



Migration characteristics in selected panchayats of district Solan

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Abstract- Migration refers to movement of people from one geographical unit to another due to natural, economic, and social cultural factors. Migration have occurred throughout human history, beginning with the movements of first human groups from their origin in east Africa to their current location in the worlds. The present study analysis the migration characteristics of selected village panchayats in Solan district, Himachal Pradesh. In present study, we analysis the migration characteristics with varies aspects like as migration per education level, migration characteristics in various social groups and according to size of landholding. The study we analysis type of migration, duration, causes and streams of migration among six panchayat, the study we will that proportion of illiterates and landless farmers is more in longer distance completion of fundamental needs and employment propose.



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Key word:- Internal Migration, external migration, population transfer, step migration, stream migration, rural-urban migration,

Introduction

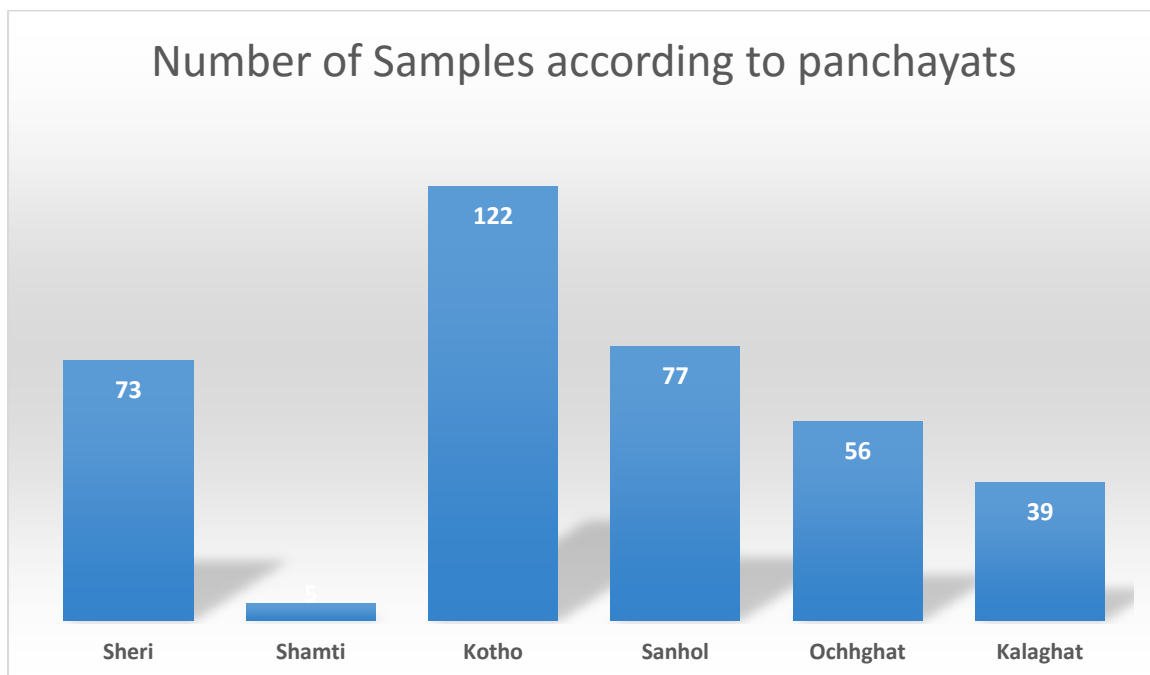
Migration is the process of moving from the use of one operating environment to another operating environment that is, in most cases, is thought to another for the purpose of taking up the movement or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. An example of “semi-permanent residence” would be the seasonal movements of migrant farm labourers. People can either choose to move (“voluntary migration”) or be forced to move (“involuntary migration”) migrations have occurred throughout human history, beginning with the movements of the human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current location in the world. Migration occurs at a variety of lower ales: inter-continental (between continents). Intracontinental (between countries on a given continent), and inter-regional (within continents). Intra continental (between centuries on a given continent), and inter-regional (within countries). One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration, the movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities. Types of Migration Internal Migration: moving to a new home within a stage, country, or continent. External migrating moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent. Emigrating: leaving one country to move to another (e.g., the Pilgrims emigrated from England). Immigration: Moving into a new country (e.g., the Pilgrims immigrated to America). Population transfer: when a government forces a large group of people out of a region, usually based on ethnicity or religion. This is also known as an involuntary or forced migration. Individuals are not forced out of their country, but leave because of unfavourable situations such as warfare, political problems, or religious persecution. **Step Migration: A SERIES:** A series of shorter, less extreme migrations from a person’s place of origin to destination – such as moving from a farm, to a village, to a town, and finally to a city. A chain migrating often begins w3ith one family member who sends money to brings other family members to the new location. Chain migration results in



migration fields the clustering of people from a specific region into certain neighbourhoods or small towns. The voluntary movements of immigrants back to their place of origin. This is also known as circular migration. Seasonal Migration: The process of moving for a period in response to labour or climate conditions (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season: Several types of push and pull factors may influence people in their movements (sometimes at the same time), including: Environmental (e.g., climate natural disasters): Political (e.g. war: Economic (e.g., work); Cultural (e.g., religious freedom, education).

Study Area

The present study area has been undertaken at micro level in six panchayats of solan district in himachal Pradesh. These panchayats are – Seri, Shamti, Kotho, Sanhol, Ochghat and Kalaghat. the study area are belongs to rural surface. There are 29 villages surveyed in study area, having 1569 households and 7668 population as per census of india 2011. 374 households were surveyed among six panchayats. The mainland of study area extends between $30^{\circ} 54' 41.92'' N - 77^{\circ} 5'. 92'' E$ to $30^{\circ} 5' 46.03' N - 77^{\circ} 10' 10.87'' E$ Geographical coordinates.



Objective:

The main objective of the study is to analyse the migration and characteristics of the study area.

Hypotheses

Following are the hypotheses related to the study-

Migration is positively associated with social status and educational level



Landless and small farmers, lower caste and low education people dominate short distance migration where's long distance migrations dominated by large farmers, upper caste and high educated people.

Database and Methods

The present study is based on the data collected through primary household survey that was conducted from September 24, 2014 to September 30, 2014. The sample for the study was chosen by simple random sampling. A well-structured questionnaire was designed before proceeding in the field. 374 household were surveyed among six panchayats. Data was also collected from different secondary sources like Patwaris of panchayats, District collector of Solan, Cencus 2011, etc.

Categories: education level/Social group/Size landholding of	Migration of male and female by education level		
	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	8(11.94)	5(9.09)	13(10.65)
Primary	8(11.94)	13(23.63)	21(17.21)
Middle	5(7.46)	10(18.18)	15(12.29)
Metric	15(22.38)	13(23.63)	28(22.95)
Sr Secondary	7(10.44)	4(7.27)	11(9.01)
Graduation +	21(31.34)	9(16.36)	30(24.59)
Technical & Other	3(4.47)	1(1.81)	4(3.27)
Migration of male and female social group			
Upper	56(83.58)	34(61.81)	90(73.77)
Intermediate	1(1.49)	5(9.09)	6(4.91)
Lower	10(14.92)	16(29.09)	26(21.31)
Migration of male and female by land holding			
Landless	50(74.62)	31(56.36)	81(66.39)
Marginal	12(17.91)	17(30.90)	29(23.77)
Small	3(4.47)	4(7.27)	7(5.73)
Medium	1(1.49)	3(5.45)	4(7.27)
Large	1(1.49)	0	1(0.81)
Total	67(54.91)	55(45.08)	122

Migration male and Female

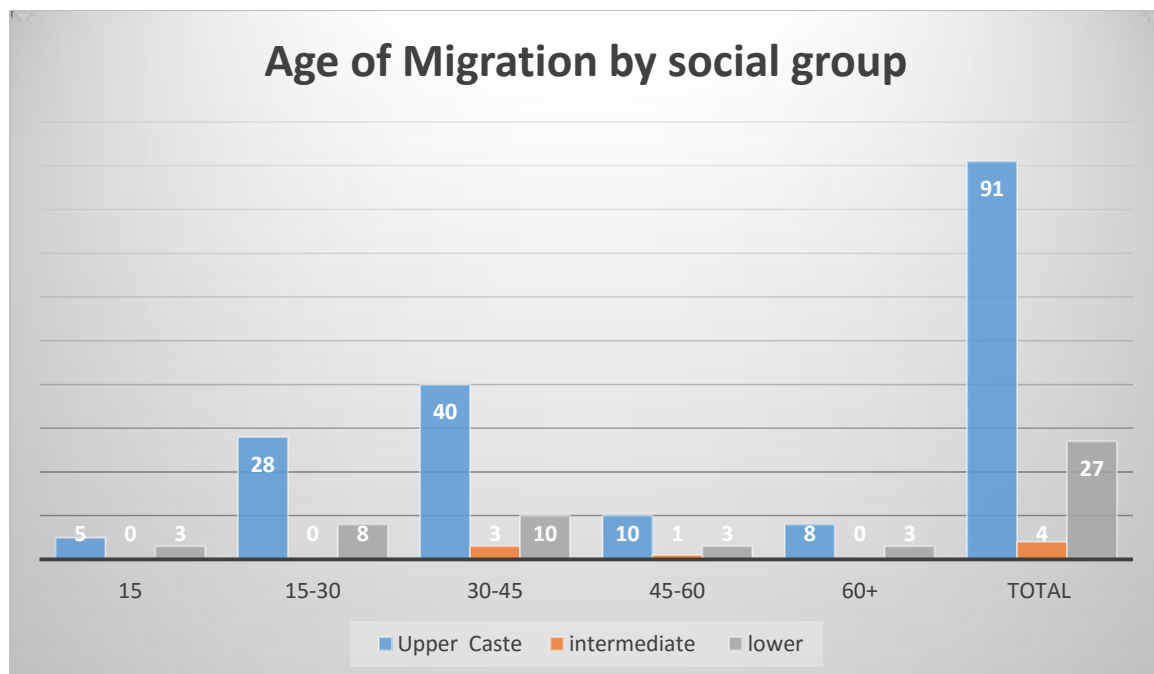
Table reveals that 374 household samples have been taken from the different villages of Sloan district to analyses the migration trends of male and female individual. Overall conclusion is that the population of male migration is more than the female population.

Based on educational level the trend of migrating people is more in the case of highly educated individuals rather than the less educated or illiterate peoples. The highest migrating



individuals are from the graduate’s category followed by the metric and the lowest migration individuals from the technical category. The possible reason is due to lack of the total sample. On the other hand, the less educated females are more migration then the higher educated ones. In case of migration by social groups, the migration individuals of upper castes are more in case of both male and female while the situation decreases in case of intermediate and the lower ones and the upper castes constitute about two-third of the total migration population. The upper caste people have migrated the most, as compared to them intermediate caste people & lower caste have low migration. The reason of migration for upper class is employment, education and their fundamental needs which are more as compared to other class groups.

Migration of male and female by size of land holding shows that both the male and female landless are more migration than the large landholders. Infect, the landless male members are slightly more migration than the female members. The main reasons behind the landless migration are of employment or in search of job. The main reason for the migration may be education and employment. The graduate & metric class have migrated the most, as compared to them primary and technical people have migrated less in number. The landless households have migrated the most, as compared to them large landholders have migrated less. Thus, we can conclude that the households who do not have any land to work on or any other source of income with them have migrated the most in search of employment as compared to other landholders. This table also show that landless male households migrate more than females and marginal, small & medium household female migration in more.

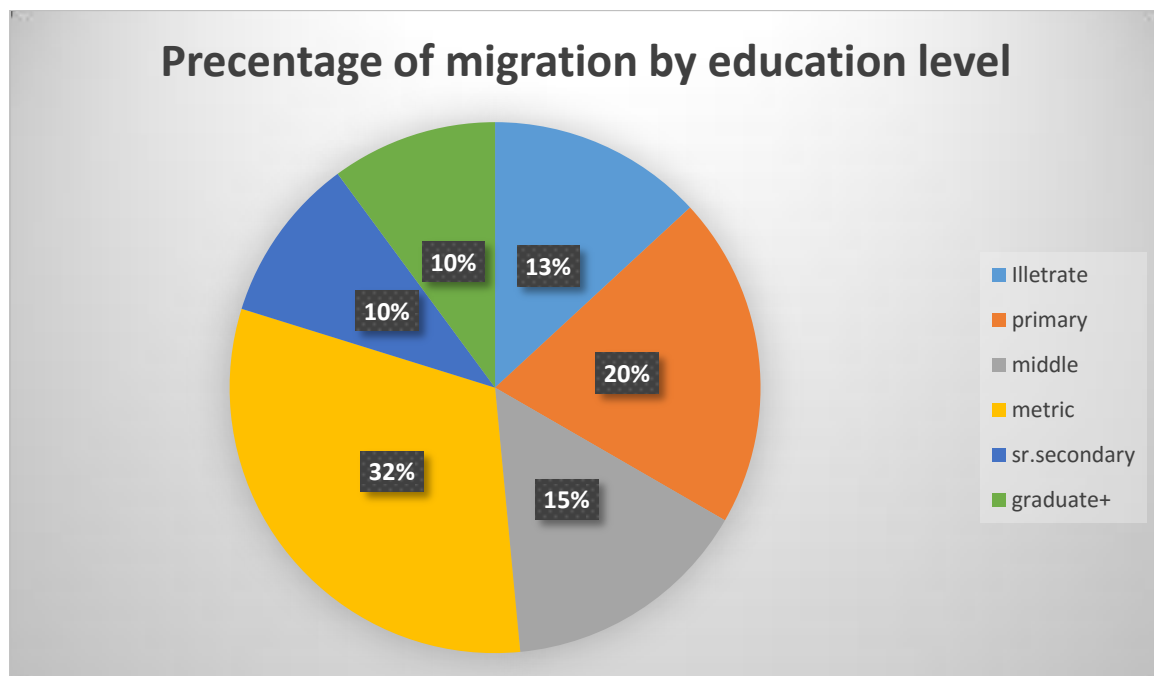


Migration by age groups:

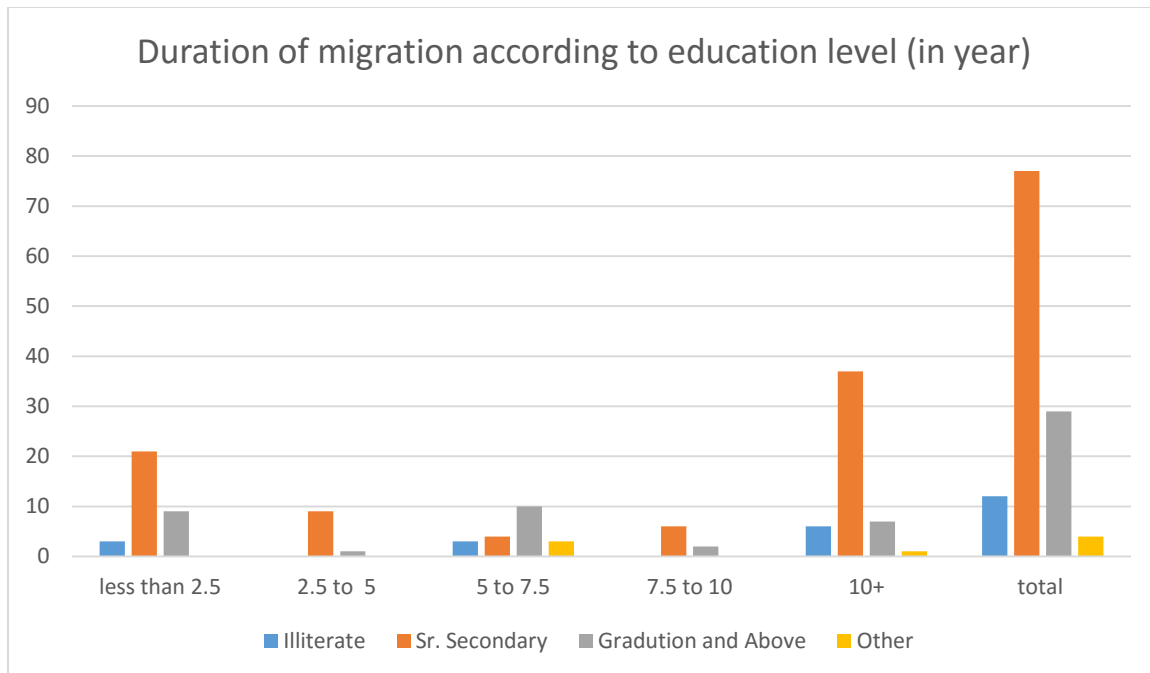


Diagram show that 374 households samples have been taken from the different village of Solan district to analyses the migration trends of age of migration individuals within country and international migration between countries. Overall conclusion from the age difference table shows that the most migration individuals are from the age class between 30-45 years followed by 45-60 and old age group. Young age group (0-15) is the least migrant.

Age of migration by educational level data revealed that young age group migration is dominated by illiterate and low educated migrants whereas and the active population in youth age group is dominated by high educated. Since low educated household do not have priority to educate thir children because of poverty, they have to work menial jhobs from early age hence thir proportion is high in young age group migration. High educated group has higher proportion of migration in Middle ages because they must get education especially higher education from outside their village and must work elsewhere since they do not get job in parent village as per their skill.



Upper class migration is more than the other categories. It is equivalent to two thirds of total migrating population. In age class of 30-45 there is more migration individuals then the other groups of age classes. The age of migration in upper class group is the highs followed by lower class group and intermediate class. Its reason may be that intermediate groups have less number of samples. Secondly, lower class has higher proportion of migration than intermediate likely due to the positive impact of government policies



The diagram show that household samples have been taken from the different villages of Solan district to analyses the migration trends in duration of migration. Based on duration of migration, the individuals who are residing more than 10 year in the other areas have the more population than the others while the individuals who are residing only for 7.5-10 have the least population. Data on basis of educational level revealed that the less educated ones and the least duration of migration are for the others.

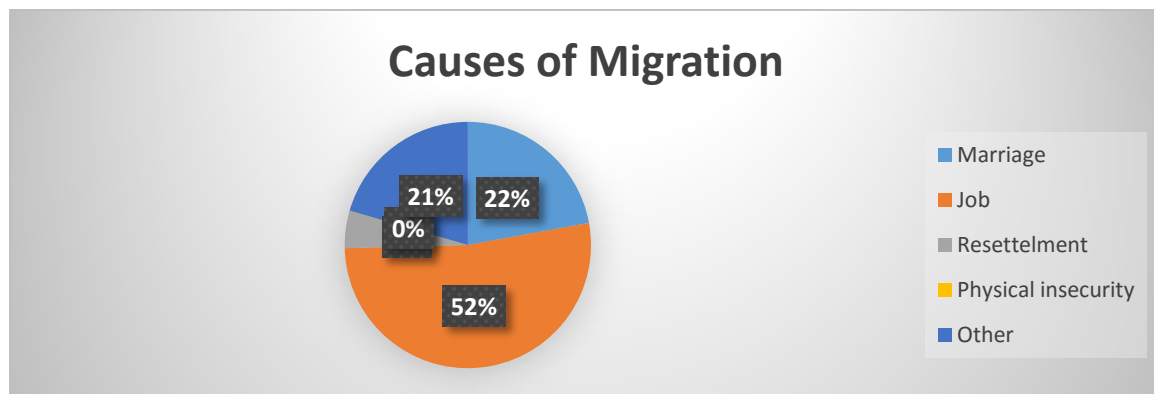
Categories education level/Social group/	Causes of migration by education level						
	Migration	Job	Environment	Physical insecurity	Resettlements	Other	Total
Illiterate	0	6(9.37)	0	0	0	3(12.00)	12(9.83)
Primary	7(25.92)	8(12.5)	0	0	6(100)	1(4.0)	22(18.03)
Middle	5(18.51)	19(29.6)	0	0	0	5(20.0)	14(11.47)
Higher	8(29.62)	19(29.6)	0	0	0	4(16.0)	31(25.40)
Sr. Secondary	1(3.70)	6(9.37)	0	0	0	3(12.0)	10(8.9)
Graduation & above	3(11.11)	17(26.5)	0	0	0	9(36.0)	29(23.77)
Other	0	4(6.25)	0	0	0	0	4(3.27)
Causes of migration by social group							
Upper	17(62.96)	56(87.5)	0	0	0	18(72.0)	91(74.59)
intermediate	1(3.70)	3(4.68)	0	0	0	1(4.0)	5(4.09)



Lower caste	9(33.33)	5(7.81)	0	0	6(100)	6(24.0)	26(21.30)
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Causes of migration

Table reveals causes of migration in the study area. Main causes of migration are job, marriage and other factors which include education. Physical insecurity and environment play no role in migration. It is because study areas have no problem of pollution. Secondly attitude of the people is good and there is no problem of law and order hence these are not the reasons for migration in the study area. The migration is more in the highly-qualified individuals due to the main reason of job and marriage and the least migration in illiterates. According to migration by education level, higher class people migrates more than graduate and above category. For their employment purpose, they migrated to one place to another.

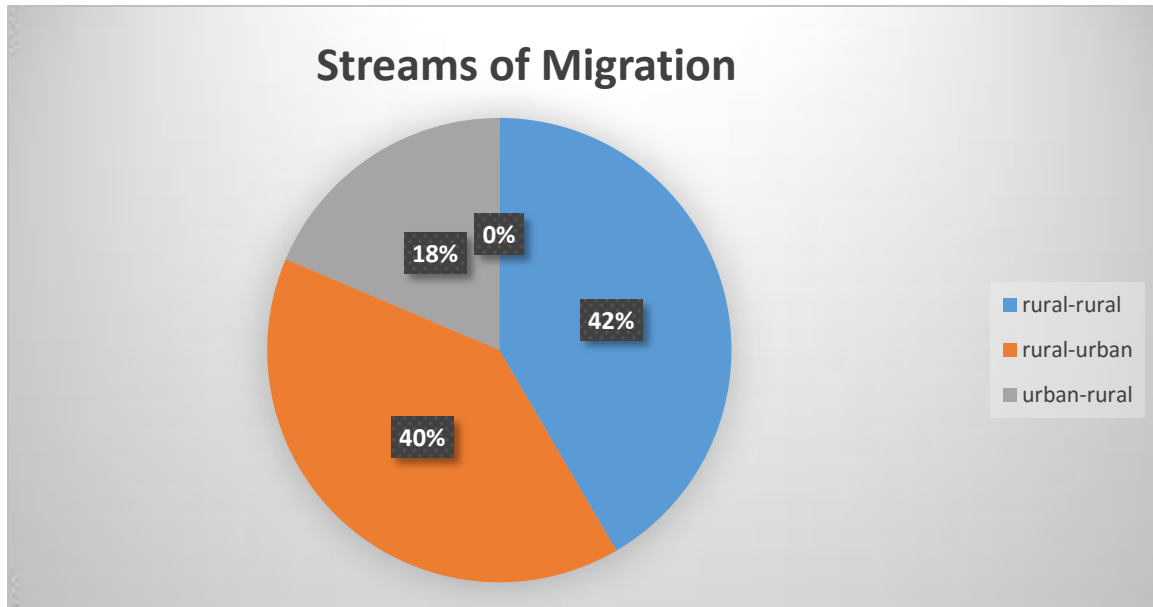


In social group, the migration in upper class is more and the main factor are job, marriage and others and it is least in the intermediate and moderate in the lower class. There is no migration by social group in environmental and physical insecurity cause. In case of size of landholders, the more migration in landless and marginal due to the reasons of job, marriage, and others and least in the large landholders.

Categories education level/Social group/	Type of migration by education level			
	Rural-Rural	Rural- Urban	Urban Rural	total
Illiterate	6(12.76)	1(2.22)	3(14.28)	10(8.84)
Primary	7(14.89)	11(24.44)	6(28.57)	24(21.23)
Middle	12(25.53)	2(4.44)	0	14(12.38)
Higher	13(27.65)	15(33.33)	1(4.76)	29(25.66)
Sr. Secondary	1(2.12)	5(11.11)	0	6(5.30)
Graduation & above	6(12.76)	10(22.22)	11(52.38)	27(23.89)
Other	2(4.25)	1(2.22)	0	3(2.65)
Type of migration by social group				



Upper	35(74.46)	37(82.22)	14(66.66)	86(76.10)
intermediate	3(6.38)	1(2.22)	1(4.76)	5(4.42)
Lower caste	9(19.14)	7(15.55)	6(28.57)	22(19.46)



Streams of migration

The proportion the of R-R highest among the all followed by U-R migration. R-R migration may be due to employment opportunity, available to the local around the and the marriage and significant role in this type of migrating. In social group, there is decrease in the proportion of household in R-R migration from upper to lower caste. Intermediate caste simple are less therefor does not give an analysis view.

Whereas by size of land holding there is there is gradual decrease in proportion as the landholding size increase. This trend also followed in R-R, The R-u migrations due to the better job facility infrastructure and good facility available in the destination area. R-R migrations also good job facility and good infrastructure providing the urban area. U-R migration is basically made by the rich class or upper class people as city were overcrowded and polluted so far god and healthy environment rich people move s to rural to urban area.

Conclusion:

The hypotheses which we have taken is not get proved it may be due to the proportion of illiterate or landless farmer is more in longer distance completion of fundamental needs and employment purpose.



The second hypothesis is being proved as the proportion of illiterate within village is more and in higher education is proportion in outside the village. The third hypothesis is also get proved as the proportion of illiterate is more in more in private as compare to government sector and as the level of education increases the proportion in government job also increases.

Highest population of migration within the district migration of male and female is almost in same proportion which reflects a good mentality of the people in the Solan district. Migration is mainly between the age group of 30-45 that shows that areas requires good skilled, technical, and experienced person in the Solan district they are the productive age group not aged or child age group which leads to Upper ration of money in the Solan district.

Duration of migration is mainly for 10 years. A cause of migration is mainly join and so that it could provide the migrant money which they do not get in their area. Another cause of migration is marriage. Distance of migration is 100+ km. type of migrations mainly because of the Main occupations agriculture area the landless farmer moves to the nearest area for earning the money.

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