PATTERNS AND IMPLICATIONS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION A CASE STUDY OF ALMORA DISTRICT, UTTARAKHAND

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH FOR AWARD OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES, IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE ADVANCED PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMME IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (APPPA)

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CERTIFICATE

I have the pleasure to certify that the dissertation titled **"Patterns and Implications of Rural-Urban Migration: A Case Study of Almora District, Uttarakhand"** is a bonafide research work carried out by Shri Pawan Kumar Dewari, IDSE under my guidance and supervision.

This is being submitted to the Panjab University, Chandigarh, for the purpose of Master of Philosophy in Social Sciences in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration (APPPA) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.

I recommend that the dissertation of Shri Pawan Kumar Dewari, IDSE is worthy of consideration for the award of M. Phil degree of the Panjab University, Chandigarh.

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<u>DISCLAIMER</u>

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.

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Chapter I - Introduction

1.1   Migration- An Overview

Movement of people from one place to another is generally termed as migration. Every member of a population resides at sometime point or a series of time point in space. Therefore, a change in the location of his residence is termed as spatial mobility. This mobility (migration) can take place in three different ways: (i) when the change of residence is across national boundaries. This is termed as international migration; (ii) when the change of residence is from one community / place to another while remaining within the country. This leads to internal migration; (iii) when the change of residence is within the same community/place. This 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 as international and internal migration. It is a tool to assess the change in demography of a place in a time period.

Migration 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 significant impact on livelihood and causes changes in socioeconomic and political situations both at national level and local level.

There are several 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 three levels:-

(i) State boundaries

(ii) District boundaries

(iii) Boundaries of civil division like city, town village etc.

If the internal migration is defined across state boundaries only, many moves within the state will not be considered as migration 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, for how long a person should have changed his residence before he is considered a migrant? Thus, in defining migration a condition takes into consideration is the intention of migrant to settle permanently (or at least semi-permanently) at the new place. From, this point of view, 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.

The place which the migrant leaves is called 'place of origin' and, for that place, the person is an 'out-migrant'. The place where the migrant arrives is known as 'place of destination' and the person is called an 'in-migrant'. Thus, the same person is an out-migrant for the place of origin and in-migrant in the place of destination. When this takes place across the international boundaries, the term used are 'emigration' and 'immigration'.

While migration clearly has consequences for migrants and their families, it can also affect the development of an area and economies. Migration can result in a chain of development from individuals, through households, 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 present phenomenon. "people have always moved in search of work, in response to environmental shocks and stresses, to escape 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,2009).

Migration in India is mostly influenced by social structures and pattern of development. The 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 non remunerative 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 complexes. Inshort, building the "shining" India. The pull factor of higher wages caused external migration to middle-east countries by skilled and semi skilled workers (Roy, 2011).

1.2 Uttarakhand : Kumaun Himalaya : 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.

Kumaon or Kumaun is one of the two divisions of Uttarakhand state. Its headquarter is located at beautiful lake city Nainital . Kumaon Division consists of six districts – Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh and Udham Singh Nagar (NIC, 2018).

Due to its geological position Kumaun is most important, crucial and representative part of the Himalayas and is blessed with scenic beauty and varied natural resources. It has witnessed may events of Indian 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 Kumaunis 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.

Lying between 28^0 44' and $30^0 49'$N and $78^0 45'$ and $81^0 1'$E Kumaun 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 and high transverse mountain spurs separate it from Garhwal Division of Uttarakhand and southern limit of the Tarai belt demarcates its southern boundary (Figure 1). It, thus, constitutes a distinct geographical entity of great strategic significance and is spread over 21035 km^2. The altitude range varies from 204m to 7436m above mean sea level. Kumaun 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)

In ancient times Kumaun together with Garhwal, 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 in Nainital and Almora districts (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 centres. 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 unban life. The massive outmigration has now created a vacuum in the villages, leading to social-cultural loss (Pathak, Pant, & Mahajan, 2107),

Hill rural migration into plain rural area show the 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 Uttarakhand Himalaya. It characterises 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 lives 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 Almora 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 centres 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).

In Table 1.1 the population growth pattern of Almora district is shown. It can be seen that the growth rate has been turned to negative indication rapid out-migration in the district.

Table 1.1- Population growth in Almora District (Source Census of India 2001, 2011)

Uttarakhand State				Almora 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%	6.31	6.22	3.67%	-1.28%

In Table 1.2 the pattern of rural population in Almora district is shown. The negative growth rate indicated the rapid out migration from the rural areas.

Table 1.2- Pattern of rural population in Almora district

Population (Lakh)		Decadal Population Growth (%)
2001	2011	2001-2011
7.04	5.60	-20.45%

Table 1.3 - District Highlights - 2011 Census , (Source District Census Handbook,Almora)

- Almora district ranks 6th in terms of population in the Uttarakhand state.

- Almora is one of the least urbanised districts in the state having one-tenth (10.0 per cent) of the population in urban areas.

- Almora district has population density of 198 persons per sq.km. which is more than the state average (189 persons per sq.km.).

- Almora district ranks 1st in terms of sex ratio (1139) which is higher than state average (963 females per one thousand males).

- Almora district ranks 7th in literacy (80.47 per cent) and is little above the state average (78.82 per cent).

- There are only 105 uninhabited villages out of total 2289 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.

- Almora tahsil has the highest number of total villages (454) while Jainti tahsil (125) has the lowest number of total villages.

- The district has four statutory towns and one census town, out of them two are Cantt. Boards, but no town has been declassified after 2001 Census.

- There are 140,577 households in the district accounting for 6.83 per cent of the total households in the state.

1.3   Need for the Present Study

The study 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 Uttrakhand 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 India2001 : Population Census Provisional Data)

There is a 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 Kumaun region of Uttarakhand for studying **patterns and implications of rural-urban migration.**

1.4 Statement of problem

Almora is one of the oldest districts in Kumaun division. It is a centre of culture and education. The headquarters is at Almora. It is 1,638 meters above sea level. It is surrounded by Pithoragarh district to the east, Garhwal region to the west, Bageshwar district to the north and Nainital district to the south. There are 12 Tahsil, two Sub Tahsil and 11 blocks in Almora District. As per 2011 census, there are 2289 villages.

After creation of a separate state Uttarakhand, numbers of changes in the village life are occurring due to achieving of high economic growth. However, this growth has mainly been centred in three plain districts (Dehradun, Haridwar and US 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 regions. This situation has accelerated the process of out-migration instead of slowing down as expected in the newly created state. 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 region. 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 Objectives of the study

1.5.1 General objective

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

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

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

(i) To study the profile characteristics of the migrant respondents.

(ii) To find out the respondents perception on the determinants (push and pull determinants) compelling/ attracting them for out migration.

(iii) To find out the implications/ 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 suggestions of respondents.

1.6 Limitations of the study

Since all the social science researchers are subjected to certain limitations, the present study will also be 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   Chapterisation Scheme

Chapter I.   This chapter deals with **'Introduction'**. It covers various aspects related to demography, geography, socio-economic issues of Kumaun region. It also covers the importance of the study, objectives as well as limitations of the study.

Chapter II.   This chapter includes **'Review of Literature',** which is referred while preparing and researching for this study.

Chapter-III.   This chapter is devoted to **'Research Methodology'** adopted during the research for this study.

Chapter IV.   This chapter presents the **'Results and Discussion'** of the study.

Chapter V.   This chapter covers **'Summary and Conclusion'** of the study.

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Chapter II - Review of Literature

2. Introduction

This chapter is designed to review available relevant literature since a thorough review of literature is essential to acquaint with the research area and to develop sound research methodology. Accordingly, a brief review of the available literature is presented in this chapter taking into focus the objectives of the study under the following headings:

(a)   Profile characteristics of the migrants

(b)   Amount of remittances and purpose of utilization thereof

(c)   Determinants of out migration (Push and Pull factors)

(d)   To study the implications/consequences of the migration on the respondent and their family.

(e)   Strategy for reducing migration

2.1   Profile characteristics of the migrants

2.1.1   Age

Pankaj and Belewal observed that migrants were predominantly young and from low income group . Migrants are predominantly young adults from low income families. But the traditional picture of young males leaving their villages to find work to support their families is changing as more and more women join their ranks and, increasingly, migrants are more informed about job opportunities at work destinations. (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.

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, whereas 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)

Migration Commission Report –2017 on Uttrakhand ((RDMC, 2017) says that 28 per cent are below 25 years of age, 42 per cent are in the age group 26 to 35 years, while 29 per cent are above 35 years. 19.46 per cent of people who have migrated have gone to cities, 15.18 per cent to district headquarters, 35.69 per cent to other districts, 28.72 per cent to other states and 0.96 per cent to foreign countries.

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)

Kanadari (2013) found that majority of the migrants 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 (Kandari, 2013).

2.1.2 Education

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 per cent 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).

Mamgain and Reddy (2015) found that migrants have comparatively 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 per cent 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 have discussed about the problems faced by farmers and suggest some frame work changes regarding problems and 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 that policy makers should simplify the procedure of agriculture credit, interest rate for marginal and small farmers should be reduced. Staff training college of bank should provide compulsory rural oriented training to staff (Purohit & Khan, 2015)

A review of performance of agricultural credit in Uttarakhand reveals that though the overall flow of institutional credit has increased over the years, there are several gaps in the system like inadequate provision of credit to small and marginal farmers, limited deposit mobilisation and heavy dependence on borrowed funds (Purohit & Khan, 2015).

Neha Arya (2015) found that 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 et el (2018) found that half of the respondents (53.64 per cent) were supporting that rural people migrate if they cannot clear off their family debts with the existing income (Yadav, Sharma, & Renu, 2018).

2.1.4 Family Size

Neha Arya (2015) found that that 55.00 per cent 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%).

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

2.1.5 Annual Family Income

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 majority (64%) of the respondents annual family income was between Rs.30.000 -40.000 while 30 per cent of the respondents annual income between Rs.40.000-50.000, remaining 6 per cent respondents 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 Almora 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 per cent of households used the remittances to clear debts. There were four main causes of debt prevalence in the villages. These included borrowing for agricultural purposes, health, boring of wells, marriages and festivals (Chandan, 2006).

Madhu and Uma (2014) found that 58.7 per cent of total migrants were illiterates, 24.4 per cent 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 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively (Madhu & Uma, 2014).

Neha Arya (2015) found that majority (57.50%) 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 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 per cent of rural male workforce is employed in the rural non-farm sector. On the other hand, more than 96 per cent 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 had 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 outside agriculture and associated vocational guidance and training. They are least interested in taking up tedious agricultural work on their fields. They also observed that there is a huge obsession for salaried jobs irrespective of quality and tenure—expectations of people have ever risen and want to avoid hard life. This is due to high risk and uncertainty associated with starting self-employed ventures outside agriculture. They also found that 70 per cent of the sample workforce, agriculture and allied activities were the main source of livelihood. 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 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 Almora 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 Kumaun to urban areas. The migrants of Almora 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. These largely include friends and relatives who had already migrated to cities. In many case village youth travel to the cities where their relatives are living to seek their support in job search. 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 shows the extent of heavy outmigration from hilly districts of Uttarakhand (Nagalia (Sharma), 2017).

Neha Arya (2015) found that majority (77.5%) of the migrants migrated from rural areas to urban areas followed by rural to rural areas (22.5%) and none of the migrant (0.00%) was migrated internationally.

The study by Kandari (2013) reveals that majority of the migrants from the households of hill rural regions are males. The table no.2 shows 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 households to escape poverty, and also had potentially adequate scope to become viable rural investment tools provided the required policy, institutional and social security support systems are in place (Chandan, 2006).

Shikha Nagalia (Sharma) observed that agriculture is the predominant economic activity engaging over 60 per cent of workers in the hill region as cultivators and another 5 per cent as agricultural labour (Nagalia (Sharma), 2017).

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

2.1.14 Economic Motivation

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

Shikha 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), 2017).

Neha Arya (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 remittances and purpose of utilization thereof

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 migrant labourers. Seasonal migration also helped labourers in repayment 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 conditions of the 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%) %) remittances upto Rs 5,000, medium (10.83%) in the range of Rs 15,000-25,000, high (7.5%) remittances in the range of 25,000-35,000 and very high (4.17%) earned remittances in the range of 35,000-45,000 per month. Majority (94.16%) of the respondents had utilized the remittances for their children's education, followed by purchase of food (90.83%), house construction (89.16%), purchase of household goods (87.5%), health care (81.67%), and clearing of debts (65.83%). Less than half of the migrants utilized remittances for purchase of farm inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, and implements) (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 remittances 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 remittance 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 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. They observed that nearly 60 of migrant workers send remittances. The propensity to remit is least among the permanently migrated workers 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 in 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 go to 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, higher salaried job, better health facilities, better working environment and attractive amenities etc. of the destination.

2.3.1 Push Determinants

Prashant (2013) revealed that difficult terrain, lack of transport, the lack of employment along with small farm sizes 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 labourers migrated due to high wages in urban areas, where as only 7.1 per cent labourers migrated because of small holdings and 53.8 per cent labourers migrated due to lack of irrigation facility.

Santosh (2014) revealed that the major reasons for rural-urban migration among youths are the search for employment opportunities, to seek good education, to carry business activities, low agriculture production and crop failure in study area and inadequate social amenities in rural area.

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—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 determinant, 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 agriculture), peer group influence, lack of or improper coverage of Government employment guarantee schemes like MNREGA and inability to clear off their family debts were also the main reasons 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 report says. It adds that 8.83 per cent left due to poor health facilities, 15.21 per cent due to poor education facilities, 3.74 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 the 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 hardships 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. Their 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 labours 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 per cent of migrants also perceived wages higher in the urban areas, 75.83 per cent perceived that work is available throughout the year in urban areas, attraction to the factors of urban areas like ease of life (73.33%), improved railway / road and transport facility and communication networks in cities (64.16%), modern city life style (57.5%) and less drudgerious work comparatively (48.33%) (Arya, 2015).

2.4 Strategy for reducing migration

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 at least some selected nonfarm products and services need 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 infrastructures 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 resources generating.

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

Mamgain and Reddy (Mamgain & Reddy, 2015) recommends that with the growing emphasis on protection of environment in the context of climate change, role of Hill

and mountain Regions is being seen very critical towards this endeavour. In this direction, Eco Task Force could be created on the lines of Territorial Army by recruiting local people, whose services can be used in forestation and their maintenance. This will not only help in improving environment but also provide salaried employment to local youth.

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

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Chapter III - Research Methodology

3. Introduction

Considering the objectives involved, the Case Study method has been used as a research method since this method will be able to help to retain the holistic and meaningful characteristics 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

Ex post facto research design was followed for carrying out the study. Ex post facto research design is systematic empirical enquiry in which the independent variables are not directly manipulated because they have already occurred or they are inherently intact. Keeping in view the type of variables under consideration, the ex-post facto research design was selected as an appropriate research design.

3.2 Sampling Procedure

3.2.1 Locale of Study

Villages Dewara (Deora) and Naini (village code 052847 and 052846 respectively as per census 2011) of Bhaisiachana block in Almora District of Uttarakhand are selected purposively for the study. The The Almora District in State of Utt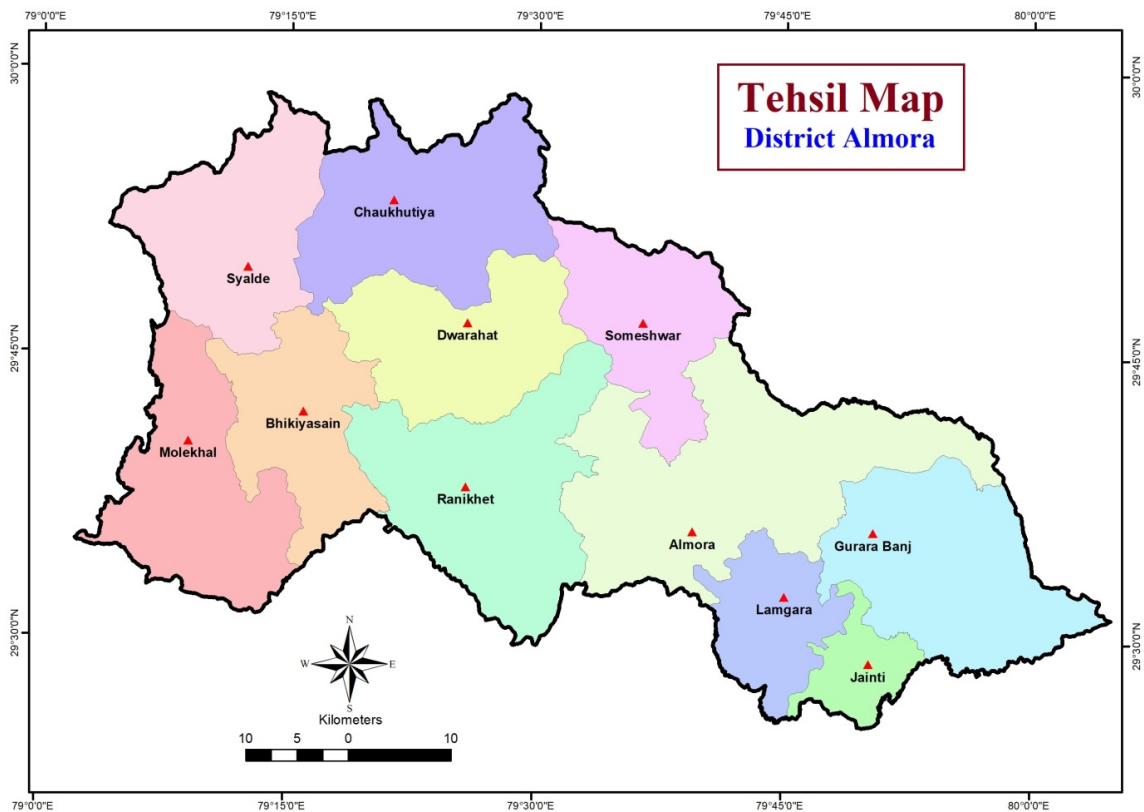rakhand was selected for the study of. Almora district is a district in the Kumaun division of Uttarakhand state, India. The headquarters is at Almora. It is 1,638 meters above sea level. The town of Almora is surrounded by

Figure 3.1 : Map of Uttarakhand State

Pithoragarh district to the east, Garhwal region to the west, Bageshwar district to the north and Nainital district to the south.

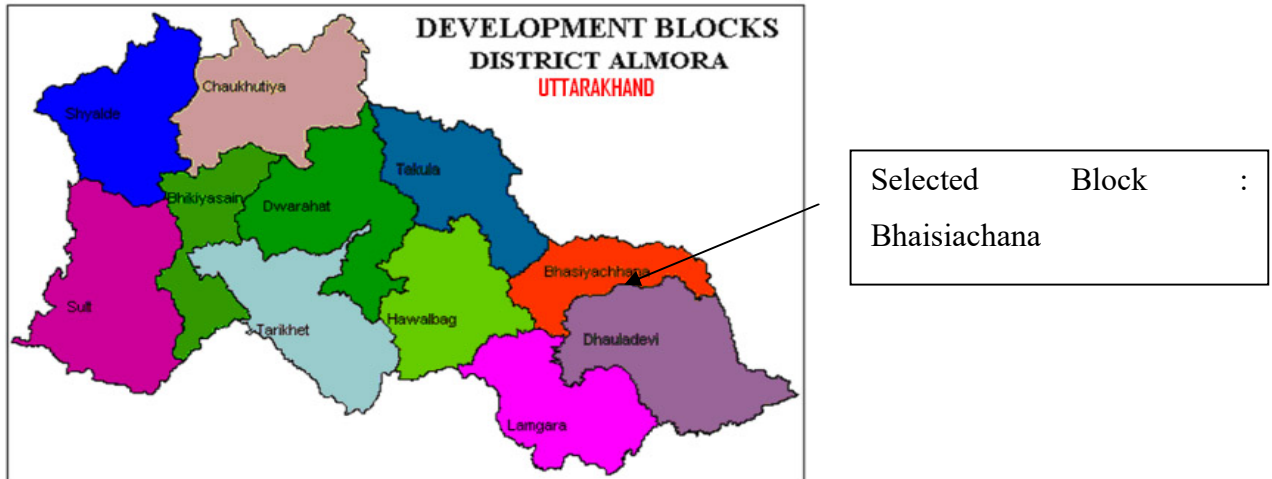**Figure 3.1 : Tehsil Map, District Almora, Uttarakhand**

Figure 3. 2 : Map showing Blocks, Almora Tehsil (Sub Division)

3.2.2 Selection of the District

Out of 13 districts of the state, Almora district was selected purposively for the study as migration is occurring at a higher rate in this district. The district had shown negative population growth in 2011 census as compared to the 2001 census, which might be due to the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. (Figure 3.1).

3.2.3 Selection of blocks

Two villages Dewara (Deora) and Naini (village code 052847 and 052846 respectively as per census 2011) of Bhaisiachana block in Almora District and nearby villages selected purposely. These villages are in the vicinity of Almora district and Road network is yet to be developed in Dewara and under development in Naini Village (Figure 4).
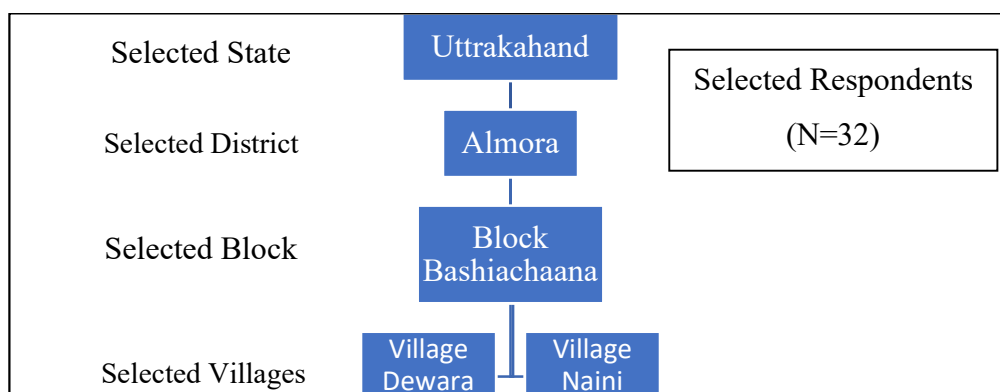

Figure 3.3 : Sampling procedure followed in the study

3.2.4 Selection of respondents

Questionnaire were prepared on google forms and link forwarded to the villagers on their mobile numbers/ e mails. 32 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 Siize	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

3.3.1 Dependent variables

Movement of people from one place to another is generally termed as migration. Every member of a population resides at sometime point or a series of time point in space. Therefore, a change in the location of his residence is termed as spatial mobility. This mobility is known as migration. 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 significant impact on livelihood and causes changes in socioeconomic and political situations both at national level 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 operationalised as those factors which are forcing the people of a certain area to move out to another place.

An exhaustive list of push determinants was prepared from review of literature and in consultation with experts and 13 statements were 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, 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 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 operationalised as those factors which are attracting the people to move into a new place.

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 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 judgement of the respondents on the consequences of migration. Eight statements were included in the schedule to study consequences of migration.

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 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 in completed years 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, respondents were grouped into three categories.

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 assigned were given 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 obtained were 10 and 4 respectively.

Categorization: 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.

Categorization:, 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-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 has 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.	Thee	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.

Categorization: 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.	Thee	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 continuum 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 agricultural purpose and a score of two was given to those who have migrated for non agricultural 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 operationalised as the number of years a respondent has migrated.

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

Categorization: The respondents were grouped into 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 where the migrants 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. 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 purposes.

3.3.3.13.1 Amount of Remittances

Scoring: A score of one was given to each Rs1000/- 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	Class Interval
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
4.	High (Rs 25,000-35,000)	25-35
5	Very high (>Rs 35,000)	35-45

3.3.3.13.2 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 the 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 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:

A questionnaire was prepared to collect the data from the selected respondents. Data were collected from the selected respondents by using the online google forms by forwarding links to their mobile and also by taking response on telephone. The finalized questionnaire used is attached at Appendix 'A'.

3.4.2 Method of data collection:

For collection of primary data, the on line link to questionnaire were forwarded to respondent for submitting the response. Initially, personal interview were planned to be conducted. However, due to administrative issues the same was not feasible. However, some response dents were contacted on phone to take their response. Some of the respondents migrated to Delhi NCR were contacted personally to study their journey. 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

In this chapter, an attempt was made to examine the results based on empirical data of the present study. 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 were discussed 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 their purpose of utilization.
- Perception of migrants on determinants (push and pull determinants) of rural out migration.
- Strategy for reducing out 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-Distribution of respondents according to their age

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Upto 25 years	22	68.75%
2	25-35 years	9	28.13%
3	> 35 years	1	3.13%
	Total Respondents	32	100

From the results obtained on age, it could be concluded that respondents below 25 years migrated more than other age groups. One of the reasons for above trend might be due to 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 of personal development by acquiring education and
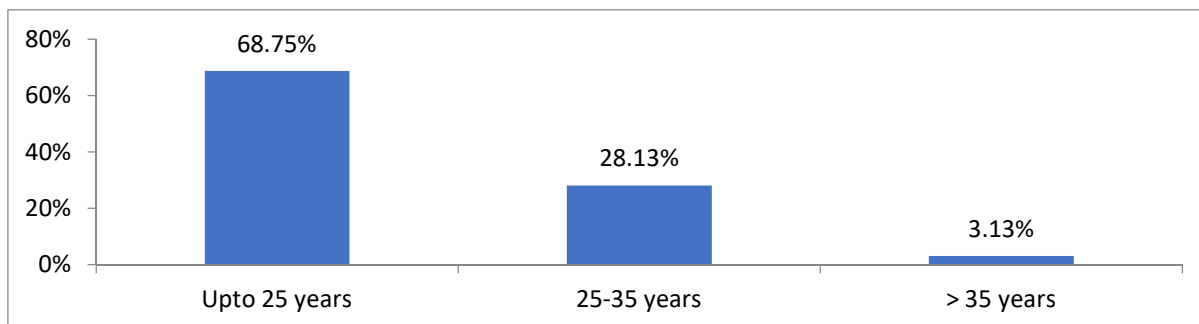
Figure 4.1- %age Distribution of respondents according to their age

skills, also they were well 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

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)	1	3.13%
4	Middle school(upto 8th class)	0	0.00%
5	High school(upto 10th class)	1	3.13%
6	Intermediate(upto 12th class)	7	21.88%
7	Under graduation	11	34.38%
8	Post graduation and above	12	37.50%
	Total Respondents	32	100.00%

completed post graduate (37.50%) and undergraduate (34.38%) education.   (30.84%), followed by intermediate (21.88%) and high school (3.13%).

It was seen in the study area that young people were also prone to migrate out of the villages after completing high school or primary schooling with their family because either they wanted to do their further study in urban areas or towns. Almora district has been historically been an academic and education district in Kumaun division. That may be one of the reason of higher level of education acquired by the respondents.
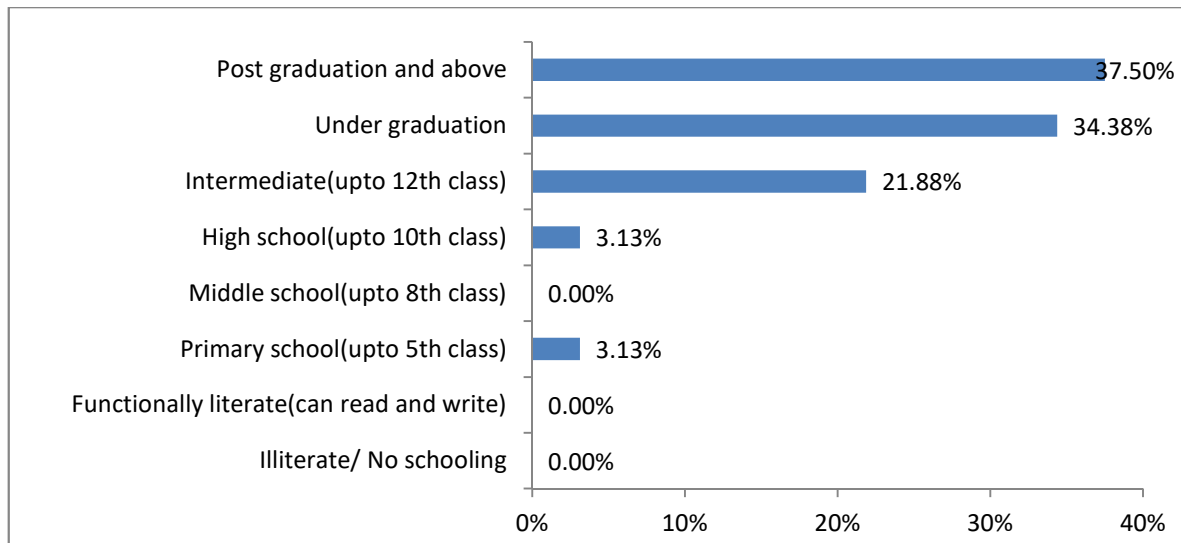
Figure 4.2- %age Distribution according to educational qualification

4.1.3   Credit Availability:

It could be indicated from the Table 4.3 and Figure 4.3 that majority (50%) of the 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 dependent on private money lenders.

Table 4.3-Distribution of respondents according to credit availability

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Private money lenders	1	3.13%
2	Cooperative societies	**3**	9.38%
3	Banks	12	37.50%
4	Relatives and friends	**16**	50.00%
	Total	32	100.00%
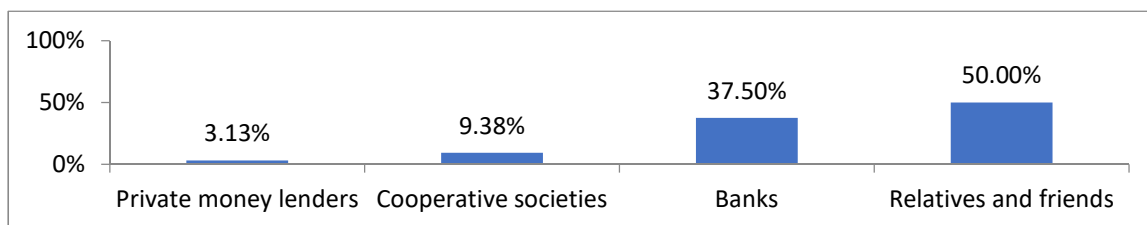
Figure 4.3-Distribution of respondents according to credit availability

Majority of the respondents took credit from relatives because of ease and less requirements of credit. For higher amounts, respondents approach bank. Cooperative societies are not approachable in hilly areas and pvt money lenders are few. The private money lenders charged highest interest rates so very few of the migrants lend credit from them and mostly they took in case of emergency. The result is in conformity with the results of Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of farmers (2003), Mann et al. (2010) and Prathyusha (2014).

4.1.4 Family Size:

It could be indicated from the Table 4.4 and Figure 4.4 that 65.63%t 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

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Small family (4-6 members)	21	65.63%
2	Medium family(6-8 members)	3	9.38%
3	Large family(8-10 members)	8	25.00%
	Total Respondents	32	100.00%

It can be concluded that most of the migrant respondents maintained small families at the place of migration. It may be due to financial as well as small family norms. Hoverer, the joint family culture is still preval largely in villages. Therefore 25% of the respondents are having large families. The family is headed by the parents of the migrant member.
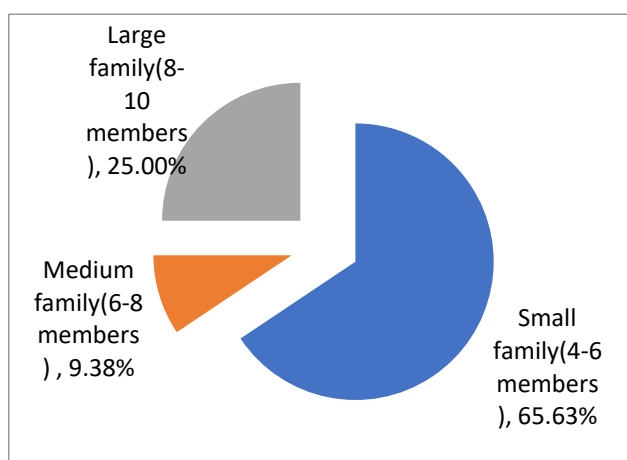
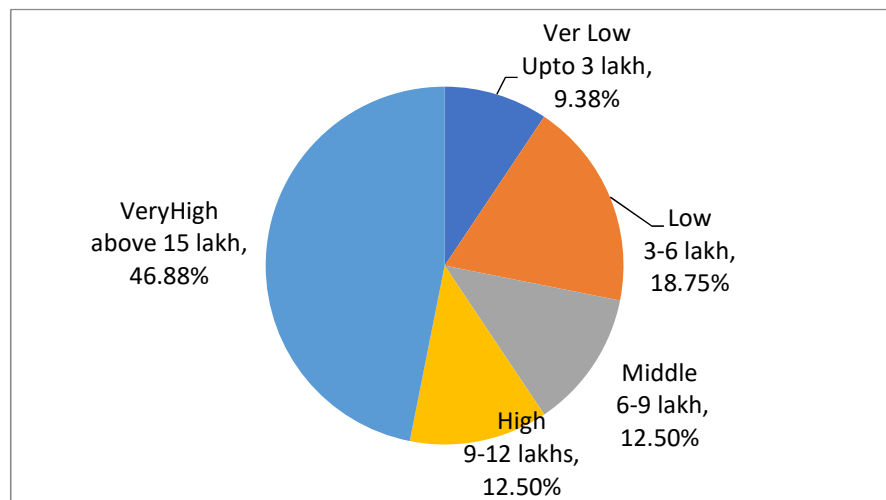**Figure 4.4-Distribution of respondents according to their family size**

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

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very low (Upto 3 lakh)	3	9.38%
2	Low (3-6 lakh)	**6**	18.75%
3	Medium (6-9 lakh)	4	12.50%
4	High Level (9-12 lakhs)	**4**	12.50%
5	Very High (above 15 lakh)	15	46.88%
	Total	32	100.00%

The families having low annual income mostly depend on the income of the migrant member doing low wage job in urban areas and the other family members did labour work in the

Figure 4.5-Distribution of respondents according to their annual family income

villages itself which provide 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 member 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 member 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 the village.
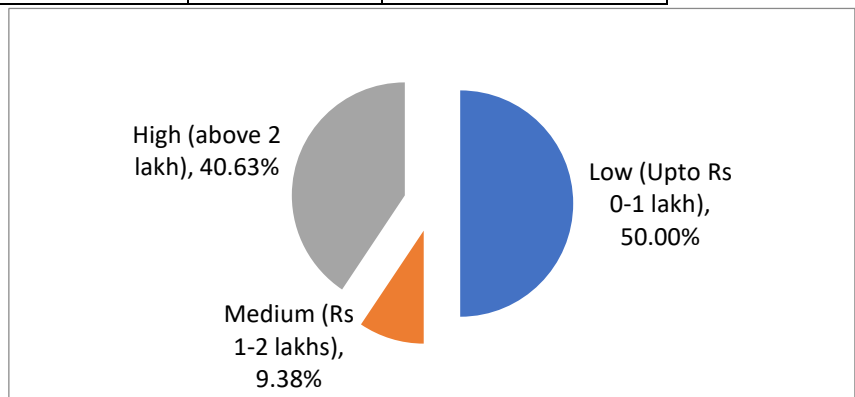
4.1.6 Family Debts:

The results of 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 respondents according family Debts

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low (Upto Rs 0-1 lakh)	16	50.00%
2	Medium (Rs 1-2 lakhs)	3	9.38%
3	High (above 2 lakh)	13	40.63%
	Total Respondents	32	100.00%

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 they were economically more stable than others.

Figure 4.6-Distribution of respondents according to family debts

4.1.7 Number of migrants in the Family:

The results shown in the Figure 4.7 and Table 4.7 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%)
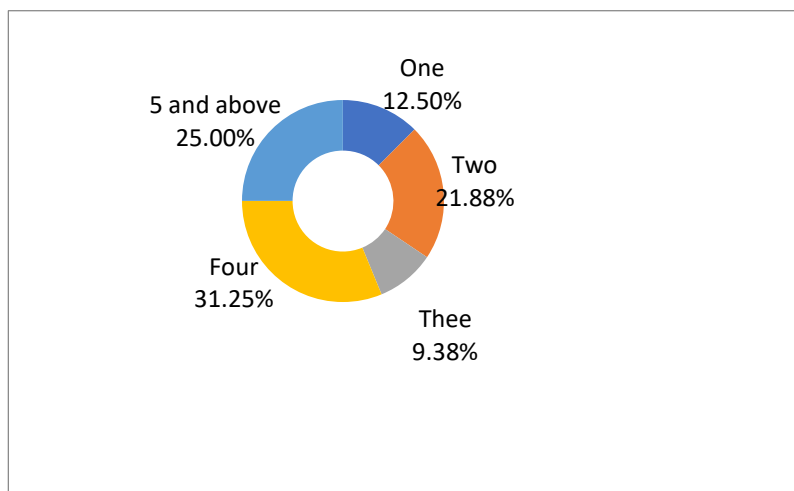
Figure 4.7-Distribution of respondents according to number of migrants in the family

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 sent their 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 migrant is getting good income after migration the other family members were also thinking of migration to the same place. 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. This was done to reduce the cost of living in the migrated area. Such migrants were found to send more amounts of remittances to their family.

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

| Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	One	4	12.50%
2	Two	7	21.88%
3	Thee	3	9.38%
4	Four	10	31.25%
6	5 and above	8	25.00%

4.1.8   Number of occupations:

It could be indicated from the 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 and above (6.25%).

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

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	One	12	37.50%
2	Two	12	37.50%
3	Thee	6	18.75%
4	Four	0	0.00%
5	5 and above	2	6.25%
		32	100.00%

Due to skill development and professional / technical qualifications, most of the migrants are engaged in different occupations.
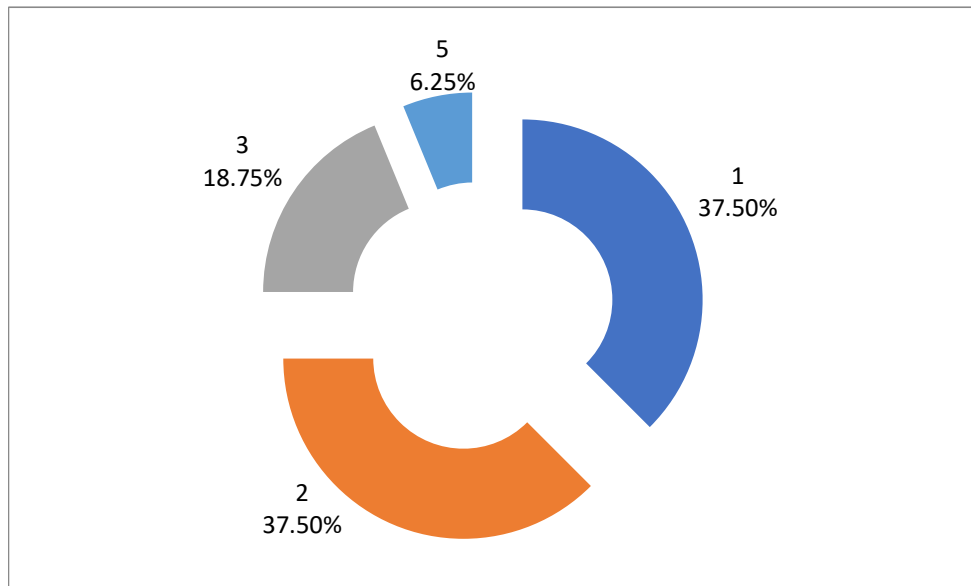
Figure 4.8-Distribution of respondents according to number of occupations in the family

The trend of working parents has also being accepted by these migrants . that may be one of the reason of increased number of migrants where two members are doing occupations. In some cases these migrants are sending enough remittances so that their parents need not work. In some families children also started working thereby is increasing the number of occupations in the family.

4.1.9 Farm Resources:

The results in the Table 4.9 and Figure 4.9 revealed that the 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

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very Low level of farm resources	15	46.88%
2	Low level of farm resources	9	28.13%
3	Middle level of farm resources	7	21.88%
4	High level of farm resources	1	3.13%
	Total	32	100.00%

The farm resources comprised of the cultivated land (in local units nali), irrigation facility, labour availability, number of crops grown per year, implements used in farming and other enterprises in farm of migrant respondents. It was noticed during the study that most of the migrants had very low land and was scattered with small sizes. Most of the area was rain fed, with localised irrigation facilities. The respondents used few farm implements like sickle, spade, kudal, grass cutter and for pulverising their fields as they could not run heavy implements like tractor in the hilly area. They grew few crops twice in a year with less productivity that is enough for only family consumption. The labours were available 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 Anup et al. (2010) and Mukundarao (2011).
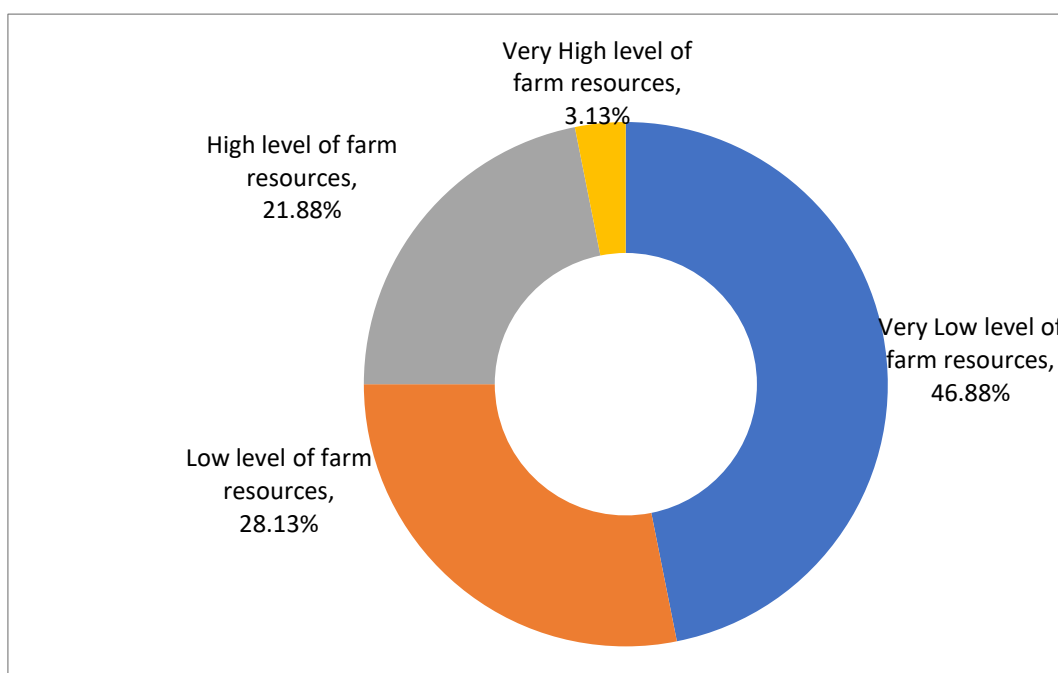
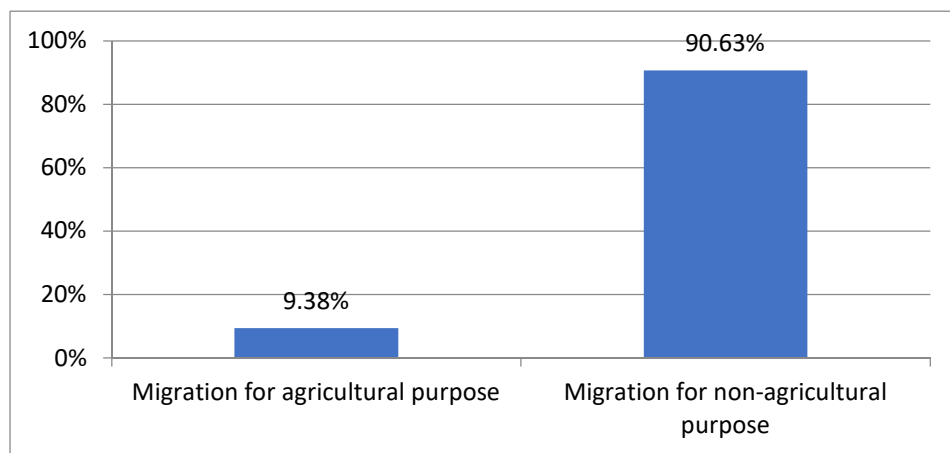**Figure 4.9- Distribution of respondents according to farm resources available at their farm**

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 (9.38 %) of the migrants migrated for agricultural purposes.

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

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Migration for agricultural purpose	3	9.38%
2	Migration for non-agricultural purpose	29	90.63%
	Total	32	100.00%

The most probable reason for this kind of result was most of the migrants were not wholly dependent on agriculture for their living before migration as it is not remunerative. They were doing some other non agricultural works in the villages for their livelihood but later when these

Figure 4.10- Distribution of respondents according to their duration of migration

employment opportunities also 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 from them 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 mostly working from low level to high level in private

and govt sectors and also in real estate businesses. This is in conformity with the results of Deshingkar (2006) and Anamica (2010).
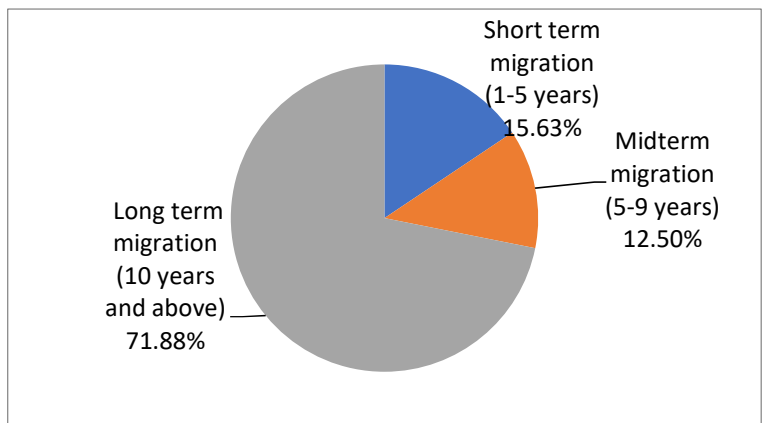
4.1.11 Duration of Migration:

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 years and midterm (12.50%).

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

Ser 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%

The migrants who migrated for long term did good jobs in the destination areas. They got sufficient income, although some of them have changed 2-3 jobs in destination areas but now 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 industries. The same results were found by Deshingkar (2006), Pankaj and Belwal (2013) and Madhu and Uma (2014).

Figure 4.11-Distribution of respondents according to their duration of migration
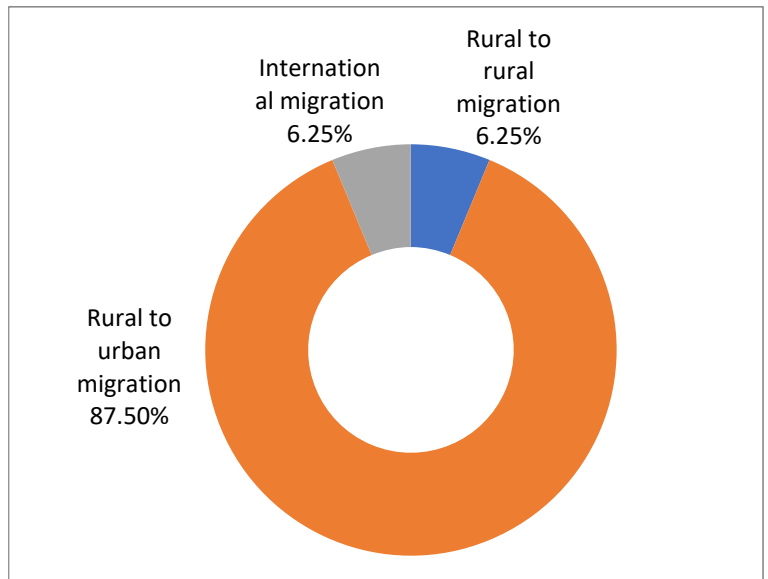
4.1.12 Pattern of Migration:

The results shown in the Table 4.12 and Figure 4.12 revealed that majority (87.5%) of the migrants migrated from rural areas to urban areas followed by rural to rural areas and migrated internationally each 6.25%.

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

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Rural to rural migration	2	6.25%
2	Rural to urban migration	28	87.50%
3	International migration	2	6.25%
	Total Respondents	32	100.00%

The Figure 4.12 indicated the pattern of migration flow from the study area. The major intra-state and inter-state migration was presented in graphical form, which gives an idea about the destination places of migrants. The migrants preferred Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab for inter-state migration and Haridwar, Dehradun, Udham Sing Nagar and Nainital districts of Uttarakhand for intra-state migration. International migration is taken place in gulf area and Europe.

Figure 4.4- Distribution of respondents according to their pattern of migration
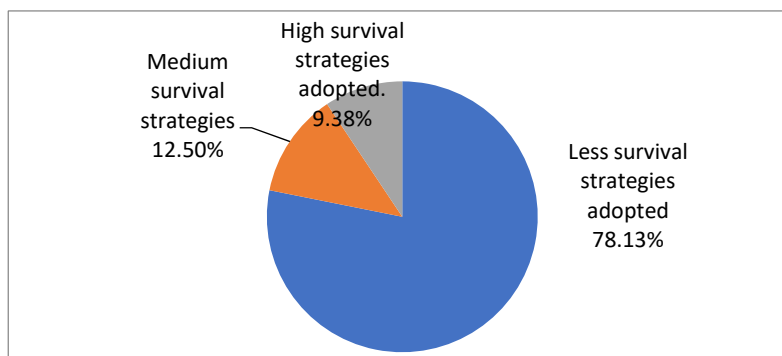
4.1.13 Survival strategies adopted before migration:

Results from the Table 4.13 and Figure 4.14 inferred that majority (78.13%) of the migrants had adopted low level of survival strategies before migrating to other placers followed by medium (12.5%) and high (9.38%).

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

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Less survival strategies adopted	25	78.13%
2	Medium survival strategies	4	12.50%
3	High survival strategies adopted.	3	9.38%
	Total Respondents	32	100.00%

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.
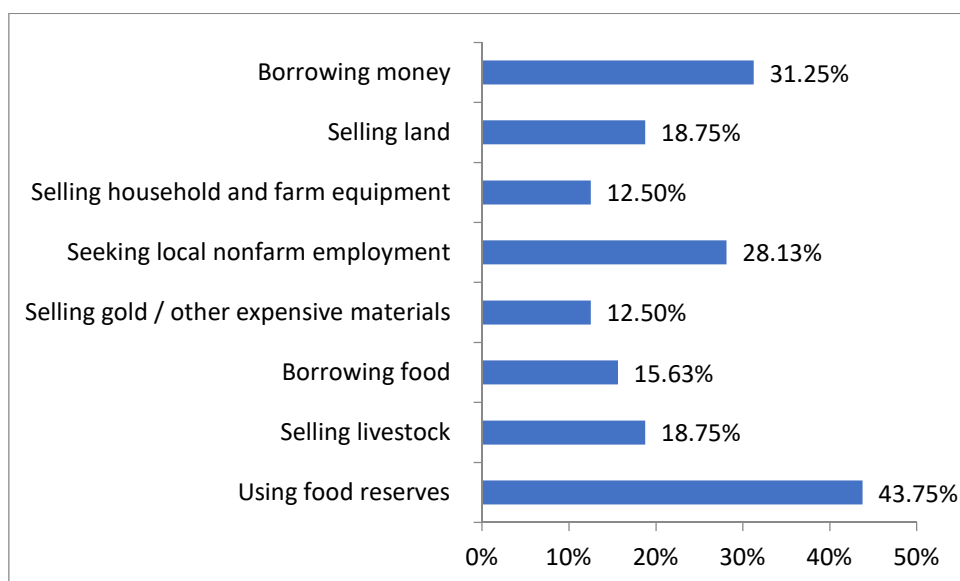

Figure 4.13-Distribution of respondents according to survival strategies adopted

The low level of strategies adopted for survival indicates tht limited avenues available for the same. It is quite evident that in villages in hilly areas agriculture is the main means 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

Ser No	Survival strategy adopted before migration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Using food reserves	14	43.75%
2	Selling livestock	6	18.75%
3	Borrowing food	5	15.63%
4	Selling gold / other expensive materials	4	12.50%
5	Seeking local nonfarm employment	9	28.13%
6	Selling household and farm equipment	4	12.50%
7	Selling land	6	18.75%
8	Borrowing money	10	31.25%

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

The results of Table 4.14 and Figure 4.15 indicated that 43.75% of migrants used their food reserves in case of shortage of food but they had limited amount of food reserves. 31.25% of the migrants had to borrow money from different sources when the family faced financial problems. 28.13 % of the migrants had searched for local nonfarm employment in their villages first before migrating to other places. 18.75% of the migrants sold their livestock to others in the same village or nearby villages or resorts selling their land to villagers. 15.63% of migrants had borrowed food from others for survival at critical times when their own food reserves are depleted. Some of them (12.5%) also sold their gold and other expensive materials or their household and farm equipments.
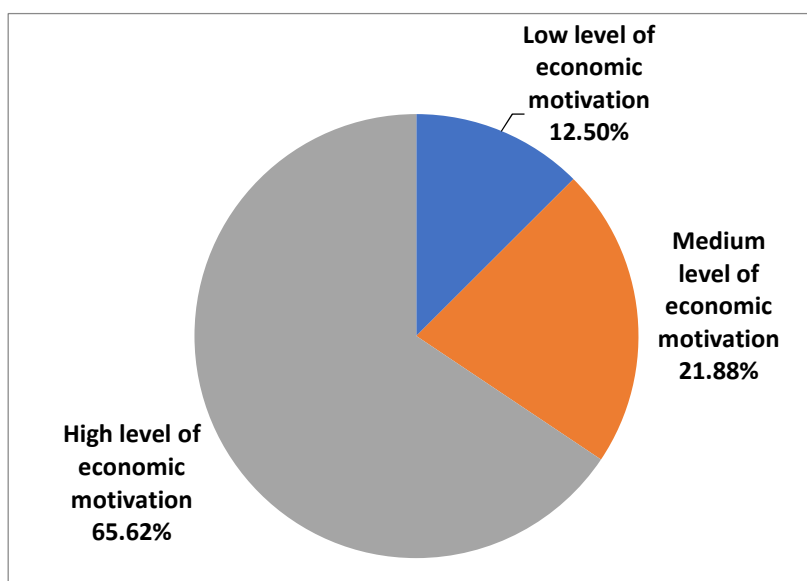
4.1.14 Economic motivation:

It could inferred from the Table 4.15 and Figure 4.16 that, majority (65.62%) of the migrants had high level of economic motivation followed medium (21.88%) and low(12.5%).

Table 4,15 - Distribution of respondents according to their economic motivation

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low level of economic motivation	4	12.50%
2	Medium level of economic motivation	7	21.88%
3	High level of economic motivation	21	65.62%
	Total Respondents	32	100.00%

The probable reason for this result might be due the fact that most of the migrants migrated for earning money. Migrants faced the problem of meeting their household expenses like educational expenses, medical expenses, house construction expenses, marriage expenses of family members, purchasing household goods. As they

Figure 4.15 -Distribution of respondents according to their economic motivation

were not getting desired wages in their villages they were economically motivated 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 43.75% of the respondents were earning very low remittance upto 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.

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

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very low (Upto Rs 5,000)	14	43.75
2	Low (Rs 5,000-15,000)	7	21.88
3	Medium (Rs 15,000-25,000)	6	18.75
4	High (Rs 25,000-35,000)	1	3.13
5	Very high (>Rs 35,000)	4	12.50
	Total Respondents	32	100.00
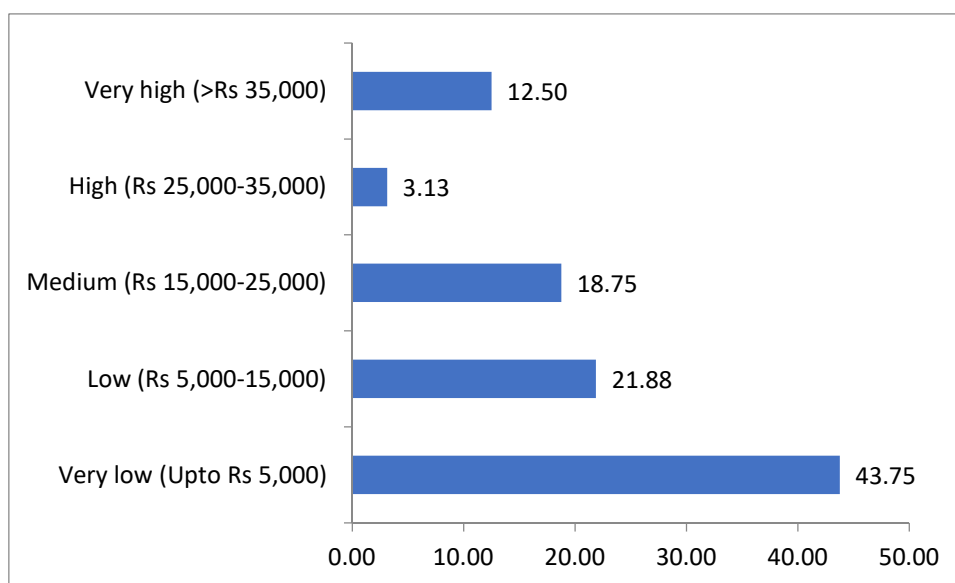
Figure 4.16-Distribution of respondents according to the amount of remittances

Remittances earned due to migration are increasingly becoming the most direct, immediate and significant contribution to the livelihoods of the poor people of the hilly areas. 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:

The Table 4.17 and Figure 4.17 indicated the different purposes of utilization of the remittances earned by the family of migrant, however 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 purchase of food , followed by (46.88%) for their children's education and health care. Some portion is utilised for purchase of household goods (43.75%) and house construction (31.25%) Least amount (15.63%) is utilised for purchase and maintenance of cattle / poultry, Purchase of farm inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, implements) (18.75%) and hiring farm labour (21.88%).

Table 4.17-. Distribution of respondents according to the purpose of utilization of remittances

Ser No	Purpose of utilization	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Purchase of Food	16	50.00
2	Children education	15	46.88
3	Purchase of farm inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, implements)	6	18.75
4	Hiring farm labour	7	21.88
5	Health care	15	46.88
6	House construction	10	31.25
7	Purchase of household goods	14	43.75
8	Clearing of debts	9	28.13
9	Purchase and maintenance of cattle / poultry etc.	5	15.63
10	Saving for future	20	62.50

Majority of the respondents used remittance money for future use indicating that the family of migrants had received surplus income after meeting their family requirements. It can be seen an major implication of migration. Spending of major on their children's education is due to the fact that the migrants are eager to impart their children higher/ professional education and most of their children stay in urban areas. The remittances were also utilized for purchasing food items and household goods, house construction and purchasing household goods to increase their status of living.

Personal health care is traditionally been a least priority area for villagers in villages since the income is to be prioritised for other requirements of family. However, from the analysis of data collected it is seen that a major chunk was being of
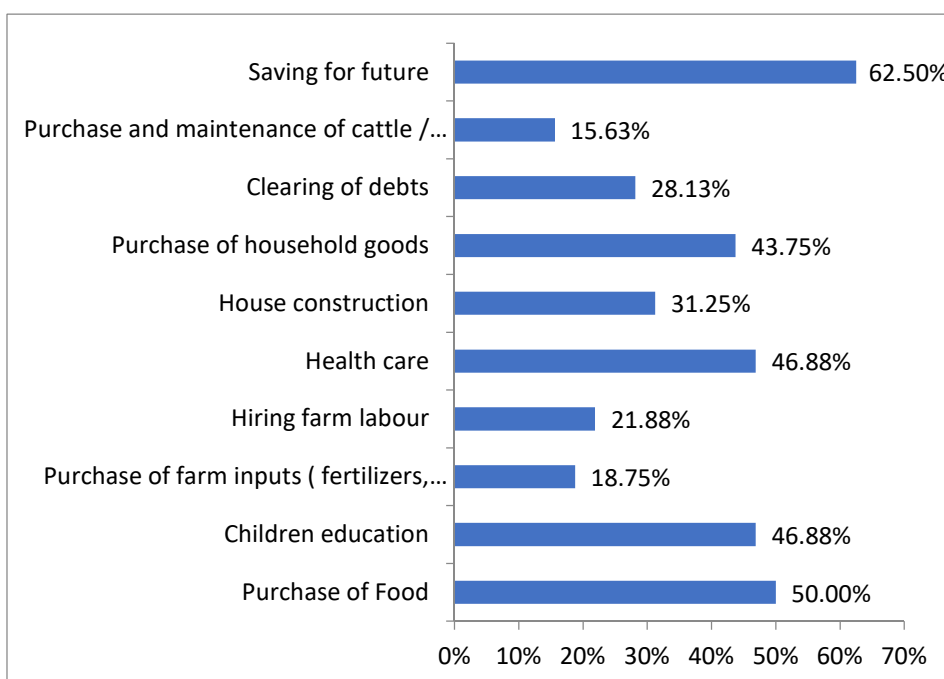
Figure 4.17- Distribution of respondents according to the purpose of utilization of remittances

remittances was being for health care. It was also noticed during study that very few of the migrant families had took debts after the migration of migrants. From the trends of spending it is observed that very few of the family members of the migrants used remittances for agricultural purposes and hiring farm labour because they got enough money to fulfil their dietary needs. It shows the less dependent 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 patterns of migration

4.3.1   Perception on Push Determinants:

The results in the Table 4.18 and Figure 4.18 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

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low	1	3.13%
2	Medium	22	68.75%
3	High	9	28.13%
	Total Respondents	32	100.00%

Majority of the migrants had medium to high level of perception on push determinants of migration. Push determinants were strongly forcing them to move out of the village even though they did not want to leave their family behind and to settle down in urban areas.
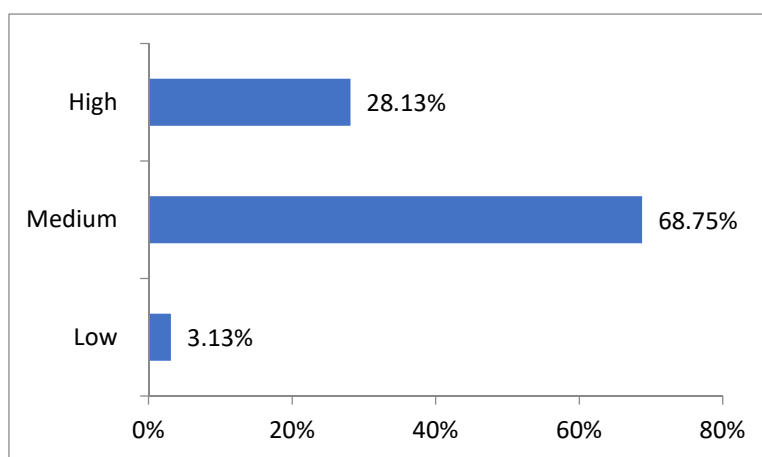
Figure 4.18 - Distribution of respondents according to their perception on push

Results of migrant's perception on various push determinants that are compelling them to move out of their villages are furnished in Table 4.19 and Figure 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 do not want their children to stay back in the village and do agriculture as it is non remunerative and drudgeous in the study area. Agriculture in hills does not provide food throughout the year as mostly it is rain fed with scattered lands without irrigation.

The employment opportunities in the villages were very few and they generated irregular and less income. The migrants got employment only for some portion of the year. Hence this kind of result appeared in the study. This indicated an increased dependence on wage-earning occupations and decrease in dependence on agricultural works in the second generation. 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 were also the main reasons that forced respondents to migrate to other places. Other reasons like crop failure due to drought and heavy rainfall, family conflict, social caste and status related struggle in village and reduced employment due to increased the use of farm machinery were also some other reasons perceived by them.

Table 4.19 - Perception of migrants on various push determinants of migration

Ser No	Push Determinants	Agree		Agree Partially		Disagree	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Crop failure due to heavy rainfall causes migration of farmers to the cities	11	34.38	16	50.00	5	15.63
2	Crop loss due to severe drought causes migration of farmers to the cities	14	43.75	13	40.63	5	15.63
3	Lack of employment opportunities in the village forcing the rural people to migrate	29	90.63	3	9.38	0	0.00
4	Inability to meet basic needs with existing income causes rural urban migration	18	56.25	12	37.50	2	6.25
5	Inability to meet educational expenses of children causes migration	18	56.25	13	40.63	1	3.13
6	Migration occurs due to inability of people to meet medical expenses of their family.	20	62.50	9	28.13	3	9.38
7	Rural people migrate if they cannot clear off their family debts with the existing income	15	46.88	11	34.38	6	18.75
8	Social caste and status related struggle in village causes migration to the cities	6	18.75	9	28.13	17	53.13
9	Peer group of rural people influence them to migrate to cities	10	31.25	16	50.00	6	18.75
10	Increased use of farm machinery reduced employment opportunities in villages which is forcing people to migrate	8	25.00	10	31.25	14	43.75
11	Increase in household expenses, the rural people tend to take decision to migrate	14	43.75	12	37.50	6	18.75
12	When a person faces family Conflict he would like to leave his family and to migrate to other place	3	9.38	12	37.50	17	53.13
13	Lack of or improper coverage of Government employment guarantee schemes like MGNREGA play important role in taking the decision to whether to migrate or not	11	34.38	16	50.00	5	15.63
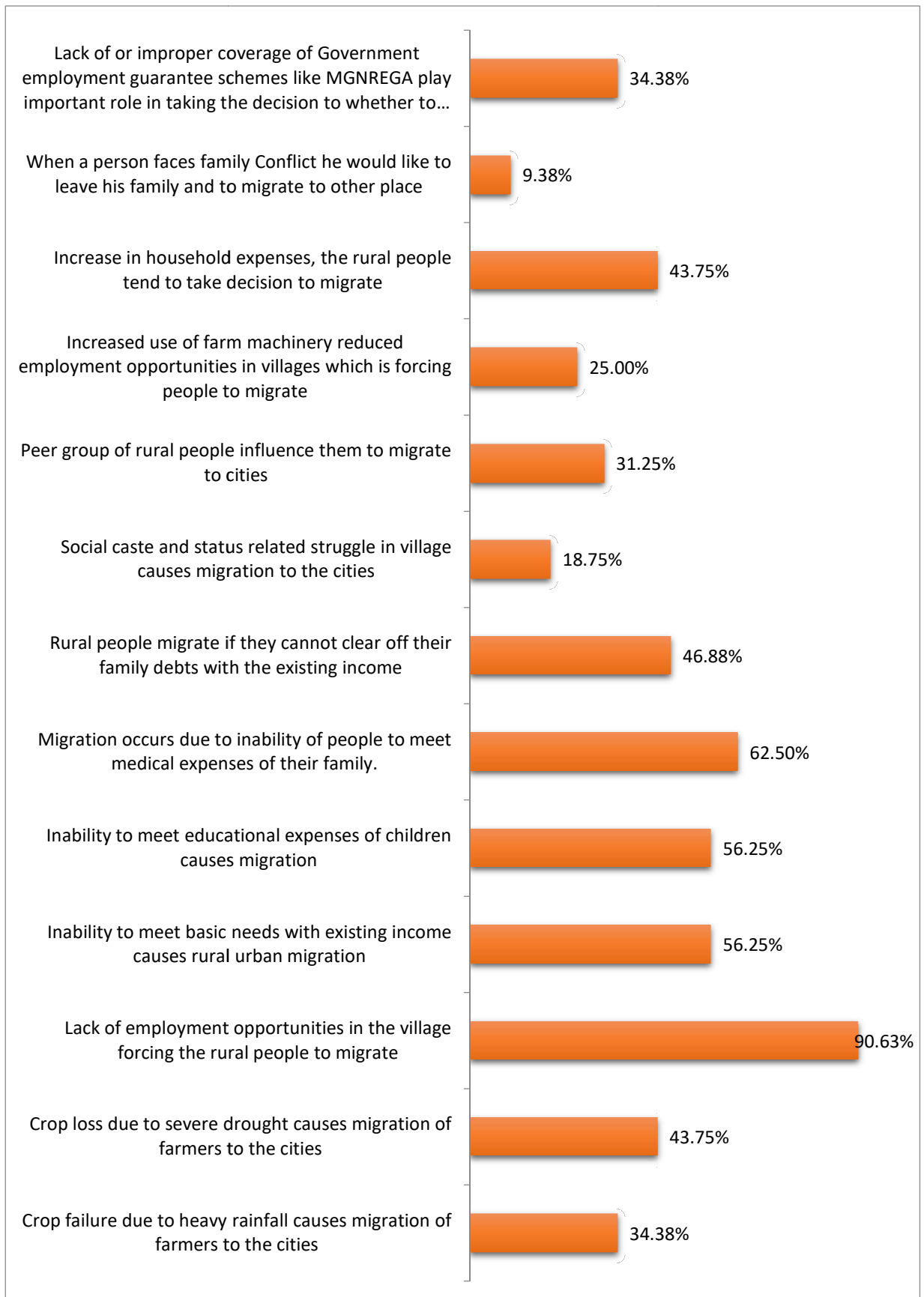
**Figure 4.19 - Perception of migrants on various push determinants of migration**

4.3.2   Perception on Pull Determinants:

The results shown in the Table 4.20 and Figure 4.20 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 4.20 - Distribution of respondents according to their perception on pull

Ser No	**Category**	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low	1	3.13%
2	Medium	8	25.00%
3	High	23	71.88%
	Total Respondents	32	100.00%

Majority of migrants had high to medium perception on pull determinants of migration because they were mostly attracted by the pull factors which were related to employment only- like better employment opportunities, higher wages and regular work in the urban areas. The lack of opportunities for economical and social development in
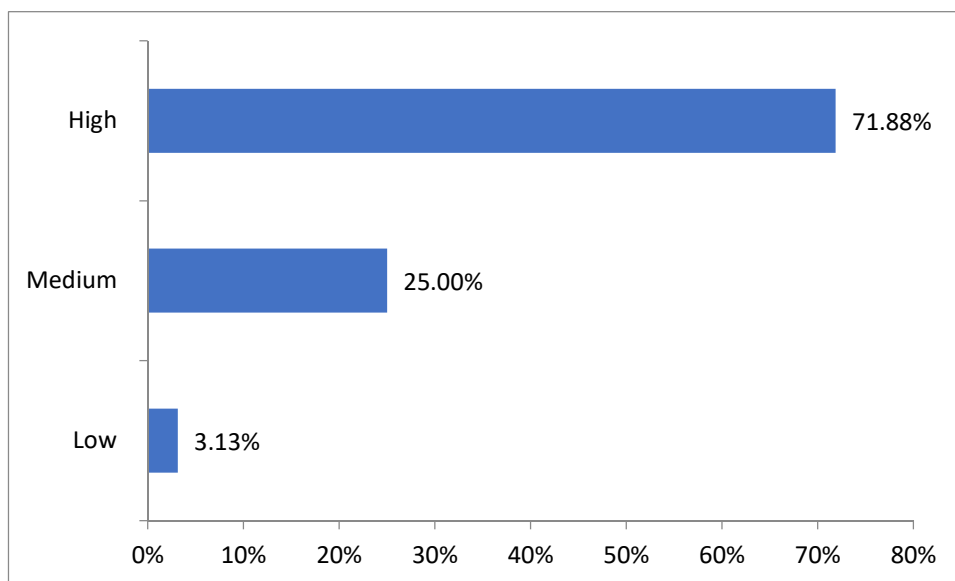

Figure 4.20 - Distribution of respondents according to their perception on pull

the villages were also the reasons for their attraction to the urban areas. In urban areas presence of their relatives and friends was also the reason for this attraction as it reduced the risk and struggle in searching the jobs and getting settled at initial stage of migration.

Results of migrant's perception on various pull determinants that are attracting them to move out of their villages are furnished in Table 4.21 and Figure 4.20. It is observed from these that majority (81.25%) of the migrants perceived the major attraction for migration to urban areas is better earning opportunities due to more industrialisation and business opportunities. Equal percentage (81.25%) of respondents perceived that improved railway / road and transport facility and communication networks in cities are attracting rural people. Even these two pull factors are so strong that some respondents have migrated to international area by crossing national boundaries. Other major pull factors perceived by respondents are – comparatively higher wages in urban areas (68.75%), Experience of already migrated persons motivate other people to migrate (64.52%), Modern city life style is attracting rural youth (59.38%), Ease of life people in urban areas is attracting people towards cities (53.13%), high demand of labours in urban areas attract rural youths to migrate and work in urban areas (50%). For them, migration was definitely an improvement in their lives as it was an escape from dire poverty situation in the villages

Table 4.21- Perception of migrants on various pull determinants of migration

| Ser No	Push Determinants	Agree		Agree Partially		Disagree	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Improved railway / road and transport facility and communication networks in cities is attracting rural people	26	81.25	4	12.50	2	6.25
2	Modern city life style is attracting rural youth	19	59.38	11	34.38	2	6.25
3	High demand of labours in urban areas attract rural youths to migrate and work in urban areas	16	50.00	14	43.75	2	6.25
4	In urban areas there are better earning opportunities than rural areas	26	81.25	5	15.63	1	3.13
5	In the place where you have migrated wages are higher comparatively	22	68.75	9	28.13	1	3.13
6	Ease of life people in urban areas is attracting people towards cities	17	53.13	9	28.13	6	18.75
7	Experience of already migrated persons motivate other people to migrate	20	64.52	9	29.03	2	6.45
8	In the place where you have migrated works are available throughout year	14	43.75	16	50.00	2	6.25
9	In the place where you have migrated works are not drudgeous comparatively	11	34.38	16	50.00	5	15.63
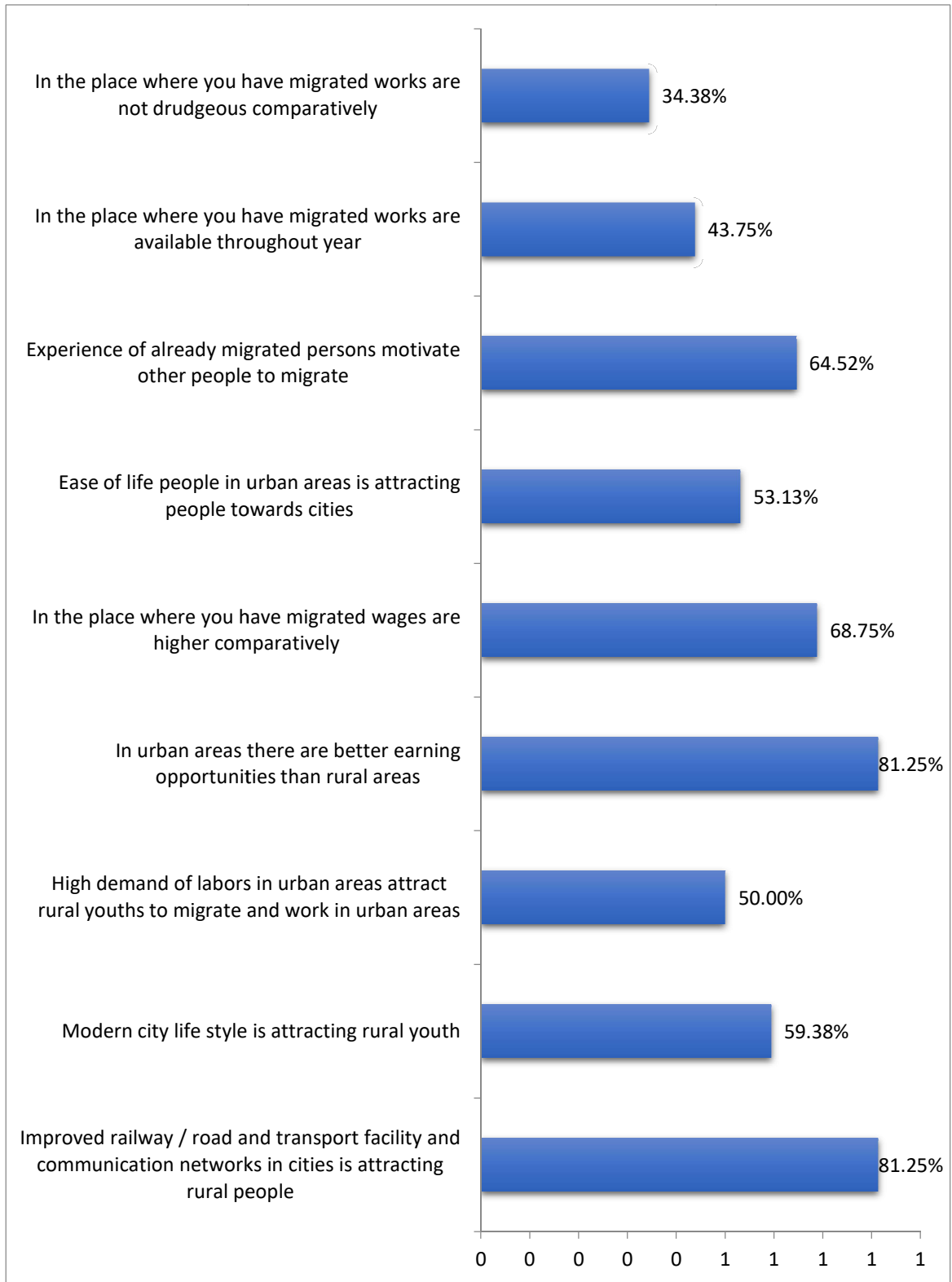
Figure 4.21 - Perception of migrants on various pull determinants of migration

4.4 Opinion on implications/ consequences of migration

From the Table 4.22 and Figure 4.22 it was found that majority of the respondents had medium opinion implications/ consequences of migration (59.38%), followed by high opinion (59.38%) and low opinion (13.33%).
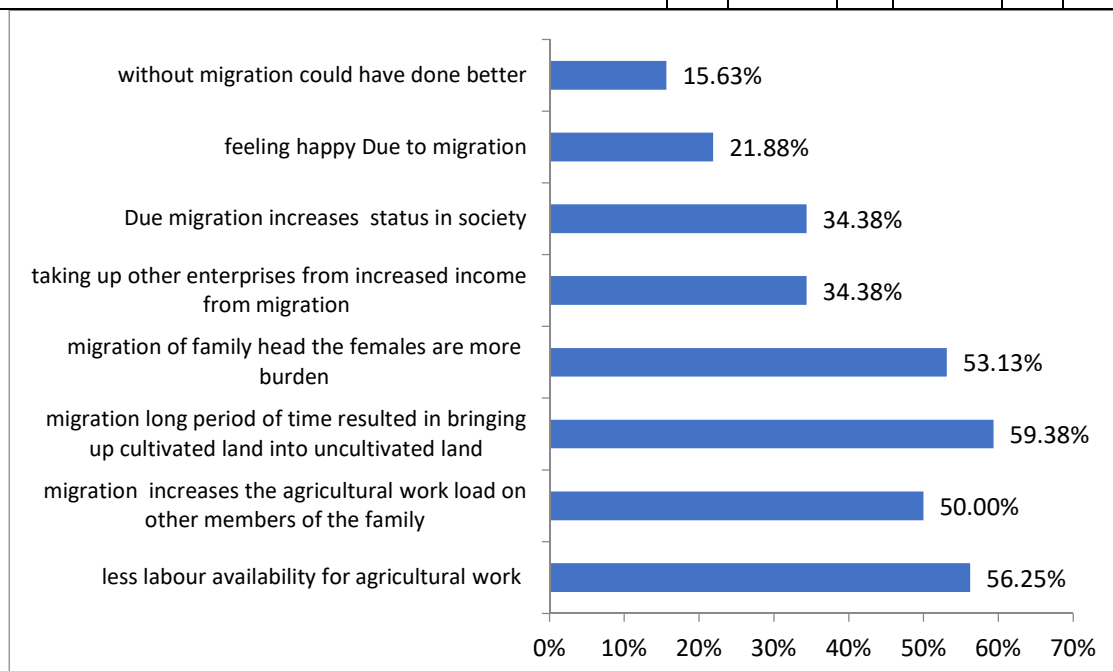
Table 4.22 - Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on implications/ consequences of migration

Ser No	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low opinion	3	9.38%
2	Medium opinion	19	59.38%
3	High opinion	10	31.25%
	Total	32	100.00%
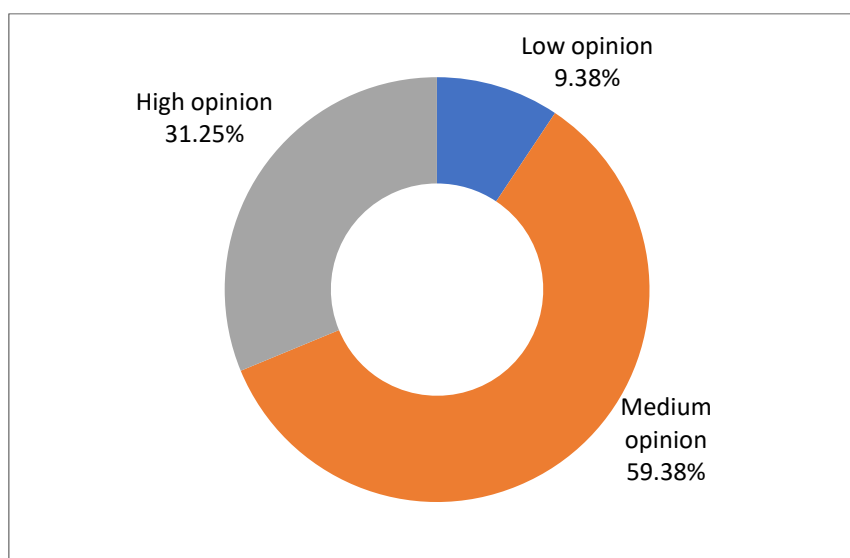
Figure 4.22 - Distribution of respondents according to their opinion on implications/ consequences of migration

The distribution of opinion of respondents on various determinants of implications/ consequence of migration is given in Table 4.23 and Figure 4.23. From these it is found that 59.38% of respondents had opinion that due to migration for a long period of time resulted in bringing up cultivated land into uncultivated land, 56.25% of respondents had opinion that due to migration there is less labour availability for

agricultural work , 53.13% respondents had opinion that due to migration of family head the females are more burden, 50% of respondents had opinion that the migration increases the agricultural work load on other members of the family,

Table4.23 - Distribution of opinion of respondents on various determinants of implications/ consequence of migration

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	56.25%	13	40.63%	1	3.13%
Do you believe that migration of a member from a family increases the agricultural work load on 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 bringing 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	34.38%	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 4.23 - Distribution of opinion of respondents on various determinants of implications/ consequence of migration

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.

4.4.1 Strategy for reducing out migration

In this study respondents were asked to share their ideas for stopping migration from villages. The ideas written by respondents in the online forms are produced below, these ideas if considered may be useful to reduce out migration to certain extent:-

1. Employment opportunities, infrastructure, fair wages, comfort
2. Increase best facilities of transports, communications, educations, health, eradication of poverty
3. Because poverty is root cause of migration of poor villagers ....should be opened the door of employments according to their abilities and talents.
4. should be solved the problems of basic things such as house , electricity, water health,
5. should be best breed of dairy , poultry and farm animals to increase self business..... should be beat quality of seeds and loan facility to start self business and to build pacca houses in low rate of interest
6. Should agriculture land more productive by best methods..must be solved the agricultural problems faced by villagers... can be stopped migration from villages
7. Employment, economical conditions are the main factors. But in my opinion 100% people will migrate from villages to urban areas, at least once, to feel the difference. Rest depends on how his/her life goes on in urban areas.
8. Health education plus employment facilities required for other income and good living
9. I believe that the villagers should innovate new ideas and adopt the latest technology to increase their living standard so that they don't have to migrate to cities.
10. To generate employment & improve medical facility & education standards
11. Improve connectivity. Generate employment by installing micro hydel projects, floriculture, horticulture, skill related work etc.

12. There are many resources in villages like dairy farm ,poultry farm ,pig farm, goat farm, vegetable productions etc. these resources should involved by government.

13. Good facility of Heath, education and good road and air connectivity may decrease the migration...

14. Education facilities and employment

15. Better employment opportunities at Uttarakhand

16. More to think about cattle farming , we have more space and greenery than others

17. Road and transport to be improved, Medical and education facility to be improved

18. The atmosphere in village is very good.

19. Infrastructure development is needed so that the new jobs can be generated which are in trend now a days. People need to be motivated to start entrepreneurship so that they can further add others in that with more or equal money they are earning in their migrated place.

20. Need to think something new like *pissi noon* (sault prepared by grinding on stone slab) famous, *madu pissi ke* (Ragi flour) biscuits.

21. Modern farming technology to be introduced, construction of mini dam with divert small nallah, development of fruit forests surrounding the village to avoid animal attacks like monkey etc, soil testing Lab should be established within village and accordingly seeds should use....thanks

22. According to me the main reason for migration from the native place (Almora)is to be the lack of employment, lack of health services, no road to connectivity and other causes. If we want to stop migration from these places we would solved all these problems, than we can prevent the migration from the mountain.

23. to stop migration from rural to urban , you need to be able to answers a lot of parameters, I am not sure you can find one methodology but I can advise you on few points which are important :
    - (Key word : Agriculture) You need improve the economy efficiency of first sector (agriculture), try to develop system which can increase the income of farmers.

- (key word : Tourism and scale of rural project) You need to develop new image using eco-tourism for example and you cannot focus on village but you need create rural territory. For example if one village have cultural heritage you need to link it with others villages to generate a rural territory scale who will have enough rich environment to support tourism development and generate others services and products as Local label name . Rural it's about territory and protection of identities.

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- (Key word :Anthropology). You need to work with population and with patient create a program bottom-up to stimulate local population. Need work with Territory and economically appropriate scale to push local government to integrate needs of develop infrastructure (road, telecom, school, hospital...). Recreate Rural identities on rural territory by link history heritage, update present social life and promote sustainable futur. To generate new needs and image of rural to global population.

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  (Key word: mutual interest Urban Rural). You need promote new rural territory in forme urban about one thing : Without rural urban can NOT survive ! but rural without urban will be always ok. So Urban need contribute trough economical support to update rural identity life style. (for example: city can create, tourism promotion centre to push urban to go and spend time and money in rural area. Also city can create special zone as farmers market to link best rural product to urban consumers also city need to work on urban limitation development by create sub urban, and urban farming. (Cities and urban are only an artificial human need to push economic activities to grow). Rural as urban, both have bad and good aspects. As Rural assist urban by provide production of goods to urban, Urban need to assist Rural by provide production of money to rural. With this vision, the communication between two zones will better balance and populations will able to regulate migration.

- (key word : New social residence). You need to update aesthetic and comfort life style of rural territory. With this idea you can innovate and

promote attraction of rural territory to new population as "neo-ruraux" (new social educate class of people who lived cities and got boring and tired, then they look for better quality of life by living in rural territory). Also you need develop third economic sector (services), by more small activities of first necessity in rural area and new opportunities attraction of small business by reduction of taxes.

-

(Key word: trade fair and sub-rural/urban zone). The most important point to remember: urban and rural will always in tension just because they are fully opposite about condition of life style, economical approach and activities, Human identities and ambition. Then you need to be able to create, in fine, a good sub-rural/urban zone who can integrate and fair trade program with poor rural zone (mountain rural zone or desert rural zone...who suffer of limited agriculture activities).....

- (Key word: politics) by strong top down politics engagement you can see some change and limitation of migrant by promotion of rural area with reinforcement of :
- rural banking system
- Agriculture sector land regulation
- rural infrastructures
- rural community identities
- R&D agriculture sector.
-

24. You need always question one thing : Why people migrate from Rural to Urban :
   - not enough agriculture land?
   -not enough income from agriculture activities?
   bad condition of life? (no water? road? house? social First infrastructure needs, school? Hospital?...)
   social image of farmer in the society?

25. -Attraction of movement and life and opportunities in cities? then what will be the condition of migrant in urban zone after several years or work in cities? (life, social, identities, economic conditions). How is the capacity of cities to integrate new population?

26. The Migration from rural to Urban is also a natural need to country under development.

27. In Europe country developed, the migration from rural to urban are well regulate but still a problem only in geographical isolate area (mountain or desert area).

28. In China we assist now to a slow down of migration to megalopolis. Most migrant back to secondary cites or third level cites. China have a strong strategy about this.

29. Social economy : Most of time we can assist of this evolution :

30. in two generation only can very fast witch from farmers to blue collar workers. but with you are blue collar workers you lose your identities and some rural privileges you become the lowest level in urban world. If you can identified in three generation only from farmers, to blue collar workers to white collar workers that will means your urbanisation process are well built and integration system are efficient. but to get this capacity of integration means your farmers are in good social economic condition. and only developed country can offer this solutions. so the problem of migration it's worldwide, and it's Papillion effect because you can not have only urban people!

31. Improvement of living standard, Educational, Health , Water and Transport facilities.

32. We need to generate income sources through modern education and technical skills or local business, producing there and selling in cities. One can do freelancing also using computer skills after having done some work in city.

33. Good governance only can stop

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Chapter V - SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5. Introduction

The phenomenon of migration has gained global importance in recent years, as more number of people are leaving their place of origin and moving to other places in search of better living options, nationally and internationally. Migration from the mountains of Uttarakhand to the other places is an age old practice and has its own importance in life of the mountain people. The people who reside in these mountainous regions of the state have always been on move to secure their livelihoods against hunger and poverty. Migration has been used by the rural people as survival strategy to cope up with the employment and financial problems.

The state is increasingly facing the problem of inter-district and inter-state migration of the youths from the rural areas to urban areas. This is changing the population distribution between rural and urban areas. The rural areas are facing the problem of decreasing agricultural production as they are constantly losing their valuable human assets to urban areas. In addition to this problem, agriculture is also being neglected as it has become non remunerative due to harsh climate, poor irrigation and soils.

Almora district is traditionally an education hub in Kumaun division. However, earlier people used to be absorbed in employment locally such as teaching, clerical works etc. But due to skill development and acquiring professional education youths are migrating to urban areas since there is no scope of employing these well qualified persons.

Hence, keeping in view of this alarming situation of increasing trend of migration and its ill effects on agriculture and deficit of studies related to the magnitude and importance of the issue, the current study is the modest conscious attempt by the investigator to unearth the possible push and pull determinants of migration as perceived 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. To 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/ consequences of migration.

4. To determine the amount of remittances made by the respondents and their purpose of utilization.

6. To evolve a suitable strategy for reducing out migration based on the suggestions of respondents

5.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Ex post facto research design was followed for carrying out the study.

5.3 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The State of Uttarakhand was selected purposively for the study as the investigator hails from the state. Almora district was selected purposively for the study as migration is occurring at a higher rate in this district. For collection of primary data a questionnaire was prepared to collect the data from the selected respondents in Google forms. The on line link to questionnaire were forwarded to respondent for submitting the response. Initially, personal interview were planned to be conducted. However, due to administrative issues the same was not feasible. However, some response dents were contacted on phone to take their response. Some of the respondents migrated to Delhi NCR were contacted personally to study their journey. 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

5.4 VARIABLES AND THEIR EMPIRICAL MEASUREMENT

5.4.1 Dependent variables

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 a questionnaire was prepared to collect the data from the selected respondents in Google forms. The on line link to questionnaire were forwarded to respondent for submitting the response. Initially, personal interview were planned to be conducted. However, due to administrative issues the same was not feasible. However, some response dents were contacted on phone to take their response. Some of the respondents migrated to Delhi NCR were contacted personally to study their journey. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

5.5.3 Opinion on implications/ consequences of migration

Majority of the migrants had medium opinion about implications/consequences of migration (59.38%). One important point noted 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 in migrating.

Box 1

> *Shri Jewan Singh Dewari of Dewara village told, during personal interaction, that he left his family at adolescence age. He came to Delhi and worked for a property dealer. Today he owns a property dealing firm and also two flats and one shop. He accepted that though leaving the family was painful but could not have achieve this much if not having migrated*

5.5.4 Amount of remittances and their purpose of utilization

It if found that 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 purchase of food , followed by (46.88%) for their children's education and health care. Some portion is utilised for purchase of household goods (43.75%) and house construction (31.25%) Least amount (15.63%) is utilised for purchase and maintenance of cattle / poultry, Purchase of farm

inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, implements) (18.75%) and hiring farm labour (21.88%).

Box 2[1]

Shri Bhupal Singh Dewari of village Dewara came to Almora city for schooling. After completing 10+2 from GIC, Almora he I went to Mumbai for Marine Study to get job in Merchant Navy. On completion of Marine Education and training he struggled almost one & half years to get a job in Ships. He started his career as a Radio officer in a offshore Accommodation Barge in Bombay High Oil Filed, India. He worked as a Radio officer in a Singapore based offshore company and located in Abu Dhabi,UAE.. After clearing NEBOSH IGC, in British council in Jul 2015 now started working as Offshore Safety Officer (QHSE). The basic reasons for his migration are to get better future prospects and support his family economically.

Box 3[2]

Shri Kaveendra Singh Deori born and raised in Dewara Almora Uttrakhand. He completed my study at Almora. After that he moved to Dehradun. At present he lives in Gurgaon Haryana from 2017. He stated that After completion of study he was looking for an employment in his hometown, but didn't get any employment opportunities because of lack of industries and high unemployment. So he decided to move in NCR areas to get the employment and successful in getting an employment in a company Guru gram.

5.5.5 Strategy for reducing out migration

For reducing the out migration, it is essential that avenues for highly qualified youths are to be provided in 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

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[1] Ref Appendix 'B'
[2] Ref Appendix 'C'

temples/ structures/ caves (painted rock shelters) of historical importance. Some of these are ASI protected. These can be making few heritage walk sites.

Youth are required to be encouraged to adopt start-ups for this credit be made available to them by banks/ FI at low interest rates. Local handicraft almost extinct since no buyer is there for the product in absence of policy support. This can be revived to give an identity to this region.

The management of forests can be assigned to village committees on PPP or some other suitable manner. This will not only provide livelihood but also protect the forests in this areas of study.

Engineering/ medical colleges are being established by govt in Almora, it may help in reducing migration by providing facilities in the vicinity of the villages.

More check dams be made for increasing the irrigated area or for better irrigation. Hand held/ light weight machinery be developed to compensate reduced availability of labour due to migration and also increase output from the fields. Organic farming may also help in reducing migration. The villagers are required to be updated agricultural policies, e-NAM to exploit these for trading.

Implementations of policies of central and state government on ground are required to be monitored effectively. This can be easily achieved by the available technology. For ground work at least 75% persons should be from the same village. This will not only give a sense of belongingness but also accelerate effective implementation. Village audit be carried out periodically with a view of improve the system and as a fault finding mechanism.

Skill development for management of stone querying, stone masonry, timber work etc related to locally available raw materials be encouraged to retain traders in villages instead of migrating to urban areas for search of job for the required trade.

Centres for entrance examination/ recruitment competition can be established near villages so that the parents are not forced to send their wards to urban areas for coaching etc. This can be easily done since more and more entrance/ competitive tests are being done online now.

Efforts be made to provide better health and communication facilities in the vicinity of the villages so that migrants may come back to live in villages after retirement. Since, at this age these two aspects are of utmost importance which may attract or deter a migrant to return to his original place.

5.6 Implications of the study

1. It is observed from the study that majority of the respondents were below 25 years age group followed by 25-35 years age group, therefore it can be concluded that majority of the migrants are youth. In order to retain youth in the villages, government and concerned stakeholders should take necessary steps for promotion of ecotourism and carry out location specific research and extension for higher returns.

2. It is clear from the study that all of the migrants felt strong need for more employment opportunities in the villages, so government should take initiatives to provide the required employment opportunities in the villages. .

4. 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.

5. For reverse migration, better and adequate medical, roads and telecom facilities are required to be developed.

5.7 Points suggested for future research

1. The present study is limited to one district around two villages of the state. The study needs to be replicated on larger samples covering most of rural villages, so that the inferences drawn can be generalized to a greater extent that is warranted from the present study.

2. The present investigation has covered 15 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.

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

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

5.   It is interesting to know that though the migrants got good remittances, they were not utilizing it for agricultural development, so a separate study should be carried out to explore the probable reason behind this and to develop a suitable strategy to solve this problem.

6.   As lack of employment opportunities is a severe problem in rural villages of Uttarakhand, future studies can be concentrated on generation of more employment opportunities both paid and self in the rural areas from the stakeholders perspective.

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Migration 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 significant impact on livelihood and causes changes in socioeconomic and political situations both at national level and local level. This survey is prepared to evaluate the patterns, reasons and implications of migration from villages in Almora District of Uttarakhand. You are requested to answer the questions given below. Thanks for cooperation and valuable time.
Pawan Kumar Dewari, IDSE

* Required

1. **Your name please**

_____

2. **State.**
   Mark only one oval.

   ◯ Uttarakhand

3. **District.** *
   Mark only one oval.

   ◯ Almora
   ◯ Other: _____

4. **Block.**
   Mark only one oval.

   ◯ Bhaisiachana
   ◯ Other: _____

5. **Village.** *

   _____

6. **Sex.**
   Mark only one oval.

   ◯ Female
   ◯ Male
   ◯ Prefer not to say

7. Martial status.
Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Married
- ◯ Unmarried
- ◯ Separated
- ◯ Widow
- ◯ Widower
- ◯ Prefer not to say

8. Type of family.
Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Joint
- ◯ Nuclear

9. Name of city/place of migration or living now
*

_____

10. Number of completed years of age at the time of migration, i.e., moving to other place *
Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Up to 25 Years
- ◯ 25-35 Years
- ◯ above 35 years

11. Educational Status. *
Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Illiterate (never went to school)
- ◯ Can read and write
- ◯ Primary(upto 5th class)
- ◯ Middle(upto 8th class)
- ◯ High school (upto 10th class
- ◯ Intermediate(upto 12th class)
- ◯ Undergraduat
- ◯ Post graduate and above
- ◯ Other: _____

12. Credit (Loan) availability (one or more options can be selected). *
Check all that apply.

- ☐ Private Money landers
- ☐ Cooperative society
- ☐ Banks
- ☐ Relatives and Friends
- ☐ Other: _____

13. Family size. *
Mark only one oval.

◯ 2
◯ 3
◯ 4
◯ 5
◯ 6
◯ 7
◯ 8
◯ 9
◯ 10 and above

14. Annual family income from all sources. *
Mark only one oval.

◯ upto 3 lakh
◯ 3-6 Laks
◯ 6 -9 lakhs
◯ 9-12 Lakhs
◯ above 15 Lakhs

15. Family debts. *
Mark only one oval.

◯ Upto Rs 1 Lakh
◯ 1-2 Lakhs
◯ above 2 Lakhs
◯ Nil

16. Number of migrants in family. *
Mark only one oval.

◯ 1
◯ 2
◯ 3
◯ 4
◯ 5 and above

17. Number of occupations being done by family members in migrated place or place of origin. *
Mark only one oval.

◯ 1
◯ 2
◯ 3
◯ 4
◯ 5 and above

18. **Approximate agricultural land held (in Naali) by you in village.**

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ 1-10
- ⬭ 10-20
- ⬭ 20-30
- ⬭ 30-40
- ⬭ 40-50
- ⬭ Other: _____

19. **Irrigation Facility in your land in your village (one or more options can be selected).** *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Canal etc
- ☐ Rain Fed

20. **Number of crops cultivated per year.** *

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ 1
- ⬭ 2
- ⬭ 3
- ⬭ Other: _____

21. **Labour availability in your village.** *

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ Easily Available
- ⬭ Available with medium difficulty
- ⬭ Available with great difficulty

22. **Implements (Tools) used in farming by you in your village.** *

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ upto 2
- ⬭ 2-4
- ⬭ 4-6
- ⬭ Other: _____

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

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Cattle
- ☐ poultry
- ☐ dairy
- ☐ Other: _____

24. Purpose of migration/ leaving village. *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Agricultural Purpose
- ◯ Service/ Non-Agricultural Purpose etc

25. Duration of migration completed. *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ 1-5 years
- ◯ 5-9 Years
- ◯ 10 years and above

26. Pattern of migration. *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ 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 oval.

- ◯ upto 5000
- ◯ 5000-15000
- ◯ 15000-25000
- ◯ 25000-35000
- ◯ above 35000

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

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Purchase of Food
- ☐ Children education
- ☐ Purchase of farm inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, Implements)
- ☐ Hiring farm labour
- ☐ Health care
- ☐ 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 (What kind of measures have you taken to overcome financial problems before migration? one or more options can be selected).** *

Check all that apply.

☐ Using food reserves

☐ Selling livestock

☐ Borrowing food

☐ Selling gold / other expensive materials

☐ Seeking local nonfarm employment

☐ Selling household and farm equipment

☐ Selling land

☐ Borrowing money

☐ Other: _____

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

Check all that apply.

☐ One should migrate to earn more income.

☐ A person with more money is respected everywhere, hence migration is a positive aspect

☐ The most successful person is one who derives greater benefit by migrating.

☐ A person should try new ideas like migration which may earn him money

☐ It is difficult for a person's children to make a good start unless he provide them with economic assistance obtained through migration

☐ A person must earn his living but the most important thing in life can't be defined in economic terms

☐ Other: _____

31. Reasons of Migration (push factors). *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Agree	Partially Agree	Disagree
Crop failure due to heavy rainfall causes migration of farmers to the cities.	◯	◯	◯
Crop loss due to severe drought causes migration of farmers to the cities.	◯	◯	◯
Lack of employment opportunities in the village forcing the rural people to migrate.	◯	◯	◯
Inability to meet basic needs with existing income cause rural urban migration.	◯	◯	◯
Inability to meet educational expenses of children causes migration.	◯	◯	◯
Migration occurs due to inability of people to meet medical expenses of their family.	◯	◯	◯
Rural people migrate if they cannot clear off their family debts with the existing income.	◯	◯	◯
Social caste and status related struggle in village causes migration to the cities.	◯	◯	◯
Peer group (friends/ relatives) of rural people influence them to migrate to cities.	◯	◯	◯
Increased use of farm machinery reduced employment opportunities in villages, which is forcing people to migrate.	◯	◯	◯
Due to increase in household expenses, the rural people tend to take decision to migrate.	◯	◯	◯
When a person faces family conflict (quarrel etc),he would like to leave his family and to migrate to other place.	◯	◯	◯
Due to lack of or Improper coverage of Government employment guarantee schemes like MNREGA etc play important role in taking the decision to whether to migrate or not.	◯	◯	◯

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32. Reasons of migration (pull factors). *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Agree	Partially Agree	Disagree
Improved in road and transport facility and communication networks in cities is attracting rural people.	◯	◯	◯
Modern city life style is attracting rural youths.	◯	◯	◯
High demand of workers (labourers) in urban areas attract rural youths to migrate.	◯	◯	◯
In urban areas there are better earning opportunities than rural areas.	◯	◯	◯
At the place of migration wages are higher than at village.	◯	◯	◯
Ease of life of people in urban areas is attracting people towards cities.	◯	◯	◯
Experience of already migrated persons motivate other people to migrate.	◯	◯	◯
In the place of migration works are available throughout the year in a reason for migration.	◯	◯	◯
In the place of migration works are not drudgeous (less hard menial or dull work) comparatively is the reason for migration.	◯	◯	◯

33. Implications/consequences of migrations. *

Mark only one oval per row.

	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?	◯	◯	◯
Do you believe that migration of a member from a family increases the agricultural work load on other members of the family?	◯	◯	◯
Due to migration of people to other places for long period of time resulted in bringing up cultivated land into uncultivated land?	◯	◯	◯
Due to migration of family head the females are more burden physically and mentally?	◯	◯	◯
Due to increased income from migration, inaddition to crops you are taking up other enterprises?	◯	◯	◯
Due migration my status in society increased?	◯	◯	◯
Due to migration I am feeling happy?	◯	◯	◯
Do you think without migration you could have done much better?	◯	◯	◯

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

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Interview

This interview is to findout about the migrant and the circumstances underwhich migration adopted. This is in connetction with the research under taken by me to know the patterns and implicatios of rural urban migration in Almora District of Uttrakhand with specific cases of Dewara and Nani villages. Thanks for the time. Pawan kumar Dewari, IDSE, 44 APPPA, IIPA, New Delhi-110010

Pl tell briefly about you and present place of migration. आपके और प्रवास के वर्तमान स्थान के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं। *

Greetings, Myself Bhupal Singh Dewari, I am From Dewara village in Almora District,UK. I had been completed my 10+2 from GIC, Almora after that I went to Mumbai for Marine Study to get job in Merchant Navy. After completion of my Marine Education and training I struggle almost 1 & half year to get a job in Ships. I started my career as a Radio officer in a offshore Accommodation Barge in Bombay High Oil Filed,India. Since 2015 I work as a Radio officer in Merchant Navy and July 2015 I had appeard for NEBOSH IGC course in British council. After cleaning my NEBOSH IGC, I have started my work as Offshore Safety Officer (QHSE).

Presently I am working in a Singapore base offshore company and located in Abu Dhabi,UAE.

Under what circumstances have you come this place? आप किन परिस्थितियों में इस स्थान पर आए हैं? *

To get a better future prospect and support my family economically.

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Myself Kaveendra Singh Deori. I born and raised in Dewara Almora Uttrakhand. I completed my study at Almora. after that i moved to Dehradun. At present i live in Gurgaon Haryana since 2017.

Under what circumstances have you come this place? आप किन परिस्थितियों में इस स्थान पर आए हैं? *

After completion of my study i was looking for an employment in my hometown, but i didn't get any employment opportunities in my hometown (because of lack of industries and high unemployment). so i decided to move in NCR areas to get the employment and i got the employment in Gurgaon in a company.

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