



# Analysis of Patterns and Factors Influencing Rural Out- Migration in Syaldey Block of Almora District Uttarakhand

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## Abstract:

This study examines rural outmigration from the Syaldey block in District Almora, Uttarakhand, located in the Kumaun Himalaya. A total of 207 respondents from nine randomly selected villages participated in the questionnaire-based study to determine the key causes of migration from the hills to the plains. The findings found that unemployment was the leading cause of migration (47%), followed by a lack of quality education (32%), and other circumstances (21%). Lack of livelihood sources in rural areas, such as large or small-scale enterprises and industries, forces people to relocate to the plains. It aims to identify why people depart, estimate their influence on the district, and investigate socioeconomic and demographic factors. By identifying migration patterns and implications,

**Key words:** Migration, Demography ,Pattern, Types. Reason,recommendations .

## Introduction:

Uttarakhand suffers from a major problem of male out-migration, as evidenced by the fact that approximately 9% of its villages are completely unoccupied. According to the 2011 Census, 1,053 of Uttarakhand's 16,793 villages have no people, while another 405 have populations of less than 10. The number of deserted communities increased significantly following the catastrophic earthquake and flash floods of 2013 (DTH, 2016). Activists currently claim that the state has 3,600 totally abandoned communities. Unlike its neighboring hill state, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand lacks hospitals and doctors in many areas, and its schools are in poor shape. Despite experiencing substantial economic growth in the recent decade, the majority of this extra money has been received by districts in the plains. Nine of Uttarakhand's thirteen districts are located in hilly regions, where per capita income is significantly lower than in the plains. According to the state's Annual Plan 2013–14 and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, only Nainital, one of the hill districts, has an average per capita income that exceeds the state average. (TOI Report, 2015).

According to Singh ML (1998), people have been moving around the world since ancient times due to many factors such as social, economic, psychological, and political barriers. Migration is the migration of individuals from one location to another in the world with the goal of establishing permanent or semi-permanent residency. Migration is one of the components of population change, which is influenced by social, cultural, economic, and political changes. (Bahuguna P, et al, 2013). Mountains' livelihoods are insecure and susceptible due to a lack of options and transportation, but food insecurity is caused by scarcity and low land fertility.

Migration has been a distinguishing aspect of human society for centuries, transforming landscapes, cultures, and economies around the world. Within the Indian subcontinent, the hilly state of Uttarakhand, nestled in the lap of the gorgeous Kumaun Himalaya, has seen its own patterns of migration. Among the complicated tapestry of migration dynamics in Uttarakhand, the topic of rural out-migration from the Syaldey block of District Almora provides a compelling focus for investigation and research.

Within the Indian subcontinent, the hilly state of Uttarakhand, located in the Kumaun Himalaya, has seen distinct patterns of migration. Among the numerous migratory patterns in Uttarakhand, rural out-migration from the Syaldey block in District Almora is a compelling focus for investigation and research.

### **Objectives:**

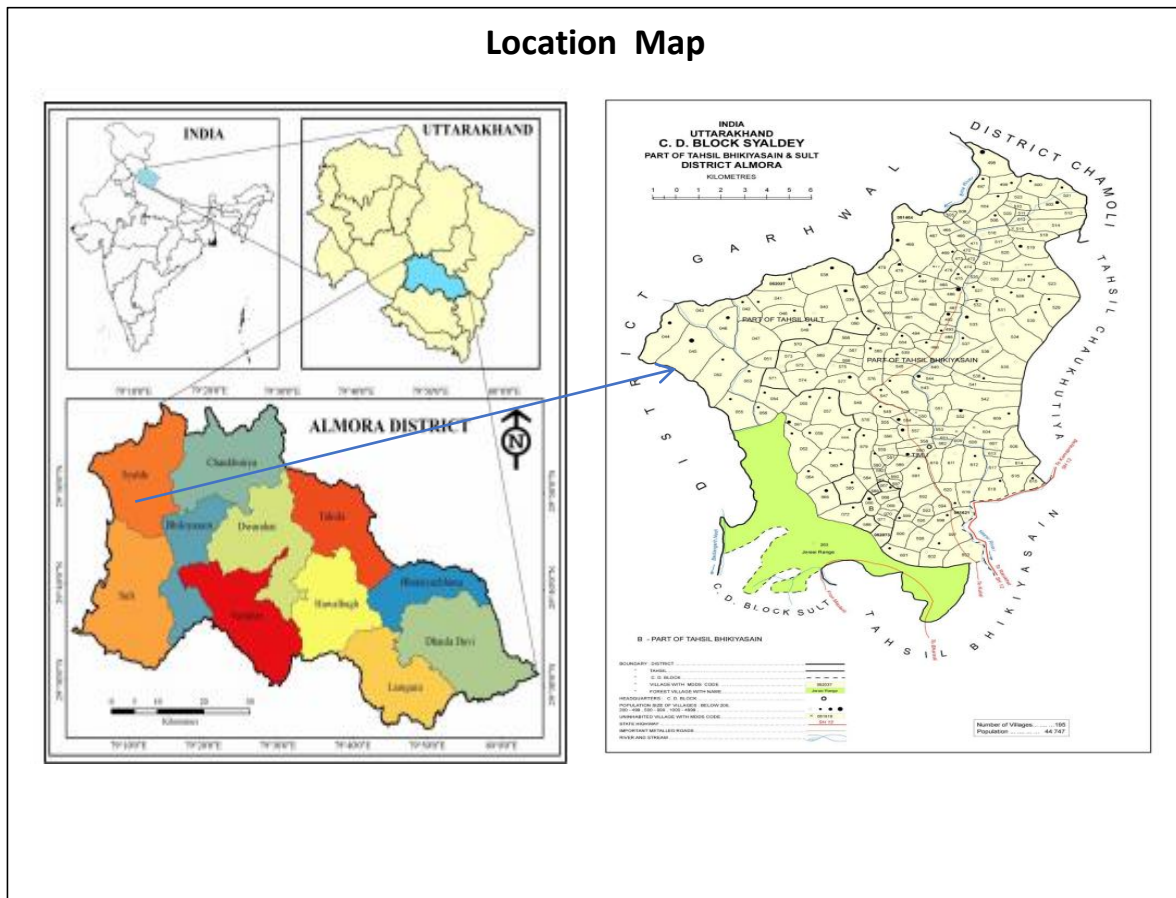
- To Analyze rural out-migration patterns in Syaldey Block, including demographics and destinations.
- To Propose policy recommendations based on findings to solve regional concerns.

**Methodology:** The study used a questionnaire to obtain primary data from 207 respondents from different villages. Household surveys and interviews with Syaldey residents will provide firsthand accounts of their experiences and motivations for considering or seeking migration.

- Examine secondary data, such as government census results and migration statistics.

### **Study Area**

Syalde Block located in 29°40'1''N to 30°11' 12''N latitude and 80°47'10''E to 81°13'21'' E Longitude western part of Almora District of the Kumaun region. Syaldey block in Almora has 195 villages and 10,193 households. The overall population of Syaldey block is 44,747, with 19,225 men and 25,522 women. Literacy rate is 75.03%.



**Fig.No.1** Location map of Syalde Block

### Migration Pattern and Types

The migration patterns of both male and female individuals across various age groups are shown. Male migration rates were highest in age groups 28–35, 21–28, and 35–42, respectively. Female migration peaks between the ages of 21 and 28, with 14 to 21 years old coming in second. Results show that male migratory patterns are steady in most age groups, with maximums noted at 28–35 and 21–28 years old. However, the peak times for female migration are in early adulthood, specifically between the ages of 14 and 21, and again between 21 and 28. The age categories where both genders had the lowest migration rates were under 7 and 49 years old, indicating that.

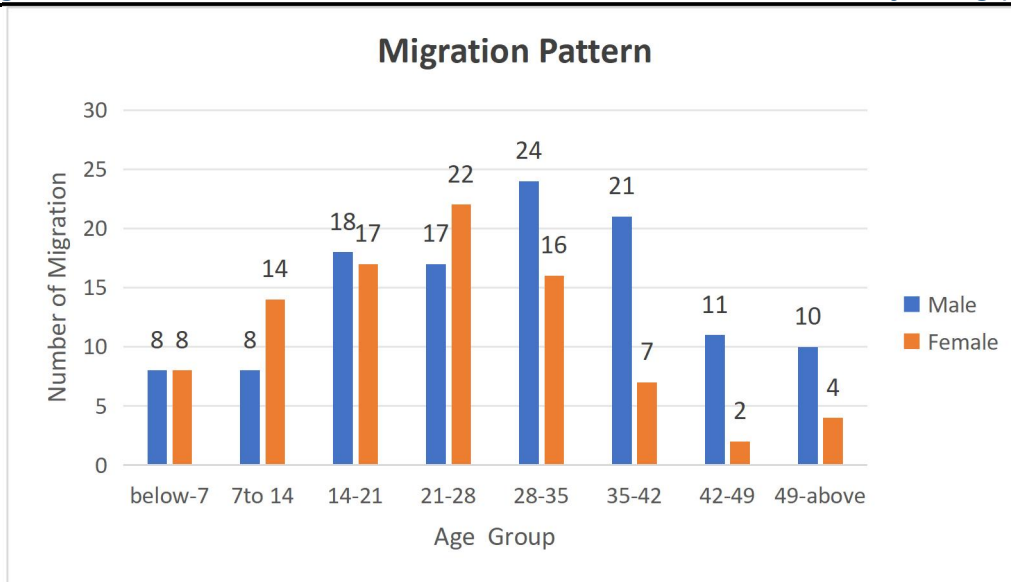


Fig.No.2 Migration Pattern of Age Group on the base of field survey

Migration Types

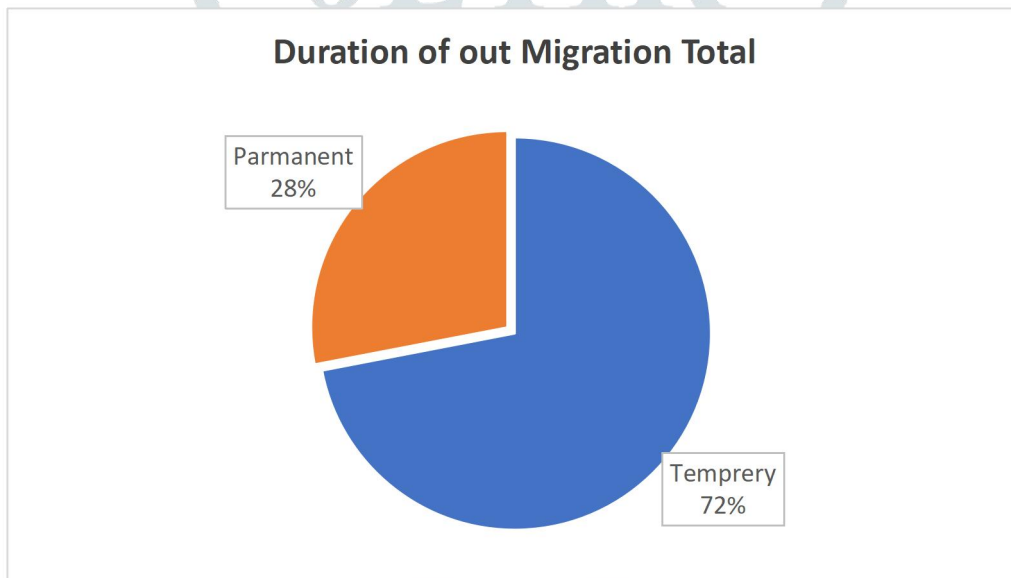
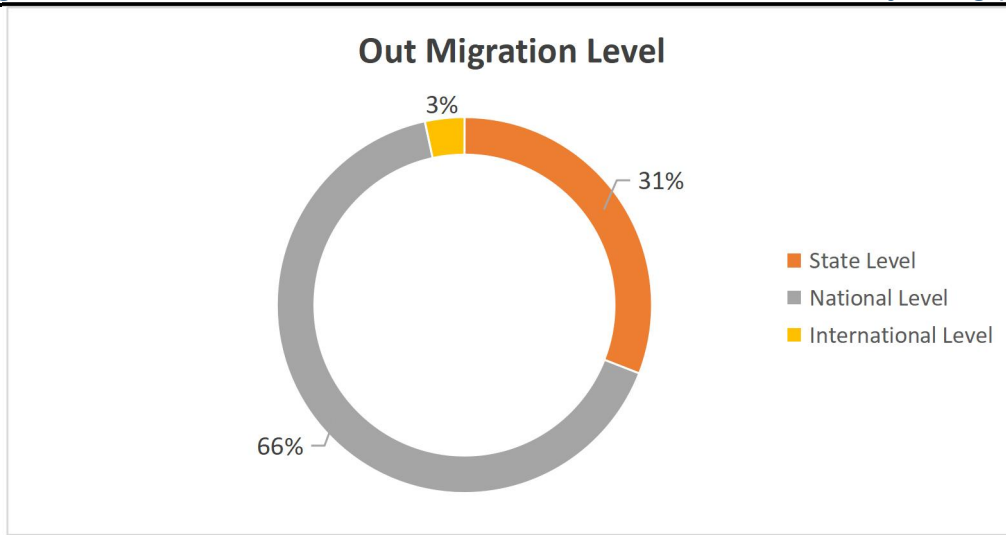


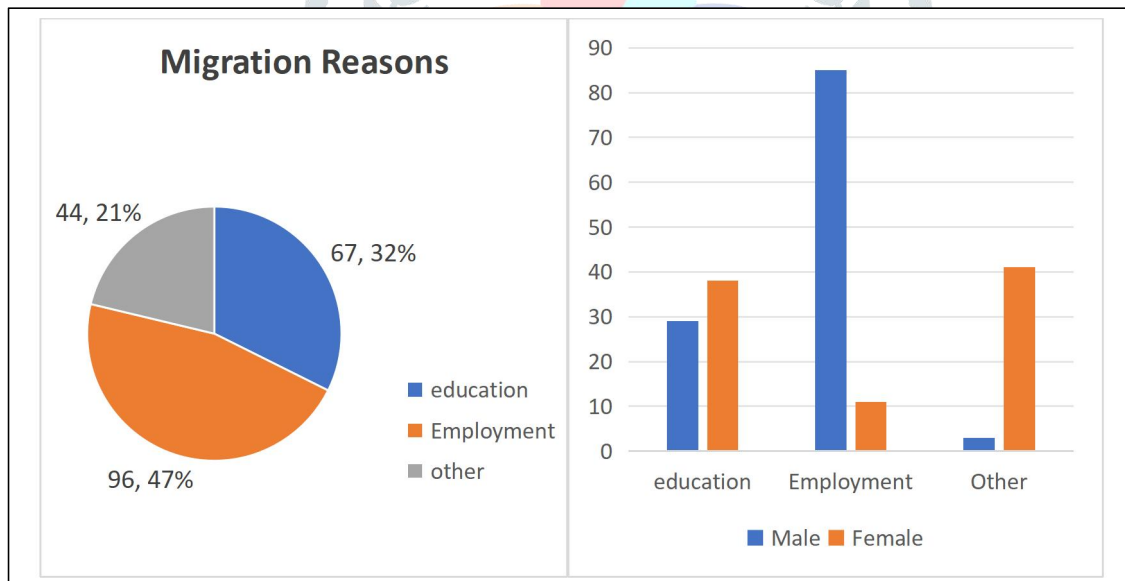
Fig.No.3 Duration of Migration on the base of field survey

The information displays the respondents' distribution of out migration duration into two groups: temporary and permanent. The majority of out migration is transient, accounting for near 72% of the total, as indicated by the greater component. The smaller portion represents the remaining 28%, which is made up of permanent migration. According to this, a lesser percentage of people migrate permanently from rural areas, with the majority migrating there temporarily—possibly in search of seasonal employment or other transient opportunities.



**Fig.No.4** Out Migration Level on the base of field survey

The research region that shows how various forms of migration are distributed. Three levels are used to classify migration: state, national, and international. 66% of the overall migration is represented by the national level, which takes up the majority of the figure. State-level migration comes next, accounting for 31% of the total. International level migration makes up the smallest portion of the total, making up only 3%. According to this distribution, domestic migrations account for the bulk of migrations, with state-to-state migrations coming in second and international migrations coming in last.



**Fig.No. 5** Migration Reasons ( Source primary data )

The figures show a variety of migration trends based on gender. The data indicates that there is a higher inclination for female migration in the educational sector: out of 49, 38 migrate, compared to 29 males. There is a glaring difference in employment: The fact that much more men (85) than women (11) are relocating in quest of job highlights a male-dominated pattern in employment-related migration. Under the "Other" category—which includes joining a spouse, parent, or relative—female migrants outweigh male migrants (3). This group also includes health-

related migrants. This demonstrates that women are more likely than males to move for family or health-related reasons. These patterns collectively demonstrate that there are clear gender differences in the motivations

### Findings and recommendations:

During the field study, the reasons why people migrate from the hills to the plains were recorded based on the preferences of the study areas' respondents:

**1) Unemployment:** Given that work possibilities are a persistent issue in Uttarakhand's rural areas, the majority of respondents (46%) cited unemployment as a major factor in migration. People are forced to migrate from mountainous areas to cities in search of greater economic opportunities due to a lack of other means of income and a lack of sources of livelihood such as factories and small and big scale industries.

Reverse migration from Uttarakhand's plains to its hills may result from the creation of jobs and employment prospects in rural areas. Reverse migration from Uttarakhand's plains to its hills may result from the creation of jobs and employment prospects in rural areas.

**2) Education:** A sizable portion of respondents (32%) indicated that migration is also primarily influenced by education. Even though there was a school in every hamlet, many Hindi-medium schools were said to be offering ineffective instruction because they lacked basic infrastructure and staff. Parents move to cities in order to provide their kids with access to high-quality education.

**3) Other factors:** Around 21% of respondents answered that people move to the plains due to the challenging agricultural conditions girls marriage and family reason in the hills. Due of the superior economic opportunities found in the plains, people gravitate towards them.

**4) Road connectivity:** Migration was not thought to be much influenced by road connectivity. The respondents ranked poor road connectivity as the least preferred reason for migration. They claimed that the government had considerably improved rural road connectivity, allowing the communities to be connected to major roadways and markets. Therefore, based on the response of the local population, road connectivity is not a source of migration.

### Conclusion

Study findings indicated that the nine villages in the Syaldey Block of the Almora District were experiencing a migration issue. The study also identified unemployment as a contributing factor, which was followed by a dearth of high-quality education and the persistence of unfavourable agricultural circumstances. The study area's people are moving to the cities in to find better economic opportunities and to give their children access to an excellent schooling, as there are few other options for employment and little access to high-quality education in these hilly areas. It is recommended that policy makers take action to solve the agricultural production decline, since it is a major driver of the rural economy. It is important to work toward providing high-quality education so that young people can continue their education in the communities where they live. Along with creating factories and small-scale industries in rural areas to discourage migration and encourage reverse migration, the government should also employ people through other programs like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

(MGNREGA). It is also advised that plans for managing the number of wild boars and monkeys in the region be developed and put into action, and that sterilizing monkeys and wild boars should be done if at all feasible.

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