.2 Class interval:

Exclusive method of class intervals was used to categorize variables. Class interval is difference between the upper and lower limit of a class.

Under exclusive type of class intervals, the items whose values are equal to the upper limit are grouped in the next higher class,

3.6 Preparation of Report:

The data thus collected through interview schedule were coded, tabulated, analyzed and presented in tables to make findings easily understandable. The findings emerged out of data were suitably interpreted, necessary conclusions and inferences were drawn and presented as a report.

Chapter IV – Results and Discussion

4. Introduction.

The aim is to examine the fallout based on data collected. Results pertaining to profile characteristics of migrants and their perception on push and pull determinants, opinion of migrants on consequences of migration, amount of remittances and their purpose of utilization and meaningful conclusions were drawn in this chapter.

For the purpose of clarity and brevity, with reference to the objectives, results and discussions are presented under the following headings:

- . Profile characteristics of the migrant respondents.
- . Amount of remittances and purposes of utilization.
- . Perception of migrantson determinants (push and pull determinants) of rural migration.
- . Strategy forreducing migration.

4.1 Profile Characteristics of Migrants

4.1.1 Age at the time of migration:

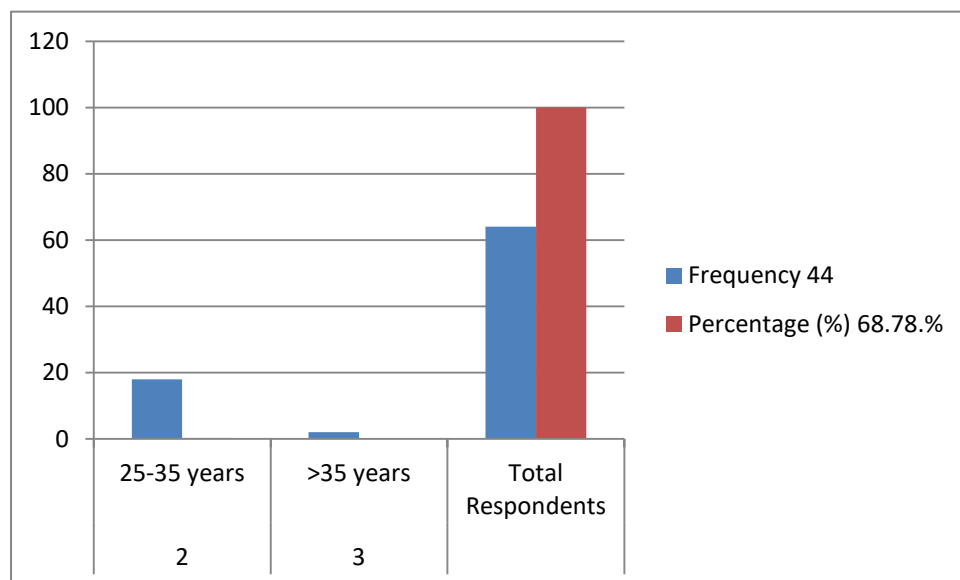
From the Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 it was found that majority, 68.75%), of the respondents were below 25 years of age, followed by 28.13% in 25-35 years age group and 3.13% were found to be above 35 years age.

Table 4.1-Distrubution of respondents according to their age

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Upto 25 years	44	68.78.%
2	25-35 years	18	28.13%
3	>35 years	2	3.13%
	Total Respondents	64	100

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.1-Distrubution of respondents according to their age



From the results obtained on age, it could be concluded that respondents below 25 years migrated more. One of the reasons for this trend is the fact that young people prefer to go to towns and cities for higher education, employment and business. Respondents who belonged to more than 35 years age group, prefer not to migrate as they already had crossed their age

for personal development and were more or less settled with their family in the village. Instead, they preferred their children to migrate for good education and employment. This is in conformity with the results of Chandan (2006), Singh et al. (2011), Mishra and Parul (2012), Pankaj and Belwal (2013), Madhu and Uma (2014) and Santosh (2014).

4.1.2 Education.

From the Table 4.2 and figure 4.2, it was known that majority of the respondents have completed post graduate (37.50%) and undergraduate (34.38%) education (30.84%) followed by intermediate (21.8%) and high school (3.13%).

It was seen in the study that young people were also prone to migrate out of the villages after completing high school or primary schooling with their family either to work or further study. Pauri district has historically been an academic and education hub in Garhwal division. That may be one of the reasons for higher level of education acquired by the respondents.

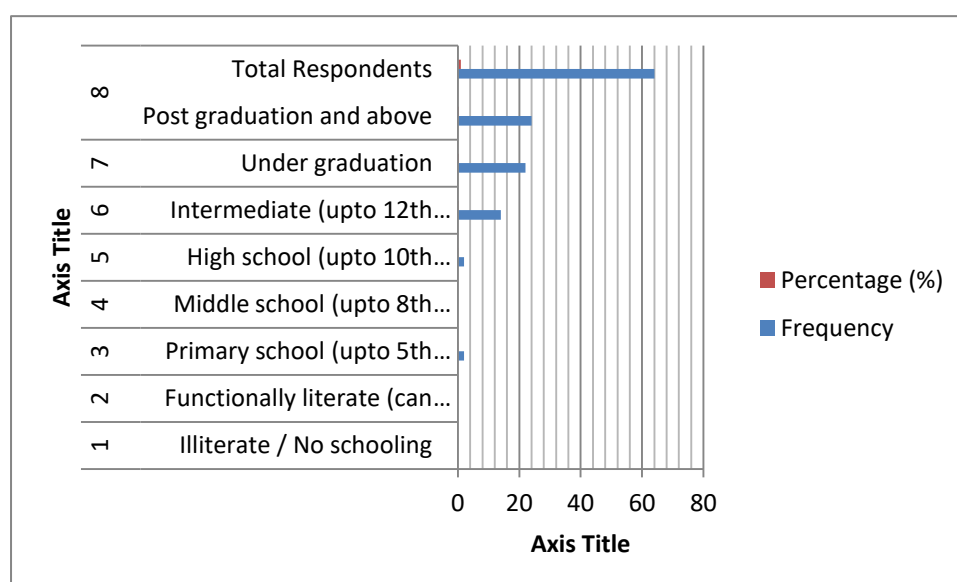
Table 4.2-Distribution of respondent according to educational qualification

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate / No schooling	0	0.00%
2	Functionally literate (can read and write)	0	0.00%

3	Primary school (upto 5th class)	2	3.13%
4	Middle school (upto 8th class)	0	0.00%
5	High school (upto 10th class)	2	3.13%
6	Intermediate (upto 12th class)	14	21.88%
7	Under graduation	22	34.38%
8	Post graduation and above	24	37.50%
	Total Respondents	64	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.2- Distribution of respondent according to educational qualification



4.1.3 Credit Availability:

It could be indicated from the Table 4.3 and figure 4.3 that majority (50%) of respondents expressed that the major sources of credit were

relatives and friends followed by banks (37.50%) and cooperative societies (9.38%). Only 3.13% respondents were dependents on private money lenders:-

Table 4.3- Distribution of respondents according to credit availability

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Private money lenders	2	3.13%
2.	Cooperative Societies	6	9.38%
3.	Banks	24	37.50%
4.	Relatives and friends	32	50.50%
	Total	64	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

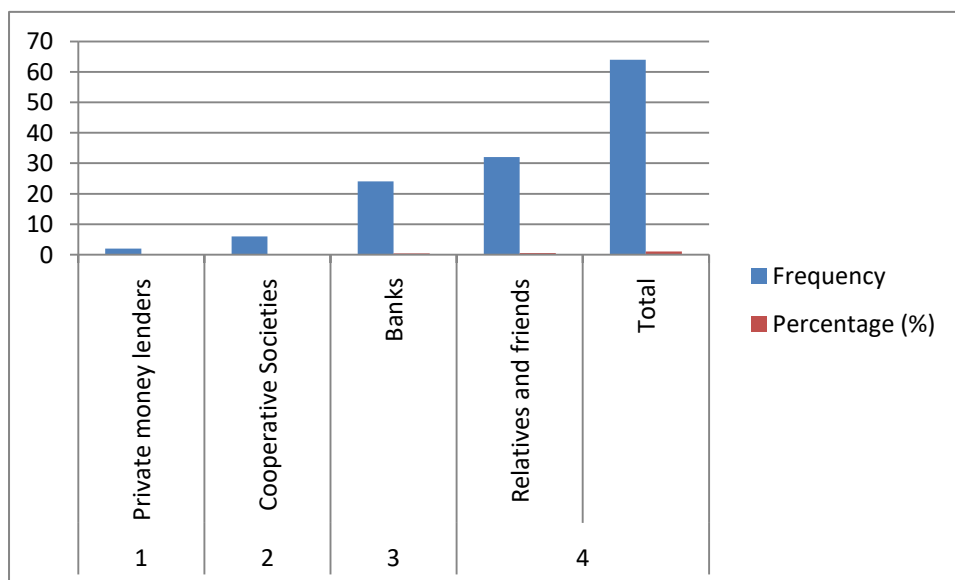


Figure 4.3- Distribution of respondents according to credit availability

Majority of the respondents took credit from relatives because of ease. It further shows faith in the village and family system. For higher amounts, respondents approach bank. Cooperative societies are not approachable in hilly areas and private money lenders are far and few. The private month

lenders charged highest interest areas therefore so very few of the migrants took credit from them and mostly in emergency. The result is in conformity with the results of situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of famers (2003) Mann (2010) and Prathyusha (2014).

4.1.4 Family size

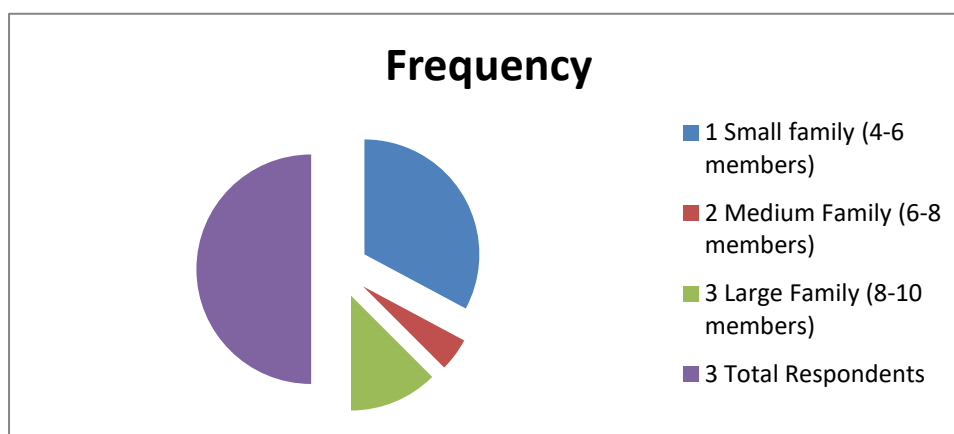
It could be indicated from the Table 4.4 and figure 4.4 that 65.65 % of the respondents had small family size (4-6 members) followed by 25% large family (8-10 members) and medium family (6-8 members) (9.38%)

Table 4.4- Distribution of respondents according to their family size.

Sl. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Small family (4-6 members)	42	65.63%
2.	Medium Family (6-8 members)	6	9.38%
3.	Large Family (8-10 members)	16	25.00%
	Total Respondents	64	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.4- Distribution of respondents according to their family size.



It can be concluded that most of the migrant respondents maintained small families in place of migration. It may be due to financial as well as small family norms. However, the joint family culture still largely prevails largely in villages. Therefore 25% of the respondents have large families. The family is headed by the parents of the migrant members.

4.1.5 Annual Family income:

It could be seen from the Table 4.5 and figure 4.5 that majority (46.88%) of the respondents had very high level of annual income followed by High and medium annual income (12.5%).

Table 4.5- Distribution of Respondents according to annual family income

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very low (upto 3 lakhs)	6	9.38%
2	Low (3-6 lakh)	12	18.75%
3	Medium (6-9)	8	12.50%
4	High Level (9-12 lakhs)	8	12.50 %
5.	Very High (above 15 lakhs)	30	46.88%

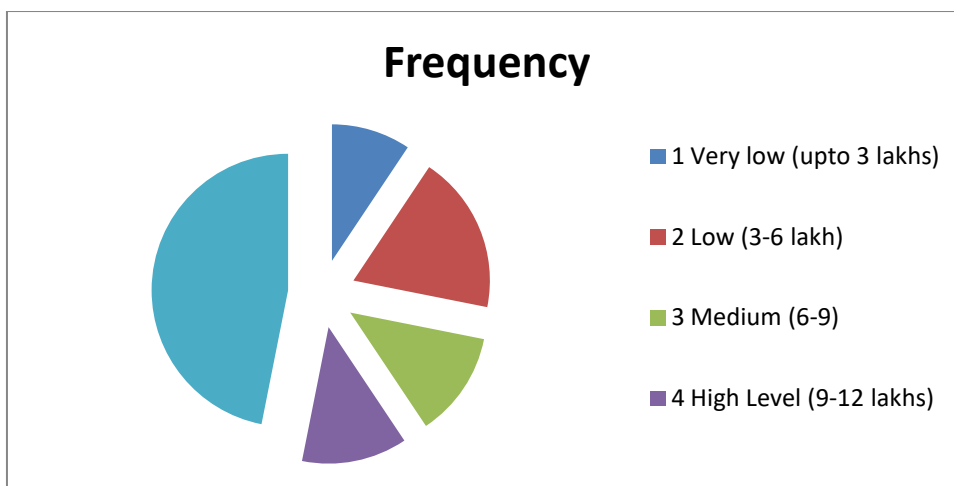


Figure 4.5-Distribution of Respondents according to annual family income

The families having low annual income mostly depend on the income of the migrant members doing low wage job in urban areas and the other family members labour work in the village itself , which provides them income for 3-4 months in the whole year. The families having medium annual income also had more than one earning hand in the family. The migrant members of the family had good earning job in the urban areas and other family members also had seasonal work in the village. The high annual income families had more than one permanent and good earning job in the family. The migrant members was doing job in urban areas and the other earning person, mostly, the father of the migrant was doing some Government job in or nearby village.

4.1.6 Family Debts:

The results the Table 4.6 and figure 4.6 indicated that majority (50%) of the respondents family had low debt followed by high debt (40.63%) and medium debt (9.38%).

Table 4.6 -Distribution of family debts.

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low (upto Rs. 0-1 lakh)	32	50.00%
2	Medium (Rs. 1-2 lakhs)	6	9.38%
3.	High (above 2 lakh)	26	40.63%
	Total Respondents	64	100.00%

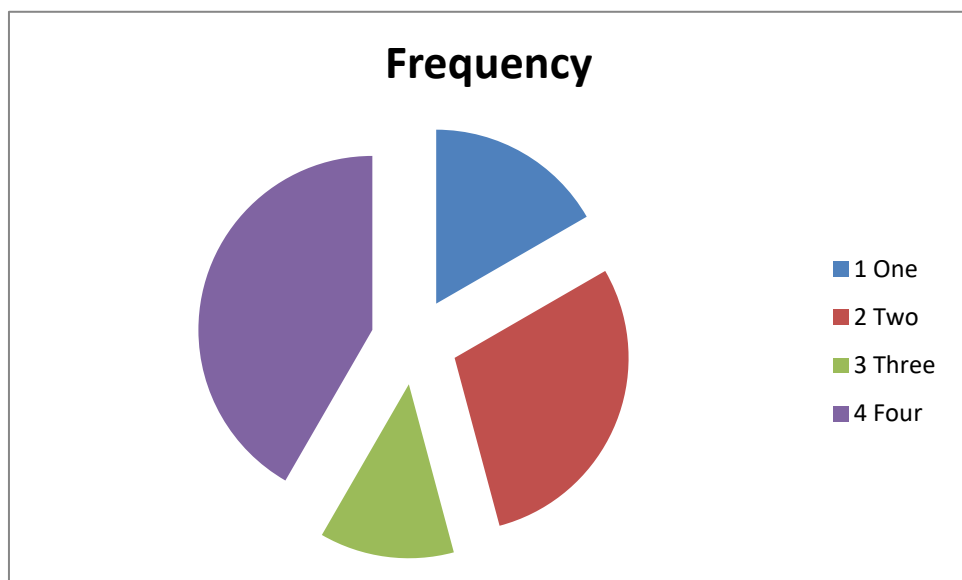


Figure 4.6 - Distribution of family debts.

Most of the respondents have taken debt for the purpose of house construction, children's education, health care, purchasing household goods

and vehicle and for family member's marriage. Some of the respondents had not taken any debt and were economically more stable .

4.1.7 Number of migrant members in the family :-

The results shown in the Table 4.7 and figure4.7 revealed that, majority (31.25%) of the families were having four migrants in their family followed by five and above migrants (25%), two migrants (21.88%) and one migrants (12.50%).

The families having one and two migrants had the main motive of getting remittances by doing job in the destination area. The families having three and above migrants had been sent by family members for both education and income purposes, one or two members were doing job in destination area and other migrants were studying. It has also been observed that if one of migrant is getting good income , in that case other family members also try to migrate to same destination . In most of the families it was noticed that two or three migrants were living together in the migrated area and doing job in the same area to reduce the cost of living in the migrated area. Such migrants were found to be sent more amounts of remittance to their family:

Table 4.7- Distribution of respondents according to number of migrants in the family

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	One	8	112.50%
2.	Two	14	21.88%
3.	Three	6	9.38%
4.	Four	20	31.25%
6	5 and above	16	5.00%

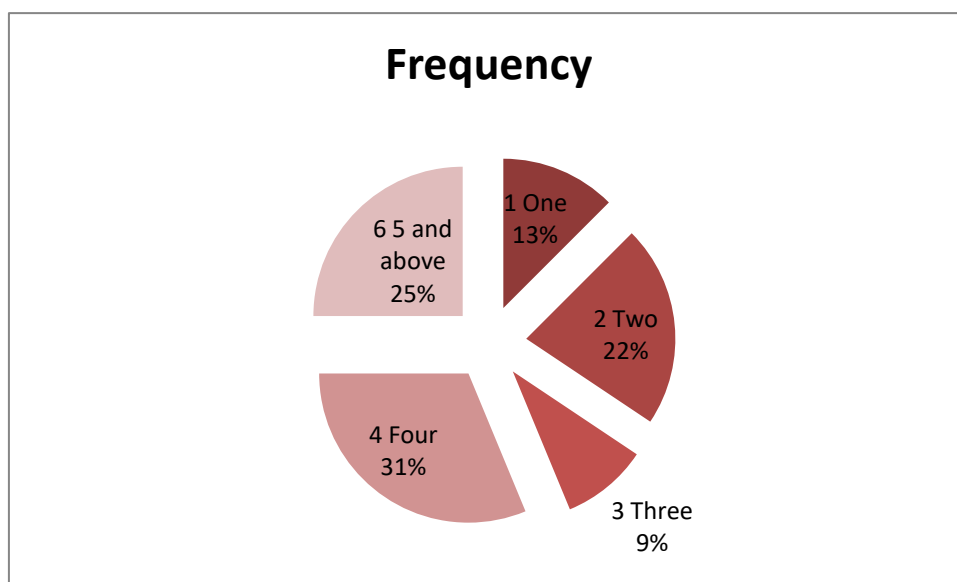


Figure 4.7- Distribution of respondents according to number of migrants in the family

4.1.8 Number of occupations : It could be seen from that Table 4.8 and figure 4.8 that, majority (37.5%) of the respondents had one or two occupations in their family followed by three (23.34%) and 5 above (6.25%).

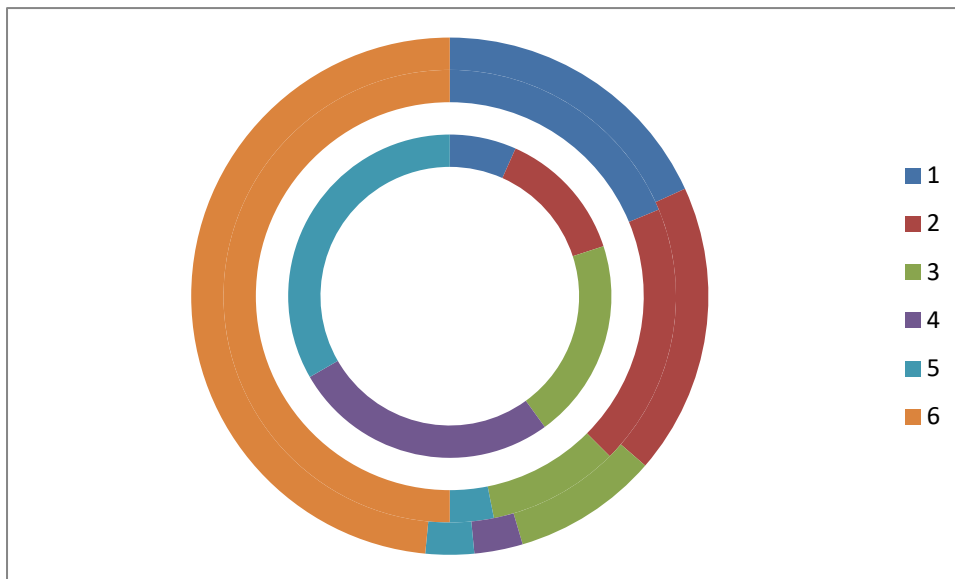
Table 4.8-Distribution of respondents according to number of occupation in the family

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	One	24	37.50%
2.	Two	24	37.50%

3.	Three	12	18.75%
4	Four	0	6.25%
5.	5 and above	4	6.25%
		64	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.8- Distribution of respondents according to number of occupation in the family



Due to skill development and professional / technical qualifications, most of the migrants are engaged in different occupations. The trend of working parents has also been accepted by these migrants, that may be one of the reasons for an increased number of migrants where two members are engaged in work. In some cases these migrants are sending enough remittances so that their parents need not work. In some families children also started working thereby increasing the number of occupations in the family.

4.1.9 Farm Resources.

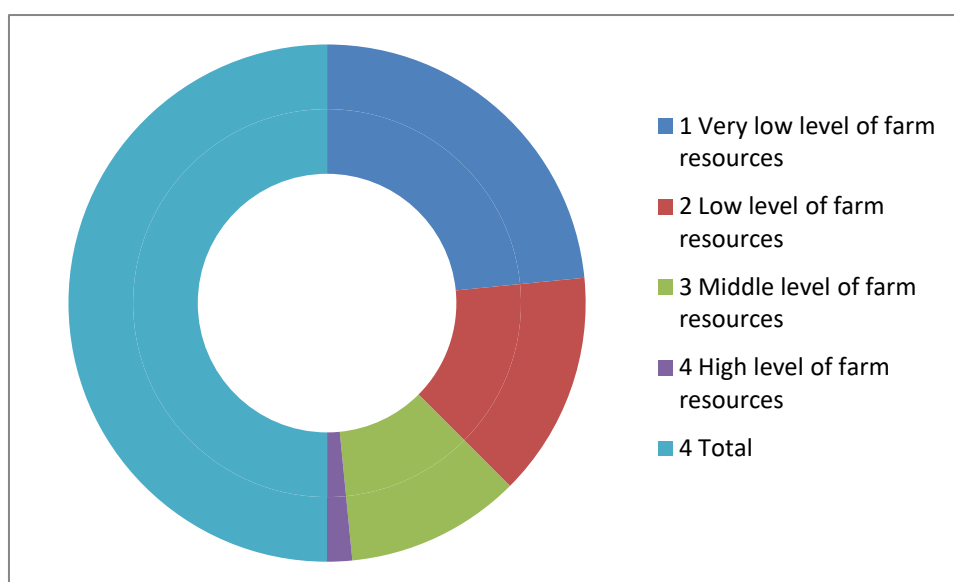
The result in the Table 4.9 and figure 4.9 reveals that majority (46.88%) of the respondents had very low level of farm resources followed by low (28.13%) and middle (21.88%) then high (3.13%)

Table 4.9- Distribution of respondents, according to farm resources available at their farm

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very low level of farm resources	30	46.88%
2.	Low level of farm resources	18	28.13%
3.	Middle level of farm resources	14	21.88%
4.	High level of farm resources	2	3.13%
	Total	64	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.9- Distribution of respondents, according to farm resources available at their farm



The farm resources comprised of the cultivated land (in local units nali) irrigation facility, labour availability, number of crops growth per year,

implements used in farming and other enterprise in farm of migrants respondents. It was noticed during the study that most of the migrants had very less land and that too was scattered at different places in small sizes. Most of the area was rain fed, with localized irrigation facilities. The respondents used few farm implements like sickle, spade , kudal, grass cutter and for plowing their fields as they could not run heavy implements like tractors in the hilly areas. They grew few crops twice in a year with medium difficulty in the study area and interestingly most of the agricultural work was done by the females of the family. The results are matching with the results of Amup etc. al (2010) and Muundaro (2011).

4.1.10. Purpose of Migration.

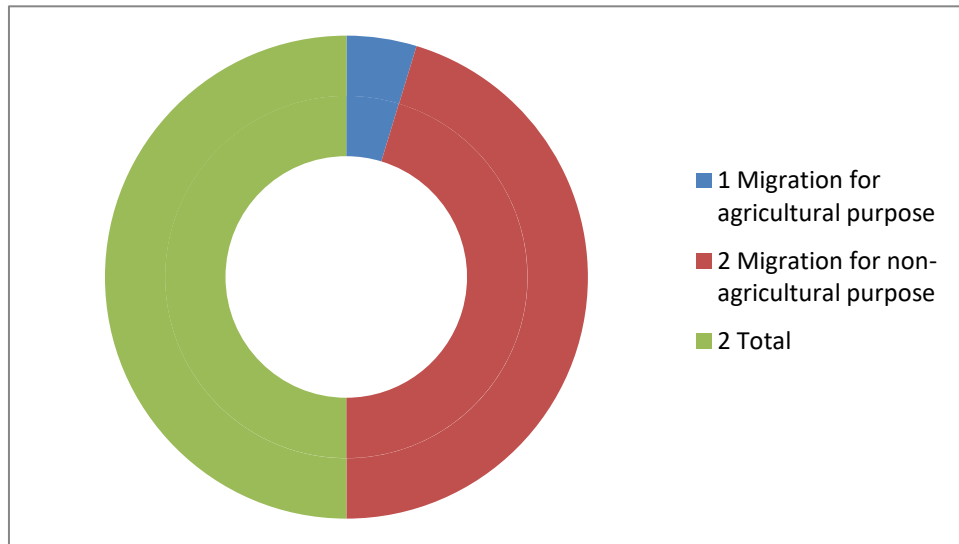
It could be clear from the Table 4.10 and figure 4.10 that majority (90.63%) of the migrants migrated due to non agricultural purposes and very few (9.28%) of the migrants migrated for agricultural purposes.

Table 4.10- Distribution of respondents according to their purpose of migration.

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Migration for agricultural purpose	6	9.38%
2.	Migration for non-agricultural purpose	58	90.63%
	Total	64	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.10-Distribution of respondents according to their purpose of migration.



Most of the migrants were not wholly dependent on agriculture for their living before migration as it is not remunerative in hilly terrain. They were engaged in some non agricultural work in the villages for their livelihood but later when these employment opportunities gradually declined, they migrated to other places. Very few of the migrants who migrated for agricultural work in the destination areas are mostly seasonal migrants. Majority of the migrants were engaged in non agricultural occupations as the income was comparatively high and regular as compared to the agricultural work. These migrants migrated for medium to long term to the destination areas. The migrated members of the family were most working from low level to high level in private and govt. sectors and also in real estate business. This is in conformity with the results of Deshingkar (2006) and Anamical (2010).

4.1.11 Duration of Migration:

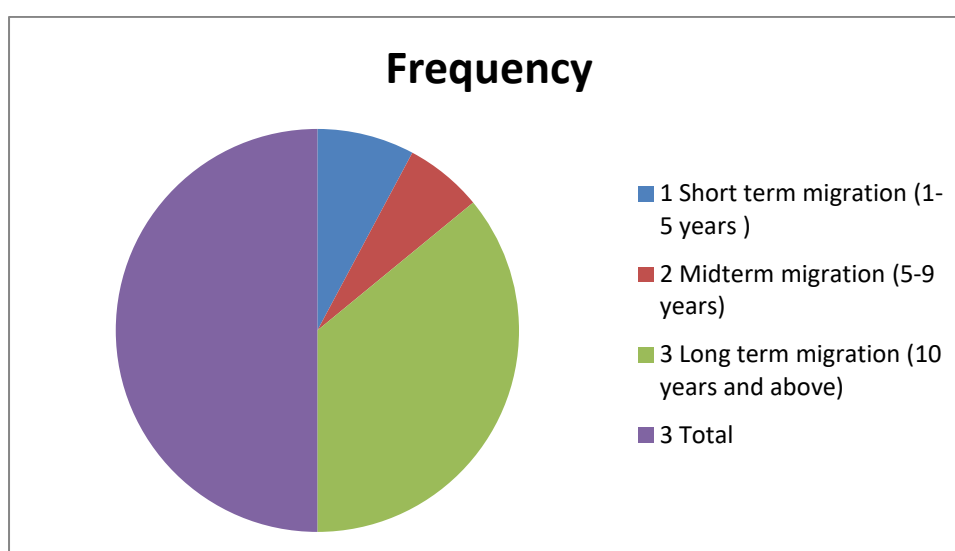
The table 4.11 and figure 4.11 indicated that majority (71.88%) of the migrants migrated for long term followed by short term (15.63%) of 1-5 yrs and midterm (12.50%).

Table 4.11- Distribution of respondents according to their duration of migration.

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Short term migration (1-5 years)	5	15.63%
2.	Midterm migration (5-9 years)	4	12.50%
3.	Long term migration (10 years and above)	23	71.88%
	Total	32	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.11- Distribution of respondents according to their duration of migration.



The migrants who migrated for long term did goods job in the destination areas. They got sufficient income, although some of them have changed 2-3 jobs in destination areas but not most of them got sufficient and regular income for them and also for their family for almost throughout the year. Short term migrants are engaged in casual temporary jobs in pvt companies and food industries. The same results are in conformity with Deshingkar (2006), Pankaj, and Belwas (2013) and Madhu and Uma (2014)

4.1.12 Pattern of Migration:

The results shown in the table 4.12 and figure 4.12 revealed that majority (87.5%) of the people migrated from rural to urban areas followed by rural to rural and those migrated abroad (each 6.25%).

Table 4.12- Distribution of respondents according to their pattern of migration.

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Rural to Rural migration	4	6.25%
2.	Rural to urban migration	56	87.50%
3.	International migration	4	6.25%
	Total respondents	64	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.12- Distribution of respondents according to their pattern of migration.

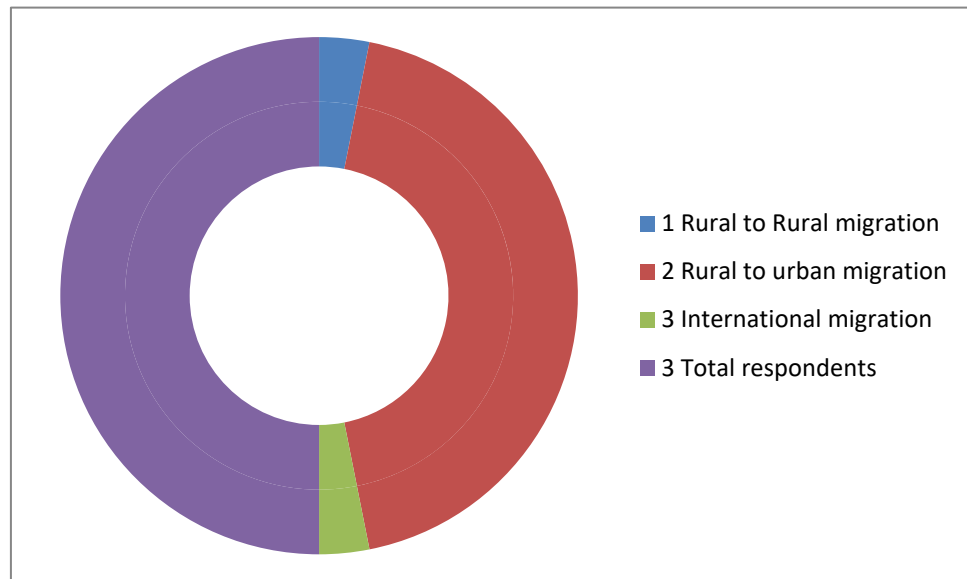


Table 4.12 and figure 4.12 indicated the pattern of migration flow from the study area. The migrants preferred Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab for Inter-state Migration and Haridwar, Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital District of Uttarakhand for intra-state migration. International migration has taken place in Gulf and Europe.

4.1.13 Survival strategies adopted before migration:

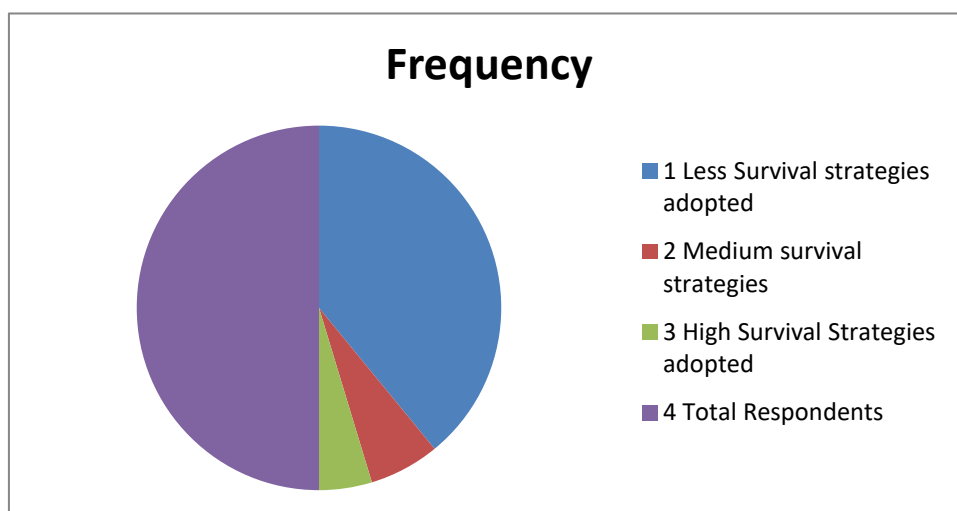
Results from the Table 4.13 and figure 4.13 inferred that majority (78.13%) of the migrants had adopted low level of survival strategies before migrating to other places followed by medium (12.5%) and high (9.38%).

Table 4.13- Distribution of respondents according to survival strategies adopted before migration.

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Less Survival strategies adopted	50	78.13%
2.	Medium survival strategies	8	12.50%
3.	High Survival Strategies adopted	6	9.38%
4.	Total Respondents	64	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.13- Distribution of respondents according to survival strategies adopted before migration.



It is quite logical to say that nobody wants to leave their family, village and their culture hence all the respondents initially adopted survival strategies to avoid migration. The low level of strategies adopted for survival indicates that limited avenues available for the same. It is quite evident that in villages in hilly areas agriculture is the main source of

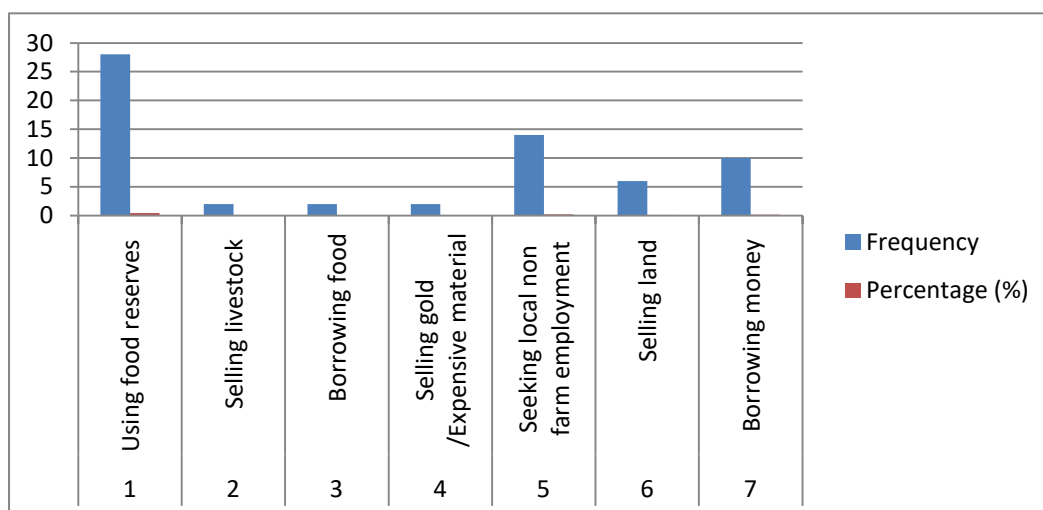
survival. Those families having members skilled in some trade have adopted to higher survival strategies.

Table 4.14- Distribution of respondents according to various survival strategies adopted before migration.

SL.No	Survival strategy adopted before migration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Using food reserves	28	43.75%
2.	Selling livestock	2	3.1%
3.	Borrowing food	2	3.1%
4.	Selling gold /Expensive material	2	3.1%
5.	Seeking local non farm employment	14	21.88%
6.	Selling land	6	9.37%
7.	Borrowing money	10	15.63%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.14- Distribution of respondents according to various survival strategies adopted before migration.



The results of Table 4.14 and figure 4.14 indicated that 43.75% of migrants used their food reserves, 15.63% of the migrants borrowed money from

different sources when the family faced financial problems. 21.88% of the migrants had searched for local non-farm employment in their villages first before migrating to other places. 3.1% sold their livestock to other in the same village of nearby villages or resorts selling their land to villagers . Some of them (3.1%) also sold their gold and other expensive materials or their household and farm equipments.

4.1.14 Economic motivation

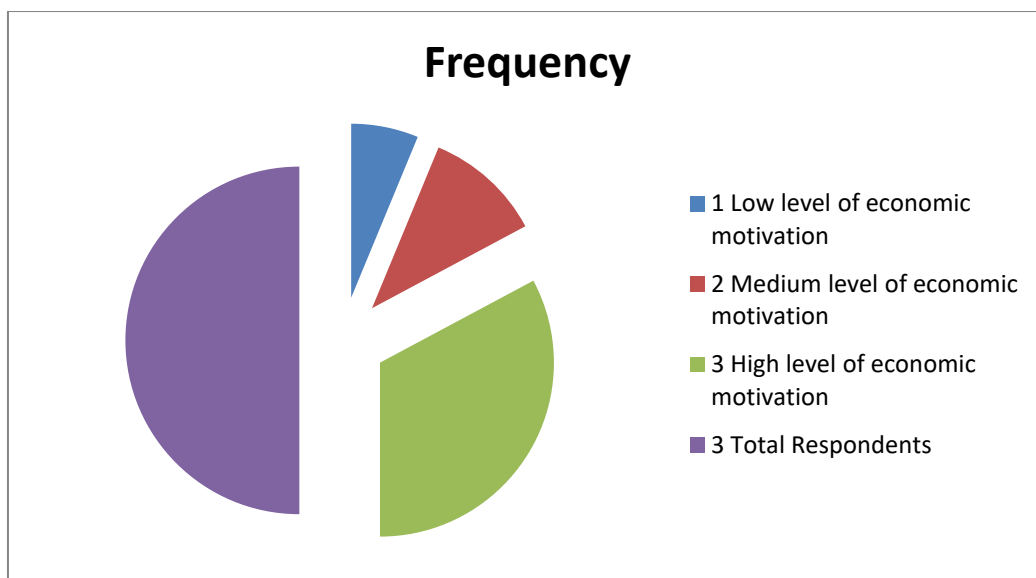
It could be inferred from the table 4.15 and figure4.15 that, majority (65.62% of the migrants had high level of economic motivation followed medium (21.8%) and low (12.5%).

Table. 4.15- Distribution of respondents according to their economic motivation

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low level of economic motivation	8	12.50%
2	Medium level of economic motivation	14	21.88%
3	High level of economic motivation	42	65.62%
	Total Respondents	64	100.00%

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure. 4.15 Distribution of respondents according to their economic motivation



The most probable reason for this result appears to be economic. Migrants faced the problem of meeting their household expenses like education, medical, house construction, marriage of family members, purchasing household goods. As they were not getting desired wages in villages and were economically motivated to migrate to earn more money to meet these expenses. Hence, 87.50% of migrants were found to be in medium to high economically motivated category.

4.2 Amount of remittances and their purpose of utilization:-

4.2.1 Amount of Remittances earned per month:-

It could be inferred from the Table 4.16 and figure 4.16 that more than half 43.76% of the respondents were earning very low remittance upto Rs. 5,000-15,000 followed by low (21.88%) in the range of Rs. 5,000-15000, medium (18.75%) in the range of Rs. 15,000-25,000 very high (12.5%)

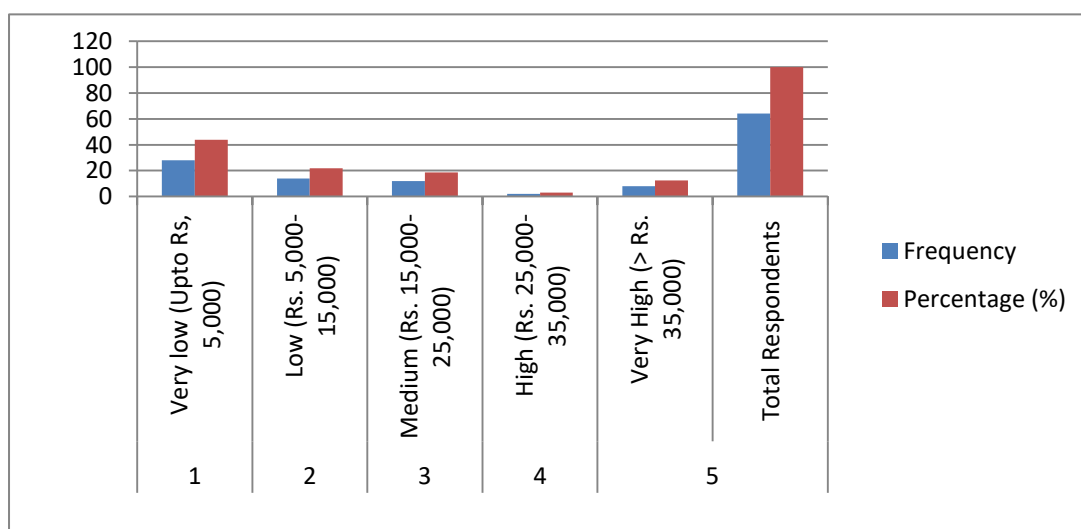
remittances above Rs. 35000 and high (3.13%) remittance in the range of 25,000-35,000 per month

Table 4.16 -Distribution of respondents according to the amount of remittances earned per month

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very low (Upto Rs, 5,000)	28	43.75
2.	Low (Rs. 5,000-15,000)	14	21.88
3.	Medium (Rs. 15,000-25,000)	12	18.75
4.	High (Rs. 25,000-35,000)	2	3.13
5.	Very High (> Rs. 35,000)	8	12.50
	Total Respondents	64	100.00

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.16 Distribution of respondents according to the amount of remittances earned per month



Economy in the hill region has always known as Money Order Economy as Remittances forwarded by migrated members significantly contribute to the livelihoods of the families left behind.

Due to their high qualification and skill development by acquiring B Tech/ MBA degree, migrants are starting getting better jobs in private sectors. This fact can be concluded by increased proportion of very high level of remittances.

4.2.2 Purpose of utilization:-

Table 4.17 and figure 4.17 indicate different purposes of utilization of remittances earned by the family of migrant. However, the whole amount of remittances was not totally utilized by the family of the migrants, a major portion was kept as savings for future and house construction use by most of respondents (15.62%). Followed by 10.93% for education and purchase of goods. 6.24% for hiring farm labour education and health care each. Some portion is utilized for clearing of debts and maintenance of cattle (7.81%). 9.38 % is utilized for purchase of household goods and purchase of farm inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, implements) .

Table 4.17 – distribution of respondents according to the purpose of utilization of remittance

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Sl.No	Purpose of utilization	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Purchase of Food	7	10.93
2.	Children Education	7	10.93
3.	Purchase of farm inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, implements)	6	9.38

4.	Hiring farm labour	4	6.24
5.	Health care	4	6.24
6.	House Construction	10	15.62
7.	Purchase of household goods	6	9.38
8.	Clearing of debts	5	7.81
9	Purchase and maintenance of cattle/poultry etc.	5	7.81
10.	Saving for future	10	15.62

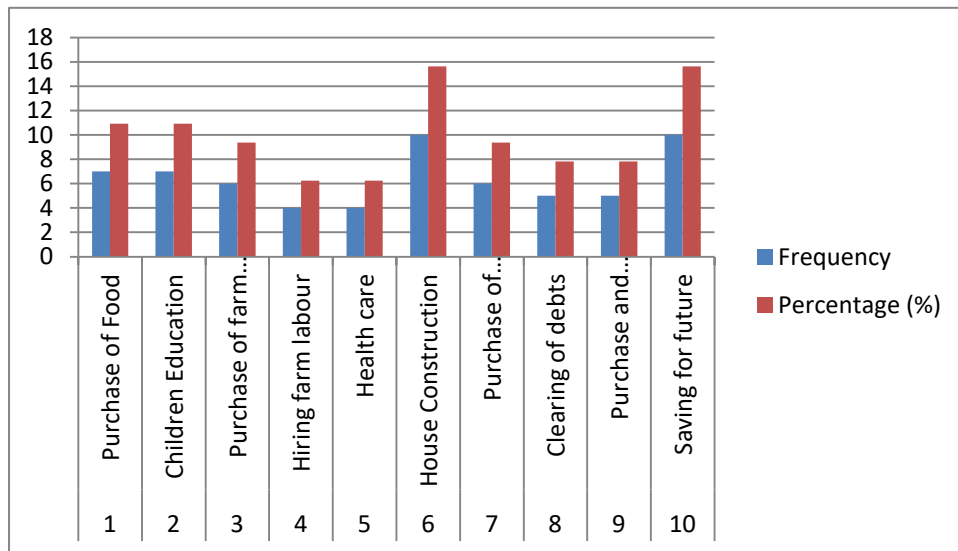


Figure 4.17 – distribution of respondents according to the purpose of utilization of remittance

Majority of the respondents used remittance money for future use indicating that the family of the migrants had received surplus income after meeting their family requirements. It can be seen as economic requirement as a major implication of migration. Spending of major chunk on children's education is due to the eagerness to impart their children higher / professional education and most of their children stay in urban areas. The remittances were also

utilized for purchase of household goods and to increase their status of living. Personal health care is traditionally been a least priority area for villagers, since the income is to be prioritized for other requirements of family. However, from the analysis of data collected it is seen that a major chunk was being of remittances were being spent on health care. It was also noticed during study that very few of the migrant families took debts after the migration of family members. From the trends of spending it is also observed that very few of the family members of the migrants used remittances for agriculture needs. It shows the less dependence on agriculture after migration.

4.3 Respondents perception on the determinants (push and pull determinants) compelling them for out migration in the context of changing pattern of migration.

4.3.1 Perception on Push Determinants:

The results in the Table 4.18 and figure4.18 indicated that majority (68.75%) of the migrants had medium level of perception on push determinants of migration followed by high (28.13%) and low (3.13%) level of perception on push determinants of migration.

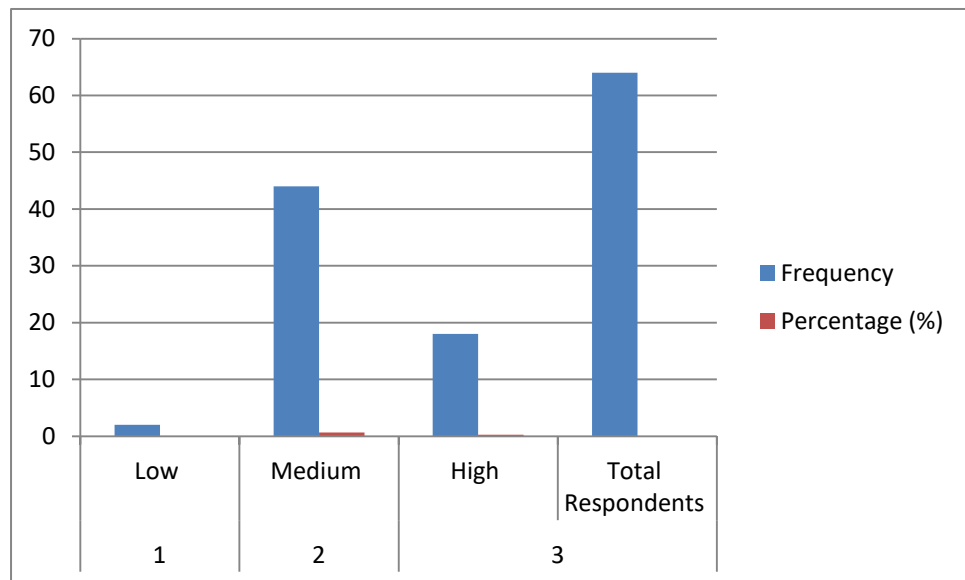
Table 4.18 - Distribution of respondents according to their perception on push

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low	2	3.13%
2.	Medium	44	68.75%

3.	High	18	28.13%
	Total Respondents	64	

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Figure 4.18 - Distribution of respondents according to their perception on push



Majority of the migrants had medium to high level of push determinants for migration. Push determinants were strongly forcing them to move out of the village even though they did not want to leave. Results of migrant's reception on various push determinants that are compelling them to move out of their Villages are furnished in Table 4.19. 90.63% of the migrants perceived that lack of employment opportunities as the major push determinant. It has, also been noticed while interacting with migrants that majority of the parents did not want their children to stay back in the village and do agriculture as it is non

remunerative and labour intensive. Agriculture in hills does not provide food throughout the year as mostly it is scattered lands without adequate water. Further, the employment opportunities in the villages were very few and generated irregular and less income. The migrants got employment only for some portion of the year. This indicated an increased dependence on wage earning. The second generation of migrants agreed that the other push determinants like inability to meet basic needs, increased household expenses, inability to meet educational expenses and medical expenses (which might be due to unproductive agriculture), peer group influence, lack of or improper coverage of Government employment guarantee schemes like MNREGA and inability to clear off their family debts as main reasons that forced respondents not to return back. Other reasons like crop failure due to drought and heavy rainfall, family conflict, social caste and status related struggle in village and reduced employment were also some other reasons perceived .

4.3.2 Perception on Pull Determinants:-

The results shown in the Table 4.19 and figure 4.19 inferred that majority (71.88%) of the migrants had high perception on pull determinants of migration followed by medium (25%) and low (3.13%) perception

Table 4.19 - Distribution of respondents according to their perception on pull

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low	2	3.13%
2.	Medium	16	25.00%

3.	High	46	71.88%
	Total Respondents	64	100.00%

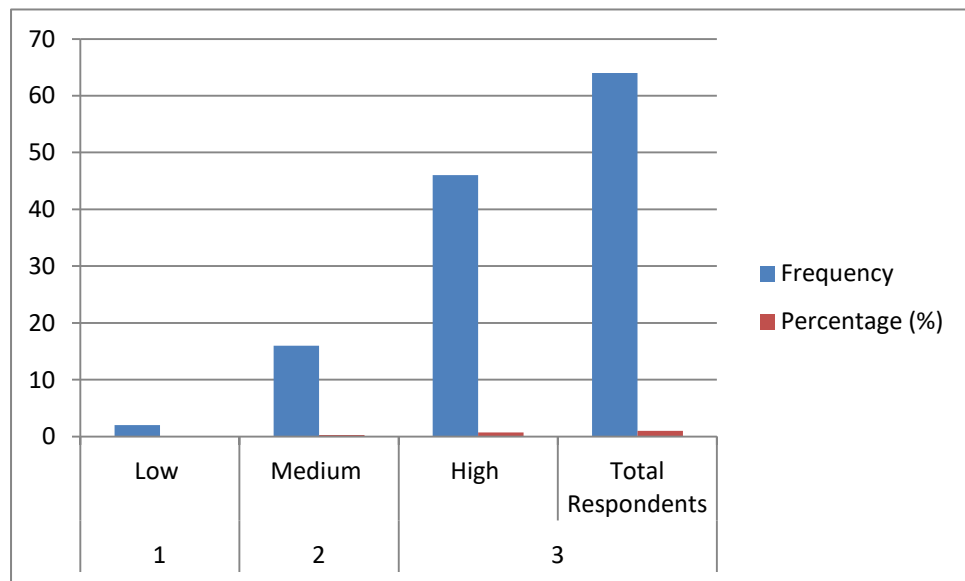


Figure 4.19 - Distribution of respondents according to their perception on pull

4.4 Opinion on implications / consequences of migration:-

From the Tale 4.20and figure4.20 it was found the majority of the respondents had medium opinion implication / consequences of migration (59.38%) followed by high opinion (31.25%) and low opinion (9.38%)

Table 4.20- Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on implications / consequences of migration.

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Sl.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low opinion	6	9.38%
2.	Medium opinion	38	59.38%
3.	High opinion	20	31.25%
	Total	64	100.00%

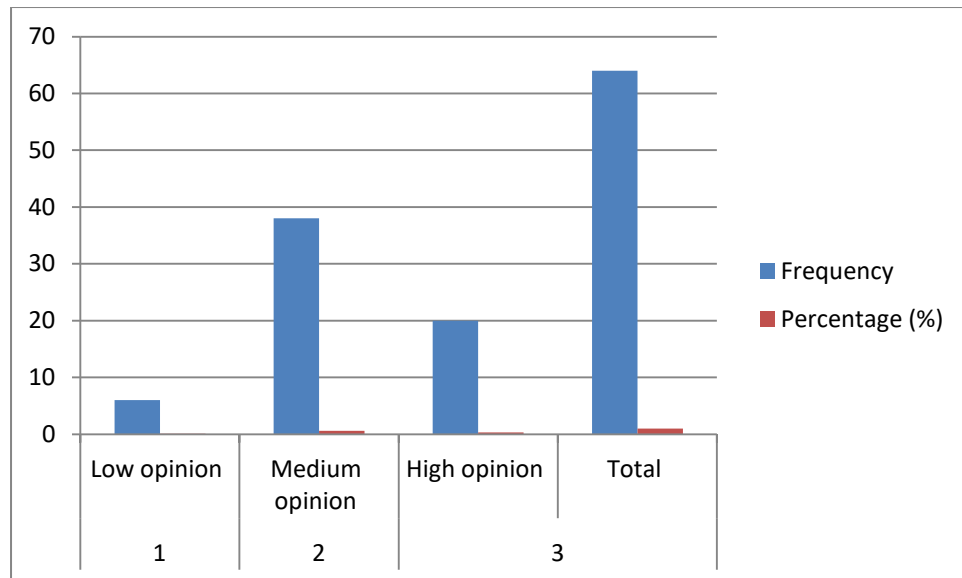


Figure 4.20-Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on implications / consequences of migration.

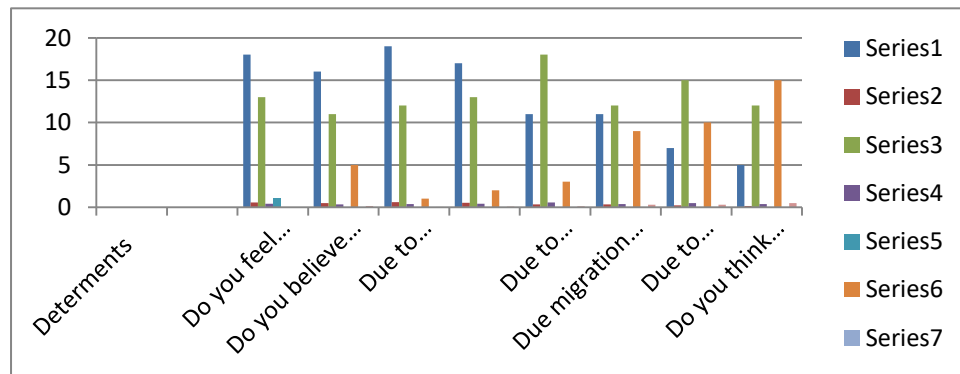
The distribution of opinion of respondent on various determinants of implications / consequences of migration is given in Table 4.21 and figure 4.21. From these it is found that 59.38% of respondents had opinion that migration for a long period of time resulted in changing of cultivated land into barren land, 56.25% of respondents had opinion that due to migration there is less labour availability for agriculture work. 53.13% respondents had opinion that due to migration of family head the females are more burdened, 50% of respondents had opinion that the migration increase the agriculture work load on other members of the family. 34.38% of respondents agreed that due to increase in income they are taking up other enterprises and also their status increased due to migration. Only 21.88% respondents agreed that they are feeling happy due to migration and 15.63% agreed that without migration they could have done much better.

Table 4.21- Distribution of opinion of respondents on various determinants of implication/ consequences of migration

Source- Self collected data during 19 Dec 2019 to 28 Feb 2020

Determents	Agree		Partially Agree		Disagree	
Do you feel that due to migration of people from your area now there is less labour availability for agricultural work in the village ?	18	56.29%	13	40.63%	1	3.13%
Do you believe that migration of a member from a family increase the agriculture work load of other members of the family?	16	50.00%	11	34.38%	5	15.63%
Due to migration of people to other places for long period of time resulted in brining up cultivated land into uncultivated land?	19	59.38%	12	37.50%	1	3.13%
Due to migration of family head the females are more burdens physically and mentally	17	53.13%	13	40.63%	2	6.25%
Due to increased income from migration, in addition to crops you are taking up other enterprises?	11	34.38%	18	56.25%	3	9.38%
Due migration my status in society increased?	11	34.53%	12	37.50%	9	28.13%
Due to migration I am feeling happy?	7	21.88%	15	46.88%	10	31.25%
Do you think without migration you could have done much better ?	5	15.63%	12	37.50%	15	46.88%

Figure 4.21-Distribution of opinion of respondents on various determinants of implication/ consequences of migration



4.4.1 Strategy for reducing out migration

To stop migration from rural to urban there can not be a readymade solution . One needs to understand lot of parameters including local conditions before start working on the methodology . In this study respondents were asked to share their ideas for stopping migration from villages. The ideas are produced below, these proposals if considered may be useful to reduce out migration to certain extent:-

1. Better employment opportunities,connectivity, infrastructure, fair wages, basic amenities.
2. Improvement in public transport, communication, educations, health, eradication of poverty.
3. Providing proportionate employment opportunity according to the abilities and talents of localities.
4. Generate employment by installing micro hydel projects floriculture, horticulture, skill related work etc.

5. Provision of basic facilities such as electricity, water and primary health centres.
6. Availability of good breed of dairy, poultry and farm animals.
7. Availability of high-quality of seeds suitable as per the local climate and soil.
8. Loan facility at low rate of interest to start self business.
9. Land pooling in better and more productive manner.
10. Employment, economic condition is the main factors. In the opinion of majority of highlanders 100% people will migrate from villages to urban areas, at least once, to feel the difference. Returning back to native place depends on their experience in urban areas.
11. Setting up of basic and professional education institutes.
12. Motivation to start entrepreneurship.
13. Finding market for cottage industry.
14. Introduction of Modern farming technology and establishing soil testing Lab.
15. Creation of alternative mode of tourism. For example, if one village has cultural heritage, then it can be linked with nearby villages to generate a rural cultural heritage to support tourism development and generate revenue earning model for local services and products.
16. Organising trade fairs in areas which have decent connectivity.
17. Promoting good governance and priority in Govt jobs for local people.

CHAPTER V –SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5. Introduction

Migration is a universal phenomenon and people have always been migrating for various reasons. The subject has gained significance in recent years due to magnitude of people leaving their native place in search of greener pastures . Migration from the mountains of Uttarakhand to other places is an age old practice and has its own importance in economy and life of the highlanders. The people who reside in these mountainous regions of state have always been on move to secure their livelihoods against nature vagaries. Migration has been used by the rural people as survival strategy to cope up with the harsh weather unemployment and financial constraints.

The state is increasingly facing the problem of gradual movement of people from hilly terrain rural areas to urban areas. This is changing the population distribution and demography of rural and urban areas. . The rural areas are not facing the problem of decreasing agricultural production due to constantly losing their valuable human assets to urban areas and becoming non remunerative , to make the matter worse agriculture is being totally neglected in few places resulting in land abandonment and ruined settlements.

Pauri district is traditionally an education hub in Garhwal division. Earlier people used to be absorbed in local employment , however,

gradually social aspirations,, professional education and absence of adequate opportunities has started compelling youngsters to migrate.

Keeping in view of increasing trend of migration from Pauri Garhwal and its ill effect on demography, the current study is the modest conscious attempts by the investigator to unearth the possible push and pull determinants of migration as professed by migrants and the consequences of migration on the place of origin and to suggest a suitable strategy to reduce the rural out migration of the rural people.

5.1 Objectives of the study

1. The study the profile characteristics of the migrant respondents.
2. To find out the respondents perception on the determinants push and pull determinants) compelling / attracting them for out migration.
3. To find out the implications/ consequence of migration
4. To determine the amount of remittances by the respondents and their purpose of utilization.
5. To evolve a suitable strategy for reducing out migration based on the suggestions of respondents.

5.2 Research Design

Descriptive and Exploratory research design was followed for carrying out the study.

5.2 Sampling Procedure

Pauri district was selected purposively for the study as migration is occurring at a higher rate in this district. For collection of primary data people who have migrated to cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Dehradun) were contacted and interviewed personally to understand their journey, followed by interview of people residing in the selected villages. However, due to paucity of time and distance involved only a few could be contacted physically. A questionnaire was also prepared and forwarded to the villagers. A total of 64 responses were received. The secondary data was collected from the census report of 2001 and 2011 and from other reports, articles prepared by individuals and related agencies.

5.4 Variable and their Empirical measurement

5.4.1 Perception on determinants of migration and opinion on consequences of migration were the dependent variables of the study.

5.4.2 Independent variables

The independent variables selected for this study were age, education, credit availability, family size, annual family income, family debts, number of migrants in the family, number of occupations, farm resources, purpose of migration, duration of pattern of migration, amount of remittances and their purpose of utilization, economic motivation.

5.4.3 COLLECTION OF DATA

For collection of primary data some of the respondents who have migrated to Mumbai, Delhi NCR, Dehradun were contacted personally to study their journey, followed by interview of people residing in the selected villages.. The secondary data was collected from the census report of 2001 and 2011 and from different annual reports, articles prepared by the state government and related agencies.

5.5 Major findings of the study

5.5.1 Profile characteristics of migrants

The findings with regard to the selected profile characteristics of the respondents indicate that majority (68.75%) of the respondents were below 25 years of age, 37.50% had education up to PG or above level.

Majority (50%) of the respondents used relatives and friends as source of credit, 65.63% had small family size, 46.88% had very high annual income, 50% had low family debts, 31.25% had four migrant in the family, 37.5% had one or two numbers of occupations and 46.88% very low level of farm resources.

Majority (90.63%) of the respondents migrated for non agricultural purposes. 71.88% migrated for long term and pattern of migration is from rural areas to urban is 87.5%

Majority (78.13%) of respondents had adopted low level of survival strategies before migration and 65.62% had high level of economic motivation

5.5.2 Perception of migrants on determinants (push and pull determinants) of out migration

Majority (68.75%) of the migrants had medium level of perception on push determinants of migration and high level of perception for pull determinants of migration is 71.88%

5.5.3 Opinion on implication/consequences of migration

Majority (59.38%) of the migrants had medium opinion about implications/consequences of migration. One important point is that though their economical conditions is improved but only 21.88% of migrants said they are happy by migrating and 46.88% were partially happy. Therefore it can be concluded that majority of the migrants are not happy after migration from highland.

5.5.4 Amount of remittances and utilization

More than half 43.75% of the respondents were earning very low remittance up to Rs 5,000-15,000 followed by low (21.88%) remittances in the range of Rs 5,000-15000, medium (18.75%) in the range of Rs 15,000-25,000, very high (12.5%) remittances above Rs. 35000 and high (3.13%) earned remittances in the range of 25,000-35,000 per month The analysis of the data collected indicates that the whole amount of remittance was not totally utilized by the family of the migrants, a major portion was kept as savings for future use by most of the respondents (62.50%). Most of the respondents (50%) had utilized the remittances for food followed by (46.88%) for their education and health care. Some portion is utilized for purchase of household goods

(43.75%) and house construction (31.25%) Least amount (15.63%) is utilized for purchase and maintenance of cattle / poultry, Purchase of farm inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, implements) (18.75%) and hiring farm labour is (21.88%)

5.5.5 Strategy for reducing out migration

For reducing the out migration, it is essential that avenues for qualified youths be provided close to their locality. Eco tourism is one such avenue which may be promoted to give a source of engagement and livelihood to the youths. There are Temples/structures/ caves (painted rock shelters) of historical importance. Some of these are ASI protected. These can also be utilized for heritage walk sites.

Youth is required to be encouraged for start-ups and towards this credit can be made available to them by banks/FI at low interest rates. Local handicraft has almost become extinct in absence of policy support. This can be revived to give an identity to this region.

Villagers had always been living in harmony with surrounding jungles and are considered their guardian. However, forest laws continue to impede on villagers' right and villagers over a period of time have detached themselves. This has resulted in misuse of forests by miscreants. The management of forests can be assigned to village committees in some other suitable manner. This will not only provide livelihood but also protect the forests in these areas of study.

Engineering/medical colleges proposed by Govt in Pauri, will facilitate opening of new avenues .

Implementations of central and state government schemes with major stakeholders from local people will not only give a sense of belongingness but also ensure effective implementation.

Efforts be made for provision of better health and communication facilities in the vicinity of the villages so that migrants may return back to villages after retirement. Since at this stage medical facility is of utmost importance and its availability will draw migrant to return to their native place.

5.6 Implications of the study

1. It is observed from the study that majority of the respondents were below 25 years of age group followed by 25-35 years age group. Necessary steps are required to be taken at appropriate level by Government and concerned stakeholders to provide more employment opportunities at village level .

2. The study explored the probable reasons behind migration of youth from rural areas to urban areas which will help the government organizations, non-government organizations and private agencies to frame a suitable plan of work to reduce the problem of migration.. For reverse migration, adequate medical facilities , better infrastructure and telecom facilities are required to be developed.

5.7 Recommendation:-

1. The present study is limited to selected villages of Pauri district. The study needs to be replicated on larger samples covering more rural villages of other districts of Garhwal and Kumaon, to enable drawing inference to a greater extent. The present investigation has covered partial profile characteristics of the respondents due to limited time available, few more variables may be added in future studies to unearth the comprehensive profile of the respondents.
2. A separate study can be taken up exclusively focusing on developing a suitable strategy to reduce migration and boost reverse migration.
3. Consequences of migration on livelihoods, rural economy, labour availability, health care, employment etc. which could not be covered in this study can be researched.
4. It is interesting to know that though good remittances were forwarded by migrants, it was not optimally utilized for agricultural development resulting in land abandonment which was evident from haphazard growth of plants around villages. A separate study should be carried out to explore the rationale behind this and to develop a suitable strategy to solve this problem.
5. Lack of employment opportunities is a basic problem in the rural part of Uttarakhand. Future studies can be concentrated on generation of more employment opportunities from the stakeholders' perspective.

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**45th Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration
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Migration is a universal phenomenon and has been taking place in different part of the world for varied reasons since ages. It is the movement of people from one place to another temporarily, seasonally for permanently for a number of push & pull factors of voluntary or involuntary reasons. It has a significant impact on livelihood and causes changes in socio-economic and political situations both at National and local level. This survey is prepared to evaluate the pattern, reasons and implications of migration from villagers in Pauri District of Uttrakhand. You are requested to answer the question given below. Thanks for your co-operation and valuable time. Comdt S Chandola, ICG.

1. Your Name please _____

2. State(Mark only one)

Uttrakhand.

Other _____

3. District (Mark only one)

Pauri

Other _____

4. Block (Mark only one)

Khirsu

Other _____

5. Village

6. Sex.(Mark only one)

Female

Male

Prefer not to say

7. Marital Status (Mark only one)

Married / Unmarried / Separated /Widow / Widower /Prefer
not to say

8. Type of Family (Mark only one.)

Joint / Nuclear

9. Place of migration

10. Age at the time of migration, i.e., moving to other place (Mark only one)

Up to 25 years/ 25-35 years / Above 35 years

11. Educational Status (Mark only one)

Illiterate (never went to school) / Can read and write

Primary(up to 5th class) / Middle (up to 8th class)

High School (up to 10th class) / Intermediate (up to 12th class)

Under graduate / Post graduate and above

Other_____

12. Credit (Loan) availability (one or more options can be selected)

Private Money lenders / Cooperative Society / banks /

Relatives and Friends

Other_____

13. Family size (Mark only one)

2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 8 / 9/10 and above.

14 Annual Family Income from all sources (Mark only one)

Upto 3 lakh / 3-6 Laks / 6-9 Lakhs / 9-12 Lakhs /

Above 15 lakhs

15. Family Debts (Mark only one)

Upto Rs. 1 Lakh / 1-2 Lakhs / Above 2 Lakhs / Nil

16. Member of migrants in family (Mark only one)
- 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 and above.
17. Number of occupations by family members in migrated place (Mark only one)
- 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 and above.
18. Approximate agricultural land held (in Naali) by you in village (Mark only one)
- 1-10 / 10-20 / 20-30 / 30-40 / 0-50 /Other
19. Irrigation facility in your land in your village (one or more options can be selected)
- Canal etc. / Rain Fed
20. Number of crops cultivated per year (Mark only one)
- 1 / 2 / 3 / Other
21. Labour availability in your village (Mark only one)
- Easily available / Available with medium difficulty /Available with great difficulty
22. Implements (Tools) used in farming by you in your village (Mark only one)
- Upto 2 / 2-4 /4-6 / Other

23 Other enterprises/works by family (one or more options can be selected)

Cattle / Poultry / Dairy / Other

24 Purpose of migration/leaving village (Mark only one)

Agricultural Purpose / Service (Non-Agricultural Purpose)

25. Duration of migration (Mark only one)

1-5 years / 5-9 years / 10 years and above.

26 Pattern of migration (Mark only one)

Rural to Rural Migration / Rural to Urban Migration / International Migration

27 Amount of Remittances per month (an amount of money send or received from migrated place) (Mark only one)

Upto 5000 / 5000-15000 / 15000-25000 / 25000-35000 / Above 35000

28 Purpose of utilization of remittance/money received from migrated family members(one or more options can be selected)

Purchase of Food / Children education / Hiring farm labour / Health care

Purchase of farm inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, implements) /
House construction / Purchase of household goods / Clearing of
debts

Purchase and maintenance of cattle/poultry etc. / Saving for future /
Other

- 29 Survival/livelihood strategies adopted before migrating (measures taken to overcome financial problems prior migration? (one or more options can be selected)

Using food reserves / Selling livestock / Borrowing food / Selling gold -other expensive materials /Selling household and farm equipment / Selling land / Borrowing money / Other

- 30 Economic Motivation for migration (one or more options can be selected)

One should migrate to earn more income / A person with more money is respected everywhere, hence migration is a positive aspect / It is difficult for a person's children to make a good start unless he provide them with economic assistance obtained through migration / Better opportunity in life can't be defined in economic terms / Other

31. Reasons for Migration (push factors)(one or more options can be selected)

Crop failure due to heavy rainfall / crop loss due to severe drought /
Lack of employment opportunities / Inability to meet educational

Expenses of children / inability of People to meet medical expenses of

their family / to clear family debts with the existing income / Social caste and status related struggle in village / Peer pressure (friends/relatives) of rural people Influence them to migrate to the cities / Increased use of farm machinery reduced Employment opportunities in villages / family conflict / Lack of or improper coverage of Government schemes like MNREGA etc

32. Reasons of migration (pull factors)(one or more options can be selected

Modern city life styles attracting rural youths / Better earning opportunities Higher wages / Ease of life in urban areas is attracting people towards cities / Experience of migrated persons from nearby areas motivate other people to migrate / Available of work throughout the year in a reason of migration / In the place of migration works is not menial

33. Implications/consequences of migrations(one or more options can be selected)

Less labour availability for agricultural work in the village / increase in work load on other members of the family / Migration of people to other places for long period of time resulted in bringing up cultivated land into uncultivated land / Female members become more burdened ./Due to increase income from migration, in addition to crops you are taking up other enterprises / Due

to migration status in society has improved / Due to migration I am feeling
happy /

Do you think without migration you could have done much better

34. Please share your ideas for stopping migration from villages, if any.

APPENDIX 'B'**Details Of Respondent**

Sl No.	Details	Address
1	Mr Sudhir Dhondiyal , Mrs Beena Dhondiyal	Mayor Vihar, Ph I, New Delhi
2	Mr Satish Bahuguna, Mr Devraj bahuguna, Mr Deepankar Bahuguna	Evershine Nagar , malad , Mumbai
4	Ashu kala, Amit kala, Deepti Kala	Vasant Vihar Dehradun
5	Mr Raghav Chandola , Mrs kavita chandola, Ms Pranjali Chandola	Nahar Amrit Shakti , chandivali, Mumbai
6	Mr Leeladatt Ghildiyal, Mrs Jyotsana Ghildiyal, Ms Sneha Ghildiyal	Lakeview Aptt, Powai , Mumbai
7	Col Anup Pandey, Mrs leela Pandey	Rajendranagar, Dehradun
8	Mr Shankar Dhondiyal, Mrs Sangita Dhondiyal, Mr Shreyansh Dhondiyal	Mayor Vihar, New Delhi
9	Mr Sonu kala , Mrs Tripti kala	Vaishali , Ghaziabad
8	Mr Anil Dwedi, Mrs Poonam Dwedi, Mr Yash Dwedi, Ms Khushboo Dwedi, Ms Rinni Dwedi	Rajeshwari Puram , Haridwar Road, Dehradun
9	Mr Sharad Dhondiyal , Mrs Swati Dhondiyal, Mr Sharav Dhondiyal	Nav Jyoti Aptt ,Dwaraka, New Delhi
10	Mr Deepak Chandola, Mr Anil Chandola, Mr Ganesh Chandola, Mr lalita Prasad Chandola	Rai
11	Mr Neelesh Bahuguna , Mr Arnav Bahuguna,	Kuthar
12	Mr Digamber Ghildiyal	Jhala
13	Mr Advait Nautiyal , Mr Trivendra Pratap Nautiyal	Timli
14	Mr Chandan Ghildiyal, Mr Gaurav Rawat	Jhopro
15	Mr Prateek Dhondiyal, Mr Dakshesh Dhondiyal	NayalgarhTimli
16	Mr Jagdish joshi, Mr jatn joshi	Malkoti
17	Mr Dheeraj singh Negi, Rajesh Negi, Mr Jatn Negi, Mr Hemant Negi, Mrs lalita Negi	Dalanwala, Dehradun
18	Mr jatn rawat , Mr vivek Rawat, Mr Anil rawat, Mrs Neeta Rawat	Dharampur Dehradun

19	Mr Shubhash Nautiyal, Mrs Uma Nautiyal, Mrs Aastha Nautiyal , Ms Anuradha Nautiyal, Mr Vinayak Nautiyal	Vaishali , Ghaziabad
20	Mr kalpit Balooni, Mr Krishna Balooni, Mrs Mithlesh Balooni, Mrs Mansi Balooni	Naishvilla Road Dehradun
21	Mr Prateek Dhildiyal, Mrs Shobhana Ghildiyal, , Mr shobhit dut Ghildiyal,	Haridwar Road , Dehradun