

# Demographic Aspects Of Hill Rural Out-Migrants: A Study Of Garhwal District, Uttarakhand (India)

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*Abstract: There are three different ways which brought changes in demographic distribution of a place. These ways are death rate, birth rate and migration. Death rate and birth rate are natural phenomenon whereas migration is effected by socio-economic reasons. In this paper we examine and study the changes in demographic distribution in hill rural region of uttarakhand which occurred due to rural out migration from Garhwal hills. The study area is district Garhwal of Uttarakhand (India). The Researcher utilizes judgmental and multi-stage random sampling and use interview schedule to collect primary data. The study reveals that Maximum numbers of Hill Rural out-migrants are reported from age group of 26-35 years and it is also find that more than 75% of out-migrants age lies between 15-40 years. Study also suggests that most of hill Rural out-migrants migrated before 16 years back from Garhwal hills. Study also shows that maximum male are migrated from their native place therefore higher sex ratio is found in study area. Study also suggested that Rural out-migration from Garhwal is biggest reason behind negative decade population and it also suggested that maximum migrants displace from those family which have average size of 5 members.*

*Keyword: Demographic distribution, Rural out-migration, households, Residential destination place.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

In present scenario migration is most concerning subject matter of demographic aspects, especially for developing countries which already suffering from regional disparities. Internal Migration mostly took place in developing countries because these countries transform from agriculture based economy to industrial economy, which known as structural change in economy.

Industrial development in a nation is major cause behind rural out-migration because industrial development required skilled and unskilled labour at large scale. Therefore people belonging from far flung area start displacing from their origin place to industrial centre in order to seek employment and earning higher income. Further industrial development created other subsidiaries industry through forward and backward linkage, which further attracted more people. With the passage of time we learnt that importance of industries improves over agriculture sector which continuously shows worst trend. This

directly improves the employees' participation in urban based industries in compare to rural area.

Hill rural out-migration from Garhwal district is not new phenomenon. People used to move from Garhwal since Britisher era to join army. But now army is not a single caused behind out-migration but others phenomenon such as education, health, attraction of city life, unemployment and reduction in agrarian productivity are major causes behind exodus from Garhwal hill. Thus Himalayan migration process ultimately affects the social, economically and demographically dimensions of both places origin place as well as destination place. Moreover concerning factor emerging in 2011 census was that Garhwal district is one of two districts of Uttarakhand which show negative decadal growth i.e., -1.4, official forecast that rural out migration played significance role in depopulations of district.

In this paper we try to make an attempt to study the in-depth demographic feature of migrants and migration from Garhwal, Uttarakhand.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

III. INTERPRETATION AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVE

- ✓ To study the demographic aspects of hill out-migrants from Garhwal.

STUDY AREA

District Garhwal of Uttarakhand is study area of research. The district encompasses an area of 5230 Sq.km and situated between 29<sup>0</sup>45' to 30<sup>0</sup>15' Latitude and 79<sup>0</sup>23' E Longitude. The district is surrounding by the districts of Chamoli ,Rudraprayag & Tehri Garhwal in north ,Bijnor & Udham Singh Nagar ,Almora & Nainital in east Dehradun and Haridwar .As per 2011 census ,the total population of the district is 686,527 with male population 326829 and female 360442 according to 2011 census .Of that, male literacy stands at 93.18% while female literacy is at 73.2%.

UNIT OF SAMPLING

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

SELECTION OF SAMPLE

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

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

COLLECTION OF DATA

The study based on the primary and secondary data.

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

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

A. AGE AND PERIOD OF MIGRATION OF MIGRANTS AT THE TIME SURVEY

Period of migration	Age of migrant at the time of survey (in years)						Total (%)
	0-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	45-59	60 & above	
Less than 1 year	-	11	5	-	-	-	16 (6.4%)
2-5	-	7	59	8	1	1	76 (30.4%)
6-15	1	-	22	43	5	1	72(28.8%)
16 and above	-	-	-	13	48	25	86(34.4%)
Total (%)	1 (0.4%)	18 (7.2%)	86 (34.4%)	64 (25.6%)	54 (21.6%)	27 (10.8%)	250(100%)

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

Table 1.1

Table 1.1. reveals two characters of rural out-migrants, first is age at the time of survey and second is period of migration. Further table reveals the relationship between both above indicators. Maximum 34.4% (86) numbers of Hill Rural out-migrants are reported from age group of 26-35 years. Next age group with highest frequency of Hill rural out migrants is 36-45 years which contain 25.6% (64) migrants whereas age group 45-59 years are marginally behind earlier which possess 21.6% (54) (hill rural out-migrants. 10.8% (27) numbers of hill rural out-migrants obtain the age of 60 years at destination place. 7.2% (18) hill rural out-migrants falling in the age group of 15-25 and at last only Hill rural out-migrants has been found in age group of 0-15 years.[1] [2] [3] {1986}{1998}{1989}results correspond with above finding which shows more than 75% out-migrants age lies between 15-40 years. It shows that out-migrant is younger and falls the highly working age group

Now we studies the period of migration, maximum 34.4% (86) numbers of hill rural out migrants reported to migrate more than 16 and above years back from Garhwal hills, whereas next highest Frequency of hill Rural out-migrants i.e., 30.4% (76) migrants belong to class interval of 2-5 years.28.8% (72) Hill rural out migrants migrated before 6-15 years back whereas only 6.4% (16) migrants whose migrated period is less than 1 years.

Now we study the relationship between age and period of migration, period of migration divided into four different categories according time. In first category, period of migration is less than one year in which maximum 11 persons of Hill rural out-migrants belong to 16-25 years age group. In second category, period of migration is lies in between 2-5 years in this maximum 59 persons of Hill rural out-migrants belong to 25-35 years age group .in next category, period of migration is lies between 6-15 years in which maximum 43 persons of Hill rural out-migrants fall in 36-45 years age group similar as in above category. In last category, period of migration is 16 and above years in which maximum 48 numbers of Hill rural out migrants belong to 45-59 years age group. So we concluded from above interpretation that period of migration and age of Hill Rural out- migrations has direct relationship.

B. SEX WISE RESIDENTIAL DETAIL OF POPULATION

Name of Blocks	Population lived at native place.		Total	Population lived at destination place		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Yamkeshwar	53	78	131	96	63	159

Jahrikhal	55	94	149	87	50	137
Pokhra	56	75	131	109	67	176
Ekeshwar	42	66	108	118	69	187
Kaljikkhal	50	67	117	108	71	179
Total	256 (40.25%)	380 (59.75%)	636 (100 %)	518 (61.81%)	320 (38.18%)	838 (100%)

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

Table 1.2

Table 1.2 highlighted the sex wise residential place of surveyed population, it is found that maximum population at native place is contributed by female 59.75 % (380) whereas only 40.25 % (256) of population is contributed by male. [4]According to 2011 census of India Garhwal have 1103 female behind 1000 male which verified migration is an instrument which causes higher sex ratio? Now when we look at population pattern at destination places then we get reversed picture then before, maximum population is consist by male 62.81 % (518) while female contributed only 38.18% (320).So, we concluded that migration is the biggest reason for higher female sex ratio in district Garhwal.

### C. RESIDENTIAL DETAIL OF POPULATION INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SURVEY BLOCKS

Name of blocks	Total population surveyed	Population residing in Survey Blocks		
		Lived at native place	Migrated within Garhwal district	Population Residing outside survey Blocks. Migrated outside Pauri district
Yamkeshwar	292	131	14	147
Jahrikhal	287	149	34	104
Pokhra	308	132	15	161
Ekeshwar	286	109	13	164
Kaljikkhal	301	117	21	163
Total	1474(100%)	638(43.28%)	97(6.59%)	739(50.13%)

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

Table 1.3

Table 1.3 exhibits the residential detail of total surveyed population .In the above table consist a total population of 1474 peoples from 250 households of district Garhwal ,where migration is reported .Out of total population , 43.28% (638) peoples lived at native place (those are not migrated) and 6.59% (97) peoples who reported to migrate from their native place but residing within periphery of district Garhwal, whereas a total of 50.13% (739) peoples who also migrated from their native place but they residing outside the periphery of district Garhwal. Maximum 164 peoples from Ekeshwar are reported out-migrate from border of district Garhwal because in this block big towns are not found nearby, contrary in Jahrikhal only 104 peoples out-migrated from edge of district Garhwal because Kaljikkhal block is surrounded by many town hills such as Pauri , Satpuli , Kotdwar, Lansdowne which lies within Garhwal district. If we compare the population ratio between who reside within district Garhwal and those who reside outside the periphery of Garhwal district then we found that majority of population(50.13%) lived outside the district which we can concluded that migration is the reason behind negative decadal population growth.

### D. SIZE OF FAMILY MEMBERS

Size of Family	No. Households surveyed	Percentage
Less than 5	65	26.0

(small)		
5-7 (medium)	145	58.0
8-10 (large)	29	11.6
11 and above (very large)	11	4.4
Total	250	100

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

Table 1.4

Table 1.4. we study the distribution of hill rural out-migrants background regarding their size of family, from the first glimpse it is viewed that majority of Hill rural out-migrants have small and medium size of family members. It is clearly seen that 58% (145) of hill rural out-migrants have medium (5-7 members) size of family because most of migrants segregated after migration which mostly contain only wife and children and seldom include parents. They often made their own house either at destination place or native place and also they have separated ration card, as a family head Thus they split from large or very large family. Next category has less than 5 family members which named as small family, this category contain 26% (65) of hill rural out migrants have small family because either main hill rural out-migrant are unmarried or their parents are not alive. Last two category named as large and very large family having 8 and above family members , both category combinally contain 16% (40) reasons behind for large family are given following Firstly, Hill rural out-migrants belong from joint family which have their parents, Sisters, Brothers, uncle and own wife & children. Secondly, out-migrants are financially not in a position to separated from joint family so they considers profitable to retain its family with main family as they become independent financially they separated. [5] Najma khan {1986} study concluded that majority of migrants belong to those households which have (5-7). [6] B.R.K.Raju {1989} according to them maximum numbers of migrants belongs from those families which have less 5 family members.

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