

A Geographical Study of Out Migration in Qila Ka Naglaa, Aligarh District- A Micro Level Study

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Abstract— India is a country of multi-dimension whose economy is based on agriculture to support the 58.5 per cent people of the country and share the 17.14 per cent in the India's GDP (World Bank report, 2014-15). 68.31 per cent people of the country are the rural resident to earn their livelihood from agriculture. But with growing population and meager amount of money raise the problem of migration, the movement of people from one area to another in search of jobs and employment from rural to urban areas. The process of migration is dependent on the amount of the availability of the job opportunity to pull the people from the rural areas. Out migration is more pronounced in rural areas for the young people in search of jobs in urban areas or metropolitan cities of the country. The present study like out migration in Qila Ka Naglaa, Aligarh district is based on the primary survey conducted on the basis of simple random sampling where data are enumerated to show the socio-economic condition of migrants including pattern of migration, educational status of migrants, health condition of the migrants, economic status of the migrants and family size of the migrants etc. The inferences draw on the basis of data collected through the primary survey pertaining to the study to show the increasing number of migrants' day by day with the due cause of unemployment and poverty emerged by the unequal distribution of the land among the migrants.

Keywords: Migrants, GDP, Poverty, Unemployment and Illiteracy

I. INTRODUCTION

No simple generalization about the total effects of out-migration on the place of origin is possible. Men always seek permanent or temporary dwelling at a place where geographical factors are more or less congenial for securing livelihood, security and final adaptation. Out-migration is not attributed to only economic factors but to the entire physico-cultural setting of the place. This way, there is enormous variation in the volume of out-migration within and between countries and regions across the whole world. However, outmigration is generally viewed from macroeconomic perspectives, leaving little room for the specific aspects of the rural sector and dealing mainly with the incidence of outmigration on the non-agricultural urban sector. This urban bias is paradoxical when it is found that most migrants come from the rural areas and also that a great deal of outmigration from the rural areas is directed towards other rural areas.

There are three basic components of population change, viz., fertility, mortality and migration. Mortality and fertility are mainly biological variables in the sense that they operate within the biological framework, though social, cultural, economic and political factors do exercise some influence on them. Migration, on the other hand, is purely a socio-economic phenomenon, which is the result of a

complex mechanism involving social, psychological, economic, political, institutional and other determinants. In almost all the demographic analysis, though top priority is given to the study of fertility and mortality, there are some indications in recent years of a larger appreciation of the need to play more attention to migration. As stated by Bogue (1969)¹ "If the problem of human fertility were no so critical at the present time, it is almost certain that the human migration and the plight of migrants (especially in the developing countries) would be listed as a top priority problem for research and action." In spite of the complexity of population movement and the need to explore all its dimensions, comprehensive evaluation of population movement requires specialized surveys, which is either focus exclusively on movement or in which attention to movement is a major component.

Human migration is an important subject for social scientists interested in population dynamics. The great diversity of the movements from place to place, which have come to characterize human society, has had a great effect on the geography of the contemporary world. Geographical analysis is an essential tool for understanding the causes and characteristics of migration at all scales, from short distance internal migration to emigration of overseas. There are several reasons why geographers devote attention to the study of migration. The territorial redistribution of population is an attractive subject for a spatially oriented discipline. Dynamic aspects have attracted more attention and at the present time interest in spatial processes and spatial interaction is of more concern in modern geography than a concern with spatial pattern.

II. STUDY AREA

The village "Qila ka Naglaa" is located at Aligarh district which is under develop and totally based on primary and secondary activities. The village is located near Aligarh fort which is east from Delhi at the distance of 135 kilometers in the north from Agra at the distance of 85 kilometers and towards west from Kanpur at 288 kilometers. It is on the railway line which passes through outside of the village.

The district Aligarh is one of the important districts of Uttar Pradesh located in the north western part in the fertile region of Ganga and Yamuna, known as Doab. Topographically, the district represents a shallow trough like appearance. Geologically, Aligarh District forms a part of the Indo-Gangetic Plain which came into existence in the Pleistocene Period. The economic activities of the district are basically agriculture based where the innovation of green revolution techniques has been used to enhance the productivity of the crops like wheat, rice and some account of pulses as the primary sources of income of the people. The secondary sources comprise the Lock industries which is

given the chance of the people to raise their income pattern by doing the work as the labor force.

The study area Qila Ka Naglaa which is not untouched from as discussed above, but fortunately the area is more conveniently facing the problems of low income, unhealthy food, sanitation, housing, unemployment, illiteracy, poverty and migration which are the great cause of concern of the study. Therefore, the study had conducted regarding the present situation of the study area is more precisely.

III. OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the socio-economic status of households of out-migrants.
- To study the migration scenario in Qila Ka Naglaa, Aligarh district.
- To study and examine the Determinants, causes and consequences of migration in the study area.
- To study and analyze the volume and composition of migrants in the study area.
- To study the regional trend and pattern of migration in the study area.
- To compare the socio-economic status of households of out-migrants to that of local residents of Aligarh district.

IV. METHODS OF SAMPLING

The method in which the entire population is to be taken into account is called the Census method. On the other hand, when a small group is taken into account as representatives of the whole it is called sampling. Simple random sampling is used to collect data from the whole area of the household where each household was considered as the convenient for the collection of information regarding the study.

V. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The study is primarily based on the primary source of data on the direct questionnaire to the respondent to collect the information pertaining to the level of education in Qilaa ka Naglaa of Aligarh district. Firstly, the respondents were convinced that the representatives are related to find out the source of their level of education and related problem. The following questionnaire has been used to collect information related to level of education.

A. Processing

After completion of survey the individual slip were processed and data were converted into the tabular form. The statistical diagrams have been drawn on the basis of table to show the various features of level of education in Qila Ka Naglaa, Aligarh district.

B. Analysis

Processed data were statistically presented for logical analysis. The findings were obtained on the basics of analysis.

C. Problems Faced During Data Collection

It is very difficult task to collect the information about the level of education. The following problems were faced during the collection of data regarding the level of education.

- During the survey, instead of answering questions related to our enquiries, most of the respondents asking cross-questions related to different unnecessary questions.
- Most of the people often tried to skip to answer the questionnaire.
- The village which we visit was easily accessible the mode of transportation was available
- People were hesitated to provide information due to some reason or other.
- In some household people did not give any response until we assure them by showing valid reason
- In context of their personal matters such as income health family members, people hesitated to give answers.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDING

For 30 households of which we conducted survey of outmigration at Qilaa ka Naglaa village, Aligarh the population was 247 in number. Out of which total outmigration from the village is 28%.the outmigration of males is higher than that of females, which is 63% in case of males and 37 % in case females.

Age Groups	Out Migration		
	Total	Male	Female
Below 25	32	22	10
25-35	24	13	11
35-45	10	7	3
Above 45	5	3	2
Total	71	45	26

Table 1: out Migration in Qila Ka Naglaa, Aligarh (2016)

Source- Primary Data, calculated by Author, 2016

By analyzing the conducted survey, the total numbers of migrants are 71 which accounts for 28 per cent of the total population of the 30 households. The out migrants vary comparatively from males and females and have different proportion of migrants in different age groups. According to the above table 1.1 for the total population the young age group that is between 15-20 years is highly migrating from the village which is consist of 45 per cent of the total population whereas the age group of 25-30 years is account of 18 per cent. It is also observed from the table that percentage of out migrants is comparatively from the age group of 35-45 and 45 above which are consist of 14 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

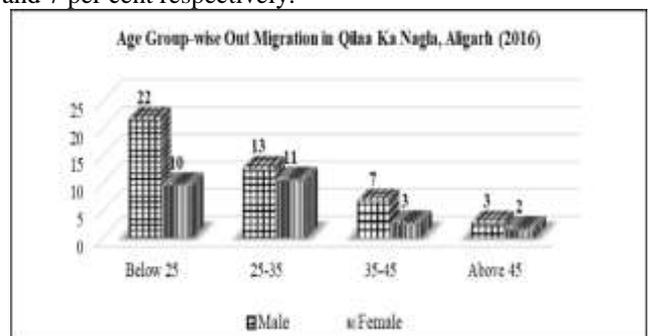


Fig. 1:

In case of Male out-migration, the age group below 25 years is contributing highest share to the total male migration (49per cent). In the age groups of 25-35 years it is 29 per cent while the lowest male outmigration is in the age

groups of 35-45 years and 45 years and above is 15 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

For females it is different from that of the male outmigration which is 38 per cent below 25 years of age group. The middle age group has highest that is 42 per cent while it is 12 per cent and 8 per cent in the age groups of 35-45 years and 45 and above age groups respectively.

Duration	Population in per cent	Purpose of migration	Gender
Permanent	13	Marriage	Female
Yearly	4	Economic	Male
Monthly	3	Economic	Male
Daily	80	Economic	Male

Table 2: Duration of Migration
Source- Primary Data, Calculated by Author, 2016

A. Pattern of Out Migrants

Table no.2 describes that a large section of the out migrants from the village Qilaa ka Naglaa are daily commuters which accounts for 80 per cent of the total. This section mostly consists of daily wage workers. About 13 per cent migrants have migrated permanently consisting of mostly females which migrated due to the purpose of marriage. While the other remaining proportion of migrants are migrating due to the purpose of employment. The contribution of a share of 4 per cent and 3 per cent of total migrant population goes to yearly and monthly migrants respectively.

Thus, the above discussions clarify that the duration of migration is very less that is done on daily basis for certain hours. The main reason for a high percentage of daily migration is that the people are dependent on a hand to mouth system of feeding which describes the very poor economic condition of the particular population. They are the weaker sections of the societies. While the socio-economic conditions of the monthly and yearly migrants are much better than the daily wage earners are much better.

B. Occupational Pattern of Migrants

The duration of outmigration depicts the type of outmigration from the village. As the main reason of outmigration from the Qila Ka Naglaa village is for the employment purpose so it becomes necessary to understand the occupational pattern of the out migrants. The village contains very less population engaged in agricultural activities or primary activities mainly due to lack of land resources and land property.

However, as we see the location of the village is near to the Aligarh city and it lies in the influence zone of the city. Thus, the population instead of going to other regions prefers to move in the city of Aligarh for employment purpose or job opportunities. The city provides all the services which are necessary for them to sustain their lives. These, include all the all the three types of services that is-

- Primary Services
- Secondary Service
- Tertiary Services

Most of the migrants are engaged in the minimal jobs of secondary and tertiary sectors. They are migrating to city area mainly in search of those jobs from which daily wages is possible. The occupational structure of the out migrants is as follows:

S. No.	Types of Jobs and total Male Migrants in Per cent			
	Secondary Sectors		Tertiary Sectors	
	Jobs	Male in Per cent	Jobs	Male in Per cent
1	Carpenter	15.5	Barber	2.2
2	Painter	17.7	Rickshaw Puller	13.3
3	Tailor	8.8	Electrician	4.4
4	Factory laborers	24.4	Shopkeeper	6.6
5	Manson	4.4	Government Jobs	11.1

Table 3: Occupational Structures of the Out Migrants in Qila Ka Naglaa, Aligarh (2016)
Source- Data calculated by the Author, 2016

C. Economic Status of the Migrants

Out migration has both positive and negative consequences on migrants and their families. Most of the migrants are unskilled casual laborers earning small means of livelihood to feed family. The size of family has significant effect on the standard of living. Generally, migrants have large family size and become one-income family. Gross income of family is too small to support family's social wellbeing. There are examples of 10 households which is indicated in the following table:

S. No.	Family Size	Migrants	Monthly Income in Rupees
1	17	4	8000
2	15	3	4500
3	10	3	7000
4	9	1	3000
5	9	3	5000
6	10	1	8000
7	8	1	7000
8	6	1	6000
9	9	1	3000
10	6	1	1800

Table 4: Monthly incomes of the Migrants according to their family size in Qila ka Naglaa, Aligarh (2016)
Source- Data calculated by the Author, 2016

The above table depicts the poor condition of the migrants and their families. Per capita income of the migrants is too low and dependence ratio is high that all the family members do not have access to enough food and nutrition and other basic needs.

Generally, the out migrants are engaged in short duration work and sometimes they have no work at all to do, at that time borrowing money is their only way to survive. At one end of the migration spectrum, workers could be locked into a debt-migration cycle, where earnings from migration are used to repay debts incurred at home or in the destination areas, thereby cementing the migration cycle. At the other end, migration is largely voluntary, although shaped by their limited choices.

Most migration literature makes a distinction between 'pull' and 'push' factors, which, however, do not operate in isolation of one another. Poverty, low income, lack of job facilities etc. acts as a pull factors and employment

facilities, high wages etc. provided by the city are the push factors attract peoples of the village.

D. Education Level of Migrants

Education status of the migrants and their families is very low due to which they do not get high paid jobs. They are mainly educated at primary or secondary level, some of them are illiterate.

S. No.	Educational Level	Percentage of total Migrants
1	Illiterate	28
2	Primary	23
3	Middle level	18
4	Secondary	18
5	Intermediate	07
6	Graduation	03
7	P.G.	03

Table 5: Level of Education of Migrants in Qila Ka Naglaa, Aligarh (2016)

Source- Data calculated by the Author, 2016

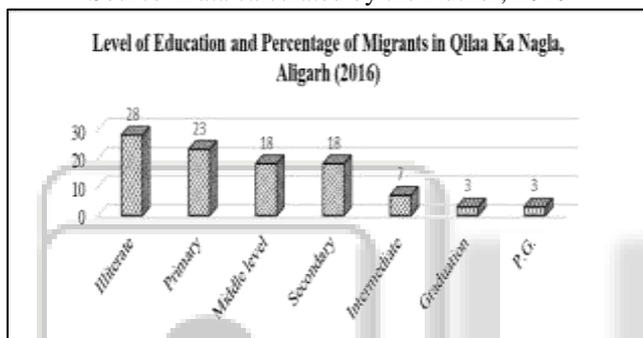


Fig. 2:

Migrant’s literature status generally consists of illiteracy and primary education which accounts for about 28% and 23% of the total migrant’s literacy level respectively. This level of education affects the job profile of the migrants and also socio-economic status of the family. Most of them are laborer, carpenter, mason, tailor, rickshaw puller etc. while higher educated people have more high-profile jobs like teacher, Government jobs which accounts for only 3% of the total.

E. Health Condition of Migrants Family

Laborers working in harsh circumstances and living in unhygienic conditions suffer from serious occupational health problems and are vulnerable to disease. Those working in quarries, construction sites and mines suffer from various health hazards, mostly lung diseases. As the employer does not follow safety measures, accidents are quite frequent. Migrants cannot access various health and family care programmes due to their temporary status. Free public health care facilities and programmes are not accessible to them. For women workers, there is no provision of maternity leave, forcing them to resume work almost immediately after childbirth. Workers, particularly those who are mason or working in factories and brick kilns suffer from occupational health hazards such as body ache, sunstroke and skin irritation

As there are no crèche facilities, children often accompany their families to the workplace to be exposed to health hazards. They are also deprived of education: the

schooling system at home does not take into account their migration pattern and their temporary status in the destination areas does not make them eligible for schooling there.

In the case of male-only migration, the impact on family relations and on women, children and the elderly left behind can be quite significant. Male outmigration has been seen to influence the participation of women in the directly productive sphere of the economy as workers and decision-makers and increase the level of their interaction with the outside world. But given the patriarchal set up, women may have to cope with a number of problems which are exacerbated due to the uncertainty of the timing and magnitude of remittances on which the precarious household economy depends.

This, in turn, pushes women and children from poor laboring households to participate in the labor market under adverse conditions. Thus, the impact of migration on the women can be two-sided but the strong influence of patriarchy restricts the scope of women’s autonomy. The impact of male migration can be especially adverse for girls, who often have to bear additional domestic responsibilities and take care of younger siblings. The absence of male supervision further reduces their chances of acquiring education.

The major impacts of migration on source areas occur through changes in the labor market, income and assets, changes in the pattern of expenditure and investment. Although seasonal outmigration potentially has the effect of smoothing out employment over the annual cycle, rural outmigration could cause a tightening of the labor market in some circumstances. However, empirical evidence from out-migrant areas does not often attest to this. This may be because outmigration often takes place in labor surplus situations. There is also evidence of the replacement of out migrant male labor by female and even child labor.

VII. CONCLUSION

Here, we saw that out-migration is a complex phenomenon which given the new challenges posed by a ‘ruralized’ and slowly changing the villages, drawing lessons from the short-term migration of today is an easy task either. One lesson we can draw from the existing migration labor is that a major feature of the current ‘short-term migration’ process - besides the creation of some barriers to it - is its strong linkage to urban of origin. Although the migrants seem to belong to rural families and communities but they play a crucial role in helping or hindering the social and economic development in their home villages. This motivates further aiming at a better understanding of the migration - development when migrants intend to go back home and when they deepen their integration in the host villages.

Labour migration is a pervasive feature of economic development. People mobility for temporary or permanent labor purposes is a routine part of different activities. There are very significant migration flows in some rural areas, with considerable impacts on individuals, households and areas at origin. Despite the growing debate about motivations and impacts of recent migration flows, costs and returns of this phenomenon are still unclear and remain far outside the public policy realm. This is true especially with respect to

migration of people from rural areas of India. The purpose of this survey is to review key issues relating to rural labor migration and its links to economic development at origin. What is the impact of migration on rural and wages activity development in sending regions? This project examines the empirical research that, despite the paucity of data, offers a basis to glean some insights into the migration-development.

Despite moderate rates of out-migration, Aligarh is urbanizing relatively slowly. This project uses new data from rural Aligarh, U.P to study short-term migration to urban/other rural areas and its role in rural livelihoods. First, we demonstrated the importance of data collection techniques tailored to understanding short-term migration. Second, we considered how traditional theories of migration apply in this context, where the fixed costs of migration are low, the opportunity costs vary by season, and where migration is negatively selective for education and economic status. We concluded by considering the implications of this migration for theories of development and development policies.

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