

# THE PRESENT FORM OF HUMAN MIGRATION IN MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY AREA

*Dr. Monika Kumari*

## **Introduction:-**

The process of settling on a permanent and temporary basis from one geographical area to another geographical area is called Human Migration History of human migration is also associated with human evolution. History of human migration has been very ancient. It is a common fact that the attraction and distraction forces work behind human migration As a result of which man is attracted to external causes while living in his native place, it is called pull force and due to which the man becomes forced to leave his original place and go elsewhere is called push force. Again the village as society where the person travels, it is called a genesis or a donor society and after the migration, where he goes, it is called a destination, area or recipient society generally the people of the natural economic culturally rich area attracted to themselves whereas in contrast they are distorted by people who are weak in natural, economic and cultural terms. The area attracting people is called a recipient society.

The transit of human migration in Muzaffarpur has changed somewhere in the present time compound to earlier. In ancient time, people used to wander one forest to another in search of food and hunter, used to live wild life after that, people tied permanently on a place due to having the knowledge of agricultural work and animal husbandry. But they had to meet the needs of the agricultural work and to full fill their daily needs they used to travel short distance, ie to nearby cities they used to stay in due to necessary or compulsively to avoided natural calamities. In this way the process of internal migration was in vogue and this process is still going on. As agriculture progressed, the means of transplanted developed, the number of industries started to increase. By the way the arrival of migrants started growing from the remote areas. With the development of the means of transport people began to spend long distance in a short time. Simultaneously, where the journey of people in one or two directions was limited earlier, but now the people's migration began to be in all directions. The clear evidence of above mentioned improvement comes from the primary data collected under the study. Thus, the regional form of human migration has been changing.

The course and consequences of population's migration are also full of diversity where the natural course have been the most prominent course of human migration in earlier time. At the same time people started to migrate also due to economic cause human factors, socio-economic reasons, demographic reason and political causes became important in present time. The most important statement of people in economic reason is that the need for food forces man to migrate. The number of variations in the responsible factors for the migrations the more its results are multi – dimensional. The impact of the economic side affects the monthly income of migrants especially. Monthly earner. They use chemical fertilizers and improved seeds for agricultural work. Thus the income generated from the farming also increases a result of increase in its monthly income some migrants are more aware of education. They spend more for their children's better education due to the soundness of the financial condition, their eating and drinking habits change. Their eating also changes. The quality and number of household goods increase. That is, after human transition, when he is engaged in some good works he gradually turns around all his circumstances and progress towards the path of progressive progress until the increase in some migratory income spending on agricultural work at home is an attempt to increase the incomes some migrants take their families and children to great separate family from joint family. And he gets engaged only in the pleasure of his family.

**Impact of Migration:-**

The impact of migration falls on the social and cultural activities of the migrants. It has been observed that as soon as the income of migrants increase, people started changing from a joint family into personal family. This thought also changes. Concepts of family planning thrives. Their role and expenditure are increased in the worship festival and other social cultural works. In the marriage of boys and girls, they begin to rise above the traditional conceptions of age. Interest of education of their children is especially increased. Some migrants leave the rural areas and settle in the urban areas. In the opinion of some migrants, the political approach is entered and they begin to take on interest in political activities. The micro study of mutely dimensional effect has been done under research.

**❖ Micro study/subtle' study:-**

Under the process of subtle study a village was selected from two blocks. Those villages represent two nearest blocks. These 8 Villages were selected from 16 blocks which are as follows Lakhna, Sohagpur, Basantpur, Dharampur, Dharopatti, Bakhri, Madhual and Harpur. The village with moderate population has been selected. Harpur is the largest village in terms of population of 2258 while Sohagpur has the lowest population of 519. While there are 404 families in Harpur, there are only 109 families in Sohagpur. The researcher made his program on the occasion of survey work in those villages. They prepared the questionnaire before the program. After the pre screening of questionnaire finalized it and then started going to the selected village. Within about 6 months, every selected village we went five to seven times and almost all primary data could be collected through observation interview questionnaires table etc. The sampling method was also supported while collecting the data a required, In relation to random sampling of the village, it was accepted that a village on every two blocks should be selected which is located on the intermediate border of both blocks so that it is capable of representing both blocks. There should be the facility to get access to the village. The size of population in the village is neither too much nor too less, therefore, the position of all selected village is good with regard to traffic. The village "Harpur" is at a maximum distance (6km) from the road. While Sohagpur and Dharopatti both villages are located approximately 21 km from railway rout the village with highest area in the selected village is Harpur village of sakra block. Its area is about 276 Heactores while the second largest village is Madhul, its area is 257 Heactores. In the selected village there are two small-size villages whose area is less than 100 Hectores this village is Basantpur (96 Heactores) situated in the Madhywab block and Dharopatti in Aurai block which has an area of 80 Heactores.

The eligible land for agriculture in these selected village is 48% to 91%. However the minimum percentage of agricultural land (58.23%) is in the selected village of Aurai block, Dharopatti. The percentage of eligible agricultural land in Dharopatti is even higher (11.03%) than any other selected village as well as the percentage of unusable land for agriculture is also much higher (30.46%) than any other selected villages these all are the area of fertile soil simultaneously irrigation has also been developed. Among sources of irrigation, the main river and canal are the means of irrigation. The highest percentage of land irrigated by the canal is in Dharopatti (61.94%). There, 62 percent of agricultural land is irrigated by canal while the least (51.27%) agricultural land irrigated by canal in Lakhna village. In the district, about 52% irrigat ion, Land is done by river and canals, 38% irrigation by wells.

**❖ Type of Crops:-**

Mainly three types of crops are grown in selected village – Bhadaï, Aghani and Rabi garma crops are also grown here. In all these crops, Bhadaï crop is considered as the most import of the livelihood. There the crops like paddy, maire, urad, and sugarcane are ground exclusively under Bhadaï crops, paddy, amire, urda, gram (chana) and sugarcane are grown under aggregate (Aghani) crops like rice, lean, sesame, potato, oilseeds, vegetable corn and tobacco are grown. When, gram and mustard crops are grown under Rabi crops. Muzaffarpur district is basically the northern part of the middle ganga plain, Its soils are made of alluvial soil which is quite fertile. Vegetable is also grown in addition to Aghani, Bhadaï and Rabi crops. Due to being an agricultural sector there is abundance of agricultural based industries. Among the selected villages mainly rice mill, flour mill, oil mill, shoe and slippers based industry, basket industry, timber industry and agro-based industries are the major in cottage and small scale industries. The highest rice and flour mill are in Madhaul which are 12 in number and the lowest number of mill is in 5 in Lakhna village. The number of oil mill is in armpur and Lakhan is 5 and 1 respectively. While the shoes slippers industry is almost negligible in all selected villages. The basket industry is mostly in Dharampur and madhul both have two while Sohagpur have only 1. The number of wood industry in Madhaul and Lakhna is 3 and 1 respectively.

There are two agro-based industry in Lakhna, Basantpur Bakhri, Madhaul and Sohagpur, Dharmapur and Dharopatti all have only-one while negligible in Harpur.

All the selected villagers are practically behaving in the form of a genesis or donar as society because all the selected villager have been originally migrated during the survey it was found that the migration of people from every selected village has been done outside. From selected village 20 % to 55% people have migrated towards urban area. In migration comparison to the numbers of man was found to higher than the number of women. 79% to 91.1% of the migrants are men, whereas 9 to 20% women migrate. Man's migration happens to a greater distance where as women's migration is of short distance. Often people of working age group in men migrate. The migration of Insufferable class is very less. The direction of the destination area for the migration has also become quaint. Due to the development of the means of transport, people have started migration in different direction for long distance Sometimes people like to travel to the destination area. Migration of people from selected villages is in agricultural area of Punjab, Haryana, North up. They also migrate to the Tea garden of Darjeling and Assam, to Jute mills of Purnia, Katihar and Howrah; to the industries of Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Surat Bharuch also over 15% to 20% of the migrant family have settled in their destination area, whereas the remaining migrant families are temporarily living in their destination area. After leaving there, they also be in contact to their nature village or visit regularly.

The reasons of migration have also changed somewhat in comparison to the early reason, mainly the natural disaster was responsible for migration while at present, the economical cause has become the most dominant. These days political reasons have also become largely responsible for migration. As far as the question of migration from the selected village is concerned, Poverty has been found to be the major cause of migration in 2008 the 35.79% of Dharopatti 32.09% of Dharmapur, 31.25% of Suhagpur, 30.82% of Bakhri, 26.83% of Lakhna, 26.40% of Basantpur, 23.48% of Harpur and 22.46% of Madhaul have been migrated. The second major cause of migration in these selected villages is lack of arable or agricultural land. Although these two reasons related to each other the lack of agricultural land result in huge and wide spread poverty. The analysis of survey form makes it clear that 15% to 20% of the migrants, migrate, due to lack of agricultural land some as, up to 11% of the migrant, migrated for the purpose of getting job. Up to 12% of migrant migrated for the purpose of higher and technical studies. up to 9% of migrants, migrated for doing business in nearby cities and settled there permanently or temporarily. 07% to 14% people had been burdened by family debt at their native place and had to get rid of debt, they migrated with comply 07% of migrant were women who had gone to live with husband. Thus by observing all the above mentioned reasons it becomes clear that the main cause of people's migration is related to economic aspect only 04% to 08% are such type of migrants, who needed a better urban life, they have left the rural areas and settled at urban are. Although some of these migrants are still having links with their village, while some people have sold their land and have settled in cities completely.

#### ❖ Conclusion:-

All the above mentioned migrations have mainly been in all directions. Towards the South Bihar, toward the coal blocks of Jharkhand and Orissa states as well as Industrial area towards Darjeeling Assam tea plantation and towards Kolkata and Howrah route mills and urban area. Research reveals the fact that the migration of migrants from 2% to 10% has gone towards south direction i.e South Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa. The capital of Bihar is located in South Bihar, which is the centre of special attraction among migrants. All types of facilities like Business Industrial, educational political and administrative facilities are available here. In addition to Patna in south Bihar, people have also migrated to the cities like Bhagalpur, Munger, Ara, Gaya etc. 4% to 11% have migrated towards the industrial centers and coal mines of Jharkhand, Bengal and Orissa, Jharia, Bokaro, Karnpura, Daltengang, Raniganj, Jamshedpur, Hatia Rourkela etc are also attracting place for migrants. 2% to 7.50% of people from selected village have migrated to Kolkata and Howrah Darjeling and Assam tea gardens also remained a centre of attraction for the migrant However due to political and Naxalite activities in recent years some migrants are returning from there.

References:-

1. Atallah, M. (1987) *Migration: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, Seema Publications, Delhi, p.135.
2. Sinha, V.N.P. and Atallah, M. (1987) *Migration: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, Seema Publications, Delhi, p. 135.
3. Sinha, S.P. and Yadav, R.P.(2006) "Outmigration : Patterns and implications." op.cit.P. 24
4. Yadav, R.P. (1988) : "Migration of Population in Central South Bihar Plain : A Geographical study, unpublished doctoral thesis, Patna University, Patna.Page.32.

