



Trend and Pattern of Out-migration in Koderma District of Jharkhand During 2001-2011

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ABSTRACT

Migration has been a constant and persistent feature in the history of humankind. It can be seen from the time immemorial. People from the earliest time change their habitat, move to different locations in search of food, water, shelter, livelihood etc. This process of shifting of an individual or group of people from one place to another for may be shorter span of time or for longer duration can be termed as migration. The decision to migrate involves 'push factor' which force migrant move out of their native place as well as 'pull factor' which attracts migrants. Out-migration is one of the type of migration which is prevalent in the Koderma District owing to marriage, work or employment opportunities, education, health etc. Koderma district has a migration rate of 26.95% in 2001 that has been decreased to 25.71% in 2011 as the population have also increased. The study has been done on intra-district, inter-district, inter-state migration and on four streams i.e. rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban migration. Among these, rural-rural migration is apparently high in all three criteria. The share of female migration in total migration is also very high as it is 87.65% in 2001 and 89.09% in 2011 census whether it is intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migration. The objective of this paper is to study the trend and nature of out-migration in Koderma district. The study is based on secondary data obtained from Government reports, District census handbook, research papers, newspaper etc. The paper is descriptive and analytical in nature.

KEY WORDS

Migration, Koderma, Out-Migration, intra-district.

INTRODUCTION

Migration has become a universal phenomenon in modern times. The International Organisation of Migration (The United Nations Migration Agency) defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence. Due to expansion of transport and communication, it has become a part of worldwide process of urbanization. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. It is the process of leaving one's home or usual place of residence to move to a new area or location in search of work, livelihood or a better quality of life, as a result of marriage, to escape persecution or because of displacement (UNESCO 2015). According to a UNESCO report entitled Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India (2013), Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu are identified as the lead source states of internal migrants, whereas key destination areas are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka and Kerala. From the demographic point of view, migration is one of the three basic components of population growth of any area, the other being fertility and mortality. But whereas both fertility and mortality operate within the biological framework, migration does not. It influences size, composition and distribution of population. More importantly, migration influences the social, political and economic life of the people. The two factors which are worldwide studied during the migration are push factor and pull factor. Push factors like political instability, natural calamities, lack of educational facilities, lack of employment opportunities etc. pushes the people from their native areas to the different cities in search of better facilities. Whereas the pull factors attracts the migrants with the alluring facilities in their places like better job opportunities, good working environment, best educational facilities etc. Apart from these factors marriage is also a leading factor which promotes the migration among females and sometimes the females also migrates with their males counterpart as an accompanist.

Definition of Migration

The term 'migration' is synonymous with mobility which covers all kinds of territorial movements of whatever distance, duration or degree of permanence. It is not merely a reallocation of human resources but is a process which has threefold i) impact on the area experiencing in-migration, ii) impact on the area experiencing out-migration, iii) on the migrant themselves (Tiwari, R.C., 2009). Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihood is a key feature of human history. While some regions and sectors fall behind in their capacity to support populations, other move ahead and people migrate to access these emerging opportunities (Bhati, R.K. 2019). The change in residence can take place either permanent or semi-permanent or temporary basis (Premi, 1990). Internal migration involves a change of residence within national borders (Dang 2005). Analysis of migration pattern is important to understand the changes taking place in the people's movement within the country. It is most volatile component of population growth and most sensitive to economic, political and cultural factors (Singh, 1998).

All types of human migration that take place between two different areas lying within the territorial jurisdiction of a country are distinguished as inland or internal migrations. Any former member of a household who left the household, any time in the past, for stay outside the village/town was considered as out migrant provided he/she was alive on the date of survey (Measuring migration statistics and SDGs by D.P.Mondal 2011). Broadly internal migration include inter-state migration (between two states) and intrastate migration (within a state). The further classification of intrastate will lead to intra-district migration (within a district). The internal migrations are further classified into 4 streams on the basis of nature of last residence i.e. rural and

urban – i) Rural to Rural, ii) Rural to Urban, iii) Urban to Rural, iv) Urban to Urban. Migration and movements of human population have always been an integral element in economic development and societal transformation in the history of mankind which can't be stopped. It is reasonable to assume that among various types of male migration flows, the migration from an urban area to another urban area consists of chiefly the semi-skilled or skilled and professional, whereas rural-urban migrants would largely be unskilled or semi-skilled people moving for job in urban / industrial sector, while in the case of the rural-rural migrants should largely be those who are unskilled agricultural labourers (Kundu, Rumon 2018)

Koderma district is well connected to various places from road and rail route. It lies on NH 20 that connects Bakhtiyarpur in the Bihar and Satabhaya in the Odisha and this highway also connects to Grand Trunk Road which is 22 kms away from Koderma. The railway station named Koderma Junction lies on the Grand Chord line which connects Asansol junction to Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Junction which further extends to Howrah in the east and Delhi in the north whereas Mumbai in the south-west. The good connectivity of the Koderma District with state capitals, national capital and major cities of India provide the favourable condition for the out-migration of persons from Koderma.

In Koderma district, all types of migratory moves can be seen which is classified into intra-district, inter-district & inter-state migration and among these the rural to rural migration is more prevalent than other types. The overall rate of migration is 26.95% in 2001 out of which 12.31% and 87.68% are male and female migration respectively. Whereas the rate of migration is 25.71% in 2011 out of which 10.90% and 89.09% are male and female migration respectively.

Objectives

To study the trend and pattern of out-migration in Koderma district from 2001 to 2011.

Database and Methodology

Since the paper aims at analysing the trend of out-migration from 2001 to 2011, so the paper is mainly based on secondary data obtained from the different sources like Census of India 2001 and 2011, district census handbook of Koderma district 2001 and 2011, reports of various Government organization, books, journal, articles, websites etc. The paper is descriptive and analytical in nature.

Study Area

Koderma is one of the district lies in the northern part of Jharkhand. It's locational extent are 24°15'N to 24° 40'N and 85°26' E 85°54' E. It has total population of 4,99,403 in 2001. It has total population of 7,16,259 in 2011 out of which male population is 3,67,222 and female population is 3,49,037. Once upon a time Koderma was known by the Sobriquet "Mica capital of India" due to of its abundance. Koderma is having rich mineral base comprised of mica, blue stone, white stone, asbestos, and moon stone etc. The main source of livelihood agriculture, industries (mica & stone chips). The intra-district type of migration is more prevalent having 57.28% and 52.73% in 2001 and 2011 respectively. Among the intra-district type of migration female constitute for 94.86% and 94.41% in 2001 and 2011 respectively mainly due to the reason of marriage.

Findings

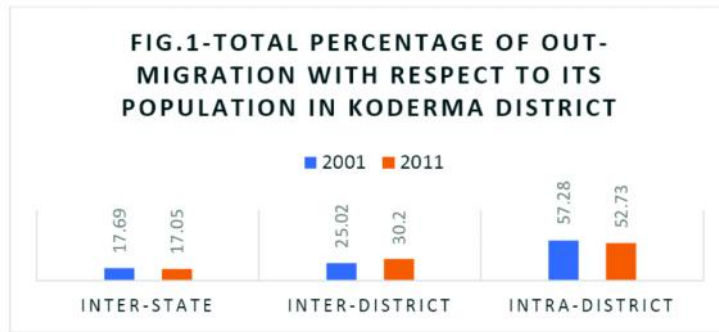
Distribution of Migrants by Migration Streams

As per the place of last residence (or birth) and place of enumeration, internal migrants can be classified into three migration streams, which are roughly indicative of distance of migration. Further, based on the rural and urban nature of the place of last residence and the place of enumeration, internal migrants can further be classified into four migration streams: rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural, and urban-to-urban.

Table No.1: Total number of out-migration from Koderma district in 2001&2011

Types of migration	2001	2011
Inter-state	23,821	31,410
Inter-district	33,683	55,636
Intra-district	77,103	97,125
Total	1,34,607	1,84,171

(Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011)

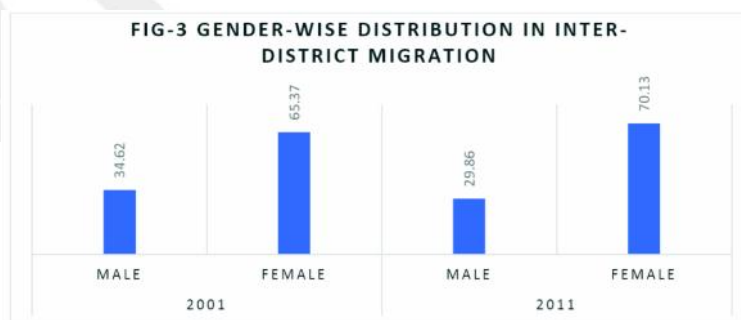
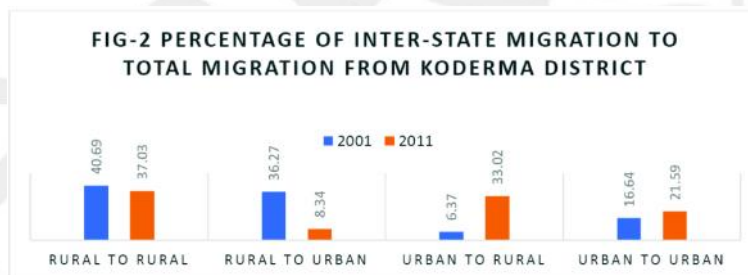


Inter-state Migrants: Person with last residence in India but beyond the state of enumeration that is Jharkhand. But a resident of Koderma District.

Table No.2: Inter-state migration from Koderma District in 2001 &2011

Streams of Migration	2001			2011		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rural to Rural	9,695	1,792	7,903	11,633	1,658	9,975
Rural to Urban	8,642	4,033	4,609	2,621	901	1,720
Urban to Rural	1,518	886	632	10,373	4,489	5,884
Urban to Urban	3,966	1,537	2,429	6,783	2,332	4,451
Total	23,821	8,248	15,573	31,410	9,380	22,030

(Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011)

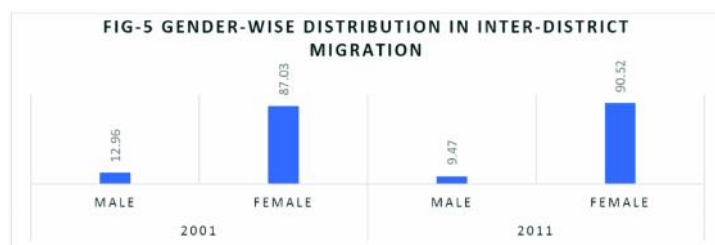
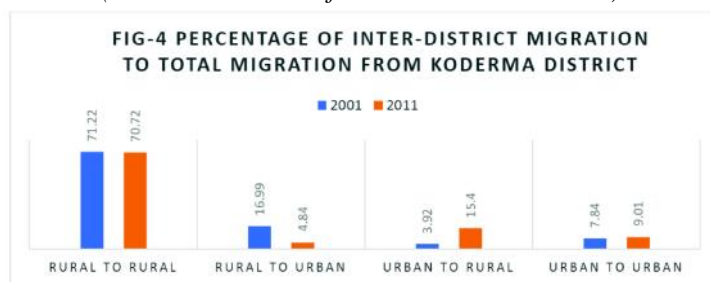


Inter-district Migrants: Person with last residence outside the district of enumeration that is Koderma but within the state of Jharkhand.

Table No.3: Inter-district migration from Koderma District in 2001 &2011

Streams of Migration	2001			2011		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rural to Rural	23,992	1,293	22,699	39,348	1,585	37,763
Rural to Urban	5,726	1,629	4,097	2,697	453	2,244
Urban to Rural	1,323	472	851	8,578	1,836	6,742
Urban to Urban	2,642	973	1,669	5,013	1,398	3,615
Total	33,683	4,367	29,316	55,636	5,272	50,364

(Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011)

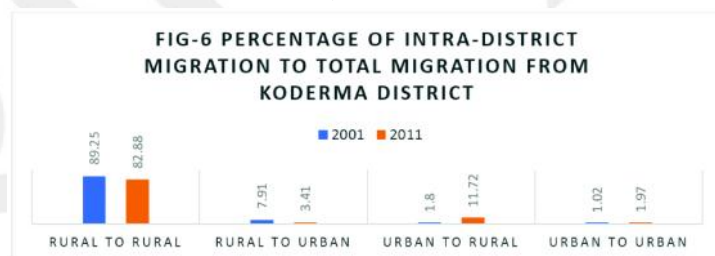


Intra-district Migrants: Person with last residence outside the place of enumeration but within the district of Koderma.

Table No.4: Intra-district migration within Koderma District in 2001 &2011

Streams of Migration	2001			2011		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Rural to Rural	68,816	1,912	66,904	80,498	2,383	78,115
Rural to Urban	6,106	1,408	4,698	3,319	356	2,963
Urban to Rural	1,394	354	1,040	11,388	2,130	9,258
Urban to Urban	787	289	498	1,920	555	1,365
Total	77,103	3,963	73,140	97,125	5,424	91,701

(Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011)



Discussion

Though the absolute number of out-migrants have increased from 2001 to 2011 counting to 49,564 but the proportion of migrants to its total population have slipped from 26.95% to 25.71%. Among all the three criterias (Inter-state, Inter-district, Intra-district) used to show the flow of out-migration in Koderma district, the proportion of Intra-district migration is the highest owing to 57.28% in 2001 which has decreased to 52.73% in 2011 to its total population. The proportion of female out-migration within the district is tremendously high owing to 94.86% in 2001 and 94.41% in 2011 as the short distance migration, largely of women, has been the predominant reason for migration is marriage (Lusome and Bhagat 2006). According to Indian traditions, every girl has to migrate to her in-law's place of residence after marriage. (Khullar,D.R., 2014)

In the various streams of migration the rural to rural migration is dominates in all three categories. It is 40.69%, 71.22% and 89.25% in inter-state, inter-district and intra-district migration in 2001 respectively. Whereas 37.03%, 70.72% and 82.88% in inter-state, inter-district and intra-district migration in 2011 respectively. Females holds the highest proportion of rural to rural migration due to marriage outside their villages whereas the male population mainly migrate due to work, employment opportunity etc. Apart from marriage migration, migration of agricultural labourer and movement of people to the newly reclaimed areas for agricultural purposes.

The trend of Rural to Urban migration is decreased from 2001 to 2011 in all three categories from 36.27% to 8.34% in inter-state migration and from 16.99% to 4.84% in inter-state migration, from 7.91% to 3.41% in intra-district migration. As the diversifying nature of economy of Koderma district are agriculture, stone quarrying, stone chips making, mineral extraction etc. the main engagement of rural people might have shifted toward these activities.

The trend of Urban to Urban migration is increased from 2001 to 2011 in all the three categories and among these, the highest migration can be seen in the inter-state category. From 16.64% to 21.59% in inter-state category, from 7.84% to 9.01% in inter-district category and from 1.02% to 1.97% in intra-district category. The attribution of Urban to Urban migration can be of availing more better facilities that are already existing in the source urban area. Apart from marriage the reason could be availing more better educational facility, better employment opportunity, health benefits etc. It is the highest in inter-state category which implies that people of urban areas of Koderma district are migrating outside the state of Jharkhand for improving their standard of life which includes work, health, education and marriage of course. In fact, small towns are constantly loosing to big cities.

The another type of migration that is movement of urban people to the rural areas can also be seen in Koderma District. In the inter-state category, it has increased from 6.37% in 2001 to 33.02% in 2011. It has increased from 3.92% in 2001 to 15.41% in 2011 in inter-district category. Whereas it has increased from 1.80% in 2001 to 11.72% in 2011 in intradistrict category. It is more dominant in the inter-state category as only 1,518 people moved in 2001 whereas in 2011 it has rose to 10,373. The urban residents of Koderma are likely to move to the rural areas of different states. The urban lower middle-class or poor people might be likely to move to the rural areas of different states for mainly working in the rural areas engaging themselves in primary activities.

CONCLUSION

Migration in Koderma is largely characterised by short-duration as more than half of total migrants are intra-district migrants. The domination of short distance migration is mainly seen by women because there is prevalence of marriage migration in Indian societies. Rural to rural migration has been the another important migration for both males and females in all the three categories i.e. inter-state, inter-district and intra-district. The longer distance migration can be seen in the people having their source in the urban areas of Koderma district are likely to move to the rural as well as urban areas of the different districts of Jharkhand and also the

different states other than Jharkhand for improving their livelihood. Apart from employment among males and marriage among females, moved with household and education emerged as another important factors for migration among males as well as females. The migration process cannot be ignored as humans are witnessing it from the earliest time. In future this process will not stop. The source place of migration should be equipped with better infrastructure that would hold the people from migrating further hence reducing the burden on destination places of migration.

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