

A Study Of Government Efforts To Revitalize Ghost Villages Of The Himalayas For The Economic Development Of Uttarakhand

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Abstract

Uttarakhand has seen numerous ups and downs since its establishment. It is difficult for any state to develop without sustainable development of its human resources. The real development of any state deals with the economic amelioration of people who live in rural and hills areas of the Garhwal division, and migration of human resources is a major problem for the development of any state. Human resources being the live, dynamic & only resource that gets appreciated over some time play a vital role in the economic development of any state or a country. And present study will focus on figuring out the role & impact of central and state Government schemes and programs on overall economic and human resource development in the study area. It will also focus on how these policies and schemes facilitate social and economic protection for the local people by providing employment opportunities and how these policies will be helpful overall development of local human resources. With the help of this study, we can find out the real impact of government schemes on migrants and can analyze the actual performance with the standard performance of government schemes.

INTRODUCTION

Migration of human resource is a process of movement of an individual from one region to another to search the employment. It is not new phenomenon in hill areas; because Uttarakhand literacy rate is higher than National literacy rate and mostly people of Uttarakhand are not interested to work in middle and low-level organization. Migration of human resource from rural areas is not only consisting of unemployment but also those students who is seeking for various degree in various field of academic which provide them bright future in Urban center. Apart from this the main reasons of migration in Uttarakhand are repulsive forces operating in rural area in the form of low agriculture productivity, lack of employment opportunity, lack of modern infrastructure facilities, small size of land holding and inadequate health facility.

Migration of human resource is not a new phenomenon to Uttarakhand. It reached a high in the 1980 and fueled the demand for a separate state with hoped would lead to economic growth and stop migration. But according to census 2011 data, the rate of migration of human resource from the rural areas has increased often it was established in 2000 and people are continuous abounding their villages despite high economic growth, it is a big threat to Uttarakhand. The primary source of income and livelihood in hill region of Uttarakhand is agriculture but scattered land holding, scarcity of water is also big problem for farmer to carry out and manage any agriculture. Low agriculture productivity and low source of income in Uttarakhand have played important role in migration of human resource.

District wise decadal change of population in 2001 and 2011. District Haridwar and Dehradun obtain the highest population share in both censuses 2001 and 2011. But other side a decrease in decadal growth was noticed in Almora and Pauri during the period of 2001 and 2011 and other district of Uttarakhand have less than 10% population growth.

Out-migration of human resources has become crucial issue for the state as well as national government for the development of hilly and rural areas of Uttarakhand. To stop the migration of human resource and increase the sustainable development of its local peoples, state and national government have framed many welfare-oriented schemes and these schemes are MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee act), NRLM (National rural livelihood mission), GPDP (Gram Panchayat Development Plan), BADP (Border Area Development Programmed), SGSY (Swarn Jayanti Gram Yojna), PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Awas yojana), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Vidhayak Nidhi, Din Dayal Uttarakhand Gramin Awas Yojna, etc.

Out migration Trends from Uttarakhand The geophysical problems faced by people living in mountainous regions across the world, especially those living in rural areas of Uttarakhand have traditionally been a push factor in the migration of human resources. Push factor may include poor economic activity and lack of job opportunities. Transportation, lack of education and Health facility are also strong push factor for migration. But the side better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of a better life often pull people into new locations. The hill state of Uttarakhand is no exception, with Tehri, Pauri, and Almora districts experiencing out-migration. There can be many reasons for the migration of human resources in Uttarakhand but the initiation of migration was perhaps due to the job which is created by the British Indian army. This led to the diversification of the rural economy and initiated a tradition of outmigration from Uttarakhand.

Main schemes and program introduced by the government for the development of hilly areas in Uttarakhand are divided into two categories.

(a) Center Sponsored- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee act (MGNREGA) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee act (MGNREGA) is a employment generation scheme for rural development was established in August 25, 2005. In this program, a minimum 100 days of employment is guaranteed provided to those families who are living in rural area to help them economically. This policy also helps villagers in solve out many problems like development of infrastructure, irrigation, land development, flood control, drainage, rural connectivity and individual assets creation etc. **National Rural livelihood mission (NRLM)** The government of India established the National Rural livelihood mission (NRLM) in June 2010 to implement the new strategy of poverty alleviation woven around community-based institutions, which is renamed "Aajeevika". Main purpose of NRLM is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor household to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable increase in villager's incomes, on a sustainable basis through building strong grassroots institution of the poor. Swarn Jayanti Gram Yojna (Sjgy) Now the name of this scheme has been changed and its new name is "Aajivika" In this program government helps people who live below the poverty line but are running their homes on self-employment. The government helps them by giving them bank loans. Pradhan Mantri Awas yojna (PMAY) Like its namesake this policy is completely dependent on a housing scheme for poor and needy people. In this scheme 40% of the total amount is granted to SC/STs and 60% to BPL families. Border Area Development Program (BADP) This policy was established in 1993-94 during the 7th plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Initially, BADP was implemented in the Western Border state to develop of infrastructure to facilitate border security. The main objective of this scheme is to meet the sustainable development of those people who are living in remote areas situated near the international border. According to BADP's latest guideline 2015, this scheme covers 381 border blocks which come under 106 border districts of 17 states. This scheme covers those villages that are situated within 0-10km of the international border and those that are identified by the Border Guarding Forces (BGF) shall get uppermost priority.

(b) State Sponsored -Vidhayak Nidhi This policy state government provides MLA funds for the resolution of the problems that members of the assembly are facing in their respective areas like fundamental basic requirements of citizens, development work as demanded by local dwellers, etc. Din Dayal Uttarakhand Gramin Awas Yojana This policy state government provides economic support to families living below the poverty line. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (Gpdp) Gram panchayat development plan should ideally match people's needs and priorities with available resources and additionally mobilize local resources through a fair, inclusive, transparent, and participatory process.

These are main development policies and scheme introduced by State and Central government which is helpful in employment generation for localities and improvement standard of living of rural area's people and overall growth of hill areas for the sustainable development of Uttarakhand.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many previous studies indicate the impact of government policies on migration in rural areas. Burki (1984) studied that not only the poorest people but also the middle and rich people had migrated to increase their living standards and employment purpose. Cannell et al. (1977) and Baril et al. (1986) observed that the main motivation factor of rural migration is economic condition. Analysis of migration in a particular area is an important tool for understanding the people's movement within the particular area as a response to changes in economic, political and cultural factors (Singh 1998a). He noticed in his studies that rural-to-urban migration is an important part of the urbanization processes and continues to be important in developing countries (Remi and Adeyoke 2011). The range of push and pull factors and the complexity of migration which may determine the decision to migrate from rural areas has been presented by demographers, economists, and evolutionary anthropologists (Harris and Todaro 1970b; Low 2006). Jain (2010) describes that Uttarakhand has three types of migration such as seasonal, rural-urban, and international. He further states that the most common form of migration from Uttarakhand was to work in the private sector industries mainly in the hotels and restaurants.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the trends, dimensions, and determinants of migration of human resources in the study area.
- To evaluate the impact of Government policies in reducing the outward migration of human resources in the study area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study will focus on both primary and secondary data to highlight both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Primary data will be collected from the northern area of the Garhwal region in Uttarakhand State through a survey method with the help of a Questionnaire and personal interviews from those households where migration and Government policies are reported. Secondary data will be collected from annual reports, journals, theses, and articles related to migration and Government schemes. Convenience sampling techniques were adopted for collecting the data for this research study. Convenience sampling is the easiest less time-consuming way to select required data. In the present study, the Pauri Garhwal district has been taken as the universe, where negative decadal growth (-1.41%) has been observed between 2001 and 2011, in next stage, main eight blocks has been selected in which least population growth rate reported in among 15 development blocks of district Pauri Garhwal. The screening of data is followed by a description of the sample's demographic profile and exploratory factor analysis in this chapter. Moreover, descriptive analysis is given, which includes means, standard deviations, kurtosis, skewness, exploratory factor analysis and t-test performed. Following that, the chapter discusses how confirm factor analysis was used to estimate measurement and examine the instruments' reliability and validity.

There are many rural-centric economic development schemes based on the state and central government's department of rural development, where these schemes and programs are helping the growth of the local community by utilizing regional products of hilly areas. It syndicates actions designed to promote inclusive growth social equity, and poverty reduction, with the use of local resources. The development of the local economy enhances work opportunities for the villagers, and it can be decided helpful to prevent the outmigration from hilly areas.

H1: The government scheme significantly performs in the welfare and economic development in the study area.

Table 4.39: One-Sample t-test Result

	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	df	Sig. (2 tailed)	Mean Differenc e	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference

							Lower	Upper
Welfare and Economic Development	3.62	.769	19.800	599	.000	.621	.56	.68

Note: Test Value = 3

The hypothesis H3 test result posited that government schemes have a significant impact on social welfare and Economic development in the study area. The hypothesized mean test value is = 3 is considered for mean deference calculation

The application of government policies at the local level for social welfare and economic development resulted in an investigation mean value of 3.62, with a standard deviation of .769. The test result is evaluated on the hypothesized mean of 3, ($t = 19.800$), ($df = 599$), ($p = .000$) and the mean deference of .621 is recorded. Similarly, the 95% confidence interval (lower = .56, upper = .68) is to cross zero.

Conclusion The result of this hypothesis H1 is accepted on the ground of the one-sample t-test result. Conceptually, the relation between economic development and the welfare- clarifies oriented schemes hypothesis that the government schemes positively influence rural centric economic development in the study area.

Hypotheses	t - Value	P-Value	Decision
H3: The government significantly performs welfare and economic development schemes in the study area.	19.800	.000	Accepted

CONCLUSION

The general development way of Uttarakhand has been good since its partition from Uttar Pradesh. Notwithstanding, this development has made tremendous territorial imbalances inside the State. The development interaction could scarcely make useful work and employment opportunities in the Hill area of Uttarakhand. There is not any apparent headway made towards creating profitable farming in the greater part of the rural areas in the Hill Region. Subsequently, there remains scarcely any interest in horticulture for practically all youngsters because of difficult work conditions included, including extremely low usefulness and incessant obliteration of yields by wild animals. Outside the agriculture sector, work opportunities in development developed altogether, yet local individuals are generally reluctant to embrace manual work. Their admittance to higher-skilled positions in the development area was seriously impacted because of an absence of such higher-skill training. The work opportunities in different areas, for example, exchange, transport, and taxpayer-supported organizations however worked on in Hill Region yet stayed restricted to not many individuals. Along these lines, the absence of profitable vocations combined with a fixation on salaried positions has constrained an enormous number of youths to move to urban communities looking for salaried positions which are of moderately longer span independent of income. The circumstance has become very bleak in certain pockets as there are not a couple of individuals left in single digit in various rural areas. Such desperation should be turned around. The scheme's structure for the overall improvement of the Hill Region of Uttarakhand is impressive. However, the New Industrial Policy of the Uttarakhand, which has nearly stayed incapable of drawing in a venture to the mountain region of the State, there is need to be relooked and made more compelling to guarantee adjusted modern development by drawing in more money to in rural areas of the district, especially in the hilly rural regions.

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