

# Patterns and correlates of inter-state out-migration through multiple streams from Himachal Pradesh

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## Abstract

*The study examines the inter-state out-migration from Himachal Pradesh to other parts of India during 1991 and 2011 to understand the pattern of out-migration and its causal factors. The research is based on Census data of the selected period. Available data has been analysed using descriptive statistical techniques. Out-migration is correlated with different variables such as per capita income, literacy rates, poverty ratios, unemployment rates and distance between migrant's place of origin and destination. Rural to urban migration is the dominant stream, followed by urban to urban. The neighbouring states were the most common destination for the migrants. During the study years, females dominated all streams except the rural to urban. The proportion of migrants decreased with increasing distance from the state of Himachal Pradesh. The out-migration rates for males and females increased from 1991 to 2011.*

**Keywords:** *Out-migration rate, migration stream, volume of migration, census, correlation.*

## Introduction

After fertility and mortality, migration is the third most important factor influencing the size and structure of a population. Migration generally takes place from low to high-productivity areas (Dharamraj, 1993) and Rao, 2000). People migrate mainly for economic reasons. Many males migrate from rural to urban areas, leaving their families in the villages of their origin. More people migrate from typically subsistent agricultural regions. Poorer, landless and socio-economically deprived persons are more likely to move from rural to urban areas (Mukherjee, 1979; Bhagat, 2009 and Hussain 2018). In a study of Uttarakhand, a hilly northern state of India, Bahuguna and Belwal (2013) found better income prospects responsible for pulling the people from the

rural areas to the cities. Neha *et al.* (2018) and Arya *et al.* (2018) in yet another study of the migrants from Uttarakhand too found majority of the respondents who migrated to other states lacked employment and were unable to meet minimum basic needs.

Traditionally, Himachal Pradesh has been an area of out-migration due largely to lack of business opportunities in the state (Thakur, 2015), lack of facilities for higher education, economic distress of migrant households (Negi, 2017) and lack of resources and poor infrastructure (Tiwari, 2000).

## Statement of the problem

The physiography of a place is one of the important determinants of its economic

potential. Mountainous terrain is generally seen as a constraint to rapid urbanisation and development of large towns. Agricultural development too is handicapped by many limiting factors in highland topography including small and scattered landholding, stony soils, scanty irrigation, and limited arable areas. Himachal Pradesh has one of the weakest industrial potentials in the country. Displacement of local people to riparian states due to the construction of dams on rivers such as Bhakra and Pong dams in Bilaspur and Kangra districts respectively is also contributing to increased pace of out-migration from the state. Significant changes have taken place in out-migration since the start of the liberalization process in 1991 due to changes in the socio-economic and infrastructure development in the state. It is imperative in this context to examine the trend and spatial pattern in out-migration across diverse migration streams in Himachal Pradesh. It is equally important to know if liberalisation policies introduced to Indian economy responsible for heightened out-migration of people from the state particularly to urban areas. The research also seeks to explain differential social and economic factors influencing the decision to migrate.

The present study addresses to these issues by analysing the spatio-temporal pattern of out-migration in different streams from Himachal Pradesh to other states and union territories of India.

### **Study area**

The mountainous state of Himachal Pradesh is situated in the western Himalayas located between 30°22'N and 33°12'N latitude and 75°47'E and 79°04'E longitude occupying a total area of 55,673 km<sup>2</sup>. It is one of the least urbanised (10.03%) states of India (Kumar

and Singh, 2014), but is better placed as far as social indicators are concerned such as education, extent of poverty, sex-ratio etc; ranked third after Kerala and Delhi (Planning Commission, 2011). Himachal Pradesh is home to a number of different transhumant tribal groups such as the Gaddis, Gujjars, Kinnaur etc. (Dogra, 2020). The Interior of Chamba, Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts have poor accessibility and remains cut off from the rest of India during winter season. These factors push the natives from their place of origin to within or outside of Himachal Pradesh (Vijender, 2016).

### **Database and methodology**

The study mainly relies on Census data collected from the migration volume - D2, Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011. Descriptive statistical methods have been used to analyse the data.

The out-migration rate is calculated to determine at what rate the local people moved from their place of origin to locations inside or outside of the states during the study period. It is the total number of out-migrants experienced by a population during a given time interval. The formula for calculating the out-migration rate is

$$\text{Out-migration rate} = O/P \times 100$$

Where

O = total number of out-migrants in a particular period.

P = population size at mid-year of a particular area.

Further, out-migration from Himachal Pradesh to other states of India is correlated with per capita income, literacy rates, poverty ratio, unemployment rate and distance from Shimla to the capital of the destination state

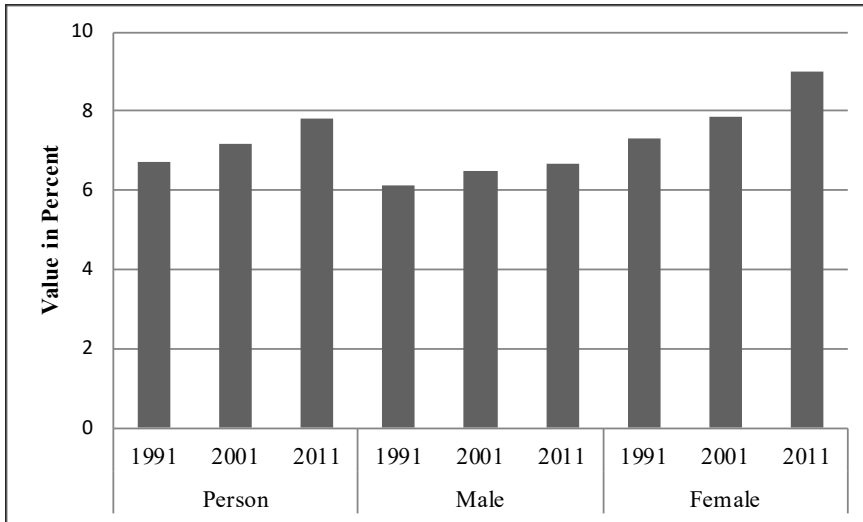


Fig. 1: Himachal Pradesh - Out-migration rate

Source: Census of India (1991, 2001 & 2011). D2 Migration Tables of all states and U.T.'s of India.

with the help of Spearman's correlation method.

## Results and discussion

### *Out-migration*

The volume of inter-state out-migration from the state is consistently increasing over the past decades. For example, the number of out-migrants increased from 0.34 million in 1991 to 0.44 million in 2001 and further to 0.54 million in 2011 (Table 1). The out-migration rate from Himachal Pradesh fluctuated between 6-9 percent during 1991-2011 (Fig. 1). The increase is uniform across both the sexes though much higher in respect of females largely driven by marriage-linked out-migration as also increase in the level of female education and social status (Census of India, 2011; Department of Economics and Statistics Government Report, 2015; Katiyar, 2016 and World Bank Report, 2018). Comparatively, females face less discrimination in education or jobs compared

to their counterparts in the neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana (World Bank Report, 2018). For example, the female literacy in Himachal Pradesh was 76.60 percent as compared to 70.73 percent in Punjab and 55.73 percent in Haryana (Census of India, 2011) and its relatively better social development in the country (Planning Commission, 2011).

### **Out-migration from Himachal Pradesh**

Table 1 shows the out-migration from Himachal Pradesh to other parts of India classified by different streams. The rural-urban stream was the most dominant, but rural-rural and urban-urban streams also had close to 30 percent share each. The share of the urban-rural stream was the least in total migration.

The share of rural-urban out-migrants had increased significantly with a corresponding decline in the rural-rural stream during the period. The share of the rural-urban

Table 1 : Himachal Pradesh - Share of Inter-state out-migrants by various streams

Migration Streams	Person			Male			Female		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Rural to Rural (%)	29.72	26.1	22.73	18.09	15.46	12.62	39.49	35.18	30.46
Rural to Urban (%)	34.98	45.15	44.62	42.79	54.63	53.48	28.42	37.06	37.85
Urban to Rural (%)	5.07	3.5	3.95	4.76	3.49	3.65	5.32	3.52	4.18
Urban to Urban (%)	30.23	25.24	28.69	34.35	26.96	30.25	26.77	23.78	27.51

Source: Census of India (1991, 2001 & 2011). D2 Migration Tables of all states and U.T.'s of India.

stream increased significantly during 1991-2001 followed by a marginal decline in the following decade. The urban-rural and urban-urban streams too declined during the first decade of the study period but increased subsequently. Identical trends were seen for both the gender.

Female migrants far exceeded their male counterparts during all the census years because of the marriage factor (Migration tables, Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011). According to the Census of India, the highest migration of males was from rural to urban areas with “work” as the main reason, followed by urban to urban and rural to rural streams. On the other hand, the highest migration of females took place in the rural-to-rural stream with “marriage” as the main reason, followed by rural to urban and urban to urban streams (Migration tables, Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011).

### ***Rural to Rural***

Much of the migration from the state however is directed to the neighbouring states such as Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh which are ranked consistently higher in per capita net state domestic product (Reserve Bank of India, 2020) and situated in close spatial proximity to the state. Slight increase has been noticed in the volume of

migrants from 1991-2011. However, female migrants outnumbered males by a factor of approximately 3 to 1 in all the census years (Table 2).

Over half of the migrants of the Rural to Rural (R-R) stream had chosen rural Punjab as their destination, with a dominant proportion of females which is only increasing over the years (Table 2). With the poor law and order situation in the 1980s and early 1990s on account of the Khalistan movement and subsequent post-Indira Gandhi murder riots (Shani, 2008) migration to Punjab did register some decline (Table 2). Additionally, intensive agricultural practices in the state may have attracted male migrants from rural Himachal Pradesh. Culturally too, Himachal people are closure to Punjabi communities, especially from the lower Himachal who speak and understand Punjabi language (Ahluwalia, 1998 and Census of India, 2011). From 1991 to 2001, the share of female migrants increased, but the share of male migrants declined despite overall increase for both the sexes from 2001 to 2011.

Uttar Pradesh was the second most important state as far as migrants from Himachal Pradesh is concerned due largely to physical proximity, resemblances in physiography and culture of the hilly areas

Table 2 : Himachal Pradesh - Interstate rural to rural out-migrants

States/U.T.'s	1991			2001			2011		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Punjab	55039 (53.81)	11961 (42.09)	43078 (58.32)	62757 (55.16)	12901 (41.56)	49853 (60.26)	72562 (59.57)	14676 (50.13)	57880 (62.55)
Uttar Pradesh	12601 (12.32)	4180 (14.71)	8420 (11.4)	6029 (5.3)	1024 (3.3)	4996 (6.04)	3020 (2.48)	758 (2.59)	2257 (2.44)
Haryana	11895 (11.63)	2819 (9.92)	9078 (12.29)	16178 (14.22)	4240 (13.66)	11937 (14.43)	17431 (14.31)	2860 (9.77)	14574 (15.75)
Assam	4776 (4.67)	2000 (7.04)	2769 (3.75)	136 (0.12)	93 (0.3)	41 (0.05)	475 (0.39)	260 (0.89)	212 (0.23)
Orissa	4255 (4.16)	949 (3.34)	3301 (4.47)	113 (0.1)	62 (0.2)	49 (0.06)	146 (0.12)	73 (0.25)	74 (0.08)
others	3786 (3.70)	1714 (6.03)	2089 (2.83)	3404 (2.99)	1904 (6.13)	1514 (1.83)	3720 (3.05)	1914 (6.54)	1815 (1.96)
Bihar	2659 (2.6)	309 (1.09)	2348 (3.18)	1080 (0.95)	65 (0.21)	1009 (1.22)	3020 (2.48)	1051 (3.59)	1961 (2.12)
Chandigarh	2229 (2.18)	1489 (5.24)	738 (1)	4357 (3.83)	2899 (9.34)	1464 (1.77)	1766 (1.45)	1162 (3.97)	610 (0.66)
Rajasthan	1922 (1.88)	1111 (3.91)	812 (1.1)	2059 (1.81)	1070 (3.45)	984 (1.19)	1985 (1.63)	992 (3.39)	990 (1.07)
Delhi	1595 (1.56)	957 (3.37)	635 (0.86)	2127 (1.87)	1247 (4.02)	885 (1.07)	743 (0.61)	395 (1.35)	342 (0.37)
Karnataka	1513 (1.48)	920 (3.24)	590 (0.8)	2059 (1.81)	1216 (3.92)	843 (1.02)	1583 (1.3)	963 (3.29)	619 (0.67)
Jammu & Kashmir	N/A	N/A	N/A	3049 (2.68)	807 (2.6)	2250 (2.72)	2874 (2.36)	436 (1.49)	2442 (2.64)
Uttaranchal	N/A	N/A	N/A	10387 (9.13)	3504 (11.29)	6883 (8.32)	12473 (10.24)	3732 (12.75)	8744 (9.45)
India	102284	28418	73866	113773	31043	82730	121811	29276	92535

Source: Census of India (1991, 2001 & 2011). D2 Migration Tables of all states and U.T.'s of India.

Note: States, which received less than 1000 out-migrants from Himachal Pradesh, are included in "others" category.

which was demarcated as Uttarakhand in 2000. However as per the Census of India, due to the separation of Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh, the share of migrants to Uttar Pradesh has declined significantly in subsequent years. At the same time, Uttarakhand replaced Uttar Pradesh as one of the crucial destinations for out-migrants of Himachal Pradesh (Table 2).

Haryana has been a popular destination for the rural migrants from Himachal Pradesh due to more developed agricultural sector with high labour demand. The number of Himachali female migrants in the state was higher than that of male migrants. After the bifurcation of Uttar Pradesh in 2000, Haryana overtook Uttar Pradesh to become the second most popular destination for the

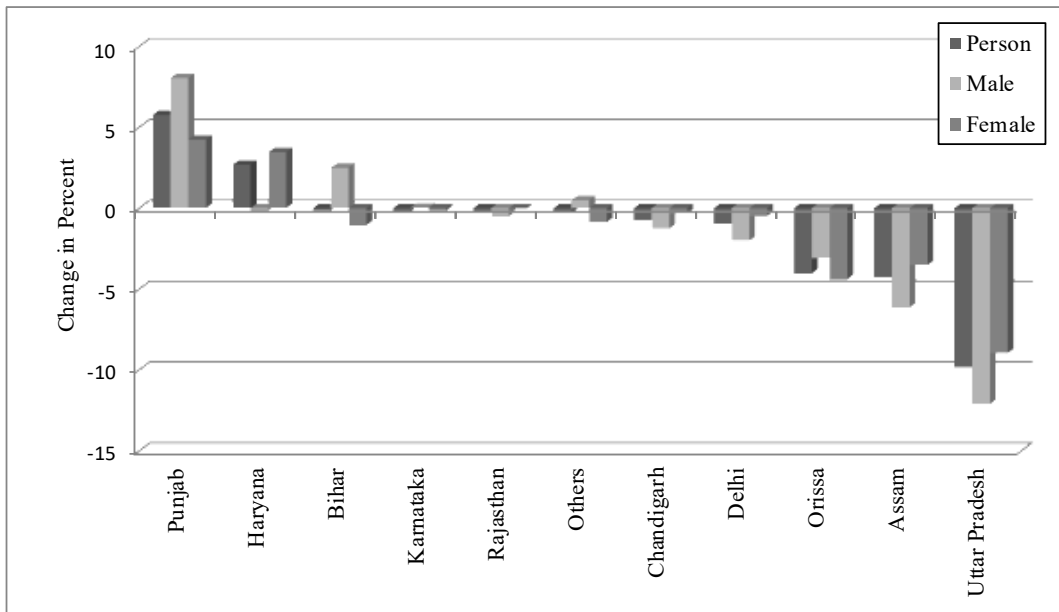


Fig. 2: Himachal Pradesh - Change in interstate rural to rural out-migrants (1991 - 2011)

rural migrants from Himachal, followed by Uttarakhand (Table 2).

From 1991 to 2001, the proportion of migrants grew with greater gender gap as, more females migrated out. Migrants from rural Himachal Pradesh were migrating to other states and union territories too, but in small numbers due to considerable distances from the native state beside cultural barriers (Table 2). According to Fig. 2, the share of migrants to Punjab and Haryana experienced maximum positive increase in rural-rural migration from 1991 to 2011. At the same time, the greatest negative change has been observed in migration to rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Orissa and Delhi, while the share of migrants in other states remained stagnant during the period of study.

### ***Rural to Urban***

Table 3 shows that the rate of outmigration from rural areas of Himachal Pradesh to urban

areas of other states nearly doubled (98.59%) during 1991-2011. The rate of increase was even higher for the female out migrants (116.32%) compared to the males (84.57%) in the post economic reforms in 1991. The flow of Rural to Urban (R-U) migration from Himachal Pradesh increased to neighbouring states of Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh, but slowed down in respect of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other far-off areas (Table 3 and Fig. 3).

From 1991 to 2011, with one third share, urban areas of Punjab remained the most preferred destination for rural migrants from Himachal. Interestingly, the male out-migrants were more in proportion up to 2001 but were outnumbered by the females thereafter. The share of migrants, including males and females, increased slightly between 1991 and 2011 to the state. Delhi remained the second most preferred destination with approximately 25 percent of all R-U out-migrants from rural Himachal Pradesh. More

Table 3 : Himachal Pradesh - Interstate rural to urban out-migrants

States/U.T.'s	1991			2001			2011		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Punjab	37694 (31.31)	19647 (29.22)	18066 (33.99)	55246 (32.17)	28894 (30.52)	26346 (34.19)	76840 (32.14)	36361 (29.3)	40427 (35.16)
Delhi	30748 (25.54)	18329 (27.26)	12405 (23.34)	45474 (26.48)	26442 (27.93)	19041 (24.71)	59937 (25.07)	32874 (26.49)	27089 (23.56)
Chandigarh	17204 (14.29)	10543 (15.68)	6654 (12.52)	27820 (16.2)	16709 (17.65)	11111 (14.42)	43656 (18.26)	25738 (20.74)	17960 (15.62)
Haryana	9137 (7.59)	4706 (7)	4432 (8.34)	14064 (8.19)	7176 (7.58)	6888 (8.94)	21039 (8.8)	9990 (8.05)	11049 (9.61)
Uttar Pradesh	6681 (5.55)	2951 (4.39)	3736 (7.03)	4963 (2.89)	2328 (2.46)	2635 (3.42)	7052 (2.95)	3648 (2.94)	3403 (2.96)
Maharashtra	5261 (4.37)	3368 (5.01)	1892 (3.56)	6577 (3.83)	4061 (4.29)	2512 (3.26)	8296 (3.47)	4641 (3.74)	3644 (3.17)
Rajasthan	2648 (2.2)	1620 (2.41)	1031 (1.94)	2679 (1.56)	1486 (1.57)	1202 (1.56)	3920 (1.64)	1824 (1.47)	2081 (1.81)
Madhya Pradesh	2287 (1.9)	1136 (1.69)	1158 (2.18)	1511 (0.88)	738 (0.78)	778 (1.01)	2247 (0.94)	1067 (0.86)	1172 (1.02)
West Bengal	2010 (1.67)	1324 (1.97)	680 (1.28)	549 (0.32)	331 (0.35)	223 (0.29)	932 (0.39)	471 (0.38)	459 (0.4)
Bihar	1745 (1.45)	954 (1.42)	797 (1.5)	103 (0.06)	47 (0.05)	46 (0.06)	1028 (0.43)	508 (0.41)	517 (0.45)
Gujarat	1396 (1.16)	739 (1.1)	659 (1.24)	3400 (1.98)	1760 (1.86)	1625 (2.11)	2103 (0.88)	1154 (0.93)	931 (0.81)
Jammu & Kashmir	N/A	N/A	N/A	3022 (1.76)	1306 (1.38)	1726 (2.24)	2940 (1.23)	1054 (0.85)	1885 (1.64)
Uttaranchal	N/A	N/A	N/A	3245 (1.89)	1694 (1.79)	1548 (2.01)	4470 (1.87)	2072 (1.67)	2403 (2.09)
others	3572 (2.97)	1920 (2.86)	1625 (3.06)	3083 (1.79)	1705 (1.80)	1373 (1.78)	4132 (1.73)	2697 (2.17)	1918 (1.66)
India	120392	67239	53153	171732	94674	77058	239081	124100	114981

Source: Census of India (1991, 2001 & 2011). D2 Migration Tables of all states and U.T.'s of India.

Note: States, which received less than 1000 out-migrants from Himachal Pradesh, are included in "others" category

male migrants reached Delhi compared to their female counterparts (Table 3). Chandigarh attracted a sizable number of migrants, though much less compared to Delhi because of its comparatively smaller size. The share of migrants increased significantly from 1991 to 2011 in these two Union Territories with greater proportion of males. According to

the census of India, migration table volume D-03 (1991, 2001, & 2011), employment was the prime reason of migration. Proximity to the native state too was important. Haryana towns received roughly 7 percent of the rural migrants from Himachal Pradesh skewed more in favour of females. The proportion of migrants increased slightly from 1991 to 2011.

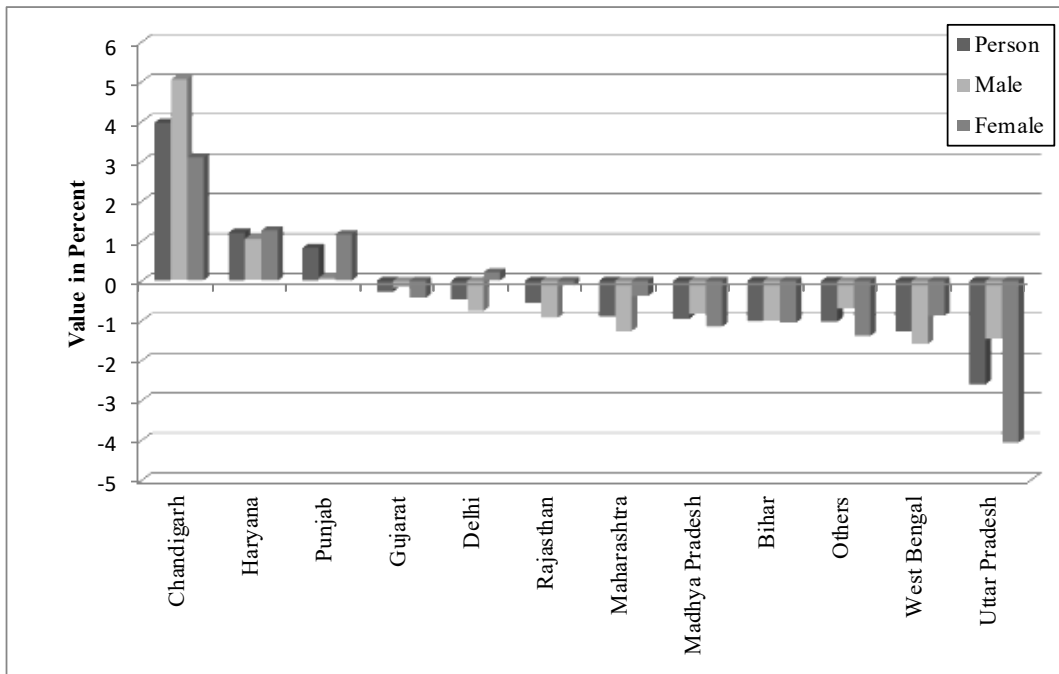


Fig. 3: Himachal Pradesh - Change in interstate rural to urban out-migrants (1991 - 2011)

The share of R-U migrants to Uttar Pradesh declined during 1991 to 2011 largely as a consequence of state demarcation as most migrants as in the past were going to hilly part of Uttar Pradesh especially from south-eastern parts of Himachal to adjoining Dehradun, Haridwar-Rishikesh belt which were included as part of the newly created state of Uttarakhand.

With the exception of Maharashtra, the proportion of the rural migrants from Himachal Pradesh to the cities and towns in other states was meagre and consisted of more males due largely to the effect of distance.

### ***Urban to Rural***

Among all the migration streams, the urban to rural (U-R) stream is the weakest. In the case of Himachal Pradesh, the volume of migrants from urban to rural areas located in other

states however increased by about 21 percent during 1991–2011 decade. Most of these out-migrants moved to neighbouring states with Punjab receiving the maximum. However, the share of U-R migrants from Himachal to Punjab declined from 45 percent in 1991 to 40 percent in 2011 and for both the sexes.

Haryana remains the second most popular destination for the U-R migrants, with more females migrating to rural areas of the state from urban locations of Himachal Pradesh during 1991 to 2011 (Table 4). Uttar Pradesh was also a popular destination for such migrants, with the stream having a greater proportion of males in 1991- a trend that reversed in the next decade. Significantly the share of urban migrants from Himachal Pradesh to rural Karnataka increased during 1991 to 2001 but reversed in 2001-2011 decade. There were more males in this stream



Table 4 : Himachal Pradesh - Interstate urban to rural out-migrants

States/U.T.'s	1991			2001			2011		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Punjab	7970 (45.7)	2980 (39.81)	4989 (50.13)	4699 (30.76)	1586 (22.66)	3112 (37.61)	8585 (40.53)	2832 (33.42)	5755 (45.29)
Haryana	2260 (12.96)	839 (11.22)	1420 (14.27)	2975 (19.48)	1224 (17.49)	1752 (21.17)	3260 (15.39)	1061 (12.53)	2199 (17.31)
Uttar Pradesh	1939 (11.12)	929 (12.42)	1010 (10.15)	594 (3.89)	212 (3.04)	382 (4.62)	675 (3.19)	243 (2.87)	432 (3.4)
Karnataka	1360 (7.8)	729 (9.75)	630 (6.33)	1839 (12.04)	1131 (16.17)	707 (8.55)	1523 (7.19)	882 (10.41)	639 (5.03)
Delhi	568 (3.26)	321 (4.3)	245 (2.47)	806 (5.28)	417 (5.97)	389 (4.7)	118 (0.56)	66 (0.78)	52 (0.41)
Chandigarh	538 (3.09)	351 (4.69)	188 (1.89)	516 (3.38)	301 (4.31)	214 (2.59)	252 (1.19)	149 (1.76)	102 (0.81)
Uttaranchal	N/A	N/A	N/A	1055 (6.91)	534 (7.64)	520 (6.29)	1955 (9.23)	863 (10.19)	1090 (8.58)
others	2794 (16.02)	1321 (17.64)	1454 (14.60)	2779 (18.19)	1581 (22.59)	1185 (14.31)	4806 (22.69)	2364 (27.89)	2428 (19.10)
India	17440	7486	9954	15277	7000	8277	21184	8475	12709

Source: Census of India (1991, 2001 & 2011). D-2 Migration Tables of all states and U.T.'s of India.

Note: States, which received less than 500 out-migrants from Himachal Pradesh, are included in "others" category.

to Karnataka. The urban to rural migrants from the state was negligible for other states. Fig. 4 however shows that the share of migrants in the “others” state and Haryana increased the most.

### Urban to Urban

Urban to urban (U-U) migration remained the second most important migration stream in terms of volume. Many migrants moved to the urban area of other states for diverse reasons.

Himachal is one of the least urbanised states in the country, with only around ten percent urbanisation (Census of India, 2011). Most urban centres are of small size with restricted employment generation potential. The state also has fewer higher learning

institutes while industrial development is in the nascent stage. As a result, educated people migrate out to neighbouring states to find livelihood opportunities or youngsters moving to other states to acquire advanced education (Negi, 2017).

Urban to urban out-migration growth remained subdued in the first phase (1991-2001) but increased by nearly 30 percent in a successive decade (Table 5). This stream was dominated by males in 1991, but reversed in the 2001 and 2011 Census years. Mobility of females had increased with increasing education levels. Marriage linked U-U migration among the female segment outside the state has been observed (Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011). More than 70 percent of Himachal's U-U out-migrants between

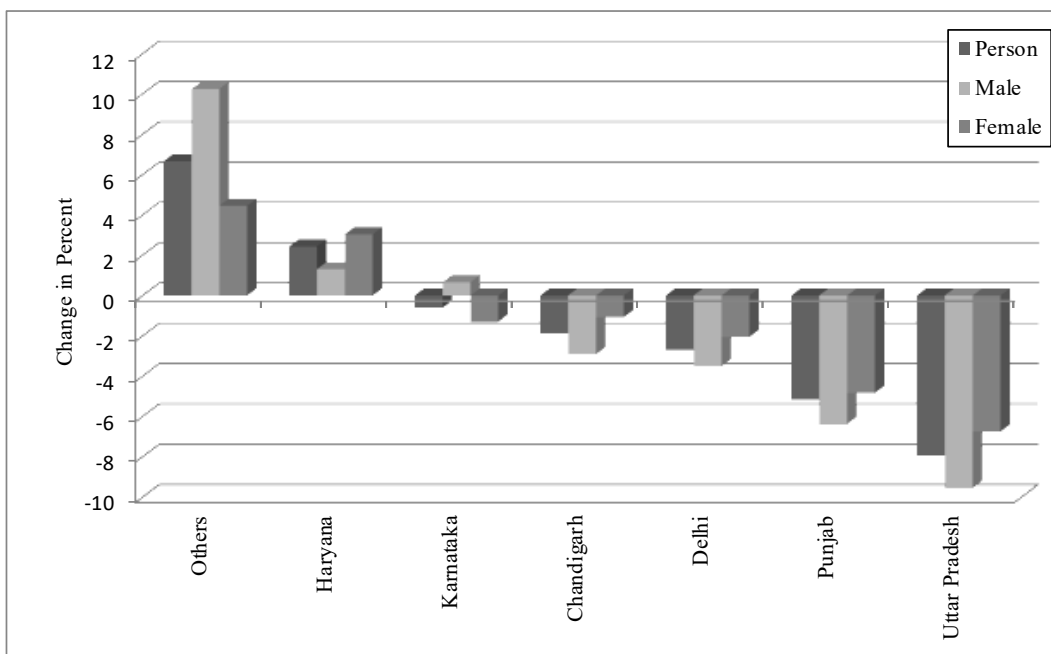


Fig. 4: Himachal Pradesh - Change in interstate urban to rural out-migrants (1991 - 2011)

1991 and 2011 migrated to Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh and Haryana, with the percentage continually rising. In addition to being neighbouring states, Punjab and Haryana are more urbanised than Himachal Pradesh. Metropolitan areas in these two states, such as Ludhiana, Jalandhar, and Amritsar in Punjab and Gurgaon, Faridabad, and Panipat in Haryana, attract migrants from the minor towns of Himachal Pradesh (Sharma, 2018). Although Delhi and Chandigarh are not Himachal Pradesh's immediate neighbours, they are well connected to the state's major towns via road and rail networks. Delhi and Chandigarh attract young job seekers from Himachal Pradesh's small towns, which frequently lack necessary economic opportunities (Sharma, 2018). As a result, between 1991 and 2011, more men than women came to the city, with employment possibilities serving as the main driver

of their movement. (Migration tables, Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011). Only 6 percent of such migrants went to Uttar Pradesh, more specifically to Uttarakhand, a state that borders Himachal Pradesh but is less developed than other states that are close by. The state's proportion of migrants has declined. Although more women than men migrated to the state, their share fell throughout the first two census years.

Urban people from Himachal Pradesh also migrated to other states, such as Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, etc., but in insignificant number compared to the neighbouring states and union territories.

The percentage of U-U out-migrants to the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Maharashtra has increased the most, as seen in Fig. 5. In contrast, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh states experienced the most notable negative shift between 1991 and

Table 5 : Himachal Pradesh - Interstate urban to urban out-migrants

States/U.T.'s	1991			2001			2011		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Punjab	30687 (29.49)	14768 (27.36)	15921 (31.79)	27220 (24.74)	12485 (23.07)	14742 (26.37)	55395 (36.03)	24402 (34.77)	30993 (37.09)
Delhi	24537 (23.58)	13299 (24.64)	11243 (22.45)	24591 (22.35)	12723 (23.51)	11863 (21.22)	28274 (18.39)	13489 (19.22)	14782 (17.69)
Chandigarh	20916 (20.1)	11923 (22.09)	8994 (17.96)	18671 (16.97)	10207 (18.86)	8469 (15.15)	20955 (13.63)	10457 (14.9)	10503 (12.57)
Haryana	9771 (9.39)	4749 (8.8)	5023 (10.03)	13390 (12.17)	5888 (10.88)	7502 (13.42)	18910 (12.3)	8078 (11.51)	10829 (12.96)
Uttar Pradesh	6618 (6.36)	3082 (5.71)	3540 (7.07)	4896 (4.45)	2143 (3.96)	2756 (4.93)	7425 (4.83)	3186 (4.54)	4236 (5.07)
Maharashtra	2872 (2.76)	1608 (2.98)	1262 (2.52)	5237 (4.76)	2879 (5.32)	2359 (4.22)	5688 (3.7)	2793 (3.98)	2899 (3.47)
Madhya Pradesh	1862 (1.79)	971 (1.8)	891 (1.78)	1551 (1.41)	741 (1.37)	805 (1.44)	1891 (1.23)	814 (1.16)	1069 (1.28)
Rajasthan	1758 (1.69)	949 (1.76)	811 (1.62)	2178 (1.98)	1017 (1.88)	1157 (2.07)	2306 (1.5)	1017 (1.45)	1286 (1.54)
Gujarat	1051 (1.01)	442 (0.82)	611 (1.22)	3487 (3.17)	1753 (3.24)	1733 (3.1)	1306 (0.85)	708 (1.01)	601 (0.72)
Uttaranchal	N/A	N/A	N/A	3080 (2.8)	1358 (2.51)	1721 (3.08)	4197 (2.73)	1719 (2.45)	2481 (2.97)
Jammu & Kashmir	N/A	N/A	N/A	1551 (1.41)	644 (1.19)	911 (1.63)	1629 (1.06)	533 (0.76)	1103 (1.32)
Others	3987 (3.83)	2173 (4.02)	1790 (3.57)	4147 (3.77)	2256 (4.16)	1857 (3.32)	5787 (3.76)	2984 (4.25)	2764 (3.30)
India	104060	53977	50083	110027	54120	55907	153747	70183	83564

Source: Census of India (1991, 2001 & 2011). D-2 Migration Tables of all states and U.T.'s of India.

Note: States, which received less than 500 out-migrants from Himachal Pradesh, are included in "others" category.

2011. During that time, there was no change in the proportion of migrants in the states of Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Rajasthan and "Others".

### **Correlates of out-migration streams**

The correlation matrix between various streams of out-migration from Himachal Pradesh to other states in 2011 is shown in Table 6 along with a list of independent variables namely the Gross Domestic Product

(GDP), unemployment rate, literacy rates, distance from Shimla to the capital of the destination state and proportion of population below the poverty line (estimated by the Planning Commission based on the calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas). The values of rural indicators of destination states are used in computing correlation with rural-rural and urban-rural streams, while values of urban indicators are used in the case of rural-urban and urban-urban streams.

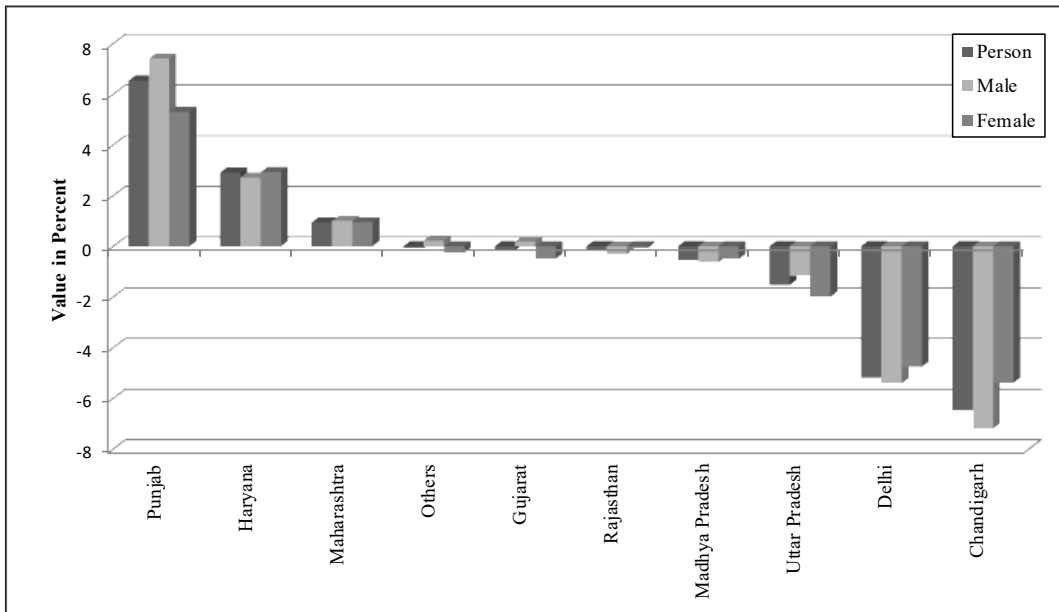


Fig. 5: Himachal Pradesh - Change in interstate urban to urban out-migrants (1991 - 2011)

Table 6: Correlation of social and economic indicators of destination states with different streams of out-migration from Himachal Pradesh

Indicators	Rural-Rural	Rural-Urban	Urban-Rural	Urban-Urban
GDP per lakh	0.091	0.066	-0.306	0.420
Unemployment rate	-0.104	-0.059	-0.141	-0.028
Poverty (percent)	-0.394	-0.209	-0.277	-0.128
Literacy rate	0.096	0.312	-0.297	0.200
Distance (km)	-0.361	-0.602*	-0.173	-0.512

\*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed), \*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Source: Literacy rate (Census of India, 2011), Poverty (Planning Commission, India), Unemployment rate (Reserve Bank of India), Per Capita Income (Reserve Bank of India) and Distance from the native state capital to the destination state capital (Google Map).

Note: States, which received less than 1000 out-migrants from Himachal Pradesh, have been excluded.

Note: Values of Rural indicators of destination place used in R-R and U-R streams, while values of urban indicators used in R-U and U-U streams.

In the rural-rural migration stream, the proportion of rural poverty and distance variables of destination had a moderate negative correlation with out-migrants of

Himachal Pradesh. It demonstrates that as the distance from the home state and the percentage of poverty in the destination state increased, the number of out-migrants decreased from

Himachal Pradesh. Other variables did not significantly correlate with the volume of out-migration from Himachal Pradesh.

At a threshold significance of 0.05 percent, the distance component had a moderately negative correlation with migrants in the rural-urban migration stream. On the other hand, although it was not statistically significant, there was a positive association between out-migrants and the recipient state's urban literacy rate. Urban unemployment rate, GDP and urban poverty ratio of the recipient states had very weak correlation with the out-migrants of Himachal Pradesh.

None of the independent variables was statistically significant, but they all had a negative correlation with out-migrants in the urban-rural migratory stream. A moderately negative link exists between GDP, rural poverty, and the recipient state's rural literacy rate. On the other hand, there was a modest correlation between out-migration and the rural unemployment rate and distance from Himachal Pradesh. In the urban-urban migration stream, none of the variables significantly correlated with the out-migration. However, GDP and the urban literacy rate of the recipient state positively correlated with the out-migrants of Himachal Pradesh.

The distance variable revealed a moderately negative association with the number of migrants, suggesting that most out migrants from urban Himachal Pradesh moved to urban areas of the neighbouring states and that only a few moved to farther distances. The recipient state's urban unemployment rate and urban poverty rate were found to have a very modest negative association with the out-migration rate.

## Conclusion

Himachal Pradesh is a hilly state beset with problems of low industrialisation, non-availability of infrastructure, shortage of capital, lack of employment, etc., which are mainly responsible as push factors to encourage a steady flow of out migration from the state. However, much of this migration is directed to neighbouring states and union territories while the long-distance migration is largely insignificant in all the streams. This is due to the presence of agriculturally more developed states in close spatial proximity and highly developed urban centres such as Delhi and Chandigarh in the neighbouring states/union territories which have arrested the migration flow from the state by absorbing the migrants from Himachal Pradesh in different occupations as well as for education. The outflow of people from the state may intensify in future unless adequate measures are undertaken to reduce the impact of push factors. Urban development within the state may however act as a deterrent to increased out-migration from the state to neighbouring states.

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