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A STUDY ON REVERSE MIGRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES: A STUDY
OF UTTARAKHAND STATE

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ABSTRACT

The idea of national lock-down and home quarantine is the key to fighting against the Covid-19 pandemic is gaining currency among global political leaders. National lock-down has required dramatic changes in the India of work – a shift of workplaces into virtual mode, or working from home those workforce who are based on monthly based salary and have sufficient resources in home but apart from this there is a question of daily wage bases informal human resources . The corona virus pandemic has a mountain problem to the world but to some extent it's had positive impact on reverse migration in Himalayan state of Uttarakhand. Due to the Covid-19 nation-wide lock-down has resulted people who employed with the private and informal sector returned to their native villages in the state in the past few days during the lockdown. In this paper we study the beneficial and detrimental impact of reverse migration during national lockdown on rural areas of Uttarakhand. Also provide some important suggestion have been proposed to retain its youth permanently through the effective implementation of government plan and policies.

Introduction

Uttarakhand has seen numerous ups and downs since establishment. It is difficult for any state to develop without sustainable development of its human resource. The real development of any state deals with the economic amelioration of people who live in rural and hills areas of Garhwal division, and migration of human resource is major problem for the development of any state. Human resource being the live, dynamic & the only resource that gets appreciated over a period of time play a vital role in the economic development of any state or a country. Migration of human resource is a process of movement of an individual from one region to another to search the employment.

The corona virus pandemic has a serious problem to the India but Due to the national lockdown Covid-19 has beneficial impact on out migration problem in Uttarakhand state, where those villagers who work in the informal and private sectors in metropolitan, expect to grapple long-term unemployment and a loss of their livelihoods.

After nation lock-down in India millions of migrant workers abounding cities following the declaration of sift wise long nation-wide lockdown have starkly illustrated the need to pause such simplistic epidemic control procedures and highlight the reality of informal labor relations in India.

The Covid pandemic has set off a monstrous reverse migration from the "objective" to "source" in huge pieces of the nation. We witness countless human resources walking back to their native places to find some warmth and sympathy more than anything else, as the rest is going to be too difficult to even consider coming by. This study is about that impact of migration & reverse migration in rural areas in the age of corona virus pandemic.

The accessible information shows a broadly contrasting reality about migrants in India. While, according to Census 2011, the aggregate number of inside migrants would be 450 million—over 30% higher than 2001—the real numbers maybe are higher than what is caught by the registration. Field real factors do demonstrate that Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Bihar are the greatest source state of migration, followed intently by Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh (MP), Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal; the major objective states are Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh what's more, Kerala.

Another checked change in the migration design in the most recent decade has been the interstate development to new development places, particularly in little what's more, medium estimated towns and millions in addition urban areas. Notwithstanding, the defining highlight of who is a migrant is fairly flexible, indeed, even in official records. Generally the migrants do get defined based on spot of birth or last spot of living arrangement furthermore, a deviation from it. Consequently, such a characterization puts serious limitation to comprehend the issue of migrants in this type of definitional setting.

Effect of Lockdown

The inconvenience of the lockdown as a measure to contain the dramatic progression of the COVID-19 pandemic has hit the unskilled and semi-skilled migrant workers the most. In the last few months of lockdown, we have all been observer to frightening, nerve-tweaking and bonechilling pictures of the mass migration of these peripheral and "imperceptible" drivers of the informal economy of metropolitan India. Indian roadways exhausted of most vehicles were fixed with tousled, helpless walkers, many conveying all their common effects in groups on top of their makes a beeline for their home towns, hundreds or thousands of miles away across states. Add to that similarly edgy endeavors by little distance migration to by one way or another arrive at their objective from medium-sized towns and urban communities and we have a situation of swarming back villages areas that establish the hungry and dried up "source." Even as this is being composed, there are field reports arising about

shortage of food and water compounding the dried source. The issues of yield gather for rabi and the planting of kharif will make some help in the short run however the source locales can't be depended upon to take the extra heap of the returning children and girls of the locale. Rough estimate show that generally more than 120 to 140 million are, right now, either coming back or are abandoned in different camps. This number doesn't consider by far most of Analysis slums that describe our urban communities and house the migrants. The genuine numbers needing to get back would be decently large. The post-Covid recuperation of the broke universe of migrants was witness different and various real factors. Global Labor Organization gauges are that around 400 million laborers in the informal economy are at the danger of falling further into destitution during the emergency. What is the idea of this evaporated "source"? What anticipates the returning individuals at the "source"

Origin and destination point

So what are the significant streams too as the origin and destination point of this huge mass of migrant population? first, the significant zone of work in which human resource are occupied with would be farming work, block furnaces, building locales, administrations (servants to guards to drivers) modern non-gifted specialists, little and small street side organizations (bistros, dhabas, little diners, inns, cafés, etc). This whole labor force falls under the casual area, which, obviously, establishes 93% of India's all out labor force. The aggregate Indian casual area labor force is determined at around upward of 450 million according to fluctuating assessments.

Where were the migrants workforce sent in the peri metropolitan and metropolitan regions of the economy? Certain investigations on this issue do think of some significant zones. It creates the concentration that the significant centralization of the migrant workforce in the metropolitan economy was on the construction destinations, also, block furnaces situated at the edge of the peri-metropolitan region followed by the convergence of unskilled ones who are on every daily wages (utilized from the everyday wage workers markets or the "naka," which is omnipresent these days in the entirety of our urban areas) The other significant zone of migrants workers business is, obviously, the green upheaval state of Punjab, etc, and related regions just as the sugarcane developing territories and the three-crop zones. These were occasional migrants. Aside from these, there were obviously the other service sector departments that represented migrants work business. There have been issues brought up in wording of whether this sort of migration is expected to trouble or is opportunity-situated. Given the nature just as the common experiences, the purported source areas are recorded by low social and economic development files. Enormous scope migration actuated by more prominent and greener fields of monetary development is generally a legend, as the greater part of the migration is for resource and endurance and falls under the citatory of pain migration.

Given the different real factors of extending of metropolitan settlements in which lives of migrants are implanted, it is significant to take note of that the adapting methodology of the migrants continually wavers between the barbaric work status of metropolitan and peri-metropolitan India from one viewpoint also, the

ruined and desperate scene of the rustic on the other. The importance of the "source" rural areas in the adapting methodology of the migrants contrasts with the fluctuating phases of the work cycle of migrants. Perpetually, as far as possible of these individual or gathering versatile systems are dictated by the work openings and endurance conditions at "origin" and "destination." It is here that area specificity and the conceivable outcomes of various settings expect importance. Such settings make a trademark heterogeneity that is completely perceived in terms of a sliding scale "a continuum on which just the limits on the two sides are in sharp difference to one another" (Breman 2013a: 80–81).

Issues arising during migrant Human resources movement in India during Coronavirus lockdown

Migrant Human resources during the COVID19 lockdown have endured numerous difficulties. With financial exercises being essentially out of stuff because of the lockdown declared by the Prime Minister on 24th March, 2020, very nearly 4 crores of laborers went jobless. They also had faced the issues of deficiencies of food. It was right now that they began recalling their close and dear and experienced a feeling of isolation at their places of habitation. Henceforth, they thought to restore their homes by whatever transportation implies they had. Some of them got dangerous transportation implies for example, trucks and Lorries and accordingly met with a progression of mishap on their approach to homes.

As per the worldwide associations like International Labor Association and World Economic Forum, an expected 40 crore migrants laborers live in various part of the nation. Majority of them hail from the Jharkhand and Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, . These workers faced difficulties with transport, food, sanctuary and social shame. A portion of the information gave by the state governments are very serious. For instance, the province of Bihar gave an information in the mid of May, 2020 that out of 11 thousand transient laborers that arrived at Bihar, 560 of them were identified COVID+.

Maharashtra represents nearly 52% of the absolute migrant laborers of India followed by Gujarat, Delhi and the Punjab in a specific order. The State of Maharashtra, as we know, is the most exceedingly terrible influenced state by the Corona virus episode and it should take ideal activities to address their issues. As indicated by the above information, majority share of these migrants specialists comprise of the young drawn from the helpless groups of the in reverse classes. It shows that notwithstanding long spell of rules by OBC pioneers in these states; their issues have not been tended to.

The greater part of the migrant laborers is day by day wages earners connect extensively in MSME areas and construction site. In both these areas they are not given proper medical care and different offices for example, appropriate fooding and housing with the result that some of them neglect to hold up under the brunt of these exercises and furthermore neglect to harvest the arrive at profits of their life. Greater parts of these laborers squeeze out their livings and henceforth have no saving funds to bank upon in future.

Poor people endure the most despite of all the advancement made in the field of industry and economy; our standing being very poor in the end of appetite and lack of healthy sustenance until the finish of the last century, the public authority moved its core interest toward the start of the 21st century from a support to a rights based methodology. MGNREGA was ordered in 2005 in connection to this. This being fortified by a few more enactments, consequently we have now lawful rights in the field of training, data and business the nation over. As of late, we have effectively got a National Food Security Bill passed (in 2013) presenting upon each Indian the legitimate right to food.

Issues of Social Security: The issue of social security connected with gender orientation equity, insurance cover for poor people, benefits plot, pension scheme for poor people, credit ensure, healthcare and education security among others. It prompts social incorporation of the socially drawback as the migrants laborers seem to be. Yet, even such welfare policies and schemes have not profited migrants specialists. It has been appeared in considers directed by different NGOs and the government body itself. It included PRIYA, NCAER and so forth Defilement has eaten into the increases made by different social welfare oriented scheme such as, for example, MGNREGA, BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO, JANDHAN YOJANA etc.

The supposed source districts that see a huge influx of migrants to the objective districts are Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, MP, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, to a great extent eastern Up, portions of Maharashtra and Gujarat (particularly the ancestral regions). Perpetually, these districts inside likewise experience constant dry season, have deforested scenes and crushed agro-ecologies that bear the engravings of late execution of welfare oriented policies conspires just as plans in the field of agribusiness administrations of soil and water protection. This failed strategy contributes to the continuation of helpless asset bases what's more, resources of minor and little farmers, which is highlighted by the steadiness of a setting of oppression that propagates extreme monetary hardship and blossoms with entrenched social segregation—the exploitation of poor people, the landless, and the positions at the lower part of the social chain of command. Because of the youthful male populace out migrating, the source econiches are too getting progressively described by the feminization of horticulture that has implied the generally trouble instigated support of ladies. Accordingly, migration is not a reflection of failed horticultural strategy alone. It very well may be seen as a danger diversification system, and the settlements do contribute an offer in family wages. The issue, notwithstanding, is the low limit of such wages that unendingly keeps families at means levels. Thus, the universe of migrants is molding metropolitan changes as a hostage development power where every occasional block furnace specialist, semipermanent to lasting easygoing development laborer, loader, carter and transporter, what's more, homegrown laborer possesses an alternate specialty and gives modest and regularly unaccounted human work that shapes our peri-metropolitan and metropolitan scene.

Seasonal migration is circulatory in character, and in any event, for semi-perpetual what's more, lasting migrants, "source" keeps on being the main social

reality they could draw upon. In the stories of the majority of the migrants, "source" is similarly significant as "objective." indeed, the remittance settlements from occasional movement regularly supplement the meagre horticultural produce from which food security of the family unit is by one way or another met. As so huge numbers of the migrants affirm, money procured from the objective encourages them arrange the country economy that is progressively adapted.

Review of literature

With a large number of migrants, who had left Uttarakhand for better opportunities, returning in the midst of the lockdown due to covid-19, the state government started many activities to persuade them to remain back (verma 2020). Under the various social oriented welfare schemes such as MGNREGA, PradhanMantriGaribKalyanYojna (PMGKY) scheme est. the state & central Government tried to grow economy of poorest. But effective implementation of such schemes is big challenge for the government (Jha 2020). Government's Poor strategy related with the Implementation of various government welfare schemes is a big challenge in economic development of rural areas (Singh 2019). Approximately 60000 human resources have come back to their native places during the covid-19 pandemic lockdown. This reverse migration of human resources has brought life to hill rural areas forlorn for many years (singh 2020). Employment generation and retain the returned work force during this corona virus pandemic rural tourism is an opportunity for the state government (Dobhal 2020). 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 main motivation factor of rural migration is economic condition. Analysis of migration in a particular area is an important tool to understand the people's movement within the particular area as a response to change in economic, political and cultural factors (Singh 1998a). He noticed in his studies that the 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 complexity of migration which may determine the decision to migrate from rural area has been clearly 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 most common forms of migration from Uttarakhand were to work in the private sector industries mainly in the hotels and restaurants. political play an important role in taking decision to move (Singh 1998). Many impulsive forces such as economic, cultural, social and political play a significant role in decision to move (Singh 1998 b). The push factors related to life situations can be one reason to get dissatisfied with current location, whereas the pull factors consists those attributes of distance places that make them appear appealing (Dorigo&Tobler 1993). Stark and Taylor (1991) have observed that the income remittances by household members who migrated have a dual impact

on the household's fortune: first, by contributing to its absolute income; second, by improving its income position relative to that of others. Deininger and Liu (2013). In this study they gave emphasis on welfare effects of Government scheme (NREGS) on short and medium term poverty in Andhra Pradesh, they also suggest that participants significantly increase consumption (protein and energy intake) in short run and accumulate more nonfinancial assets in medium term. Imbert and Papp (2015) estimate in this study the effect of a large workfare program in India on private employment and wages by comparing trends in districts that received the program earlier relative to those that received it later. Bahuguna and Pandey (2016) found from this study that the government scheme (MGNREGA) had a main objective to provide job opportunities for villagers and maintain equality among the various groups of society and to promote a standard of living thereby contributing to the economic betterment of the people in rural areas. P. Mangain and D.N. Reddy (2015) examined various line departments of the State government and indicate that there is a big gap between the productive employment needs of rural households and the efforts that are being made by the government towards this end.

Research Methodology

This study is based on secondary data. The data has been collected from internet, magazines, journals and newspaper from various concerning official website of Uttarakhand Government.

Impact of Reverse migration in Uttarakhand during National lockdown due to Covid-19 pandemic

The Himalayan state Uttarakhand has been struggling with a migration problem since its establishment. Rural people were abandoning their native villages in search of better education and employment. These results rapidly increased ghost villages in the state's rural, hilly areas. These villages are highlighted with locked houses and have no amenities for better livelihood. In these villages only those people staying who have no option but to stay back, like women and elderly people. As per census 2011 of Uttarakhand 16,793 villages, 1,053 have no inhabitants and another 405 villages have a population of less than 10. The number of such ghost villages has reportedly risen particularly after the earthquake and flash floods of 2013.

India's nationwide lockdown fighting against the COVID-19 pandemic has critically disrupted its workforce. Lacking jobs and money, and with every business closed down, hundreds of thousands of migrants were forced to go back to their native villages. Lack of employment security, paid leaves and job contract makes them unsafe to the vagaries of migrant workforce.

There are following numbers of those villagers who returned to their native villages in Uttarakhand during the nation-wide lockdown.

Sl. No	Name of District	Number of Returnees/ Reverse migration
1	Almora	43784
2	Nainital	9650

3	Pithoragarh	5451
4	Champawat	15097
5	Bageshwar	1925
6	Udhamsingnagar	21958
7	Pauri	60440
8	Chamoli	5877
9	Dehradoon	2254
10	Haridwar	3136
11	Uttarkashi	19405
12	Tehri	19242
13	Rudraprayag	7656
	Total	215875

Table 1 :Number of Reverse migrate persons in Uttarakhand during the nation-wide lockdown.Source: interim report of Rural Development & migration Commission, 20 June 2020

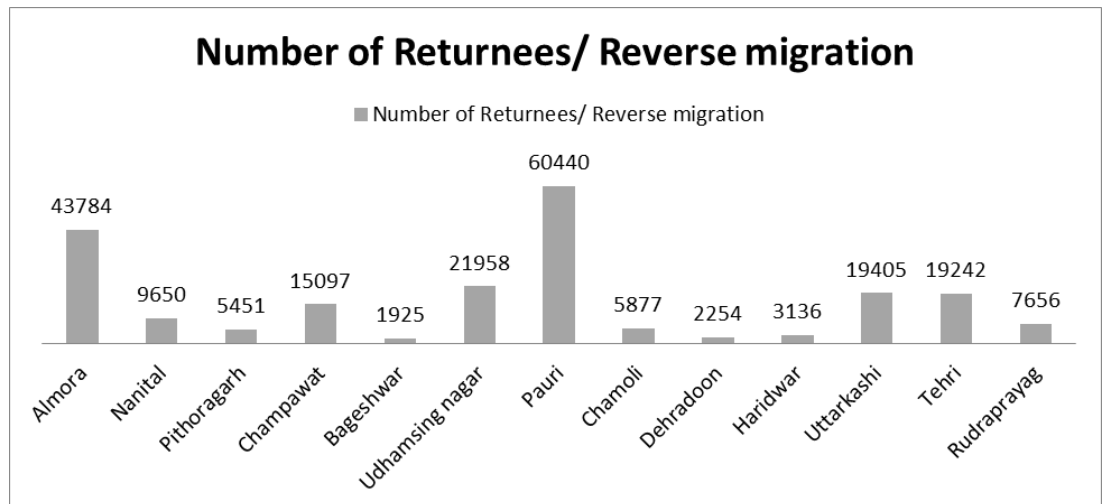


Table 2..1: Number of Reverse migrate persons in Uttarakhand during the nation-wide lockdown.

It is clearly mention in the table 1 that after the outbreak of Covid-19 approximately 215875 reverse migration occurred in Uttarakhand and most reverse migration occurred in Pauri district with the 60440 of returnees, which also confirm that Pauri district is in top in migration of human resources. After this, District is the place of with 43784 Almora returnees because there has been increase migration from this district. And thousands of reverse migration have also returned to other Uttarakhand districts.

This may be a short-term reverse migration during lock-down because of Covid-19. But the state looks at this as a golden opportunity to retain its youth by apprising them of schemes and gainfully employing them. 70% of those villagers, who have returned, however, were unwilling to work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act, according to the interim

report of migration department, which said only 30% workers can be categorized under the minimum income group.

Rural Areas return to life

The arrival of the migrants has inhaled new life into many deserted villages in Uttarakhand, Villages are looking exuberant again the same number of have started furrowing their fields to use their leisure time. Of the sizeable numbers who have returned, 60-65% have returned states, for example, Haryana, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Tamil Nadu; 25-30% from the metropolitan pockets in Uttarakhand, for example, Dehradun, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar; and the excess from different nations, for example, Dubai, Australia and Oman, the RDMC's April 2020 report said. The greater part of the returnees is 30-45 years of age and turn out generally for the accommodation area at low salary & wages. Sex proportion improves - Despite the fact that the out-migration has improved the sex proportion, with 1,037 ladies for each 1,000 men in the slopes as against 900 in the fields and 963 over the state, as per an April 2018 RDMC report, specialists state that men's leaving just trades one type of persecution for another. "In the event that the child relocates to the city, at that point his better half needs to hold up under a higher remaining task at hand to deal with his folks, kids, land and steers in the village," Shankar Gopalakrishnan, Uttarakhand-based analyst who directed a similar report on migration in 2016, told IndiaSpend, "On the off chance that she goes with her significant other to the objective, she turns out to be considerably more subject to him, ailing in the nearby help structure and halfway autonomy that she had the option to depend on in the slopes."

Migration from some hilly areas of Uttarakhand state noticed higher than the other region. Many of the villages in Himalayan state are uninhabited after 2011. District wise divided of such rural areas is given below

Sl.no	District	Total revenue villages Uninhabited
1	Uttarkashi	70
2	Chamoli	41
3	Rudraprayag	20
4	TehriGarhwal	58
5	Dehradun	7
6	PauriGarhwal	186
7	Pithiragarh	75
8	Bageshwar	77
9	Almora	57
10	Champawat	64
11	Nainital	22
12	Udhamsingh Nagar	19
13	Haridwar	38

Table 2: No of Total revenue villages uninhabited in Uttarakhand Source: Interim report on the status of migration in gram panchayats of Uttarakhand

In rural region, many villagers left for jobs abounding behind their old citizens or locked houses for their extended family or neighbor to take care,” Apart from this the main reasons of out migration in the state is repulsive forces operating in rural area in the form of low agriculture productivity and conflict with animals like wild pigs and monkey makes agriculture difficult to grow crops, lack of modern infrastructure facilities, small size of land holding and inadequate health facility. The youth rarely came to these villages, sometimes only for religious rituals.

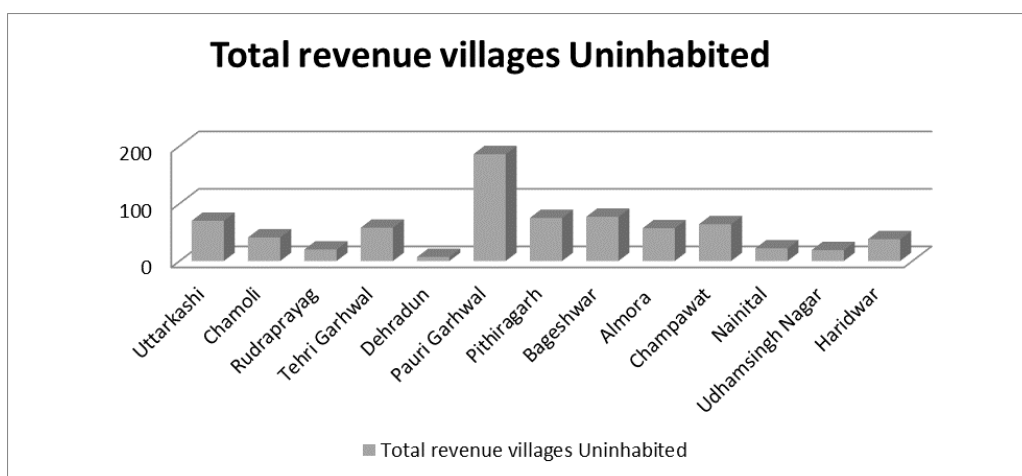


Table 2.2: No of Total revenue villages uninhabited in Uttarakhand

500-600 people employed with the private and informal sector returned to their native villages in the state in the past few days. The maximum out migration to metropolitan areas would earlier happen from Almora and Pauri Garhwal districts. The Uttarakhand government had established a migration commission of Palayan Aayog to deal with the issue of out migration and ghost villages in 2017. The main reason identifies of out migration from the state are given in the table below:

District	Employment	medical facility	Education	Infrastructure	Poor agriculture Productivity	Followed the family that migrated	Destruction of agriculture produce by wild animal	others
Uttarkashi	41.77	6.04	17.44	2.29	7.14	2.1	4.04	19.17
Chamoli	49.3	10.83	19.73	4.93	4.73	2.51	3.09	4.87
Rudraprayag	52.9	8.64	15.67	4.43	4.27	3.26	5.11	5.72
Tehri Garhwal	53.43	7.84	18.24	3.03	6.17	2.47	4.26	5.52
Dehradun	56.13	6.33	12.5	1.2	2.08	1.4	1.65	18.7

PauriGarhw al	52.58	11.26	15.78	3.03	5.35	2.53	6.27	3.21
Pithoragarh	42.81	10.13	19.52	4.97	4.66	2.36	4.08	11.48
Bageshwar	41.39	9.09	14.49	4.32	2.18	1.45	3.42	23.65
Almora	47.78	8.61	11.75	3.81	8.37	2.68	10.99	6.02
Champawat	54.9	6.67	10.24	5.46	6.31	4.3	6.65	5.46
Nanital	53.7	7.79	10.37	4.96	4.94	2.1	6.38	9.76
Udhamsing h Nagar	65.63	4.27	3.52	0.6	0.38	5.4	2.6	17.6
Haridwar	76.6	1.62	2.73	0.05	0.64	1.69	0.8	15.85

Table 3: Reason of Rural to Urban migration in Uttarakhand

Source: Rural Development and Migration Commission Report, September 2019

In the Uttarakhand state half the population had migrated rural to urban areas for employment, while 15.21 per cent had done so for education, 700 villages were listed as ghost villages according to a Rural Development and Migration Commission report released in September 2019.

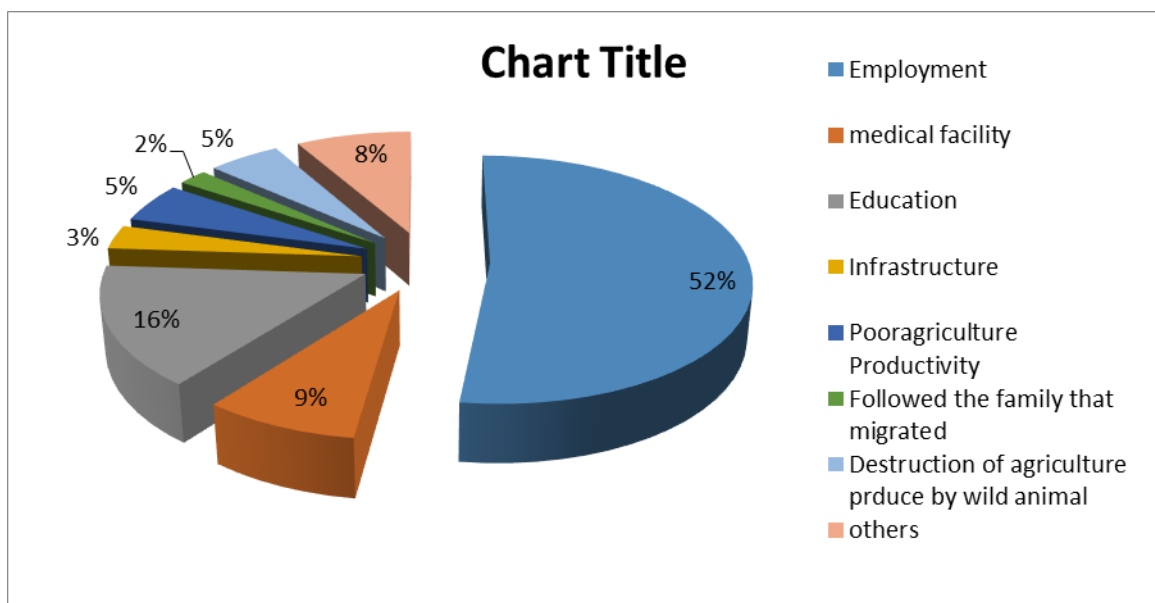


Table 3.3: Reason of Rural to Urban migration in Uttarakhand

Impact of reverse migration in rural areas

India is the nation of rural areas, where the significant populace lives in villages. Horticulture and farming related administrations are the significant wellsprings of job of the peoples. In the previous few decades, ranch trouble prompted enormous migration from rural to metropolitan region. The structural economy development speculations clarify each economy in the change stage moves from conventional (agribusiness) to the advanced area (manufacturing/administrations).

India is the fifth-biggest economy on the all over the world as far as buying power equality while the mass population in the nation lives in poverty.

Economic specialist accepts, postliberalization higher development from IT area helped India to develop quick but at the same time is liable for the rural and metropolitan gap. Regardless of high development from the IT area in the previous twenty years, horticulture stayed a significant wellspring of job for most of the population. Since Independence, there is a significant decrease in the commitment of farming and partnered exercises in the all out GVA.

The pandemic isn't new for India, the Plague (1896 to 1939) and Spanish influenza (1918) in the past caused 12 million passing in only three months. So undeniably in excess of 100 thousand cases are announced in India from COVID-19 and in excess of 3 thousand individuals have lost their lives. The nation and states government in India under the unique financial package, PradhanMantriGaribKalyanYojna (PMGKY) policy etc attempted to deal with the economy and the most poorest among the poor yet viable execution of this policy represents a major challenges.

Migrant's laborers are the driving force of development from hundreds of years which have been working day and night for the economic accomplishment of any area over the world. On the opposite side, they are the most helpless and have no admittance to any sort of social security aide. The constrained reverse migration from metropolitan to rustic zones will significantly affect the demography, society and economy of villages India. A large portion of the migrants laborers were average farmers in the past which left farming and moved to metropolitan zones for better employment opportunity. The constrained reverse migration in the midst of agrarian emergency represents a major threat on individuals to fall into wretched poverty.

Corona virus will have both short and since quite a while ago run impact on the rural areas economy in India. In the short-run, through the overabundance weight of the health area, there would be high mortality and loss of monetary government assistance (destitution, joblessness, illiteracy etc.) On the opposite side, over the long haul through certainty channel, it would influence physical and human resources. The low detailing of COVID-19 cases because of low testing will bring about the network spread of the novel infection. The converse migration will make overabundance tension on the horticulture and rural areas economy which will bring about countless individuals will fall object poverty.

Conclusion

Migration of human resource was a mountain development issue for Uttarakhand. As per census 2011 of Uttarakhand 16,793 villages, 1,053 have no inhabitants and another 405 villages have a population of less than 10. The number of such ghost villages has reportedly risen particularly after the earthquake and flash floods of 2013.

Reverse migration is a golden opportunity for Uttarakhand Government if people who have returned can be motivated to stay back, through generate better employment opportunity, infrastructure facilities, better livelihood opportunities, education and health facilities. Uttarakhand government need to support grow vegetables cultivation, dairies, goat rearing and animal husbandry to generate better income opportunity for villagers because unemployment was main reason of out migration from the rural areas. The state government is also

planning to support the state's traditional crops and encourage traditional farming through better irrigation facility in hilly areas. The government of Uttarakhand should try to convince reverse migrants to stay their homes in the hills area after the lockdown with the help of effective implementation of various rural development and employment generate government schemes. The Government of India undertook several policies and programs for the development of hilly areas and tries to retain human resource in Uttarakhand after corona virus lockdown. State government need to inform about all government welfare policies to the villagers, therefore, Government need to formed a committee to review and inspect the schemes that government can analysis impact of policies on migration and rural economy after the pandemic. The state government need to arrangements for interest free loans, substantial endowments and let free electricity for individuals to set the startup in areas like eco-the travel industry or for miniature endeavors," and setting up another cell for migrants by the Rural Development Department, a helpline to determine their issues and an information base on their yearnings. The commission is attempting to fix the issues answerable for out-relocation and The activity plan incorporates building up new schools, essential wellbeing places and street networks any place required. The public authority has allotted an extra Rs 50 crore in the state financial plan to actualize.

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