

A Statistical study of Out-Migration from Rural areas in Bhimtal Block in the Nainital District of Uttarakhand

Bharat Ratna*
Dr. Spersh Bhatt**
Prof. Manoj Kumar Pande***

Abstract

The Principle of Migration states that most of the migrants travel only a short distance, and those who travel long distances usually settle in urban areas. Most migration is rural to urban and it occurs in steps, its flow produces a movement in the opposite direction ("counterflow"). Migrants are mostly adults; international migrants are young males, while internal migrants are female.

Migration is the third component of population change; the other two components are mortality and fertility. As compared to birth rate and death rate, migration affects the size of population differently as migration is not a biological event, but is influenced by the social, cultural, economic and political factors. There are many push and pull factors for migration.

This paper is an attempt to analyse the out-migration with reference to various demographic indicators like religion, category, gender, age, marriage, occupation, education, of Bhimtal block. The data is collected through a survey with the help of questionnaire. The chi-square test is used to show the impact of out-migration from the study area. The analysis shows that highest responsible indicator is the increase in income after migration.

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Author correspondence:

Bharat Ratna,
Department of Statistics, D.S.B. Campus, Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand (India) 263002

1. Introduction

Migration (human) is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. Migration occurs at a variety of scales: intercontinental (between continents), intra continental (between countries on a given continent), and interregional (within countries). One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration-the movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities. Migration encompasses various social, cultural, economic and political factors which are broadly classified as Push and Pull factors. . Push and pull factors in geography refer to the causes of migration among people. The reasons can be social, economic, environmental or political in nature. People migrate from a place because of unsustainable conditions such as insecurity or unemployment-these are referred to as push factors as they drive people away. The factors which attract people to live in a particular environment can include security, employment, political stability and climate. They are referred to as pull factors. Oftentimes, a combination of these push-pull factors is what helps determine migration or immigration of particular populations from one land to another.

* Research Scholar, Dept. of Statistics, D.S.B. Campus, Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand (India) 263002

** Assist. Prof., Dept. of Statistics, D.S.B. Campus, Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand (India) 263002

*** Head, Dept. of Statistics, D.S.B. Campus, Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand (India) 263002

The creation of the separate state of Uttarakhand caused a large part of the population of the rural Kumaun Region to migrate to different urban parts of the state and India. This paper focuses on rural-urban migration, which involves both permanent and temporary movement in search of employment and livelihoods. It is estimated that approximately, one sixth population of Kumaunees is scattered all over the country. This paper is an attempt to analyse the out-migration with reference to various demographic indicators like religion, category, gender, age, marital status, occupational status and educational status in the Bhimtal block. The paper will present a descriptive study and test the association between out-migration and various demographic indicators in the study area. The study is based on various variables religion, category, age, gender, marital status, occupational status and educational status.

Bhimtal is a block located in Nainital district of Uttarakhand. It is one of the eight blocks of Nainital district. The block has 108 villages and there are total 10566 homes in this block. As per Census 2011, Bhimtal's population is 52043. Out of this, 26966 are males while the 25077 females count here. This block has 6266 children in the age bracket of 0-6 years. Out of this 3238 are boys and 3028 are girls.

Objectives

1. To present a descriptive study of the various demographic indicators of the study area.
2. To study the association between migrants and non-migrants, and the various demographic indicators considered in the study.

2. Research Methodology

To determining the most responsible factor for migration, we have selected randomly 30 villages in rural areas of Bhimtal block. Then we chose 500 households for investigation from it, using Stratified Sampling Method. We thus had a total of 3274 respondents for our study area. The data is collected through a survey with the help of questionnaire. Dependent variable is the number of migrants that moved into the destination areas from the areas of their original residence and the non migrants. We will try to examine the associations between number of migrants and non migrants with independent variables, which in this case are the various demographic indicators using the Chi-Square Test for independence.

3. Results and Analysis

Distribution of Out-migrated Respondents

The *table 1.0* shows that the number of respondents which out-migrated from the rural areas of Bhimtal block in Nainital district of Uttarakhand is 930 out of a total of 3274 respondents.

Table represents a high rate of out-migration that is 28.4%.

Out-migration	No. of Respondents	Percentage
No	2344	71.6
Yes	930	28.4
Total	3274	100.0

Table 1.0

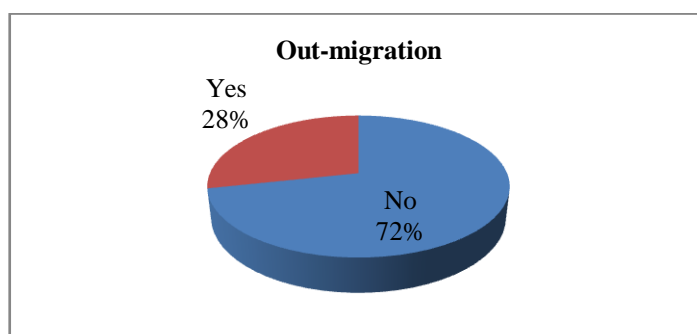


Figure 1.0

Purpose Wise Distribution of the Migrants

Table 2.0 represents that major percentage (31.6%) of respondents have migrated due to marriage (most of them are females). Second largest percentage (22.6%) of migrated respondents has migrated in search of better job opportunities. Third on the list is the number of respondents that migrated for study purpose. They account for 13.1% of the migrants. There are around 10% of the migrants who have migrated along with their whole family. Less than 5% of the respondents migrated for reasons other than those mentioned above which include Posting, Lack of local employment avenues, Work not available according to qualification, Non availability of full time work, Inadequate income, Job after studying, Transfer/Promotion etc.

Purpose of Out-migration

Sl. No.	Purpose	Frequency	Percent
1	Education	146	13.1
2	For Better education of children	4	0.4
3	Inadequate income	27	2.4
4	Non availability of full time work	32	2.9
5	Lack of local employment avenues	39	3.5
6	Work not available according to qualification	34	3.1
7	Posting	47	4.2
8	Transfer/Promotion	18	1.6
9	Differences with the head or other members of the HH	7	0.6
10	Liking of place	2	0.2
11	Job searching	252	22.6
12	Family moved	111	10.0
13	Marriage	352	31.6
14	Laboring	6	0.5
15	Agriculture labor	5	0.4
16	Poverty	8	0.7
17	Job after studying	25	2.2

Table 2.0

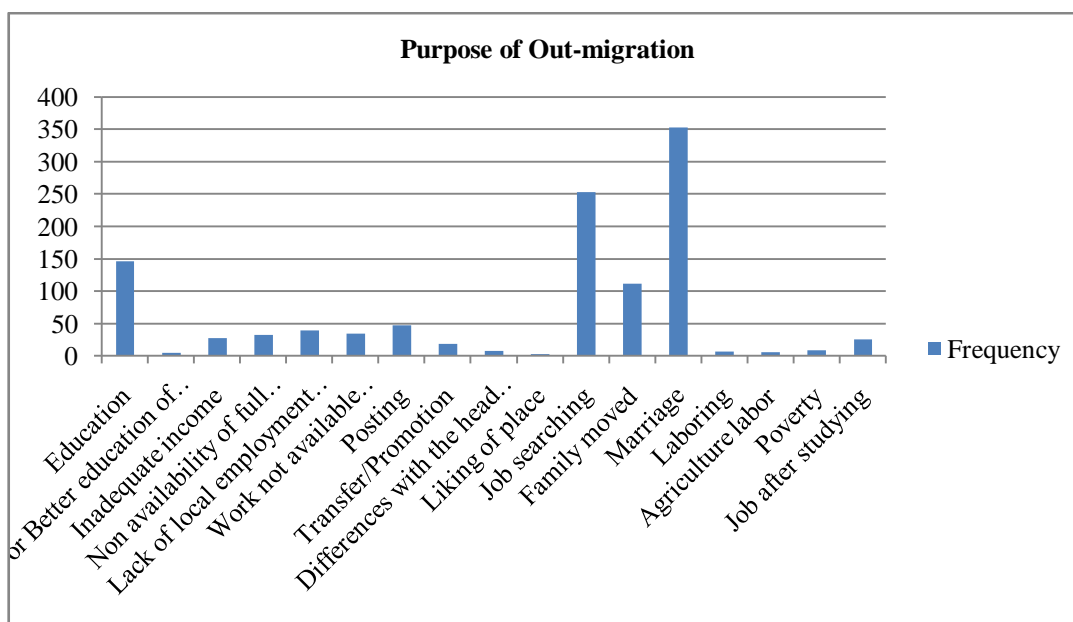


Figure 2.0

Out-migration and Religion

Table 3.0 shows the religion wise distribution of total number of respondents. Out of the number of respondents that out-migrated 875 were Hindus, 29 were Muslims and 26 were Christians who out-migrated. The percentages of religion wise respondents are 28.4% Hindus, 24.4% Muslims and 33.3% Christians.

Migrated * Religion Cross tabulation

Migrated	Religion			Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
No	2202	90	52	2344
	71.6%	75.6%	66.7%	71.6%
Yes	875	29	26	930
	28.4%	24.4%	33.3%	28.4%
Total	3077	119	78	3274
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$\chi^2 = 1.886$			$p > 0.001$	

Table 3.0

Further Chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2 = 992.884$, $p = 0.389$) shows that there is no significant association between out-migration and religion of the respondents. It means out-migration dose not depend on the religion of the respondents.

Out-migration and Category

The category wise distribution of the respondents showed that the heighest percentage of respondents belong to the general category which account for 64.6% of the total number of respondents and compare mostly of brahamins and thakurs. The percentage of scheduled caste (SC) and other backward cast (OBC) respondents is 28.8% and 6.6% respectively.

Table 4.0 gives the cross tabulation of the number of migrated and non-migrated respondents with the social category. There are 632 General, 244 SC and 54 OBC respondents who out-migrated. The percentage values are 29.9 % general, 25.8% SC and 25.0% OBC respectively.

Migrated * Category Cross tabulation

Migrated	Category			Total
	General	SC	OBC	
No	1481	701	162	2344
	70.1%	74.2%	75.0%	71.6%
Yes	632	244	54	930
	29.9%	25.8%	25.0%	28.4%
Total	2113	945	216	3274
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$\chi^2 = 6.690$		$p < 0.05$		

Table 4.0

Further Chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2 = 6.690$, $p = 0.035$) shows that there is significant association between out-migration and category. It means out-migration depends on the category of the respondents at 5% level of significant.

Out-migration and Gender

The gender wise distribution of the respondents showed that the percentage of female and male respondents was 53.0% and 47.0% respectively.

The distribution of out-migrants with respect to their gender is shown in *Table 5.0*. From the table we observe that 479 females and 451 males out-migrated from the study area which accounts for 27.6% females and 29.3% males.

Migrated * Gender Cross tabulation

Migrated	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
No	1258	1086	2344
	72.4%	70.7%	71.6%
Yes	479	451	930
	27.6%	29.3%	28.4%
Total	1737	1537	3274
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$\chi^2 = 1.251$		$p > 0.001$	

Table 5.0

Further Chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2 = 1.251$, $p = 0.263$) shows that there is no significant association between out-migration and gender. It means out-migration does not depend on the gender of the respondents.

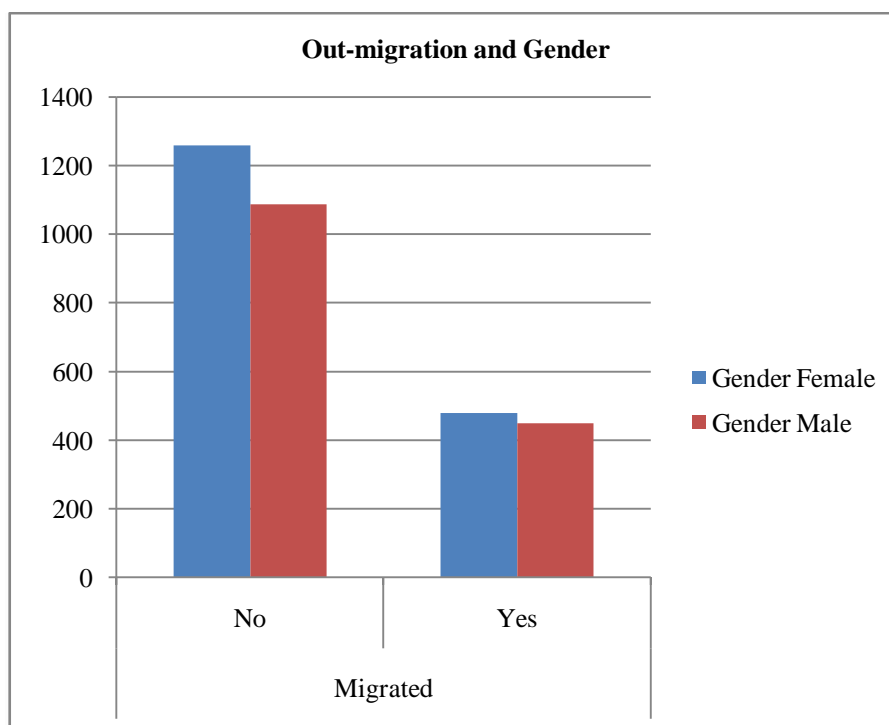


Figure 3.0

Out-migration and Age Group

The distribution of out-migrants and their age group is shown in *Table 6.0*. There are 13.9% out-migrated respondents that belong to the age group under 15 years, 57.8% belong to the age group 16-30 years, 11.2% belong to the age group 31-45 years. There are a very low percentage of respondents who have out-migrated in the other age groups.

Age Group * Migrated Cross tabulation

Age group	Migrated				Total	
	No		Yes			
1-15	605	86.1%	98	13.9%	703	100.0%
16-30	562	42.2%	771	57.8%	1333	100.0%
31-45	467	88.8%	59	11.2%	526	100.0%
46-60	449	99.8%	1	0.2%	450	100.0%
61-75	188	99.5%	1	0.5%	189	100.0%
76-90	63	100.0%	0	0.0%	63	100.0%
91-100	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	10	100.0%
Total	2345	71.6%	929	28.4%	3274	100.0%
$\chi^2 = 993.551$			$p < 0.001$			

Table 6.0

Further Chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2 = 993.551$, $p < 0.001$) shows that there is significant association between out-migration and age groups. It means that out-migration depends on the age of the respondents. Young respondents (Age 16-30) have high tendency to out-migrate.

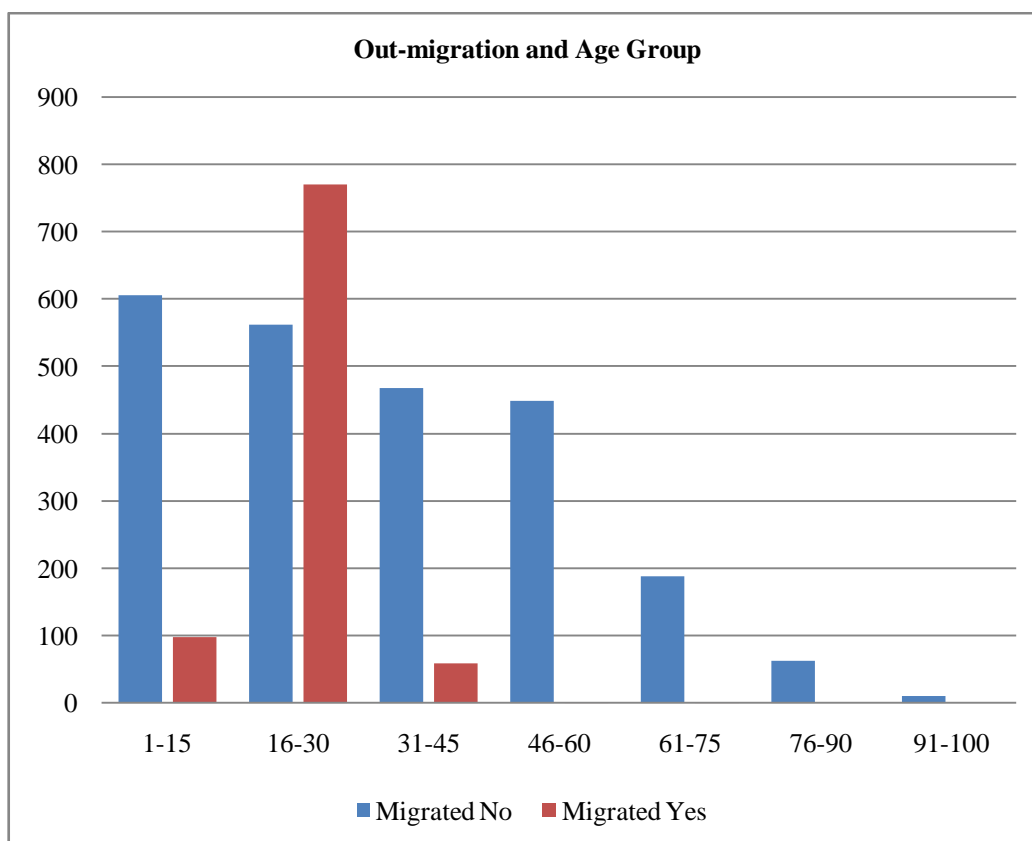


Figure 4.0

Out-migration and Marital Status

The marital status wise distribution of the respondents showed that the percentage of married and unmarried respondents was 40.6% and 54.9% respectively. Less than 5% of the respondents were divorcee, separated and widow/widower.

The table 7.0 shows the number of out-migrants with respect to the marital status. There are 124 married, 804 Unmarried and just 2 Widow/Widower who out-migrated. The percentage values of these are 9.3% married and 44.7% unmarried and 1.4% Widow/Widower out-migrants.

Migrated * Marital Status Cross tabulation

Migrated	Marital Status					Total
	Married	Unmarried	Divorcee	Separated	Widow/Widower	
No	1204	995	3	3	139	2344
	90.7%	55.3%	100.0%	100.0%	98.6%	71.6%
Yes	124	804	0	0	2	930
	9.3%	44.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	28.4%
Total	1328	1799	3	3	141	3274
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$\chi^2 = 524.930$				$p < 0.001$		

Table 7.0

Further Chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2 = 524.930$, $p < 0.001$) shows that there is significant association between out-migration and marital status. It means out-migration depends on the marital status of the respondents.

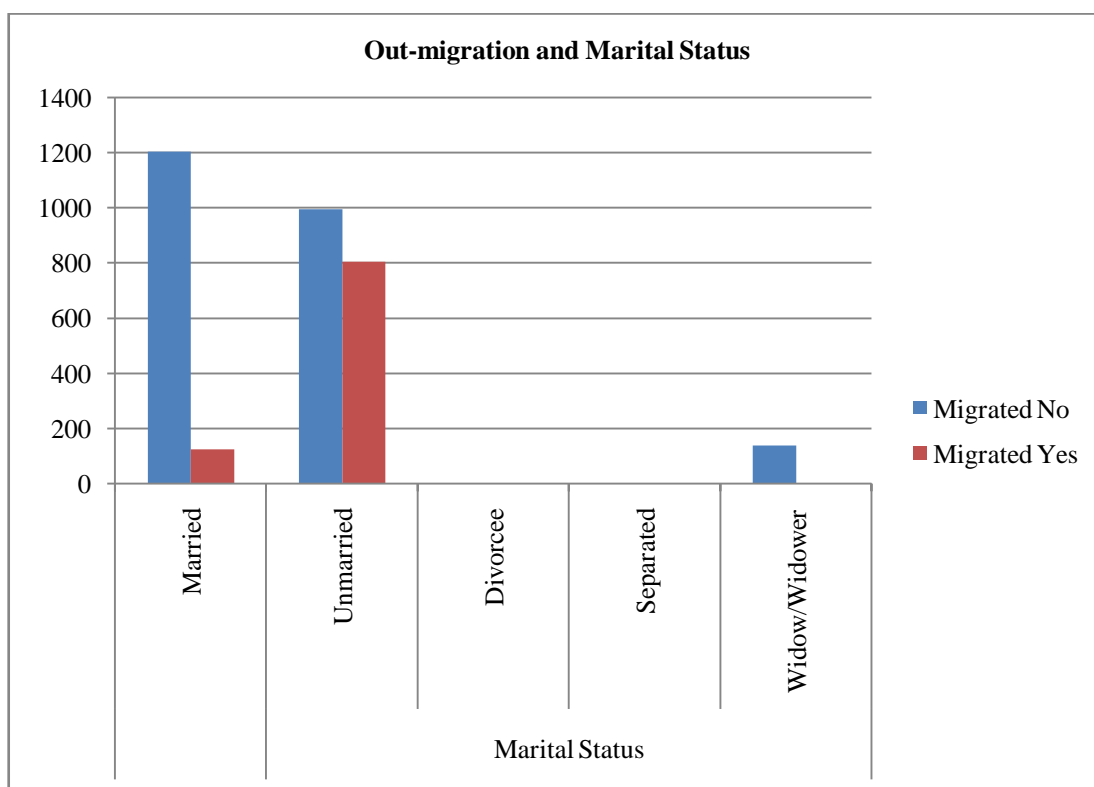


Figure 5.0

Out-migration and Occupation Status

The table 8.0 shows that the number of out-migrants with respect to the occupation. There were 23(100%) respondents who migrated for defence jobs, 269 (69.3%) respondents migrated for Private job, 50 (36.8%) migrated for Govt. job, 110 (15.9%) migrated for their study, 43 (5.7%) agricultural labour migrated for farming and 346 (65.4%) respondent (mostly women) moved to their in-laws home after marriage.

Migrated * Occupation Status Cross tabulation

Migrated	Occupation													Total	
	Nothing	Farming	Household Activity	Wage labor	Agriculture Labor	Petty business	Studying	Shop keeping	Pension holder	Govt. job	Contract job	Private job	Defence		
No	f	391	713	183	74	13	57	583	47	67	86	11	119	0	2344
	%	85.0	94.3	34.6	100.0	100.0	87.7	84.1	92.2	98.5	63.2	61.1	30.7	0.0	71.6
Yes	f	69	43	346	0	0	8	110	4	1	50	7	269	23	930
	%	15.0	5.7	65.4	0.0	0.0	12.3	15.9	7.8	1.5	36.8	38.9	69.3	100.0	28.4
Total	f	460	756	529	74	13	65	693	51	68	136	18	388	23	3274
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$\chi^2 = 1102.950$							$p < 0.001$								

Table 8.0

Further Chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2 = 1102.950$, $p < 0.001$) shows that there is significant association between out-migration and occupation. It means out-migration depends on the occupation of the respondents.

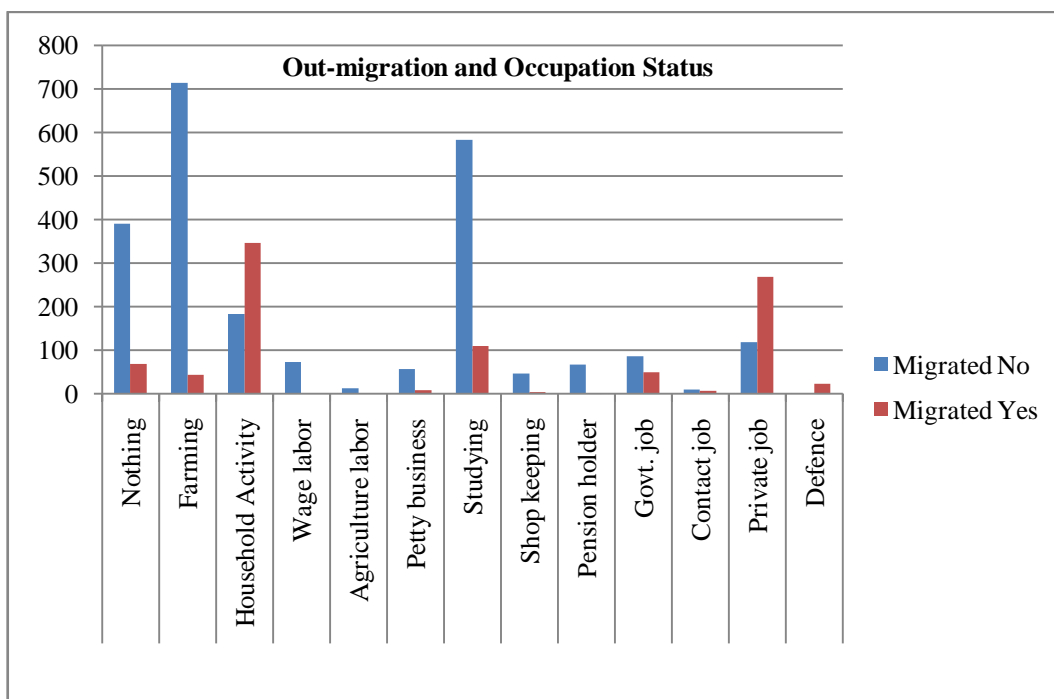


Figure 6.0

Out-migration and Educational Status

The table 9.0 shows that the number of out-migrants with respect to the educational status. There were 92 Illiterate, 13 Literate, 39 literate up to 5th standard, 58 Junior High school, 71 High school, 246 Intermediate, 273 Under Graduate and 138 Post Graduates respondents out-migrated to different cities within the country. The percentage value are 21.2%, 6.0%, 8.2%, 15.8%, 17%, 42.7%, 49.5% and 59.5% respectively.

Migrated * Educational Status Cross tabulation

Migrated	Educational Status								Total
	Illiterate	literate	up to 5 th	6 th -8 th	9 th -10 th	11 th -12 th	UG	PG	
No	342	204	439	310	347	330	278	94	2344
	78.8%	94.0%	91.8%	84.2%	83.0%	57.3%	50.5%	40.5%	71.6%
Yes	92	13	39	58	71	246	273	138	930
	21.2%	6.0%	8.2%	15.8%	17.0%	42.7%	49.5%	59.5%	28.4%
Total	434	217	478	368	418	576	551	232	3274
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
$\chi^2 = 505.989$					$p < 0.001$				

Table 9.0

Further Chi-square test statistic ($\chi^2 = 505.989$, $p < 0.001$) shows that there is significant association between out-migration and educational status. It means out-migration depends on the education of the respondents. There is 13.1% number of respondents migrated to urban area for better education purpose (Table 2.0).

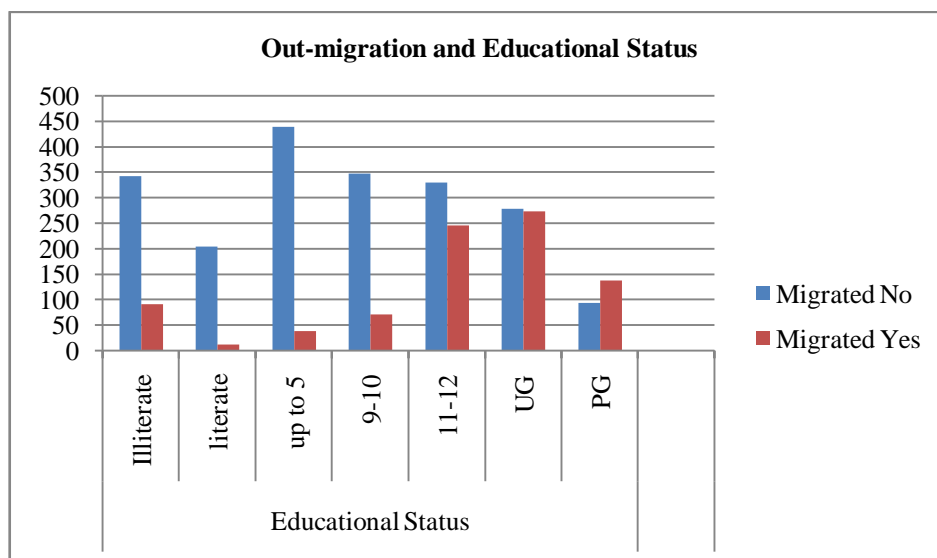


Figure 7.0

4. Conclusion

Bhimtal block in Nainital district of Uttarakhand shows a growing tendency of out-migration. From our study we can conclude that the main cause of migration is marriage due to which 31.6% of the populations (mostly women) have migrated to their in-laws home. After marriage of migrated person his family moves with him in the cities also. There are around 10% respondents whose whole families have moved to other places. Prospects for better job opportunities are a major determinant of migration.

A better job opportunity is the second highest responsible factor for pulling the persons from rural areas. It is observed that 22.6% of the respondents have migrated from villages in search of better job. Actually, it is observed that approximately 50% of the rural population has migrated to other areas for earning money and better livelihood.

Another major reason for out-migration is education. It was observed that 13.1% respondents migrated to urban area for the purpose of better education. Most of them are teen agers who want to go for higher education or technical institutions. 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. Over all, we can say that the age between 16 to 30 years is also a factor for out-migration from rural area of Bhimtal block because other variables are also associated with this factoring viz. marriage, education and job.

The Chi-square test is used to check the association between out-migration and different variables considered in the study. It shows the statistically significant variables are age, category, marital status, occupational status and educational status. The out-migration from rural to urban areas does not depend upon the other variable like religion and gender.

Thus in order to minimise migration from the rural region of Bhimtal Block of Nainital District it is required that new policies be framed that focus on increasing the local employment opportunities, upgradation of the educational institutions that exist in the area and provide the population associated with farming and agriculture with proper infrastructure and scientific help in order to increase their production.

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