

Can Migration be checked through Investment (A Study of Migration and Industrial Development in Uttarakhand)

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Abstract

In good old days people used to lead a nomadic life and no permanent residence system was in existence. They used to get settled wherever the food and water was available to them. In modern time people have settled themselves and now residence is more permanent in nature. But even in modern age people move from one place to another, although in more civilized way, in search of food, shelter and security. This process of shifting from one place to another is known as migration. Different governments face different problems. Some face the problem of emigration and some of immigration. For governments, emigration is more challenging as compared to immigration. Government tries to check emigration from its territory as it is a mark of lack of facilities and lack of opportunities. Every state adopts various strategies for providing more facilities and opportunities to its citizens. Industrialization is one of such measure which government takes to check emigration. Although investment is the prerequisite for industrialization, Present study pursues on whether emigration can be checked through investment.

Keywords: Emigration, immigration, industrialization, investment, migration

Introduction

If willing hands will not get work at their own place, they will have to move to other places in search of work. No doubt, it is government who has to look after all these things but simultaneously it is also true that government alone can not shoulder all the responsibilities. To provide employment to its citizens, governments promote investment through which investment jobs are created and hence work opportunities are being provided to willing people. After its creation on 9th November 2000, Uttarakhand had to face the challenge of migration. Being a hilly state this challenge was a bit different. The conditions in hills and plains are not the same. Uttarakhand government took some initiatives to attract investment. It was somehow successful too but with some skewed position. The investment was mainly in plain districts and hilly districts were devoid of investment except for Pauri, which got a nominal investment in its foothills. As a result of this lopsided investment pattern, people from hills migrated to plains. Positive side of the situation is that Uttarakhand government successfully checked its citizens in the state only. The other side of the situation is that migration from hilly districts to plain districts is taking place. Government will have to do something to develop its hill districts for checking migration from hills.

Review of Literature

When Uttarakhand was created on 9th November 2000, industrialization was lacking. When the then honorable prime minister, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Nainital, he made a promise to give some special incentives and concession to Uttarakhand state for industrial growth.¹

After that Uttarakhand government announced the industrial policy 2003. Some of the objectives of that industrial policy are as follows:²

1. To create high quality world class infrastructure facilities in the State and to enhance, in particular, connectivity to the National Capital Region (NCR) and other leading markets.
2. To provide single window facilitation in the State to expedite project clearances and provide an investor friendly climate.

3. To provide and facilitate expeditious land availability for setting Industrial ventures and Infrastructure projects.
4. R. Srivastava and S.K. Sasikumar have discussed some problems of migration in their study³
5. Internal migration often involves longer working hours, poor living and working conditions, social isolation and poor access to basic amenities.
6. While there seems to be some positive impact on income and investment, the major function of internal migration is to act as a 'safety valve' in poor areas.
7. Most of the migrant labourers in India are employed in the unorganized sector, where the lack of regulation compounds their vulnerability; they are largely ignored by government and NGO programs.
8. Legislation regarding migrants fails because regulatory authorities are over-stretched; the state sees migrants as a low priority; and migrant workers have little support from civil society.

Divay Pranav, Principal Investment specialist, writes in his blog that 'Every minute, 25-30 people are migrating to Indian cities from rural areas in search of better livelihood and lifestyles. If the pace of migration from rural areas to urban centres continues, Indian urban population is likely to reach 600 million by 2030.'

As per Economic Survey 2016-17 estimates, an average of 90 million people migrated annually through railways to various Indian states during the last five years. This is almost double the migration rate recorded during the first decade of the century. The National Capital Region in North India — Delhi, Gurugram, Gautam Budh Nagar — being the largest employment center recorded highest in-migration; while Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh continued to be the net human resource providers for the rest of the country.⁴

One important facet of study on population is the study of migration arising out of various social, economic or political reasons. For a large country like India, the study of movement of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society better. At this junction of, in economic development, in the country, when many states are undergoing faster economic development, particularly in areas, such as, manufacturing, information technology or service sectors, data migration profile of population has become more important.⁵

Reasons for migration: Following are various factors which are responsible for migration.

Encouragement and motivation to an individual to migrate.

	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Economic and demographic	Poverty, unemployment, standard of living, low wages and	Prospects of higher wages, potential for improved, personal and

	development, High fertility rates, Lack of basic health and education.	professional conditions.
Political	Conflict, insecurity, violence, poor governance, corruption & human right abuses	Safety and securities political freedom
Social and cultural	Discrimination based on ethnicity religion and the like.	Family reunification, Ethnic (diaspora gender, migration) home land. Freedom from discrimination.

Source: Mansoor A and B Quillin (2006), As produced by Gencler and Apak,(2009)

These motives change over time and may lead migrants to stay away for longer or shorter periods than they had originally intended.⁶

So we see various aspects of migration but one thing is very clear that migration causes various problem to the individuals and to the society and economy at the macro level. So, it is in the interest of the people and the state to check migration. Present study tries to establish a link between migration and investment.

Research Methodology

Detail of Research methodology of the present study can be given as:

Hypothesis of the Study

Heavy investment, which is required for industrial development, can check migration in the state.

Collection of Data

Present study is based on primary data and secondary data. Data has been collected from some of the SIDCUL offices of Uttarakhand and other various secondary sources.

Analysis of Data

Analysis of the data collected has been done through various tables and graphs etc. SPSS software has also been used to study the nature of the data and the skewness in it. Arithmetic mean, standard deviation and skewness have been calculated in present study.

Objectives of the Study

To verify whether Heavy investment, which is required for industrial development, can check migration in the state.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis formed in the study is related to a link between investment and migration. The hypothesis is "Heavy investment, in the industrial sector can check migration in the state."

Investment attracted through SIIDCUL

First of all investments attracted in various districts of Uttarakhand have been discussed. Table

1.1, shows investment attracted through SIIDCUL in various Districts of Uttarakhand.

Table 1.1

District wise Investments attracted through SIIDCUL (up to 2014)

S. No.	Districts	Amount of Investment (crores)
1	DEHRADUN	836
2	UTTARKASHI	0
3	HARIDWAR	5918
4	TEHRI	0
5	PAURI	481
6	CHAMOLI	0
7	RUDRAPRAYAG	0
8	ALMORA	0
9	BAGESHWAR	0
10	PITHORAGARH	0
11	CHAMPAWAT	0
12	NAINITAL	0
13	U.S. NAGAR	9621

Source: Based on the data collected from the SIIDCUL office, Dehradun.

It is very obvious from the Table 1.1 that Udhm Singh Nagar tops the list with an investment of rupees 9621 crores. Haridwar holds second rank with an investment of rupees 5918 crores. Dehradun with 836 crores and Pauri with 481 crores hold third and fourth rank respectively. Clearly out of 13 districts of Uttarakhand only 4 districts have received investments after the various concessions and incentives of the state government. No doubt, through SIIDCUL Uttarakhand government has managed to

attract investment in the state but benefits have not been enjoyed by all districts equally.

Now the growth rate of population in various districts in the year 2001 and year 2011 has been given in the table given below.

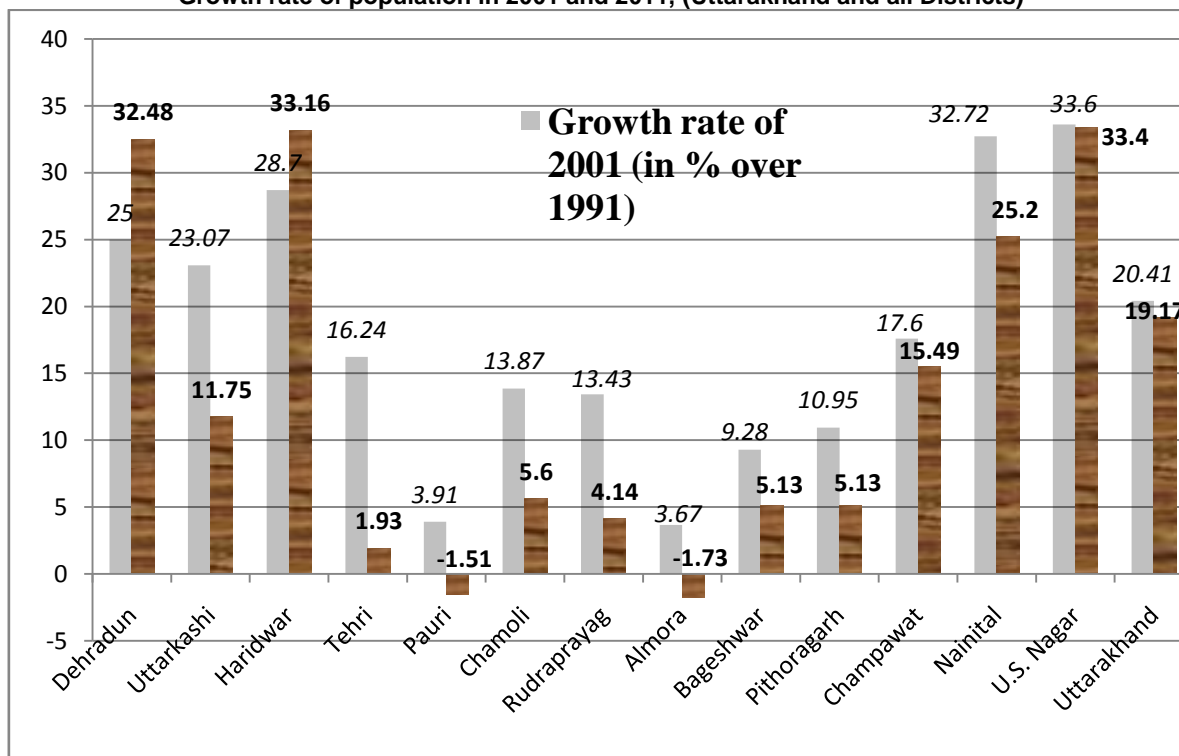
Table 1.2
Growth rate of population in 2001 and 2011 (Uttarakhand and all Districts)

S. No.	Name of District	Growth rate of 2001 (in % over 1991)	Growth rate of 2011 (in % over 2001)
1	Dehradun	25.00	32.48
2	Uttarkashi	23.07	11.75
3	Haridwar	28.70	33.16
4	Tehri	16.24	1.93
5	Pauri	3.91	-1.51
6	Chamoli	13.87	5.60
7	Rudraprayag	13.43	4.14
8	Almora	3.67	-1.73
9	Bageshwar	9.28	5.13
10	Pithoragarh	10.95	5.13
11	Champawat	17.60	15.49
12	Nainital	32.72	25.20
13	U.S. Nagar	33.60	33.40
Uttarakhand		20.41	19.17

Source: Census of India-2011, Press conference dated 2nd April, 2011, Vikas Bhavan Sabhagar, Dehradun, pg-4.

For better understanding the data in the table 1.2 can be presented in the chart given below.

Figure 1.1
Growth rate of population in 2001 and 2011, (Uttarakhand and all Districts)



Source: Calculated from table 1.2

If we carefully see the data in both the table and graph, a high degree positive correlation is apparently seen between the investment attracted and population growth in various district. To analyze the situation we can discuss some more statistics and can understand the picture in a better way.

When the figure 1.1 is observed, it is found that all hilly districts have one common trait that all hilly districts have registered population growth rate less in 2011 when compared to that in 2001. Growth rate in plains of Uttarakhand have a different story. Udham Singh Nagar has registered almost the same growth rate in 2011 as registered in 2001. Haridwar has registered high growth rate in 2011 when compared with the growth rate in 2001. Dehradun also has the same story as that of Haridwar.

Collectively in all plain districts the feature is either a constancy in growth or a positive growth over last census. Both Haridwar and Dehradun have registered at least 25% increase in the growth rate of census 2001. Growth rate of population has fallen drastically in case of hilly districts. Even two hilly districts of Uttarakhand have registered negative growth rate in 2011. They are Almora and Pauri Garhwal with -1.73% and -1.51% respectively.

This trend in population indicates that people are migrating from hilly districts to plains. Now analysis of statistics of the table 1.2 can be discussed to have a deep insight into it. In the following tables (Tables 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6) statistics related to table 1.2 has been given.

Table 1.3
Descriptive Statistics (Population Growth rate of 2001)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Growth rate of 2001 (in % over 1991)	13	3.67	33.60	17.8492	10.08198
Valid N (listwise)	13				

Source: Calculated with SPSS, basis on table 1.2

Table 1.4 Descriptive Statistics (Population Growth rate of 2011)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Growth rate of 2011 (in % over 2001)	13	-1.73	33.40	13.0900	13.43424
Valid N (listwise)	13				

Source: Calculated with SPSS, basis on table 1.2.

If mean of 2001 and 2011 is compared, we observe that mean in 2001 was greater than the mean in 2011. This shows that overall growth rate has gone down. Now, when standard deviation is observed, in 2001 it was less when compared to that in 2011. This situation is alarming. Clearly, coefficient of variation in

2001 is small and in 2011 it is quite large (coefficient of variation for 2001 is 0.56 and for 2011 is 1.03). Increase in coefficient of variation clearly shows that disparity has increased.

Now some more statistics about skewness can be discussed.

Table 1.5

Descriptive Statistics (skewness of population growth rate in 2001)

	N	Skewness	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
Growth rate of 2001 (in % over 1991)	13	.222	.616
Valid N (listwise)	13		

Source: Calculated with SPSS, basis on table 1.2

Table 1.6

Descriptive Statistics (skewness of population growth rate in 2011)

	N	Skewness	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
Growth rate of 2011 (in % over 2001)	13	.635	.616
Valid N (listwise)	13		

Source: Calculated with SPSS, basis on table 1.2

From tables 1.5 and 1.6 also it becomes more clear that in 2001 data was skewed although it was not very high, yet it was significant. But in 2011 it has risen rapidly and skewness has gone up to new heights significantly.

It has been observed that industrialisation has taken place in plain districts only and it has not spread in hilly districts.

To analyse these two things together it seems that it is industrialisation which is attracting people towards plain districts of Uttarakhand. It also seems that absence of industry in hilly region can be

one cause that people are migrating from there. They are coming in plain region in search of employment. If that is true it might be said that industrialisation attracts people and stops emigration.

Considering all the facts and figures, it seems obvious that migration from hilly districts has not stopped but has changed its course towards the plain districts of the state where better working opportunities are available. It also appears that the overall problem of emigration of Uttarakhand has reduced because of industries in plains which provide employment to willing hands.

Through the discussion we can say that we accept our hypothesis. As industrialisation checks emigration, it seems that in Uttarakhand also the same has happened. People are migrating from hilly districts to plain districts within the state. So emigration must have lowered.

Conclusion

It is very clear that 4 districts of Uttarakhand which comprises of a good deal of plains, have registered more than 25% growth in population. Rest all 9 districts either have registered very nominal growth or negative growth as in case of Pauri Garhwal and Almora. This clearly shows that the problem of migration still exists in hilly districts. This also tells the story of increasing burden of population in plain districts.

It seems industrialisation has managed to check its residents from going outside of Uttarakhand

state. It can also be concluded that migration from hilly area has not been addressed properly. If migration from the hilly regions has to be checked, government has to devise a policy for the development of hilly districts. This is also true that in hilly regions heavy industries cannot be developed because of geographical constraints. So a special policy suited for hilly districts has to be devised.

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