
Migration and Women in Uttarakhand - A Sociological Study

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Abstract

The main aims of this paper is to present the situation of the women in the hills state of the Uttarakhna due to migration. The women are generally considered as the backbone of the family but the problem of migration has broken up their backbone as whole responsibility comes under them as their male migrated to other cities in search of employment. The paper present a brief of the problem of migration and its impact on women therein.

Key Words: Women, Migration, Ghost Village

Introduction

Man has been a nomadic tendency since ancient times and because of this nature, he has been moving from one place to another for the purpose of looking for the land and the means of life. If Indian history is seen then it is absolutely clear that the tendency of the migrations is not renewed and has existed since ancient times.. In fact, the history of the entire exodus of the people is virtually as old as the human. Observe the history of the world, we find that Arya had migrated from India to Central Asia and in the medieval period migrants from England and France had migrated to Australia and North America. History of the world's preoccupied countries is full of various types of migration.

In simple words, flee is an action in which man is the action of life from his native place to another place. This is a very complex but basic social process. Wholly interpretation of it is a very complex task. Escape is a multi-dimensional phenomenon whose direct or indirect impact falls on economic development, manpower planning, urbanization and social change. The departure of migrants is an indicator of

the change in economic opportunities. That is, social, economic industrial and technological development paved the way for the people of mountainous areas to migrate to the city.

After Independence and the period between mid-1945-1950, there was a time of excessive upheaval in Uttarakhand. After the independence of the country, efforts were made to increase self-confidence and lift life from lower levels. In the beginning, due to lack of education, the physical development of the person was happened but not mental development. So at this time the country was in the new bliss of independence, so that every new country and new emotions were born at all levels. Therefore, those who were educated in Uttarakhand, for many reasons, leave their area and fleeing to cities and left their families in the villages. And while keeping the full trends in the field of women and children at home, there was awareness among the people and the same people who were moving forward towards the cities, seeing their growing possibilities, their families also moved towards the cities and from here the migratory process Started.

According to today's situation, 36 thousand 401 houses in Almora district have been vacated due to migration and the highly fertile land has been transformed into wastelands. There is a saying about the mountains that the water and the youth of the mountain never work there. In the month of June 2013, the disaster in June this year has given more fuel to the fire, and forced to leave the rest of Uttarakhand to go somewhere else. In many families, whose entire life was here, they took a sorrowful decision to leave after the disaster. The families of the men who are now outside are now just old and the women are still alive. The main reason for running the Utharakhand movement was that the escape from Uttarakhand should be stopped, but after identification as a separate state, still not enough in the mountainous areas. There has been development or no reduction in migration. If you look at a report of BBC, a special increase has increased in the last decade and a half. 3000 villages have been vacant since 2000. The report says that the situation of migrations in Utrrakhand has taken a terrible appearance. Many villages of the mountains are known as Ghost village. According to the estimates, more than 2500000 lakh homes in the remote hills of the state are locked in the houses.

Review of Literature

Rawat (1980), in his study done in Garhwal, presented the fact that the working male goes out of the house, leaving behind the wife and the extended parents, the children and the children in the absence of the youth. It has a lot of power, it lacks skill learning and the lamp column of the new system is lacking.

Rao (1981), while explaining the effect of the re-election of internal exodus, has written that the mutation maintains a deep connection with its original residence with checks and gifts, property and political relations, according to the relation related to life-sustaining migrations and related development. Different places affect the origin.

Sarala Sharma and MP Gupta (1994) have analyzed their study of migrating factors from urban areas in the study. Sarala Sharma and M.P. Gupta, the main reason for the migration of the difference between the difference between the difference between the difference between the difference between the difference between the state and the state, which is due to economic problems, and the lack of adequate and serious efforts by the state government for the problem of migrating in undivided Madhya Pradesh. The major liability element is considered.

Nandani Tiwari and Sanjay Tiwari (2014), in their study, clarified that the special labor is forced to flee and forced to flee for their living along with their children and other dependents. It is apparent that the escape is universal in areas where the worker is deprived of the benefits of modern development. The abusive Chhatisgarh Shrimp who was cursed by the compulsion of extreme poverty is very sad to escape in other fields. The famous Chhattisgarh, a rice bowl, is a huge reservoir of natural and mineral resources. In Chhattisgarh, the process of industrialization has increased even in the last few years, despite this there is not enough employment available for

local laborers. This is the reason that they migrate to other states looking for employment. The problem of migrations has increased steadily since the 70.80s that is presented in a trance form. Most migrating workers are agricultural laborers or marginal farmers who become unemployed after Rabi and kharif crops. In this way, the main reason for the disappearance of the workers of Chhattisgarh is the absence of employment all the year due to lack of agricultural land and shortage of the holdings, there is insufficient in the means of irrigation and proper development of small and cottage industries. In addition to these, there is no proper implementation of government policies and schemes in rural areas.

Status of vacant houses in districts of Uttarakhand is evident from the following figures shown in table-01.

Table Number 01

District	Vacant Houses
Uttarakashi	12944
Pauri	38764
Chamoli	29765
Tehri	37450
Doon (Mountain Region)	45489
Rudraparyag	11509
Pithoragarh	25904
Almora	38568
Nainital	23939
Bageshwar	11556
Champawat	12727

(Source : Amar Ujala June 2016)

These numbers are presenting a terrifying form of escape. There are women in the state of Uttarakhand or the backbone of any state of the country, and women are the ones who are suffering serious problems like

migrating. In many studies on migration, it was a matter of fact that due to which the reason for the escape was caused and the loss caused by it, but no studies have been done on the socio-economic status of women especially in the special reference of Uttarakhand state. It is that when a person is fleeing from the mountainous region, whether it is a country escape due to devotion or employment due to job health higher level of living or any other reason, after this migration, some people who are in the mountains as the children of migrating men, their children have a social emotional impact on them.

Women of Uttarakhand have always been the solid foundation of the family, but women living in Uttarakhand are considered very emotional and sensitive from inside. Women in Uttarakhand have been living a very hard life. After the migration of men, there are many other responsibilities on them. So how does he discharge all these women become more responsible or become weak at the emotional level, how can they reconcile in discharging all the duties. In this entire process, the women in the level of self-reliance and empowerment Increasingly, whether or not he or she is under the burden of health and social obligations.

Conclusion

The self-reliance has always existed in some form of human society. But in the present time the migration is being linked directly to modernity and mobility. Therefore, in the present time society is being given the title of a dynamic society. Due to the migration of the male, all the burdens have come to the women; it is very difficult to move towards

urban and resource-rich areas for better education, better employment and better life conditions. At present the situation is even more frightening. There is probably no special thought or level for women in the country of the male domination, and at such times, the head of the house or the family members of the family in the house go away from home because of various reasons. It is important to study the effect of this on the daily life and in the mountains, who will live in the hills, are becoming increasingly ruins, the right farming is broken and fragmented Hain's Some Natural Disasters Sowing and Sowing Crisis Lack of resources Some gardener's condition has led to some wild pigs and monkeys, and some governmental obsolescents and careless people have given this job, people living in such a way that they do not want to keep their new generation there at any cost, whether they are farmers or ordinary Employees such as workers or government employees, teachers or other employees of the department The government is certainly going to run various programs, but it is necessary to be able to replicate the right condition and the villages

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again, it was necessary that the government prevented this migration at very emergency level and equipped the remote areas with all the basic amenities.

Youth have also emerged out of their own time, but if they have disappeared from the landscape of such a large scale, it is a matter of thinking that all of them will have achieved a better life, in which they would have moved from their homes to the plains, the consequences of this movement must be studied The example of Himachal Pradesh, the neighboring state of Uttarakhand, is in front of us. It has created its identity and prosperity in those things which belong to pure hosiery, such as agriculture horticulture, power tourism etc. In Uttarakhand, this could not have been possible if old age alone have gone or the village is haunted So, what is the responsibility of those who leave those places or those who have been chosen as the governor of this geography and policymakers? Mahatma Gandhi said that India's soul dwells in villages but when the villages are not there So this soul will roam only in the wilderness.