

Migration of Youth from Villages in Uttarakhand

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Abstract – This paper will examine effects of migration on rural youths of Uttarakhand. The survey, study of migration commission report 2018 on rural youths will tell the actual situation, a short review on the situation of youths. The economy is called “Money order economy” so the present economy review will also be including. The youths always play important role in every state. There are always many hindrances facing by rural youths i.e. poverty, unemployment, education etc. The state government is trying to improve situation of youths and there are some survey, data based on them.

Keywords- Youth, Migration, Survey Study, Data report, Ghost Villages.

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INTRODUCTION

Uttarakhand was formed on the 9th November 2000 as the 27th state of India, when it was carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh located at the foothills of the Himalayan mountain ranges, it largely a hilly state, having international boundaries with China in the north and Nepal in the east. It is rich in natural resources especially water, forests with many glaciers, rivers dense forest and snow clad mountain peaks.

Geographically with an area of 53,483km² the state is blessed with rich flora and fauna. It has almost all major climate zones, making it amenable to a variety of commercial opportunities in horticulture, floriculture and agriculture. It has a vast tourism potential in adventure, leisure and eco-tourism.

There have been many demographical challenges in Uttarakhand i.e. an absolute decline of 17868 persons in the population of Almora and Pauri in 10 years, 734 villages are uninhabited in last 7 years and 1,18,981 peoples fully leave their houses and migrated to the cities.

To study the factors leading to the migration of youths from villages in Uttarakhand. There are many ghost villages now waiting for inhabited people, there are many projects, efforts have been done by state i.e. Home stay, Special tourism; Tourism now an industry in Uttarakhand. There are many factors and data we can find in Migration commission report 2018.

A quantitative and qualitative approach towards understanding the causes behind migration among youths of villages in Uttarakhand. The role of Migration commission report, current situation of youths, the issues and proposing remedies that can help to implement suitable measure.

Keeping in perspective widespread the migration of youths toward the cities with the root causes including obscure agricultural condition, education, jobs etc; the study aims to do in depth analysis of the following aspects related to the issues.-

- The reasons behind youths of Uttarakhand migrating to the urban cities.
- The details of migration commission report 2018 about youths of Uttarakhand.
- The remedies, efforts of state to solve the problems of youth in Uttarakhand and conclusions that will be extremely helpful for future.

Data-

Table: District and Age wise Migration Status from gram Panchayats

DISTRICTS	LESS THEN>25 YEARS AGE YOUTH	25-35 YEARS AGE YOUTHS	MORE THEN 35 YEARS AGE	TOTAL
Uttarkashi	30.68	36.56	32.77	100.00
Chamoli	26.71	43.49	29.79	100.00
Rudrapur	28.97	41.83	29.20	100.00
Tehri Garhwal	29.26	40.92	29.82	100.00
Dehradun	38.41	34.47	27.12	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	29.23	41.67	29.10	100.00
Pithoragarh	28.32	42.58	29.10	100.00
Bageswar	33.92	42.10	23.97	100.00
Almora	29.19	42.22	28.59	100.00
Champawat	25.23	45.49	29.29	100.00
Nainital	29.48	44.57	25.96	100.00
Udham Singh				
Nagar	16.66	43.34	40.00	100.00
Haridwar	13.99	52.79	33.22	100.00

Table: State and Age wise Migration Status from gram Panchayats

S. No.	State	Less than 25 Years Age	25 To 35 Years Age Youths	More Than 35 Years Less Than 25 Years Age	Total
01.	Uttarakhand	28.66	42.25	29.09	100.00

CONCLUSION

In the hilly areas the agricultural land is scattered which means it becomes very difficult for the farmers to execute and manage any agriculture or any other process over it. Peoples have always moved in search of work in the response to environmental shocks and stresses to escape religious persecution and political conflict. However improved communication, transport networks, conflict over natural resources and new economic opportunities have created unprecedented level of mobility.

The fear due to the recent natural calamities is one of the major causes of migration of youths here has been many villages cut away to the 2013 floods and not been reconnected yet for the prevention of this, disaster management initiative is working SDRF, DDRF initiatives are working, these are very good initiatives but there is some major changes more required

The survey of migration commission shows in the districts e.g. Bageshwar, Dehradun, Uttarkashi more than 30 percent youth of villages migrating towards cities. Although the relevant and necessary measures have been taken by the government such as National Skill Development Corporation which aims to provide skill based training via industry specific courses, DEENDYAL UPPADHAYA HOME STAY PLAN that aims 5000 homestays till 2020. Thereby taking a step towards the improvement of youths.

The works of SDRF, DDRF always be remarkable during disasters, there are new initiatives like PRIYAVAN MITRA, VAN MITRA etc. providing some jobs to the youths of villages.

The data of migration commission can be prove very important to stop migration from villages, those 734 villages un-inhabited from last seven years in Uttarakhand are example and challenge do for youths. We can stop the numbers of "Ghost villages".

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