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WOMEN DURING MIGRATION IN UTTARAKHAND

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Abstract: This paper speaks about women related all issues during migration, we can't summaries it into some lines its very broad perspective but we can find some aspect. There are many chances of gender discrimination and other related issues the feeling at that time. They are naturally very strong; women feel it from many centuries. The main reason behind analysis their task is to see the consequences of vulnerable section of society it may relate to any gender.

The lives of men and women, the work that they do the income they receive the roles they are given and the relationship that they show all shaped by our social norms so as our tradition which treats them differently. Truly in the age of our living gender rarely matters. If the different roles and responsibilities ascribed to men and women are socially constructed, then may be changed by society.

Keywords: Migration, Risk, Analysis, Reports, Effect.

Introduction

Uttarakhand is a hilly state always faced many challenges relate to disaster and migration. The impact of natural disaster on women has a direct correlation with the position held prior to the event as well as numerous other factors women have a very important role to play in the time following a natural disaster. Disaster relief and mitigation is a gender issue recognizing this and empowering women to participate could have unanticipated benefits from all.

According to study of NIRD HYDRABAD, the sex ratio of hill districts is relatively higher as compared to the plane districts; though the child sex ratio is almost equal both in the hill or plane districts indicating that the tendency of more adult male to migrate away from hill districts.

There are several causes of migration, the nature of which predominantly depend on the conditions prevailing in a household or a region. The causative factors are generally categorized into two groups in Lee's (1966) framework of 'push' and 'pull' factors. Both these factors concentrate only on labour market related migration. In case of migration in developing countries like India such framework is inadequate to capture the complex interplay of variations in the labour market (both expanding opportunities and failure of the rural labour markets in providing jobs), social and political reasons, the living environment (housing, sanitation and access to basic infrastructure such as education and health) (Jayaraj, 2013)

Nearly 60percent of urban male migrated and 59 percent of urban female migrated from rural areas (NSSO 2010). Rate of return migration/ proportion of return migrants in the population for male in rural areas which as significantly higher than female's 24 percent for male and 11 percent for female out migration migrants from both rural and urban are the reason for out migration is predominantly for marriage, which accounted for nearly 84 percent of female out migrants from both the rural and urban areas. The table in NSSO 2010 report shows the main aspects of migration in some of the states with corresponding figure. Reports are below: - Migration rate (per1000) of migrants for different states (Urban)

S No	STATE	Male	Female	Male +female
	Andhra Pradesh	333	467	400
	Arunanchal Pradesh	38	27	33
	Assam	223	327	270
	Bihar	208	497	345
	Chhattisgarh	330	590	452
	Himanchal Pradesh	455	618	532
	Jammu and Kashmir	97	281	186



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	Karnataka	265	383	324
	Kerala	258	428	348
	Madhya Pradesh	160	523	336
	Maharashtra	356	493	421
	Manipur	10	26	18
	Meghalaya	42	47	44
	Mizoram	189	223	206
	Orrisa	224	567	442
	Punjab	223	565	379
	Uttarakhand	397	594	486

However, it is widely discussed about relationship between migration and women which also benefitted by self-help groups day to day activities etc. boosted self-confidence of women their participation in every area increased, decision making power of women much better then in joint family. In impact of disasters on women is inclusion partly reflects a growing awareness in the international community that full development can only be achieved when women and the resources they represent are fully integrated in the development process and are empowered to improve the economic, social and political conditions of developing countries within a framework of sustainable development. This addition also, and perhaps chiefly, reflects an understanding that men and women reveal vulnerabilities peculiar to their sex when confronted by disaster situations. In the face of this reality, it is essential to keep a clear gender focus to be able to support women facing a disaster and to reinforce their capacity to overcome these situations. Such awareness can reshape reconstruction task or projects.²⁶⁴ Just as a post disaster reconstruction programme contains projects meant to reestablish production in a given sector; it must contain projects addressing the specific needs of vulnerable social groups. Such initiatives make it possible to mend the torn fabric of society while facilitating economic recovery. It is thus essential to determine the specific impact on the women of an affected country or region in order to design actions and projects that help to reduce their opportunity cost and increase their ability to recover. Disasters should also be seen as an opportunity to improve preexisting conditions, including sex equity. Reconstruction therefore should not be thought of simply as a process of replacing what has been lost, but also as an opportunity to perform actions that make the most underprivileged groups less vulnerable, favor sex equity and improve living conditions for women, especially those who are heads of households. In fact, there is need for a strong political will to initiate a process of niche-based development strategy for the hill areas of the State with a strong support of bureaucracy. The myopic vision of developing already developed regions will not prove to be an inclusive strategy. This will also not be a tribute to those who sacrificed their lives for making Uttarakhand a State of their dreams where everybody gets decent work opportunities with least brain drain.

One of the consequences of a disaster is the de capitalization of women and the reduction of their share of productive activities in the formal and informal sectors. Not only do they sustain direct damages or production losses (housing and means of production), but they also have relatively high opportunity costs because they lose income when they have to apply themselves temporarily to unpaid emergency tasks and an increased amount of unpaid reproductive work, such as caring for them children when schools are closed because they are being used as shelters for disaster victims.

Migration also linked with economic status since material wealth arid social well-being tend to correlate. A very common push factor is a change in family size and status. Newly married couples hope to set up view houses away from their 'in-laws' and families with growing children may wish to move **out** of a small house and into a large one. Nowadays, it is becoming more common for, offspring to leave their parents' home even before marriage to live in flats or bed-sitting rooms. Lack of entertainment and such other activities in country districts may account for rural depopulation arid the social, cultural and educational centers found in towns may become urban due to population growth alternating migrants.

As per another study –
Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by reason for migration for UTTARAKHAND (RURAL +MALE+FEMALE):



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State	REASON OF MIGRATION						
	Employment related reason	Studies	Forced migration	Marriage	Movement of parents	Others	All
UTTARAKHAND	87	14	6	664	163	66	1000

Disaster and migration affect women differently it knocks backward progress that women have made toward greater equality with men as they are on average more affected. Unequal access of assets, knowledge and power deprives women of the resources and capacity to protect themselves, their children and their assets from both.

Empowering women investment in gender equality in development at both the national and local level. Strengthening women’s knowledge and capacity for achieving and facing against the problems.

In many cases migration has in fact overburdened women as they have to undertake those activities which were being performed earlier by their spouses like working in agriculture and MNREGA works. Women's share over half the MNREGA employment. The burden of cooking and other domestic chores gets reduced for women in joint families where relatively older women take care of cooking and animal tending activities. Contrary to this, their male counterparts work daily for about four hours, mainly undertaking ploughing, leveling and repair of their fields, and sometime collection of fuel wood.

The gender differences in work load are so sharp that even school going girl child has to share tasks related to farm, animal husbandry, fuel and fodder collection with her mother more frequently than her brother. Girl children hardly find any time to devote time for their studies at home. Many of them would like to pursue higher studies. But their parents are unlikely to support them partly due to weak financial position of households and partly due to passiveness towards girls’ education. Such gender discrimination severely affects their studies and future.

Here is the study of reasons for migrating from Uttarakhand:

S. N	REASON OF MIGRATING	NUMBER OF FEMALE
1.	Work/Employment	38437
2.	Business	2099
3.	Education	14012
4.	Marriage	1361711
5.	Moved after birth	9464
6.	Moved with household	387152
7.	Other	248116

(Source census of India 2001)

No major efforts have been made to improve the agriculture and its productivity through its diversification in favour of high value crops. In fact, farmers are willing to diversify their farm production to improve their income, but the required support of agricultural extension services, development of irrigation channels, use of better seeds, improved inputs, technology and marketing remain major concern. As a result, almost all cultivators are willing to leave their highly non-remunerative agriculture provided they get other alternative livelihoods. Apart from very low agricultural productivity, destruction of crops by wild animals has become frequent and widespread, resulting in huge losses to famers. As a result, farmers have left their cultivable land barren in outer circle of their village boundaries.

CONCLUSION

The overall status of women from migrant household has improved in their communities as migrant household are considered to be generally well to do. However, women living in joint families complained that their social status within the family had declined. They said that in the absence of their husband they have nothing in decision making in the family and mostly decision is



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taken by male relatives. The decision-making power of wives of migrant heading nuclear, the entire remittance from husband which they had to run the household with the guidance of their husband. Due to migration such other task that shopping, taking agricultural product, enrolling children in school etc. have developed greater self-confidence.

However, it is widely discussed about relationship between migration and women which also benefitted by self-help groups day to day activities etc. boosted self-confidence of women their participation in every area increased, decision making power of women much better then in joint family.

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