

Impact on Economic Condition of Migrants : A Case Study of Khagariya District

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Abstract : Khagariya district is located on the northern bank of Ganga river. The total area of the district is 1485.72 sq. km while 1473.26 sq.km showing 99.16% area of the district belongs to the rural sector and rest 12.46 sq km area showing 0.84% belongs to the urban sector of the district the district as seven blocks out of which two blocks comprising khagariya gagari have urban areas while rest of the blocks have only rural areas. The impact on economic condition of migrant in the area of origin, from where people out –migrants to any other region such as; earn money, better education of their children, medical requirement, better lifestyle etc. And the area to which people from any other in-migrate is called the place of destination. Urban areas have been the destination of the most of the rural migrants. Fertile areas are the destination of those people who are dwellers of flood prone areas. Industrial areas are the destination of the people of un-industrial areas.

IndexTerms - Economic condition, migrant, people, khagariya district.

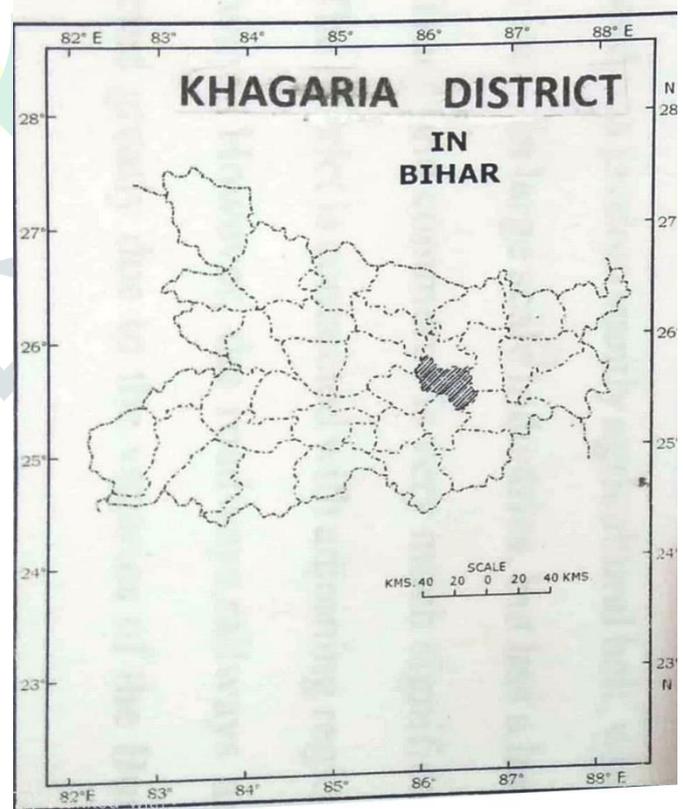
I. INTRODUCTION

The impact of migration is a subject of change in terms of time and space. The impact occurs at mini different scales and on different aspects of human activities. Out migration has positive and negative impact on the economic condition.

Of a migrant when young energetic and qualified working group moves out from or to a reason, the shortage of labour is experienced and the progress of the reason adopts, the economic condition starts improving. During early days people were wandering from one reason to another in search of livelihood and there live remained very simple. The impact of their migration was confined to only primary activities but during these days developing human civilization has largely broadened the dimensions of the impact of human migration from primary activities to secondary and tertiary activities. Various types of migration exert their influence distinctly. Out migration from any reason releases pressure of population on land and influence distinctly.

Migration has economic impact in the post society leads to the changes of land use and environments. Migrants coming from various economic strata

having diverse way of life transform the existing economic status in the region. At the place of origin significant changes are marked in agriculture industry and occupational structure of the people. The place of destination of migrants and experience multi dimensional economic progress. The impact of migration is also



felt on the intervening areas where transport facilities increase, employment structure changes and growth centre develop.

The land used for settlement has increased immensely in one hand and many houses have been vacated due to out-migration. Many houses were built up on agricultural area due to population pressure. Development of communication disturbed the agricultural land in one hand and mobility increased on the other. on cultivated land during current year under review that is known as "current fallow land " that varies from year-to year as the farmers are not able to cultivated a few plots either due to lack of rain, seeds, labour, carelessness Or even out-migration .Out migrated person hand over their land to others who take little care in cultivating the land.

Thus, the land remains under current fallow land. In rural areas some people purchased barren land, fallow or culturable land west land and turned it into cultivable land consequently. Retails shops increased in number in the central market develop in specialised commercial pockets. Educational, medical, religious and other institutions, administrative offices and recreational places spring up in different areas to render services to the migrants the road parks and play grounds also develop at the cost of open land. These development brings large scale changed in the land use pattern.

Location-

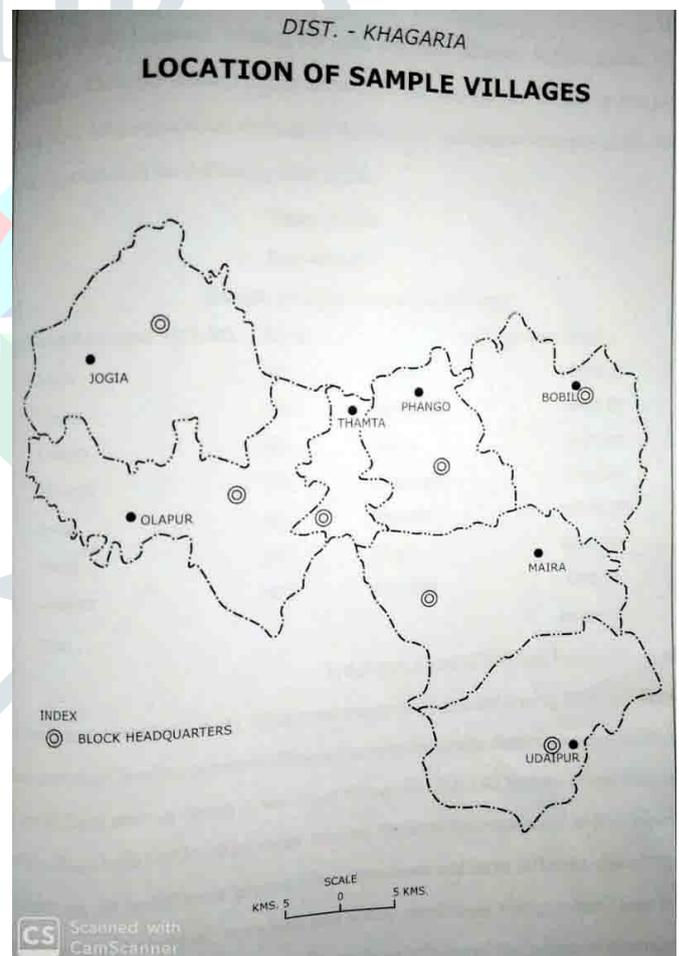
The location of sample village are such that represent the whole of the block. The permanent location number of the sample villages have been obtained from latest block level census map.

Only seven villages have been randomly selected for sampling study on which the responsible causes and consequences or the impact of out-migration have been analysed. These villages are Jogia, Olapur, Thamta, Phango, Bobil, Mira and Udaipur. Fifty migrants families and fifty non migrants families of these sample villages have been selected for responding the questionnaire for the research purpose.

II. IMPACT ON LAND SHARE

Most of the landless labourers and small land holders were landing very miserable life before migration . but after migrating elsewhere most of the out-migrants of the study area have improved their economic conditions by earning at the place of destination . In fact most of them used to starve at their places of origin. Some of them dependent on the mercy of large farmers for daily wages. But now, some of them earned money outside and invested them in their villages in land assets. Before migration many of them were either landless or had only homestead land. But after out-migration, they have improved their share of land.

The study also compares their land share with that of the non- migrants families. Study is based on 75 migrants families and 75 nom-migrants families of the size sample villages thus, altogether 15 families have been intensively studied in each selected village.



III. IMPACT ON PURCHASE OF LAND

The table of reveals the fact that families contributing migrant have purchased more land than families not contributing migrants . in the village Jogiya ,29.89% migrant families have purchased land without side earnings ,while encase of non-migrant families only 9.48% respondents have purchased land with their own source.

Table of purchase of land by respondents

S.N.	Sample Village	Out-migrant families			Non migrant families		
		NOMF	OMPL	%	NNMF	NNPL	%
1	Jogia	261	78	29.89	854	81	9.48
2	Olapur	268	69	25.75	1038	53	5.11
3	Thamta	29	7	24.14	80	4	5.00
4	Phango	93	26	27.96	330	25	7.58
5	Bobil	368	96	26.09	1168	115	9.85
6	Maira	328	73	22.26	1118	85	7.60
7	Udaipur	126	25	19.84	51	1	1.96
	Total	1473	374	25.13	4639	364	6.65

NOMF- No. of Out-migrant families

OMPL- Out-migrant families purchasing land,

NNMF- No. of non-migrant families,

NMPL- Non-migrant families purchasing land

The village olapur recorded the similar trend where 25.75% migrant families purchased land and only 5.11% non-migrant purchase land in the village. In the village Thamta, 24.14% migrant families have purchased land with their outside earnings , while only 5.0 % non-migrant families have purchase land. In the village Phango 27.96% migrant families have purchase land with their outside earnings, while only 7.58% non-migrant families have purchased land. In the village Bobil, 26.09% migrant families have purchased land but in case of non migrant families, only 9.85% have purchased land. Even in case of the village Maira 22.26% migrant families have purchased land, while only 7.60% non-migrant families have purchased land. In case of Udaipur village 19.84% migrant families purchased land and only 1.96% non-migrant families purchased land

IV. IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

Impact of population migration on agriculture may be described distinctly during different phase of agricultural practices. During earlier period, permanent habitation was lacki and people were practicing shifting cultivation which brought Significant changes in agricultural landscape. People moving oftenly from one place to another used true burn the bushes to develop agricultural landscape and grow crops for a few years and then abandon those areas for fresh agricultural land because the farmer use to consume its fertility .

Development of electricity has provided the facilities of irrigation to the farmers. Migrants who have earned money, purchased pumping set individually to compensate the absence of electricity. Migrants lead to the development of commercial farming in different part of the region, sugarcane, potato, onion, etc. Crops are grown as cash crops. To increase the production of these crops farmers invest extra capital. As the demand vegetable has increased, farmers paid special attention in the production of vegetables. They also paid attention in growing fruits and dairy products.

The impact of migration is also felt on the area under agriculture and agricultural products. When the population of certain area increases due to regional migration, The pressure of man on land increased. The development of agriculture has increased the demand of agricultural labourers leading to their mobility. Due

to the occupation structure of population changed particularly in the proportion of agricultural labourer. The impact of out-migration may also be assessed on following aspects like use of fertilizers, irrigation, better seeds cropping pattern etc.

V. IMPACT ON INDUSTRY

No large agro based industry exists in the district. In the district, there are small and cottage industries only. The impact of out-migration may also be seen on the development dairy activities pisciculture. Most people in rural areas specially cultivators prefer to have cows or sheep buffaloes for milk purpose and for other advantage. Certainly even today, there as dominance of native type of cows and buffaloes .But those families, who got contact with either urban areas or families having migrants have preferred the hybrid variety of cows. The following table reveals the development of dairy activities in the migrant and non-migrant families.

Table of development of cottage / small scale industry

S.N.	Villages	Migrant Families		Non- Migrant Families	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	Jogia	31	62.00	7	4.00
2	Olapur	29	58.00	4	8.00
3	Thamta	7	14.00	0	0.00
4	Phango	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Bobil	37	74.00	9	18.00
6	Maira	24	48.00	6	12.00
7	Udaipur	14	28.00	1	2.00
	Total	142	40.57	27	7.71

VI. IMPACT ON HOUSING CONDITION

Housing condition of the people in a village is also the index of economic status. Rich people have pucca houses while poor people have brick or mud wall and tiled roof houses. Poor people live in the thatched houses or mud wall and thatched roof houses. It is significant to note that in khagariya district, a large number of houses are still made of mud wall and thatched roof or tiled roof. Thatched houses are also plenty in number. It is due to the onslaught of frequent floods. Only a few well to do persons have pucca houses. But these days the condition of houses owned by out-migrants families have improved considerable due to earnings of the out-migrants.

VII. IMPACT ON PER CAPITA INCOME

As a consequence of migration, the level of income of most of the migrant families has improved. Before migration, these persons were either unemployed or jobless or were semi employed. This is why, their income was low. But after migration, they started earning at the place of destination and thus, their income increased. Contrary to it, the level of income of non-migrant families remained stable. As such the level of income of non-migrant families lower than that of the out-migrant families.

VIII. IMPACT ON CLOTHING

The sharp impact of out-migration on clothing of their children was seen during field visit. While moving in the village street and from door to door of migrant and school going children as well as teenagers were in well dresses. Family members of the migrants were also seen in well dresses even old people of some migrant families were seen in better clothing as compared to those belonging to non-migrant families. Even children of migrant families have more than two or three sets of dress while children of non-migrant families have generally single set up dress that belong to traditional fashion.

IX. EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS

The impact of out-migration on educational awareness appears to be very positive in particular context to the study area. Whenever, seasonal migrants go to their places of destination, they come into contact with the people of other cultural background and also observe the progress made by them in the field of education, economic production and socio-cultural life and when they come to their native places, they try to convince their family members or fellow-villagers to provide better education to their children. They prefer to send their children in private schools with almost care for their children as compare to government managed school where carelessness of teachers and government

X. CONCLUSION

Migration for livelihood has become much and more essential particularly due to the existence of push factors in abundance. The economic conditions of the region have been influenced by out-migration. Families contributing out-migrants have developed more in comparison to non-migrant families. The level of income of out-migrants has increased. With this they have purchased land and household items including vehicles and agricultural implements. They have also constructed better houses and now leading better life.

They have also adapted modern and ultra-modern dresses and changed their food habits and way of life. The non-migrant families have not experienced such type of changes in their social conditions. It is true that out-migration of labourers create shortage of labour in the study area but with their outside earning these people have recorded considerable development on economic condition. With their outside earning they purchase land, construct better houses, provide better education of their children and spend more money on religious function.

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