



## A Study On Migration In Himachal Pradesh

Dhanbir Singh

Assistant Professor Geography

SCVB Govt. College Palampur (Kangra) H.P.

### Abstract

In population studies, migration is a crucial component. Migration requires both space and time, so studying migration from all angles is equally important. This study has been an attempt to examine how the immigration patterns in Himachal Pradesh have changed since 1991. With the advent of globalization, migration patterns have undergone major change. In a hilly nation like Himachal Pradesh, where migration was relatively low before to the 1990s, these changes in migratory patterns were even more pronounced. The 1991 and 2001 census data were analyzed to look at changes in the pattern of migration during this time. In the hill country, it has been noted that migratory patterns change unexpectedly. In absolute terms, migration is still quite low, notwithstanding a noticeable trend over the past few census years..

**Keywords:** Migration, Patterns, Volume, Change,, Govt Initiatives.

### INTRODUCTION:

Migration requires both space and time, so, studying migration from all angles is equally important. A study of the shifts in migration patterns is necessary to comprehend how people travel differently. Future population redistribution plans won't be accurate until changes in migratory patterns have been duly acknowledged. With the advent of globalization, migration patterns have changed dramatically. Economic changes have been brought about by structural changes brought about by globalization. In a hilly nation like Himachal Pradesh, where migration was relatively low until the 1990s, the effects of these changes on the migratory process are especially apparent. Not only the volume of migration has changed, but also the nature and patterns. Current research analyses the modifications described above. Census data was used to conduct the research.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Munshi (1944) The Gujjars are essentially of Indian origin and the people of Rajputana, Malwa and modern Gujarat, the entire region called Gurjaradesa, were a homogeneous people whose Gurjara empire began to disintegrate after the collapse of the Chalukya empire in the late thirteenth century. The Gujjars of northwestern India have ethnic affinities with the Rajputs, Jats, Ahirs and belong to one ethnic group (Bingley, 1978; Ibbetson, 1983). The Gujjars were once a nomadic pastoral community, but most of them, including the Gujjars of Delhi, now lead a sedentary life. Their main occupation is cattle breeding and marginal agriculture. Gujjars are widely distributed across Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. They were originally Hindu, however Muslim Gujjars are found in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh (Verma, 1954; Singh, 1998). Renowned historian Dr. K.S.Lal (1995) observed that: "...then and till the end of Islamic rule, far from welcoming the Islamic conquerors as liberators, the 'lower castes' and 'tribes' – Meo, Bachgoti, Baghela, Barwaris Gonds, Gujjars, Bhils, Satnamis, Oraons, Mina, Kunbis, "Shudras" - are those who offer the most determined resistance to the invaders." Consequently, the history of the Gujjars has been one of migration, nomadic pastoralism, semisedatrization (semi-sedentary agriculturist), exploitation, displacement and dispossession, and marginalization. To this background the reasons for their present condition can be attributed to some extent. Baines (1893) said of the Gujjars that the Gujjar are another northern tribe. It is composed of various elements. It is largely agricultural in the Punjab, though inclined to cattle-grazing in the southern plains. Elsewhere in India, the name generally implies a second occupation..."According to the racial classification of Indian tribes, the Gujjars have been grouped under the category of Caucasian along with other communities of pastoral and husbandry type like Toda, Rebari and Bakarwal etc. tribes in India come from four racial groups.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the migrant status of people in Himachal Pradesh.
2. To study the government initiatives regarding migration in the state.

## CHANGES IN ATTENDANCE RELATIONS

Migration has not historically played a key role in Himachal Pradesh. Migration to Himachal Pradesh was discouraged by Montagnard terrain, low urbanization and lack of industry. However, Himachal Pradesh's employment potential has increased due to the development of some industrial clusters, state connectivity and road networks, a thriving tourism and hospitality sector, and sophisticated horticulture. In the last two decades, therefore, the number of immigrants has risen significantly. During the interdecadal decade 1991-2001, this research study highlights the changes in the pattern of migration in Himachal Pradesh. The change in Himachal Pradesh's immigration volume between 1991-2001 can be seen in Table 1

**Table-1 Change in the Volume of Migration in 1991-2011 in Himachal Pradesh****(Total)**

State/District	2001	1991	Change	Percentage Change
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	350834	236830	114004	48.14
<b>Kangra</b>	63624	56655	6969	12.30
<b>Bilaspur</b>	41057	7372	33685	456.93
<b>Chamba</b>	13290	14563	-1273	-8.73
<b>Hamirpur</b>	14444	13378	1066	7.97
<b>Kinnaur</b>	3853	2048	1805	88.13
<b>Kullu</b>	9081	4207	4874	115.85
<b>Lahaul - Spiti</b>	801	423	378	89.36
<b>Shimla</b>	38340	26603	11737	44.12
<b>Sirmour</b>	31674	25458	6216	24.42
<b>Mandi</b>	16091	12181	3910	32.10
<b>Una</b>	47184	33326	13858	41.58
<b>Solan</b>	71395	40616	30779	75.78

**(Males)**

<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	165326	116853	48473	41.58
<b>Kangra</b>	29145	26164	2981	11.39
<b>Bilaspur</b>	7986	3586	4400	122.70
<b>Chamba</b>	7070	7907	-837	-10.59
<b>Hamirpur</b>	8118	9537	-1419	-14.88
<b>Kinnaur</b>	2957	1482	1475	99.53
<b>Kullu</b>	5889	2406	3483	144.76
<b>Lahaul - Spiti</b>	724	363	361	99.45
<b>Shimla</b>	22431	14364	8067	56.16
<b>Sirmour</b>	13470	11139	2331	20.93
<b>Mandi</b>	9071	7301	1770	24.24
<b>Una</b>	18207	11627	6580	56.59
<b>Solan</b>	40258	20977	19281	91.91

## (Females)

<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>185508</b>	<b>1199777</b>	<b>65531</b>	<b>54.62</b>
<b>Kangra</b>	34479	30491	3988	13.08
<b>Bilaspur</b>	33071	3786	29285	773.51
<b>Chamba</b>	6220	6656	-436	-6.55
<b>Hamirpur</b>	6326	3841	2485	64.70
<b>Kinnaur</b>	896	566	330	58.30
<b>Kullu</b>	3192	1801	1391	77.23
<b>Lahaul - Spiti</b>	77	60	17	28.33
<b>Shimla</b>	15909	12239	3670	29.99
<b>Sirmour</b>	18204	14319	3885	27.13
<b>Mandi</b>	7020	4880	2140	43.85
<b>Una</b>	28977	21699	7278	33.54
<b>Solan</b>	31137	19639	11498	58.55

In Himachal Pradesh, the total volume of interstate immigrants rose from 0.23 million to 0.35 million between 1991 and 2001. (Table 1). During the 1991 and 2001 censuses, it constituted 4.58% and 5.77% of the total population of the state (Census of India 1991 and 2001). As a result, Himachal Pradesh's share of the migratory population was not particularly significant. In Himachal Pradesh, there was an increase in the volume of immigrants by 48.14 percent between 1991-2001. However, this shift was not consistent across all regions of the state due to spatial inequality in physical conditions, differences in economic opportunity, and proximity between countries. The amount of immigrants in different districts of Himachal Pradesh has changed. Bilaspur district saw the largest increase (456.93 percent) in the volume of immigrants (Table 1). Bilaspur district shares a border with the neighboring state of Punjab. So many women have migrated to the border areas of Bilaspur district from across the border.

Bilaspur district has several industrial units but some of the largest industrial establishments of Himachal Pradesh. For example, ACC's Cement Factory is one of the largest and oldest industrial facilities in the country. Other areas where the shift in migration volume was greater than the national average included Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti and Solan. Before the 1990s, these areas were largely undeveloped. These were explored later more than before. This was due to advances in the construction profession. The districts are now connected to the nation as a whole. Airports and heliports were built wherever possible. In addition, there was encouragement to grow cash crops that needed labor. Immigration fulfills this need for work. Despite the physiographic and climatic barriers described above, there was a significant increase in interstate immigration as employment potential in these two areas increased rapidly in the intercensal decade 1991-2001. Although there was a greater than national shift in migration, Lahul & Spiti district did not account for female migrants (Table 1). Within 10 years only seventeen women moved to Lahul & Spiti. This is due to the extremely

mountainous and tribal region. Intra-tribal marriages. It is not certain within the traditional arrangement, adjustments are being made, but inter-tribal weddings seem far away. The percentage of female migrants who move primarily for marriage is also weak. Another district where the amount of immigration rose above the national average was Solan (75.78 percent). The reason for the larger increase in the volume of immigrants was location and industrial development. Due to their physical proximity, a significant number of immigrants are recorded from neighboring Punjab and Haryana. A considerable number of people looking for work are heading for men in the Solan region, which has seen unprecedented growth in terms of industrial activity and urban development. Marriage migration is generally valid for women. The volume of immigration changes was lower than the national average in six districts namely Hamirpur, Kangra, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmour and Una. Hamirpur district (7.97 per cent) was far below the national average when only 1066 immigrants were recruited from all parts of the country in ten years. In Himachal Pradesh, according to the 1991 and 2001 censuses of India, the highest literacy rate was found in Hamirpur district. These many intelligent people, especially men, are looking for suitable employment in other states.

There are practically few job opportunities in the district itself. Hamirpur district is known for its migration trends. There is no commercial development of agriculture or industry. Among immigrant women, the change in the number of women was above the norm for women due to marriage migration. Kangra, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmour and Una districts saw a shift in migrant volume less than the national average. The change was below the state average for the sexes in Kangra, Mandi and Sirmour districts. The change in the volume of male immigrants was higher than the national average in Shimla and Una districts. Although the volume of immigration changes was less, still the number of migrants was higher than in many other districts as the growth process in these districts started even before 1991 when districts like Lahul & Spiti, Kullu and Kinnaur were relatively unknown. So there was no sudden growth in these areas. In terms of their work potential, the volume of male immigrants in Shimla and Una districts has changed. Administrative activities and tourism improve employment opportunities. Una County has several special economic zones that provide jobs and attract people. Chamba district, which is one of the 250 backward areas in the country, has seen a negative shift in the amount of immigration. About 45 percent of the population of the district is socially disadvantaged caste and tribal community. The basis of the economy is agriculture. Nothing can attract migrating people. Therefore, there was a negative shift in the volumes of immigrants.

## **GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES**

State Urban Development Department and ULBs are collaborating to develop pioneering technological solutions on urban waterfalls in the state; Integrated Urban Transport, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Urban Poverty, Urban Housing, Urban Planning, Financial Sustainability of ULBs and General Urban Administration[6]. In order to improve society, active community involvement is guaranteed and various programs address issues:

## 1. The concept of a smart city

In the 2014 budget, it was planned that "100 smart cities" would become satellite cities of larger cities and upgrade the current medium-sized cities. The idea of smart cities is not well defined, but it can include creative, cyber, digital, e-governed, business, intelligent, knowledge and harnessing the power of ICT [12]. When it comes to management and service provision, there is a smart thing to consider. Providing basic infrastructure leads to a better quality of life in a sustainable environment. It calls for Smart Solutions to provide a sustainable and inclusive development model for other aspiring urban areas in the area. Dharamshala is earmarked for development.

## 2. Swatch Bharat

It focuses on municipal waste management in the city of Himachal Pradesh to create garbage free cities and provide a clean and pollution free environment. A clean urban environment would attract visitors to increase the economic diversity of urban residents and also generate income for ULBs. The principles adopted are:

- ❖ Highest Degree of Community Participation and community led management of MSW
- ❖ Segregation at source
- ❖ Waste to value through maximising recycling
- ❖ Endeavour to achieve zero land fill status
- ❖ Scientific land fill
- ❖ Polluters to pay

## 3. National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM), 2005

The main objective of JNNURM is to build economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities. JNNURM consists of two grants Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Basic Urban Poor Services (BSUP). [6] The focus of the mission is: combined development of substructure services; ensuring linkages between asset creation and maintaining long-term sustainability; accelerate the investment course in urban infrastructure services; planned urban development including suburban areas, outer clusters and urban corridors; renewal and modernization of city centres;

## 4. National Urban livelihood Mission (NULM), 2005

NULM seeks to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor families by providing them with access to lucrative self-employment and skilled wage opportunities and leads through strong grassroots institutions of the poor to significantly improve their lives. [6] NULM focuses on community mobilization and women empowerment. NULM envisions universal mobilization of poor urban families into economies and Self Help Credit Groups (SHGs). The approach of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is considered essential for organizing the urban poor into self-help groups, developing skills leading to market-oriented work and opening up self-employment opportunities by ensuring easy access to credit. Mission mode access



is considered essential. NULM is being implemented in two phases: Phase I (2013-2017) and Phase II (2017-2022). In Phase I, NULM targets all cities with a population of one million or more and district headquarter cities with a population of less than one million as reported in the 2011 Census of India. However, in rare cases, additional cities may be allowed at the request of states. Centre and states will be shared in the funding ratio of 75:25. This ratio is 90:10 for North East states and Special category (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand).

### **5. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

Especially for the poor and disadvantaged, the primary emphasis was on improving the quality of life as a whole by providing basic services for housing and other urban facilities such as water supply, sanitation and urban transport. Lessons from the last mission showed that infrastructure development has a direct impact on the real needs of people, such as providing taps and bathroom connections. This means that the development of facilities should be targeted, directly linked to providing better services to the people, as clearly stated by the President of India in his speeches in the Joint Parliamentary Sessions on 9 June 2014 and 23 February 2015. The objective of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenations and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is therefore to ensure that every household has access to an assured water tap and sewer connection; (ii) increase the value of urban amenities by developing green spaces and keeping open spaces in good condition (e.g. parks) (e.g. walking and cycling). All these results are assessed by citizens, especially women, in the form of service level measures, according to indicators and criteria set by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). The centrally sponsored scheme will be administered by the AMRUT mission for a period of 5 years.

### **6. Decentralized planning in Himachal Pradesh**

As deeply rooted as Gandhian economic thought, the concept of decentralized pacification. The active involvement of people is guaranteed for the development of the village economy. This idea of self-governing local economies was embedded in Vedic Indian philosophy. The idea of decentralized planning was accepted in principle, but the first step in the first five-year plan was taken from the beginning of the country's planning period. In the Himachal Pradesh District Plan, a deliberate effort to create district plans addressed poverty, unemployment, inequality and infrastructure retrospectively. A decentralized planning process was gradually introduced and the following measures were taken to ensure that the people and their representatives were properly involved in the decision-making process.

### **7. Member of Parliament Local Area Development scheme (MPLADS):**

A 1993-94 central sector scheme allowing MPs to propose modest capitalist works demanded by their constituents. [5] In this plan, every M.P. has the option of proposing to the district collectorate Rs. 1.00 crore every year for the financial year 1994-95 which was increased to 2 crores in 2000-2001 for each individual work not to exceed Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The Planning Department has been designated as the nodal agency for this program and coordinates its implementation with the DCs involved.

## 8. Mukhya Mantri Gram Path Yojna

The goal in 2002-2003 was to establish connections from neighboring highway cities. Under this plan, only Kochha roads would be metalled in rural areas, except with the provision that small culverts/bridges would be constructed which would otherwise be required to provide smooth all-weather connectivity to the people in remote areas. In this regard, all the Deputy Commissioners except in the tribal areas were given an amount of Rs. 7.50 million crowns.

### CONCLUSION

The study shows that migration patterns in Himachal Pradesh have changed unexpectedly. Much of Himachal Pradesh is highly mountainous and has remained secluded. Although with advances in civil and geological engineering, most parts of the state have been connected by motorable roads, reaching the mountainous regions is still a grueling exercise. In addition, the harsh weather and lack of equipment make living unpleasant. This is more so in the case of tribal areas namely Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti which have remained shrouded for centuries. Now with connectivity through roads and dissemination of information through media, these districts have been explored. Regarding changes in immigration patterns, unpredictable percentage changes in the volume of immigrants were reported in districts where development activities started late or industrial growth occurred suddenly. Recent survey of remote areas namely Kinnaur, Kullu and Lahul & Spiti has given rise to some migration where the magnitude of migration used to be almost nil. The size of the migration is still quite low in absolute terms, but the change that has been observed during the last census years is incredible. It was evident that districts with rapid industrial development attract a remarkable number of migrants due to an unparalleled increase in employability. It can be assumed that the magnitude of migration in Himachal Pradesh will obviously increase in the coming times, but the proportion of migrating population in the middle and high zone of Himachal Pradesh which consists of Hamirpur, Mandi, Chamba, Kinnaur, Kullu and Lahul & Spiti districts will increase. stay low. It is quite likely that some of these districts may experience a negative change in the volume of migration. Shimla district lying in the middle and upper zone is an exception in this regard. The reason is the high level of development and administrative importance of the district. Districts lying in the Shivaliks near the plains of Punjab and Haryana will continue to experience high migration as they have both locational and physiographic benefits.



**REFERENCES:**

1. Census of India (1981). Town Directory, Series-7, Part XA, Himachal Pradesh.
2. Census of India (1991). Town Directory, Series-9, Part IX, Himachal Pradesh.
3. Census of India (2001). Rural-Urban Distribution. Series-3, Paper 2, Himachal Pradesh.
4. Planning Commission (2009). Himachal Pradesh Development Report, Planning Commission of India, New Delhi.
5. Sharma, A. (2015). Changes in Patterns of Migration in Himachal Pradesh since 1991. Panjab University, Department of Geography. Chandigarh: Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis.
6. Agrawal Tushar and S Chandrasekhar (2013) Labour Market Outcomes of the Itinerant Worker in Rural India, Manuscript, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, India
7. Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (2006): Asansol urban area: City development plan, Asansol Durgapur Development Authority, Asansol, India.
8. Bah, M. , Cisse, S., Diyamett, B., Diallo, G. and Lerise, F. (2007): Changing Rural –Urban Linkages in Mali, Nigeria and Tanzania, Chapter 3 in The Earthscan Reader in Rural Urban Linkages, edited by Tacoli, Cecilia, 56-67.
9. Baker, J. (2007): Survival and Accumulation Strategies at the Rural-Urban Interface in North-West Tanzania, Chapter 2 in The Earthscan Reader in Rural Urban Linkages, edited by Tacoli, Cecilia, 41-55.
10. Chakravorty, S., & Lall, S. V. (2007): Made in India: the economic geography and political economy of industrialization. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
11. Chand Kiran, T.R., K.V.S. Badarinath, C. D. Elvidge, and B. Tuttle (2009): Spatial Characterization of Electric Power Consumption Patterns over India using DMSP-OLS Nighttime Satellite Data, International Journal of Remote Sensing, 30(3), 647-661 (15).
12. Chandrasekhar, S. (2011): Workers Commuting between the Rural and Urban: Estimates from NSSO Data. Economic and Political Weekly, 46(46), 22-25.
13. Chandrasekhar, S., & Sharma, A. (2013): Internal Migration Among Youth for Education and Employment, in State of the Urban Youth, India,
14. Davis B, P. Winters, G. Carletto, K. Covarrubias, E. Quinones, A. Zezza, K. Stamoulis, G. Bonomi, and S. DiGiuseppe (2007): Rural Income Generating Activities: A Cross Country Comparison, FAO ESA Working Paper, 07-16, 2007 and background paper to the World Bank's World Development Report 2008.
15. Denis, E. and Kamala M. (2011): Toward a Better Appraisal of Urbanisation in India, Cybergeo: European Journal of Geography, 569.

16. Baines, J.A., Census of India, 1891. General Report, London (1893). Chalam, K.S. “Educational Policy For Human Resource Development”, Rawat

Publication, Jaipur, (1993)

