CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

Migration from rural to urban areas in Uttarakhand is a major challenge with a comparison between 2001 and 2011 census data showing a slow decadal growth of population in most of the mountain districts of the state. An absolute decline of 17868 persons in the population of Almora and Pauri Garhwal districts between 2001 and 2011 points towards an out flux of people from many hill regions of the state. Migration of residents from border villages also poses serious national security concerns; the pace of out-migration is so huge that many of the villages are left with a population in single digits. Data also points towards above average high rate of decadal increase in population in districts like Dehradun, Udhamsingh Nagar and Hardwar while this is negative in Pauri and Almora districts and below average in Tehri, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Rudraparyag and Pithoragarh districts.

At present(as per 2011 census) about 17 % population of the hill districts of Uttarakhand lives in urban areas while in the plains district 42 % of the population lives in urban areas. There is also disparity in the income levels of people of rural areas as compared to those living in urban areas. Most of the economic opportunities tend to concentrate in the 3 plains districts of the state causing glaring economic inequalities. Per capita income in Bageshwar, Champawat, Tehri and Almora districts is less than half of that in Dehradun and Hardwar districts. Thus, multi-sectoral development of rural areas of the state could be a driver for arresting the problem of out migration and could give a boost to the economy of such areas.

It is in this background that the government notified the constitution of the Rural Development and Migration Commission vide office memo no 1357/XI/17/56(54) 2017 dated 25/8/2017 (Annexure 1)   .

COMPOSITION

The composition of the commission is:

1- Chairman   Chief Minister

2- Vice Chairman   One

3- Members   Five

4- Member Secretary   Principal Secretary/Secretary Rural Development

5- Additional Member Secretary   Additional Secretary, Rural Development

If required, the commission may invite subject matter specialists and officers of different departments as special invitees in its meetings. The administrative department of the commission is the Rural development Department.

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the commission as notified by the government of Uttarakhand vide no 1720/XI/17/56(54)2017TC dated 4/12/2017(Annexure II) is:

1- To assess the quantum and extent of out migration from different rural areas of the state.
2- To evolve a vision for the focused development of the rural areas of the state, that would help in mitigating out-migration and promote welfare and prosperity of the rural population.
3- To advise the government on multi-sectoral development at the grassroots level which would aggregate at the district and state levels.
4- To submit recommendations on those sections of the population of the state that is at risk of not adequately benefitting from economic progress.
5- To recommend and monitor focused initiatives in sectors that would help in multi-sectoral development of rural areas and thus help in mitigating the problem of out-migration.
6- To submit recommendations on any other matter assigned to it by the state government

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

The scope of the present report is:

1- Brief overview of the existing information on the status of rural migration in the state and related socio-economic situation.

2- District and Block wise summary of the causes and extent of out migration from gram panchayats; destination of migrants.

3- District and Block wise summary of the uninhabited villages/ hamlets and infrastructure available; villages whose population is declining and infrastructure available.

4- District and Block wise summary of villages/ hamlets were families have settled from outside areas.

It is expected that this first report of the commission will provide valuable inputs to the state government and also to the RDMC for evolving the way forward to meet this challenge.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed for the preparation of the first deport of the commission has been outlined below:

1- Extensive consultations were held in rural areas all districts of the state with different stakeholders to gain first-hand information about the their socio-economic conditions; available infrastructure; education; health and other services and also issues related to out migration; their needs and aspirations.

2- Consultations were also held with members of the public; civil societies; entrepreneurs; officers and staff of various government departments; media; industrialists and other stake holders in different districts of the state for their perception on migration from the rural areas; state of infrastructure in the villages and related issues. The team of the commission led by the Vice Chairman visited the rural areas of various districts of the state to ascertain the grass roots level conditions related to out-migration and associated matters. This was done in the period from November 2017 to February 2018.

3- Due to non-availability of state wide post-2011 census data, it was decided to conduct an extensive survey on migration and related socio-economic aspects at the gram panchayat level in all districts of the state. A questionnaire was designed after consultation with stakeholders including staff of the rural development department; statisticians of the Forest Survey of India and NSSO (Govt. of India) for capturing record and perception based grassroots level information at the gram panchayat level which would also capture the related information of all revenue villages. This survey was conducted during the month of January and February 2018 in the entire state through field officials of the state Rural Development Department. . The data so obtained was processed and analysed with the help of various agencies including the Forest Survey of India and NSSO.

4- Secondary information has been sourced from published and unpublished reports of various agencies and government departments

5- The present report has been prepared on basis of the primary and secondary information obtained through the processes listed above.

CHAPTER 2

UTTARAKAHND: AN INTRODUCTION

Uttarakhand, with an area of about 53485sq kms is located in the western Himalayan region, having interstate borders with Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and international borders with China and Nepal. The hill districts (Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Champawat, NainiTal, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Rudraparyag, Tehri and Uttarkashi) of the state have an area of about 45125 sq kms while the plains districts (Dehradun, Haridwar and Udham Singh nagar) have an area of about 8360 sq kms. The state is divided into 2 administrative divisions; 13 districts; 102 tehsils; 95 development blocks; 670 naya panchayats; 7950 gram panchayats . There are 16793 census villages (2011 census) of which 15745 are inhabited and 1048 uninhabited (2011 census).The number of villages in the state in 2001 and 2011 census is given in the following table:

Villages by population size class – Uttarakhand (Census 2001 and 2011)

Population Size Class	No. Of Villages	
	2001	**2011**
Total No. of Inhabited Villages	15761	15745
Less than 200	7775	7823
200-499	4912	4684
500-999	1890	1826
1000-1999	752	824
2000-4999	350	471
5000-9999	69	96
10000 and above	13	21

Source Census 2011

DEMOGRAPHY

According to the Census of 2011, the state has a population of 100.86 lakhs, with more than 52% of the population living in the plains districts which together account for about 15.63% of the total geographical area.

Details	Hill districts	Plains districts	State
Population	48.41 lakhs	52.67 lakhs	101.08 lakhs
Population growth rate % 2001-2011	0.70	2.82	1.74

Sex ratio (all age groups) Females to Males	1037	900	963
Sex ratio (0-6 years)	894	888	890
Rural population %	82.94	57.57	69.45.
Growth in urban population	2.43	3.81	3.42
Literacy rate%	80.87	76.90	78.82

(**Source:** Census 2011 and Mamgain and Reddy 2015)

CLIMATE

The climatic conditions experienced in Uttarakhand vary from hot and moist in the fringe of the Ganga plains and sub-montane tract to sub-arctic and arctic in the upper reaches of the main Himalayan reaches. There are three distinct seasons, being summer, monsoon and winter with intervening autumn and spring which mark the transition between monsoon - winter and winter – summer seasons.

The mean annual rainfall is about 130 cms with bulk of it being received in the monsoon season due to the influence of the south west monsoons. In summers, the temperature in the plain districts like Hardwar and Udham singh nagar may soar to over 44 degrees C, while in winter the mercury drops down to below the freezing point in the upper reaches. Rainfall in winter is received due to the western disturbances or local effects while the high reaches of the state receive snowfall. Very high elevations are under a permanent snow cover.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Agriculture including horticulture and livestock rearing is the main occupation of the people, though the contribution of this sector to the Gross State Domestic Product has declined considerably during the past few years. In 2014-15 the net sown area was about 7. 00071 hects with the main cereals being rice, wheat, barley, maize and manduwa (DEC, 2015-16)

The main pulses were urad, masoor, kidney beans, gahat, gram and black soyabean. Other major crops include sugarcane, rape, mustard, groundnut and soyabean.

The productivity of major crops in 2015-16 (DEC 2015-16) is given in the following table:

CROP	PRODUCTIVITY (IN QUINTALS PER HECTARE)
Rice	23.41
Wheat	22.58
Barley	09.83
Maize	16.96
Manduwa	14.02
Urad	06.32
Masoor	07.29
Peas	09.79
Gahat	08.68
Rajma	10.19
Gram	08.40
Black soyabean	10.0
Sugarcane	607.69
Onion	51.73

Average landholding in Uttarakhand particularly in the hill districts is small, being less than 1 hectare. This has been clearly brought out in the table below (DEC 2010-11)

Category	Number	Total area in hectares
Marginal holdings less than 1 hectare	6,72,000	2,96,000
Small holdings between 1 to 2 hectares	1,57,000	2,25,000
Semi-medium and medium holdings between 2 to 10	82,000	2,70,000

hectares		
Large holdings more than 10 hectares	1000	25,000

Fruits and vegetables

In 2014-15, the area under fruits was reported as 2,04,959 hects with a production of 7, 85,965 tons. The main fruits include mango, litchi, guava, apple, pears and apricot. The area under vegetables was 72,339 hects with a production of 6, 57,157 tons. The main vegetables being tomato, cauliflower, French beans, brinjal etc. The potato growing area of the state was reported as 28,360 hects with a production of 4, 52,495 tons.

FORESTS

Uttarakhand is a forest rich state with forests varying from sub-tropical in the terai-bhabar and foothills to temperate and alpine in the higher reaches. These forests are a major source of fodder and fuel wood for the rural population.

The total recorded forest area of the state (ISFR 2017) is 38000 sq kms accounting for about 71.05 % of the total geographical area of the state.

The *reserved forest* area in the state is 26547 sq kms with 24265 being under the control and management of the state forest department; 2248 sq km under Van Panchayats and 34 sq kms of reserved forests under the control of other agencies.

The area under *protected forests* in Uttarakhand is 9885 sq kms, with 99 sq kms being under the control and management of the state forest department, 4769 civil and soyam forests and 4962 under the control of panchayats as village forests. There are also 124 sq kms of private forests under the control of municipal and cantonment boards.

The area under *unclassed forests* is 1,568 sq kms.

The estimated growing stock of forests in 2015-16 was 2,016,189 cu mts with the main products obtained from the forests being timber, resin, fodder, fuel wood and medicinal plants.

The state is also rich in wildlife, mainly tiger, leopard, elephant, musk deer, black bear, sloth bear and brown bear. It has 6 national parks and 7 sanctuaries covering an area of about 7605 sq kms.

DISTRICT PROFILE

There are 13 districts in the state whose brief profile is given in the following table

Name of district	Population in lakhs (2011 census)	Districts share in states population (%)	Percentage of urban population (2011 census) *	Area in sq kms.	Percentage of state's geographical area
Almora	6.22	6.15	10.02	3090	5.78
Bageshwar	2.59	2.57	3.50	2310	4.32
Chamoli	3.91	3.87	15.11	7692	14.38
Champawat	2.59	2.56	14.29	1781	3.33
Dehradun	16.99	16.79	55.90	3088	5.77
Hardwar	19.2	19.05	33.77	2360	4.41
Nainital	9.56	9.44	38.94	3853	7.20
Pauri	6.86	6.79	16.41	5348	10.17
Pithoragarh	4.86	4.80	14.31	7110	13.29
Rudraparyag	2.37	2.34	4.19	1896	3.55
Tehri	6.16	6.09	11.37	4085	7.64
Udham Singh Nagar	16.48	16.29	35.58	2912	5.44
Uttarkashi	3.29	3,26	7.35	7971	14.87

State Urban population % is 30.55 (2011 census)

STATE AND DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT/ PER CAPITA INCOME

NSDP at constant prices is estimated Rs 101960 Crore in year 2011-12, Rs 109528 Crore in year 2012-13, Rs 117778 Crore in year 2013-14, Rs125702 Crore in year 2014-15, Rs 135725 Crore for year 2015-16RE and is provisionally estimated Rs 145138 Crore for the year 2016-17PE. In terms of percentage growth, NSDP at constant price increased by 7.42% in year 2012-13, 7.53% in year 2013-

14, 6.73% in year 2014-15, 7.97% in year 2015-16RE and 6.94% in the year 2016-17PE with respect to the previous year's respectively.(DES 2015)

Sectoral composition of the economy

The economy is primarily divided in three sectors – primary, secondary and tertiary. *Primary sector* includes Crop, Livestock, Forestry & Logging, and Fishing & Mining & Quarrying. *Secondary sector* includes Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services & Construction while the *Tertiary Sector* comprises of Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, Trade, repair, hotel & restaurants, Financial Services, Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services, Public administration & other services.

Yearly Growth in GSDP and Per Capita GSDP over Previous Year at Current Prices

The table below shows the Yearly Growth in GSDP and Per Capita GSDP over Previous Year at Current Prices **(DEC 2015 and 2018)**

Year	GSDP	Per capita GSDP
2012-13	14.12	12.60
2013-14	13.27	11.76
2014-15	8.29	6.85
2015-16 RE	9.13	7.68
2016-17 PE	10.80	9.32

There is a decline in 2014-15 and 2015-16 though the PE for 2016-17 shows an increasing trend.

Sector wise contribution to GSDP at current prices (DEC 2015 and 2018)

Sector	% contribution in 2011-12	% contribution in 2016-17 PE	% contribution in 2017-18 PE
Primary	14.00	11.19	10.50
Secondary	52.13	50.40	49.74
Tertiary	33.88	38.41	39.76
State GSDP	100	100	100

District wise percentage contribution to domestic product (at current prices) of various sectors (DEC 2015 and 2018)

Name of district	Primary sector 2004-05	Secondary sector 2004-05	Tertiary sector 2004-05	Primary sector 2013-14	Secondary sector 2013-14	Tertiary sector 2013-14
Almora	37.61	18.79	43.61	27.88	20.09	52.03
Bageshwar	39.24	21.43	39.33	31.82	21.20	46.98
Chamoli	37.16	24.50	38.34	25.87	31.43	42.70
Champawat	42.78	17.60	39.62	26.27	18.79	54.94
Dehradun	11.71	22.88	65.42	6.37	27.47	66.16
Hardwar	19.07	34.64	46.29	13.05	44.83	42.13
Nainital	25.38	21.46	53.16	15.54	29.00	55.46
Pauri	24.69	23.34	51.97	15.59	30.24	54.17
Pithoragarh	30.20	24.35	45.45	23.59	24.37	52.04
Rudraparyag	30.60	22.71	46.69	25.22	21.32	53.46
Tehri	26.71	29.57	43.72	19.43	30.80	49.78
Udham Singh Nagar	19.48	35.67	44.85	14.84	48.76	36.39
Uttarkashi	42.96	16.75	40.29	31.91	19.32	48.77
Uttarakhand	23.48	27.02	49.50	15.61	35.06	49.34

The contribution of primary sector to GSDP is declining steadily and has now reached around 11.19 %(in 2016-17) and is expected to decline further in 2017-18.

The sub-sector wise breakup of the main contributors to the primary sector at the state level in 2016-17 is given in the following table (DEC 2018):

Sub sector	Percentage contribution	Growth rate (%) at current prices
Agriculture and horticulture	44.10	2.70
Animal husbandry	25.10	9.04
Forestry and allied activities	16.70	-3.82
Fisheries	0.30	6.11
Mining etc.	13.65	13.65

The rate of growth of agriculture is less though there is a high level of dependence of the rural population on it for their livelihood.

The contribution of different activities to agriculture and horticulture (in percentage) during 2016-17 is given below (DEC 2018):

Component	Percentage contribution
Cereal	32.39
Fruits	21.32
Sugar cane	17.03
Vegetables	8.62
Condiments	4.49
Pulses	3.32
Others including flowers, oil seeds, miscellaneous crops etc	12.83

State/District wise Domestic Product (in Rs lakhs at current prices) (DEC 2015 and 2018)

Name of district	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2016-17 PE
Almora	351388	417537	476363	532475	609156	660378

Bageshwar	108062	133938	157672	177158	201175	326782
Chamoli	252969	297199	335188	381241	439764	573115
Champawat	128929	137600	161534	181317	207738	287786
Dehradun	1227110	1538934	1769011	1957850	2225255	4057583
Hardwar	1397438	1873884	2206406	2406172	2718945	5816824
Nainital	695806	830163	977119	1074083	1218987	1345261
Pauri	406863	500043	576353	639824	731168	828356
Pithoragarh	254264	313773	351276	393419	450597	603799
Rudraparyag	104908	128336	150648	168958	191750	251040
Tehri	345110	437485	514066	574358	655364	647262
Udham Singh Nagar	1249823	1623364	1921032	2087629	2349013	3759811
Uttarkashi	145654	164640	189103	212350	244417	361225
Uttarakhand	6668324	8396895	9785772	10786835	12243330	21760900

The district wise Gross Domestic Product of hill districts like Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Chamoli, Pauri, Tehri, Pithoragarh, Rudraparyag and Uttarkashi is less than 40% of that of the plains districts like Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar and Hardwar. This is perhaps due to their relatively lesser population and largely rural based economy. When we compare the approximate rate of growth of gross domestic product of the hill and plain districts of the state between 2009-10 and 2016-17, it has increased by about 2 or 2.5 times in case of the former districts and 3 times or more in case of the latter districts.

The contribution of the primary sector to the Gross Domestic Product of the hill districts is much more than the state average even though it is showing a declining trend. This is another evidence of pointing to the dependence of people living in the hill districts on primary sector, mainly agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. In 2013-14, the contribution of the primary sector to the Gross Domestic Product of Dehradun district was the least at 6.37%, less than half of the state average of 15.61%.

District wise rate of annual growth of gross domestic product (in % at constant prices) (DEC 2015 and 2018)

Name of district	2009-10	2010-11	2012-12	2012-13	2013-14	2016-17 (as 2011-12 prices)
Almora	13.75	9.45	7.01	4.77	6.60	6.49
Bageshwar	9.62	12.76	9.49	4.93	6.69	6.46
Chamoli	10.08	-0.49	6.11	4.48	7.20	6.23
Champawat	10.53	-6.63	11.22	5.28	6.51	5.75
Dehradun	11.33	16.43	9.16	5.77	6.22	7.62
Hardwar	11.46	22.08	9.81	5.73	4.81	7.29
Nainital	13.75	10.87	10.52	5.88	5.73	6.79
Pauri	11.60	12.56	8.91	5.40	6.17	6.79
Pithoragarh	12.19	16.86	1.28	4.62	6.78	6.73
Rudraparyag	10.44	19.47	10.48	5.12	6.88	6.49
Tehri	11.96	16.92	10.33	4.99	7.33	7.03
Udhamsingh Nagar	11.34	23.24	11.05	6.11	4.51	6.49
Uttarkashi	6.86	0.82	5.12	4.60	6.96	6.06
Uttarakhand	11.61	16.44	9.37	5.61	5.65	6.95

The annual growth rate of all districts of the state has declined between 2009-10 and 2013. The districts of Chamoli and Champawat reported a negative growth rate in the year 2010-11. The annual rate of growth of gross domestic product of hill districts is relatively slower than that of plains districts, particularly in Chamoli, Champawat and Uttarkashi districts.

District wise per capita income (in Rs) (DEC 2015 and 2018)

Name of district	2010-11	2012-12	2012-13	2013-14	2016-17
Almora	59,000	67701	75474	86,699	96,786
Bageshwar	46,194	54360	60646	68,730	1,00,117
Chamoli	62,269	69543	78371	90,173	1,18,448
Champawat	49,793	11.22	57990	64165	90,595
Dehradun	89,282	1,01,315	1,09,695	1,22,804	1,95,925
Hardwar	88,980	1,03,836	1,10,115	1,22,172	2,54,050
Nainital	96,950	89,102	95,227	1,05,960	1,15,117
Pauri	62,354	72,228	79,904	91,708	1,09,973
Pithoragarh	56,458	63,045	69,994	79,981	1,01,734
Rudraparyag	47,459	55,495	61,561	69,401	83,521
Tehri	58,496	68,282	75,249	85,156	83,662
Udhamsingh Nagar	85,541	1,00,058	1,05,087	1,15,543	1,87,313
Uttarkashi	42,079	47,755	52,574	59,791	89,190
Uttarakhand	73,819	85,372	92,191	1,03,349	1,61,102

The per capita income in the hill districts is significantly less than that of the plains districts, with the districts having lowest per capita income being Bageshwar, Champawat and Uttarkashi, where the per capita income is almost half of that of the plains districts of Udham singh nagar, Hardwar and Dehradun. It is interesting to note that the contribution of the primary sector to the gross domestic product of these districts, particularly Uttarkashi is much higher than the state average.

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CHAPTER 3

MIGRATION- HISTORICAL PRESPECTIVE

Migration means permanent or semi-permanent change in the place of residence. (Lee 1966). According to McLeman (2017) "commuting to work, going on vacation or moving to another apartment in the same town or city are actions that are generally not considered to be migration (but are part of a much broader concept of 'mobility'". Migration can be seasonal, temporary (but not seasonal) or indefinite (or permanent) (Gonzalez 1961). Migration often follows spatial patterns, the most common being from rural to urban areas though urban –rural migration also occurs though this is less common. Other forms could be rural-rural migration and urban-urban migration. (McLeman *ibid*). At the international level, migration of people from low income to high income countries is about 4 million people per year (UN DESA 2015)

According to NSSO (2010); internal migrants in India constitute about 309 million accounting for about 30% of the total population of the country in 2001. The percentage of urban population in India which was only 17% of the total population in 1951 is expected to jump to around 42.5% of the total population by 2025. All this will happen because large numbers of people will leave rural areas for urban areas in search for better opportunities. In the last 50 years, the rural population has decreased from 82.0 to 68.9% (Razi 2014)

The mountain areas of present day Uttarakhand are reported to have had large scale in-migration from other parts of India during the 11th and 12th centuries (Atkinson 1882 and Walton 1910). These were probably due to the prosecution by invaders in the plains and also settling of pilgrims who probably came on pilgrimage. Forests were cleared for cultivation through hard labor over the next many centuries. Prior to the 11th century these tracts were probably inhabited largely by nomadic grazier communities though settled cultivation had also begun, which picked up after the massive in-migration of the 11th and 12th centuries. With the strengthening of British rule in India during the 19th century and raising of the Garhwal and Kumaon regiments, and also opportunities in other government services including the police, local youth began to get regular employment and out-migration took place though most of them returned after retirement and many also kept their families in the villages to cultivate the land. Walton (1910) also mentions about the seasonal migration from hills to plains in search of livelihood.

DECADAL CHANGE OF POPULATION IN UTTARAKHAND

Decadal variation in population since 1901 (Uttarakhand)

The table below gives the decadal variation in the population of Uttarakhand since 1901. Decrease in population of the state has been reported between 1911 and 1921, mainly in Champawat, Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar and Hardwar districts

State/Union Territory/District	Census Year	Persons	Variation since the preceding census		Males	Females
			Absolute	Percentage		
UTTARAKHAND	1901	1,979,866	----	----	1,032,166	947,700
	1911	2,142,258	+162,392	+8.20	1,123,165	1,019,093
	1921	2,115,984	-26,274	-1.23	1,104,586	1,011,398
	1931	2,301,019	+185,035	+8.74	1,202,594	1,098,425
	1941	2,614,540	+313,521	+13.63	1,371,233	1,243,307
	1951	2,945,929	+331,389	+12.67	1,518,844	1,427,085
	1961	3,610,938	+665,009	+22.57	1,854,269	1,756,669
	1971	4,492,724	+881,786	+24.42	2,315,453	2,177,271
	1981	5,725,972	+1,233,248	+27.45	2,957,847	2,768,125
	1991	7,050,634	+1,324,662	+23.13	3,640,895	3,409,739
	2001	8,489,349	+1,438,715	+20.41	4,325,924	4,163,425
	2011	10,086,292	+1,596,943	+18.81	5,137,773	4,948,519

Source: Uttarakhand, Census 2011

District wise decadal change of population

The following table shows the district wise decadal change in population on the basis of the census of 1981; 1991; 2001 and 2011. There has been decrease in the population of Almora and Pauri districts between 2001 and 2011.

District	1981 % Increase	1991 % Increase	2001 % Increase	2011 % Increase/ decrease
Almora	15.81	8.94	3.67	-1.73
Bageshwar	19.57	14.81	9.28	5.13
Chamoli	24.15	22.63	13.87	5.6

Champawat	25.34	26.38	17.6	15.49
Dehradun	31.93	34.66	25.00	32.48
Haridwar	32.72	26.31	28.70	33.16
Nainital	38.08	30.22	32.72	25.20
Pauri	15.46	8.57	3.91	-1.51
Pithoragarh	16.38	14.11	10.95	5.13
Tehri	24.67	16.53	16.24	1.93
Udham Singh Nagar	48.05	38.30	33.60	33.40
Uttarkashi	29.19	25.54	23.07	11.75
State	27.45	23.13	20.41	19.17

Source: Census of India data

The decadal growth of various districts has slowed down between 1981 and 2011, with the figure being negative in the districts of Pauri and Almora and relatively very low in Tehri district.

NIRD STUDY

The results of a detailed study carried out by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad (Mamgain and Reddy2015) on migration in Uttarakhand have been summarized in the points below:

1- Most of the economic opportunities tended to concentrate in plain areas of the State, leading to huge income inequalities across the hill and plain districts of the State. Per capita income (measured in terms of per capita net district domestic product) in Bageshwar, Champawat, Tehri Garhwal and Almora districts is almost half of that is in Dehradun and Hardwar.
2- During the period from 2001-2011 Uttarakhand witnessed a period of high economic growth, with a moderate population growth at 1.74% per annum which was higher than the national average though in the hill districts this figure was 0.70% and in the plains districts this was

2.82 %. Further, the population growth rate in the rural areas of the hill districts was even lower at 0.38%, though this figure for the urban areas of the hill districts is much higher.

3- The sex ratio of hill districts is relatively higher as compared to the plains districts; though the child sex ratio is almost equal both in the hill and plains districts, indicating the tendency of more adult male to migrate away from the hill districts.

4- When the population changes in Almora and Pauri districts were analyzed, it emerges that absolute decline in population has been in the smaller villages while in the bigger villages having more than 125 households, the population growth in these two districts has been positive.

5- Out-migration in Uttarakhand is of usually of longer duration and that mainly to big cities and towns within as well as outside the state. They report about three-fourths of out-migrants to comprise of longer duration migrants. Nearly one-tenth of migrants migrate for short duration for 2 to 6 months. This is contrary to the pattern observed in several studies in other parts of the country which report the preponderance of short duration migration among the rural households—mostly of a cyclic nature (Srivastava, 2011; UNESCO, 2013). This is mainly due to the fact that majority (nearly 74 per cent) of out-migrants of Uttarakhand has salaried jobs either in government or private sectors which are generally of longer duration. They do not migrate to agriculturally prosperous regions for short-term employment in agriculture unlike the rural migrants from Bihar or eastern UP. (Mamgain, 2004). Perhaps, their relatively better educational qualifications help them to get salaried jobs, though not necessarily of a very high income for most.

6- It has also been concluded in this NIRD study that many of the migrants have better education and get regular salaried jobs which are not available in the hill region. Families have the tendency to improve the educational level of their members, mainly males so that they get employment outside the hill region. It is primarily due to this reason that about a tenth of the migrants first move for improving their education levels and then become long duration migrants after getting jobs. About 20% of the workers migrate for better economic prospects in the urban areas. Such form of migration is aided by personal contacts and examples amongst friends and relatives.

7- The process of migration is also accelerated by hardships of life in the hill regions; poor roads, lack of adequate water supply and poor educational and health facilities.

8- Migrants from hill districts of Uttarakhand also contribute significantly to the household incomes of their families back in the villages in the form of remittances, which has been estimated to be about 50% in the case of poor and 38% in the case of low income group households,

COMPARISON AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The National Sample Survey Office conducted the 64th round survey on Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars between July 2007 and June 2008, with the report being published in June 2010. The key findings for the country are (NSSO 2010):

A. Household migration during last 365 days

1- Proportion of households migrated to rural areas was very low, nearly 1 per cent. In urban areas, on the other hand, the migrated households constituted nearly 3 per cent of all urban households.

2- Migration of households was largely confined within State: 78 percent of the migrant households in rural areas and 72 per cent of the migrant households in the urban areas had last usual place of residence within the State.

3- Migration of households in both the rural and urban areas was dominated by the migration of households from rural areas. Nearly 57 per cent of urban migrant households migrated from rural areas whereas 29 per cent of rural migrant households migrated from urban areas.

4- In both rural and urban areas, majority of the households migrated for employment related reasons. Nearly 55 per cent of the households in rural areas and 67 per cent of the households in the urban areas had migrated for employment related reasons.

B. Migrants

1- In India, nearly 29 per cent of the persons were migrants with significant rural-urban and male-female differentials.

2- Migration rate in rural areas was lowest among the scheduled tribe (ST), nearly 24 per cent, and it was highest among those classified in the social group 'others', nearly 28 per cent.

3- For rural male, migration rate was lowest (nearly 4 per cent) among the 'not literates', and it was nearly 14 per cent among those with educational level 'graduate and above'. For urban males also, it was lowest for among the 'not literates' (17 per cent), and 38 per cent for those with educational level 'graduate or above' level.

4-Among the migrants in the urban areas, nearly 59 per cent migrated from the rural areas and 40 per cent from urban areas.

5- Nearly 60 per cent of urban male migrants and 59 per cent of urban female migrants had migrated from rural areas.

6- The reason for migration for male migrant was dominated by employment related reasons, in both rural and urban areas. Nearly 29 per cent of rural male migrants and 56 per cent of urban male migrants had migrated due to employment related reasons.

7- The share of self-employment in total migrants increased from 16 per cent before migration to 27 per cent after migration, while the shares of regular employees and casual labors remained almost stable, in both before and after migration.

8- In case of urban males, the percentage of regular wage/salaried employees has shown a quantum jump (from 18 per cent before migration to 39 per cent after migration), besides an increase in the

share of self-employment after migration (from 17 per cent to 22 per cent), and casual labor as a means of employment had reduced in importance after migration (from 11 per cent to 8 per cent).

9- Rate of return migration (proportion of return migrants in the population) for males in rural areas was significantly higher than females: 24 per cent for males and 11 per cent for females.

C. Out- Migrants

1- Out-migration rate (proportion of out-migration in the population) for males was nearly 9 per cent from rural areas and 5 per cent from urban areas. The rates for females were much higher compared to males in both the rural and urban areas. It was 17 per cent among rural females and 11 per cent among urban females.

2- Rural male out-migrants were almost equally dispersed in both the State from which they had migrated out as well as outside the State (nearly 46 per cent in each of these two types of places).

3- Majority of the male from both the rural and urban areas had migrated out for employment related reasons which accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the out-migrants from the rural areas and 71 per cent of the out-migrants from the urban areas.

4- For female out-migrants from both rural and urban areas, the reason for out-migration was predominantly for marriage, which accounted for nearly 84 per cent of female out-migrants from both the rural and urban areas.

5- In case of rural male out-migrants, residing abroad, nearly 95 per cent were engaged in economic activities compared to 80 per cent of those residing in India and for male out migrants from urban areas nearly 93 per cent of those residing abroad were engaged in economic activities compared to 73 per cent of those residing in India.

D. **Out-migrant Remittances**

1- Among the male out-migrants from the rural areas and residing abroad, nearly 82 per cent had sent remittances during the last 365 days, while only 58 per cent of those residing in India had sent remittances.

2- Among male out-migrants from the urban areas, nearly 69 per cent of those residing abroad had sent remittances compared to only 41 per cent of those residing in India.

3- On an average, during the last 365 days, a male out-migrant from rural areas and residing abroad had sent 4 times the amount of remittances sent by an out-migrant residing in India: while on an average nearly Rs. 52,000 was remitted by those residing abroad, the amount was nearly Rs. 13,000 for those residing in India.

4- Out-migrants from the urban areas had remitted higher amount, during the last 365 days, to their former households compared to those from rural areas. On an average a male out-migrant from the urban areas, and residing abroad, had remitted nearly Rs. 73,000 during the last 365 days, which was higher by nearly Rs. 21000 of the amount remitted by a male out-migrant from rural areas and residing abroad.

5- Nearly 30 per cent of rural households had reported out-migration of its former members and nearly 19 per cent of urban households had reported out-migration.

6- Household consumer expenditure in both rural and urban areas was the prime use of the remittances. Nearly 95 per cent of the households in the rural areas and 93 per cent of the households in the urban areas had used remittances for household consumer expenditure purpose.

7- Nearly 10 per cent of the households in the rural areas had used remittances for 'debt repayment' and nearly 13 per cent of the households in the urban areas had used remittances for 'saving/investment'.

Extract from some of the tables in the NSSO (2010) report have been given below. These show the main aspects of migration in some of the states along with the corresponding figures for Uttarakhand.

Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by reason for migration for different states (**Rural male+female)**

State	Reason for migration						
	Employment related reasons	**Studies**	**Forced migration**	**Marriage**	**Movement of parent/ earning member**	**Others**	**All**
Andhra Pradesh	60	42	2	722	112	58	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	541	138	7	123	0	46	1000
Assam	23	4	66	781	61	34	1000
Bihar	4	1	5	948	6	26	1000
Chhattisgarh	48	16	1	779	75	63	1000
Himachal Pradesh	70	31	8	721	61	107	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	31	3	12	904	10	38	1000
Jharkhand	9	2	3	961	2	18	1000
Karnataka	32	49	8	778	86	46	1000
Kerala	57	9	2	539	172	217	1000
Madhya Pradesh	26	9	4	900	34	19	1000

Maharashtra	72	33	8	741	102	41	1000
Manipur	324	117	0	76	354	0	1000
Meghalaya	160	28	12	454	274	47	1000
Mizoram	296	24	16	95	437	57	1000
Orissa	19	28	4	883	25	36	1000
Punjab	50	8	12	823	65	35	1000
Uttarakhand	87	14	6	664	163	66	1000

Source: NSSO (2010)

Migration rate (per 1000 persons) of migrants for different states (Urban)

State	Male	Female	Male+female
Andhra Pradesh	333	467	400
Arunachal Pradesh	38	27	33
Assam	223	327	270
Bihar	208	497	345
Chhattisgarh	330	590	452
Himachal Pradesh	455	618	532
Jammu & Kashmir	97	281	186
Karnataka	265	383	324
Kerala	258	428	348
Madhya Pradesh	160	523	336
Maharashtra	356	493	421
Manipur	10	26	18
Meghalaya	42	47	44
Mizoram	189	223	206
Orissa	224	567	442
Punjab	223	565	379
Uttarakhand	397	594	486

Source: NSSO (2010)

Migration rate (per 1000 persons) of migrants for different states (rural)

State	Male	Female	Male+female
Andhra Pradesh	88	473	282
Arunachal Pradesh	11	5	8
Assam	26	227	120
Bihar	12	379	189
Chhattisgarh	70	531	295
Himachal Pradesh	153	592	378
Jammu & Kashmir	24	329	174
Karnataka	80	474	273
Kerala	195	459	333
Madhya Pradesh	30	533	268
Maharashtra	98	572	329

Manipur	6	5	6
Meghalaya	38	29	33
Mizoram	107	114	110
Orissa	43	511	280
Punjab	74	571	312
Uttarakhand	151	539	344

Source: NSSO (2010)

Distribution (per 1000) of internal migrants by the four types of rural-urban migration streams during for different states (male)

State	Migration streams				
	Rural to rural	Urban to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	all
Andhra Pradesh	333	76	413	178	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	264	287	287	161	1000
Assam	492	35	357	117	1000
Bihar	285	54	492	169	1000
Chhattisgarh	421	95	302	182	1000
Himachal Pradesh	370	389	168	74	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	281	247	272	199	1000
Karnataka	247	142	333	279	1000
Kerala	534	169	165	133	1000
Madhya Pradesh	311	69	325	295	1000
Maharashtra	220	63	420	297	1000
Manipur	514	135	203	149	1000
Meghalaya	581	251	118	50	1000
Mizoram	328	40	333	300	1000
Orissa	336	110	309	245	1000
Punjab	269	106	417	208	1000
Uttarakhand	356	173	217	254	1000
West Bengal	273	86	332	310	1000

Source: NSSO (2010)

Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by nature of movements for different States

Rural male+female

Sl. No.	State	Nature of movement			
		Temporary with duration of stay		Permanent	All
		Less than 12 months	12 months of more		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	93	906	1000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29	667	203	1000

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3	Assam	3	27	970	1000
4	Bihar	1	23	973	1000
5	Chhattisgarh	8	66	924	1000
6	Himachal Pradesh	3	144	853	1000
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2	39	959	1000
8	Karnataka	2	107	891	1000
9	Kerala	12	73	915	1000
10	Madhya Pradesh	1	18	980	1000
11	Maharashtra	5	84	911	1000
12	Manipur	167	738	83	1000
13	Meghalaya	0	282	711	1000
14	Mizoram	0	62	938	1000
15	Orissa	1	57	942	1000
16	Punjab	1	55	944	1000
17	Uttarakhand	6	90	904	1000

Source: NSSO (2010)

   Analysis of the tables above source from the extensive report of NSSO, clearly show that the different aspects of migration in Uttarakhand is similar to that of other major states.

Percentage of migrants to total population in 2001 in Himalayan states (NSDC 20012)

Country/ State	Total population in Millions	Total migrants in millions	% of migrants to total population
India	1028.6	314.5	30.6
Jammu and Kashmir	10.1	1.8	17.8
Himachal Pradesh	6.1	2.2	36.1
Uttarakhand	8.5	3.1	36.2
Sikkim	0.54	0.19	34.6

Except Jammu and Kashmir, the figure for % of migrants to total population in the Himalayan states of India is higher than the national average.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (APRIL 2018)

OF INTERIM REPORT ON   STATUS OF MIGRATION

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

The scope of the present report is:

1- Brief overview of the existing information on the status of rural migration in the state and related socio-economic situation.

2- District and Block wise summary of the causes and extent of out migration from gram panchayats; destination of migrants.

3- District and Block wise summary of the uninhabited villages/ hamlets and infrastructure available; villages whose population is declining and infrastructure available.

4- District and Block wise summary of villages/ hamlets were families have settled from outside areas.

RESULTS

I-MAIN OCCUPATION

Analysis of the data shows that the main occupation of people living in different villages of the state is Agriculture, followed by labor and government service. The district and state average of the gram panchayat level data is presented in the tables below:

Table Gram panchayat level main occupation(district average)							
जनपद का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों का मुख्य व्यवसाय (लगभग प्रतिषत में)						
	मजदूरी	कृशि	उद्यान	डेरी	सरकारी सेवा	अन्य कार्य	Total
Uttarkashi	22.56	55.32	6.23	0.99	9.40	5.50	100.00
Chamoli	28.85	47.24	0.62	1.40	16.22	5.68	100.00
Rudraprayag	31.43	43.26	0.73	0.57	15.19	8.81	100.00
Tehri Garhwal	30.32	50.04	0.82	1.47	7.83	9.52	100.00
Dehradun	28.14	45.48	2.93	2.22	9.56	11.68	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	38.67	38.81	0.92	1.06	12.75	7.78	100.00
Pithoragarh	27.17	40.78	2.16	4.44	15.13	10.31	100.00
Bageswar	29.70	42.55	1.52	1.79	14.35	10.09	100.00
Almora	34.13	39.35	1.51	3.66	10.86	10.50	100.00

Champawat	34.23	42.41	2.29	7.22	6.48	7.37	100.00
Nainital	26.27	44.41	8.41	6.44	8.70	5.76	100.00
Udhamsingh Nagar	45.61	37.64	1.23	2.95	3.67	8.89	100.00
Haridwar	42.01	42.98	1.26	2.65	3.28	7.81	100.00

Table 4.1.2: Gram panchayat level main occupation(State average)							
State Name	ग्राम पंचायतों का मुख्य व्यवसाय (लगभग प्रतिषत में)						
	मजदूरी	कृषि	उद्यान	डेरी	सरकारी सेवा	अन्य कार्य	Total
Uttarakhand	32.22	43.59	2.11	2.64	10.82	8.63	100.00

II-SEMI-PERMANENT AND PERMANENT MIGRANTS

In this section, the information on semi-permanent and permanent migrants has been analyzed. In the last 10 years, a total of 3,83,726 persons in 6338 gram panchayats have migrated on a semi-permanent basis, though they come to their homes in the villages from time to time and have not migrated permanently.

In the last 10 years, there are 1,18,981 permanent migrants from 3946 gram panchayats. Data indicates that there are more semi-permanent migrants than permanent migrants in all districts of the state.

Table District wise migrants in last 10 years from gram panchayats				
जनपद का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या (जिन्होने पूर्ण रूपेण पलायन न किया हो/घर में आना–जाना लगा रहता हो/अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार के लिए बाहर रहता हो)	पिछले 10 वर्शो में पलायन करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या (जिन्होने पूर्ण रूपेण पलायन न किया हो/घर में आना–जाना लगा रहता हो/अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार के लिए बाहर रहता होः	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या (जो पूर्ण रूप से पलायन कर चुके हो या अपनी जमीन बेच चुके हो/अथवा भूमि बंजर पड़ी हो/घरों पर ताले लगे हो/तथा बहुत कम गॉव आना होता हो)	पिछले 10 वर्शो में पूर्ण पलायन करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या (जो पूर्ण रूप से पलायन कर चुके हो या अपनी जमीन बेच चुके हो/अथवा भूमि बंजर पड़ी हो/घरों पर ताले लगे हो/तथा बहुत कम गॉव आना होता हो):
Uttarkashi	376	19,893	111	2,727
Chamoli	556	32,020	373	14,289
Rudraprayag	316	22,735	230	7,835
Tehri Garhwal	934	71,509	585	18,830
Dehradun	231	25,781	53	2,802
Pauri Garhwal	1,025	47,488	821	25,584
Pithoragarh	589	31,786	384	9,883
Bageswar	346	23,388	195	5,912

Table District wise migrants in last 10 years from gram panchayats				
जनपद का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या (जिन्होने पूर्ण रूपेण पलायन न किया हो/घर में आना–जाना लगा रहता हो/अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार के लिए बाहर रहता हो)	पिछले 10 वर्शो में पलायन करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या (जिन्होने पूर्ण रूपेण पलायन न किया हो/घर में आना–जाना लगा रहता हो/अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार के लिए बाहर रहता होः	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या (जो पूर्ण रूप से पलायन कर चुके हो या अपनी जमीन बेच चुके हो/अथवा भूमि बंजर पड़ी हो/घरों पर ताले लगे हो/तथा बहुत कम गॉव आना होता हो)	पिछले 10 वर्शो में पूर्ण पलायन करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या (जो पूर्ण रूप से पलायन कर चुके हो या अपनी जमीन बेच चुके हो/अथवा भूमि बंजर पड़ी हो/घरों पर ताले लगे हो/तथा बहुत कम गॉव आना होता हो):
Almora	1,022	53,611	646	16,207
Champawat	304	20,332	208	7,886
Nainital	339	20,951	213	4,823
Udham Singh Nagar	147	6,064	54	952
Haridwar	153	8,168	73	1,251
Total	**6,338**	**383,726**	**3,946**	**118,981**

| Table 4.2.3: State wise migrants in last 10 years from gram panchayats				
State Name	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या (जिन्होने पूर्ण रूपेण पलायन न किया हो/घर में आना–जाना लगा रहता हो/अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार के लिए बाहर रहता हो)	पिछले 10 वर्शो में पलायन करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या (जिन्होने पूर्ण रूपेण पलायन न किया हो/घर में आना–जाना लगा रहता हो/अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार के लिए बाहर रहता होः	ग्राम पंचायतों की कुल संख्या (जो पूर्ण रूप से पलायन कर चुके हो या अपनी जमीन बेच चुके हो/अथवा भूमि बंजर पड़ी हो/घरों पर ताले लगे हो/तथा बहुत कम गॉव आना होता हो)	पिछले 10 वर्शो में पूर्ण पलायन करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या (जो पूर्ण रूप से पलायन कर चुके हो या अपनी जमीन बेच चुके हो/अथवा भूमि बंजर पड़ी हो/घरों पर ताले लगे हो/तथा बहुत कम गॉव आना होता हो):
Uttarakhand	6,338	383,726	3,946	118,981

III-MAIN REASONS FOR MIGRATION

The main reason for migration is the problem of livelihood/ employment followed by dearth of education ; health and infrastructure. The detailed data has been provided in the tables below.

	Table District wise main reasons for migration from gram panchayats								Total
	ग्राम पंचायत से पलायन के कारण (लगभग प्रतिशत में)								
जनपद का नाम	आजीविका / रोजगार की समस्या (प्रतिषत)	चिकित्सा सुविधा का आभाव (प्रतिषत)	षिक्षा सुविधा का आभाव (प्रतिषत)	इन्फ्राटक्चर (सड़क, बिजली, पानी व अन्य का आभाव) (प्रतिषत)	कृशि भूमी में उत्पादकता / पैदावार की कमी (प्रतिषत)	परिवार/सगे संम्बन्धियों की देखा–देखी पलायन करना (प्रतिषत)	जंगली जानवरों के द्वारा कृशि को हानि पहुंचाने करने के कारण (प्रतिषत)	अन्य कोई विषेश कारण (प्रतिषत)	
Uttarkashi	41.77	6.04	17.44	2.29	7.14	2.10	4.04	19.17	100.00
Chamoli	49.30	10.83	19.73	4.93	4.73	2.51	3.09	4.87	100.00
Rudraprayag	52.90	8.64	15.67	4.43	4.27	3.26	5.11	5.72	100.00
Tehri Garhwal	52.43	7.84	18.24	3.07	6.17	2.47	4.26	5.52	100.00
Dehradun	56.13	6.33	12.50	1.20	2.08	1.40	1.65	18.70	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	52.58	11.26	15.78	3.03	5.35	2.53	6.27	3.21	100.00
Pithoragarh	42.81	10.13	19.52	4.97	4.66	2.36	4.08	11.48	100.00
Bageswar	41.39	9.09	14.49	4.32	2.18	1.45	3.42	23.65	100.00
Almora	47.78	8.61	11.75	3.81	8.37	2.68	10.99	6.02	100.00
Champawat	54.90	6.67	10.24	5.46	6.31	4.30	6.65	5.46	100.00
Nainital	53.70	7.79	10.37	4.96	4.94	2.10	6.38	9.76	100.00
Udham Singh Nagar	65.63	4.27	3.52	0.60	0.38	5.40	2.60	17.60	100.00
Haridwar	76.60	1.62	2.73	0.05	0.64	1.69	0.82	15.85	100.00

State Name	ग्राम पंचायत से पलायन के कारण (लगभग प्रतिषत में)								Total
	आजीविका / रोजगार की समस्या (प्रतिषत)	चिकित्सा सुविधा का आभाव (प्रतिषत)	षिक्षा सुविधा का आभाव (प्रतिषत)	इन्फ्राटक्चर (सड़क, बिजली, पानी व अन्य का आभाव) (प्रतिषत)	कृशि भूमी में उत्पादकता / पैदावार की कमी (प्रतिषत)	परिवार / सगे संम्बन्धियों की देखा–देखी पलायन करना (प्रतिषत)	जंगली जानवरों के द्वारा कृशि को हानि पहुंचाने करने के कारण (प्रतिषत)	अन्य कोई विषेश कारण (प्रतिषत)	
Uttarakhand	50.16	8.83	15.21	3.74	5.44	2.52	5.61	8.48	100.00

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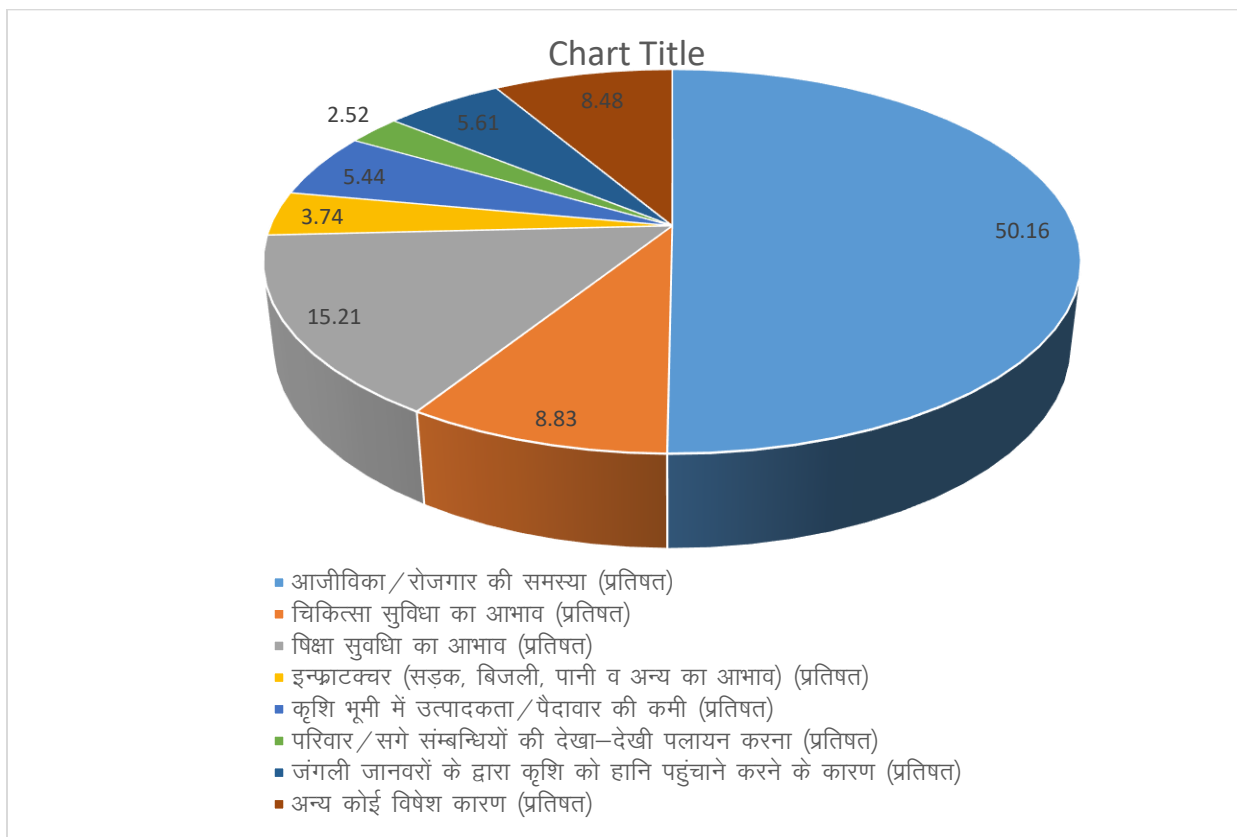
IV-AGE OF MIGRANTS

Table: District and Age wise Migration Status from gram panchayats				Total
जनपद का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत से पलायन करने वालों की आयु (लगभग प्रतिषत में)			
	25 साल से कम आयु वर्ग (वर्तमान में)	26 से 35 आयु वर्ग (वर्तमान में)	35 साल से अधिक आयु वर्ग (वर्तमान में)	
Uttarkashi	30.68	36.56	32.77	100.00
Chamoli	26.71	43.49	29.79	100.00
Rudraprayag	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					Total
State Code	State Name	ग्राम पंचायत से पलायन करने वालों की आयु (लगभग प्रतिषत में)			
		25 साल से कम आयु वर्ग (वर्तमान में)	26 से 35 आयु वर्ग (वर्तमान में)	35 साल से अधिक आयु वर्ग (वर्तमान में)	
	Uttarakhand	28.66	42.25	29.09	100.00
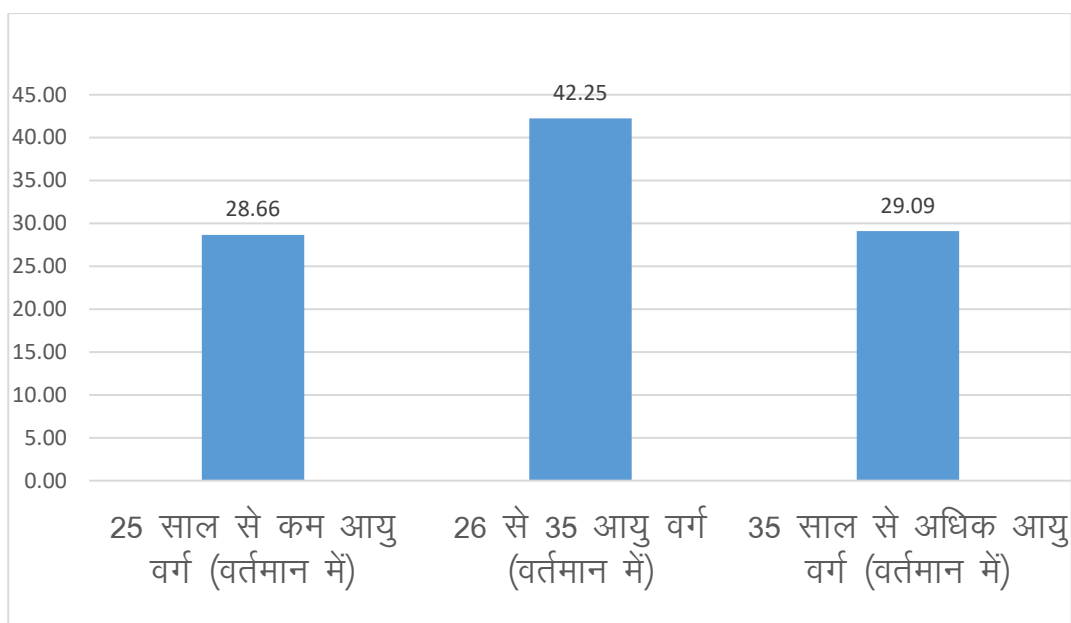
V-DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS

This section presents the results of the analysis of the destination of migrants from gram panchayats. About 35 % of migrants have gone to other districts of the state while 28% have migrated outside the state.

Table: District wise destination of migrants from Gram Panchayats						Total
जनपद का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत से पलायन कहॉ किया गया (लगभग प्रतिषत में)					
	नजदीकी कस्बों में	जनपद मुख्यालय	राज्य के अन्य जनपदों में	राज्य से बाहर	देश से बाहर	
Uttarkashi	39.14	20.27	22.37	17.34	0.89	100.00
Chamoli	19.79	13.34	50.48	15.88	0.51	100.00
Rudraprayag	19.34	12.66	40.51	25.69	1.80	100.00
Tehri Garhwal	17.73	9.42	40.78	28.98	3.09	100.00
Dehradun	57.12	23.67	8.08	10.46	0.67	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	19.61	9.55	36.15	34.15	0.54	100.00
Pithoragarh	15.70	33.07	34.33	16.67	0.23	100.00
Bageswar	15.45	22.00	37.19	25.18	0.19	100.00
Almora	7.13	13.00	32.37	47.08	0.43	100.00
Champawat	14.00	16.86	36.24	32.59	0.30	100.00
Nainital	35.49	17.93	21.47	24.64	0.47	100.00
Udham Singh Nagar	27.48	8.48	28.04	31.11	4.89	100.00
Haridwar	44.27	18.29	16.10	20.85	0.49	100.00

Table: State wise destination of migrants from Gram Panchayats						Total
	ग्राम पंचायत से पलायन कहाँ किया गया (लगभग प्रतिषत में)					
State Name	नजदीकी कस्बों में	जनपद मुख्यालय	राज्य के अन्य जनपदों में	राज्य से बाहर	देश से बाहर	
Uttarakhand	19.46	15.18	35.69	28.72	0.96	100
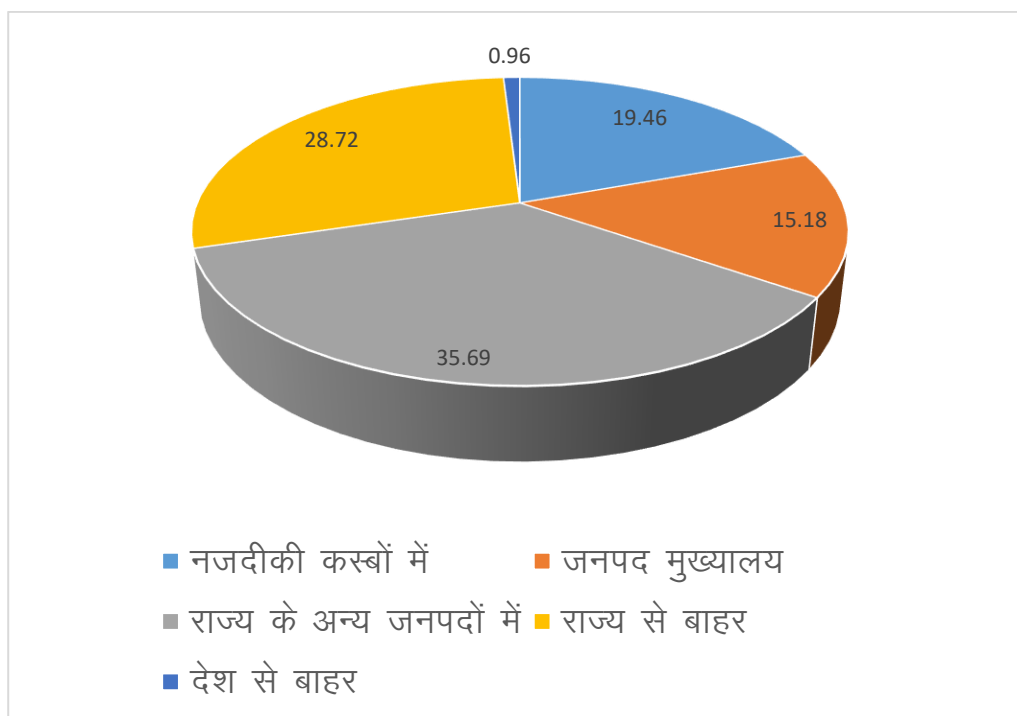
VI-UNINHABITED VILLAGES DE-POPULATED AFTER 2011

This section presents details of district and block wise summary of number of revenue villages/ toks/ majra which have become de-populated after 2011; number not connected by roads; number of villages where electricity is not available; drinking water not within 1 km; PHC not available and number of such villages within 5 km of aerial distance from international border.

Table: District and Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks/majra at Gram Panchayat Level (De-populated After 2011)		
जनपद का नाम	विकासखण्ड का नाम	कुल राजस्व ग्राम/तोक (वर्तमान में)
Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	9
Uttarkashi	Chinalisaur	6
Uttarkashi	Dunda	11
Uttarkashi	Mori	18

जनपद का नाम	विकासखण्ड का नाम	कुल राजस्व ग्राम/तोक (वर्तमान में)
	Table: District and Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks/majra at Gram Panchayat Level (De-populated After 2011)	
Uttarkashi	Naugaon	26
Chamoli	Dasoli	7
Chamoli	Deval	7
Chamoli	Gairsan	6
Chamoli	Joshimath	4
Chamoli	Karnprayag	9
Chamoli	Narayanbagad	1
Chamoli	Pokhri	5
Chamoli	Tharali	2
Rudraprayag	Agastyamuni	6
Rudraprayag	Jakholi	9
Rudraprayag	Ukhimath	5
Tehri Garhwal	Bhilangna	4
Tehri Garhwal	Chamba	14
Tehri Garhwal	Deoprayag	10
Tehri Garhwal	Jakhnidhar	1
Tehri Garhwal	Jaunpur	12
Tehri Garhwal	Kirtinagar	2
Tehri Garhwal	Narendranagar	3
Tehri Garhwal	Thauldhar	12
Dehradun	Doiwala	1
Dehradun	Kalsi	1
Dehradun	Raipur	2
Dehradun	Shaspur	2
Dehradun	Vikasnagar	1
Pauri Garhwal	Berokhal	16
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	12
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	9
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	6
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikhaal	12
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	8
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	28
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	5
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	7
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	27
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	9
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	29
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	8
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	8

Table: District and Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks/majra at Gram Panchayat Level (De-populated After 2011)

जनपद का नाम	विकासखण्ड का नाम	कुल राजस्व ग्राम/तोक (वर्तमान में)
Pauri Garhwal	Zahrikhal	2
Pithoragarh	Berinag	1
Pithoragarh	Dharchula	3
Pithoragarh	Gangolihat	55
Pithoragarh	Kanalichina	2
Pithoragarh	Munakot	5
Pithoragarh	Munsyari	6
Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh (Vin)	3
Bageswar	Bageswar	23
Bageswar	Garur	35
Bageswar	kapkot	19
Almora	Bhikiyasain	6
Almora	Chaukhutiya	6
Almora	Dhauladevi	7
Almora	Dwarahat	4
Almora	Hawalbagh	4
Almora	Lamgara	4
Almora	Sult	20
Almora	Syalde	2
Almora	Takula	2
Almora	Tadikhet	2
Champawat	Baarakot	3
Champawat	Champawat	35
Champawat	Lohaghat	15
Champawat	paati	11
Nainital	Betalghat	3
Nainital	Bhimtal	3
Nainital	Dhari	2
Nainital	Haldwani	2
Nainital	Kotabag	1
Nainital	Okhalkanda	9
Nainital	Ramgarh	1
Nainital	Ramnagar	1
Udham Singh Nagar	Gadarpur	5
Udham Singh Nagar	Jaspur	6
Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur	4
Udham Singh	Rudrapur	3

Table: District and Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks/majra at Gram Panchayat Level (De-populated After 2011)		
जनपद का नाम	विकासखण्ड का नाम	कुल राजस्व ग्राम/तोक (वर्तमान में)
Nagar		
Udham Singh Nagar	Sitarganj	1
Haridwar	Bhadrabad	3
Haridwar	Bhagwanpur	1
Haridwar	Khanpur	7
Haridwar	Laksar	7
Haridwar	Narsan	11
Haridwar	Roorkee	9
	Total	**734**

Table District wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks / majra at Gram Panchayat Level (De-populated After 2011)	
जनपद का नाम	कुल राजस्व ग्राम /तोक (वर्तमान में)
Uttarkashi	70
Chamoli	41
Rudraprayag	20
Tehri Garhwal	58
Dehradun	7
Pauri Garhwal	186
Pithoragarh	75
Bageswar	77
Almora	57
Champawat	64
Nainital	22
Udham Singh Nagar	19
Haridwar	38
Total (state)	**734**

Table: District wise Number of revenue villages/toks /majra at Gram Panchayat Level (within 5 Km from International Border)	
जनपद का नाम	कुल राजस्व ग्राम /तोक (वर्तमान में)
Chamoli	1
Pithoragarh	8
Champawat	5
Total(state)	**14**

VII-VILLAGES WHERE PEOPLE HAVE MIGRATED TO DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS FROM OTHER VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND HAMLETS

This section presents details of district and block wise number of villages where people from other villages/ towns and hamlets have migrated and settled

Table District wise Number of villages where people have in-migrated and settled in last 10 years from other villages/ towns or small towns	
जनपद का नाम	कुल ऐसे गॉव जहॉ पिछले 10 वर्शो में अन्य गॉव/षहर/कस्बों से पलायन कर उस गॉव में आकर बसे होः
Uttarkashi	16
Chamoli	26
Rudraprayag	28
Tehri Garhwal	76
Dehradun	114
Pauri Garhwal	46
Pithoragarh	69
Bageswar	24
Almora	39
Champawat	60
Nainital	139
Udham Singh Nagar	92
Haridwar	121
Total (State)	**850**

VIII-VILLAGES WHERE POPULATION HAS DECLINED BY 50% AFTER 2011

This section presents details of district and block wise summary of number of revenue villages/ toks/majra whose population has reduced by 50% after 2011; number not connected by roads; number of villages where electricity is not available; drinking water not within 1 km; PHC not available and number within 5 km of aerial distance from international border

Table District wise Number of revenue villages/toks/majra at Gram Panchayat Level (Population reduced by 50% After 2011)	
जनपद का नाम	कुल राजस्व ग्राम/तोक (वर्तमान में)
Uttarkashi	63
Chamoli	18
Rudraprayag	23
Tehri Garhwal	71
Dehradun	42
Pauri Garhwal	112
Pithoragarh	45
Bageswar	37
Almora	80
Champawat	44
Nainital	14
Udham Singh Nagar	9
Haridwar	7
Total (state)	**565**

Table: District wise Number of revenue villages/toks/ majra at Gram Panchayat Level (Population reduced by 50% After 2011) (within 5 Km from International Border)	
जनपद का नाम	कुल राजस्व ग्राम/तोक (वर्तमान में)
Pithoragarh	2
Champawat	4
Total (State)	6