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PATTERN OF MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF TILORA, CHAWANDIA, MOTISAR AND GENAHERA VILLAGES NEAR PUSHKAR TOWN OF AJMER DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN.



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Short Profile

Bharat Ratnu is working as an Assistant Professor at Department of Geography, Shivaji College in D.U. He has Completed M.A . He has professional experience of 2 Years. He has done on Academic Projects of "Rain Water Harvesting Techniques for development in Nagaur District" ,



ABSTRACT:
A study has been conducted in four villages namelyTilora, Chawandia, Motisar and Genahera in nearby Pushkar Town in Ajmer District to knowing the Pattern of Migration. The study mainly focused on the Type of Migration, Sexwise Migration, Agewise migration, Religionwise migration, Period of Migration, Migration of Social Group, Stream wise migration, Purpose wise migration etc. and cross relation with each other. Migration trends and patterns also determine the level of socio-economic development and balance regional development in the society of the region.

KEYWORDS
Socio-economic Regionaldevelopment Migration Social Group Society.

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1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Migration is now recognized as an important factor in **influencing social and economic development, especially in developing countries like India**. In the development process, it is important that, people's productivity, creativity and choices are broadened, and that, opportunities are created. The potential of migration for the benefit of both societies and migrants and contribute to sustainable development and livelihood of the people.

Socio-economic changes taking place in India in the present scenario of globalization have strong spatial Implications. As the time, knowledge and culture evolve would lead to emergence of new migration patterns and increase the current rate of migration in the region. On the one side increasing unemployment rate, poverty, population pressure, and degradation of environment, depletion of natural resources etc. limits the livelihood and force people to migrate. But on the another side urbanization, modernization, better job opportunities and better and higher education make improvement in educational level, changing occupational pattern, development of transport and communication are the new attraction for temporal and spacialmobility.

So, in regard to this the paper attempt to analysis the patterns of migration like Type of Migration, Sex wise Migration, Age wise migration, Religion wise migration, Period of Migration, Migration of Social Group, Stream wise migration, Purpose wise migration in Tilora, Chawandia, Motisar and Genahera villages near Pushkar town of Ajmer District, Rajasthan.

Ajmer is the 5th largest city in Rajasthan. Ajmer has a population of around 551,360 in its urban agglomeration and 542,580 for the city (2011 census of India). Ajmer is surrounded by the Aravalli Mountains. It is a pilgrimage center for the shrine of the Sufi Saint KhwajaMoinuddinChishti. Pushkar Town is only 11 km from Ajmer main city, an ancient Hindu pilgrimage city, famous for the temple of Brahma.Tilora, Chawandia, Motisar and Genahera are villages in nearby Pushkar Town in Ajmer District.

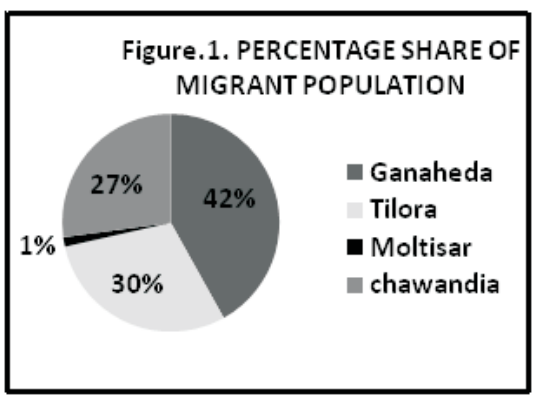
1.2.DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The study has been conducted on the basis of the extensive field work, collection of First-hand information and primary data has collected from the villagers, Village Sarpanch through questionnaires and followed by compilation of facts and figures through Tabulation, cross tabulation, prepare charts and diagrams to analysis the data and interpret it.

1.3.Discussion and Analysis.

PATTERN OF MIGRATION

TABLE.1. SPATIAL DIFFERENCE IN MIGRATION

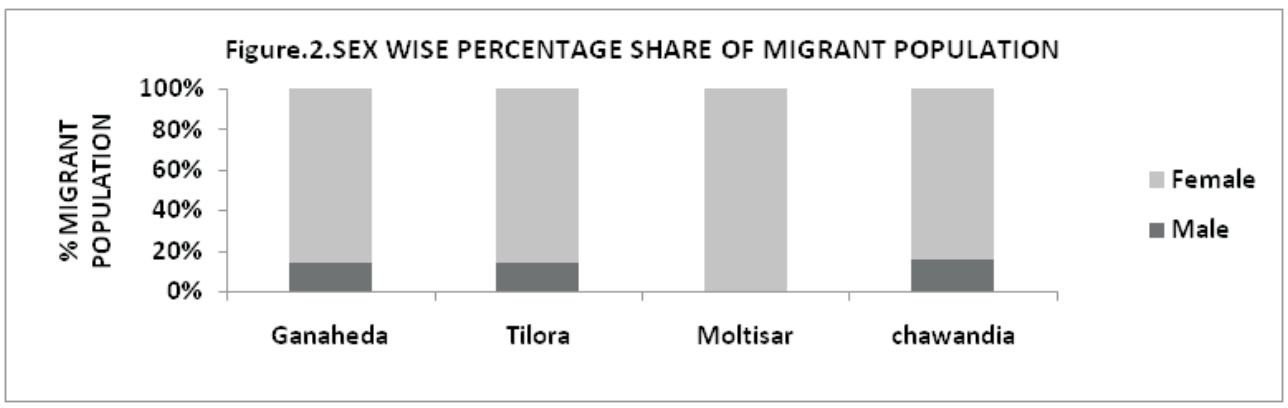


VILLAGES	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	PERCENT OF MIGRANTS
GANAHEDA	119	41.9
TILORA	84	29.6
MOTISAR	4	1.4
CHAWANDIA	77	27.1
TOTAL	284	100.0

In the spacial pattern of migration Genahera is contributing 41.9% migration followed by Tilora(29.6%) , Chawandia(27.1%) and very minor in Motisar.Here the locational advantage of Genahera due to the influence of town pushkar so the people is aware and that leads to due to education and employment, whereasTilora and Chawandia comparatively less migration because of less awareness and socio economic condition are not so good.

TABLE.2. SEX WISE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION

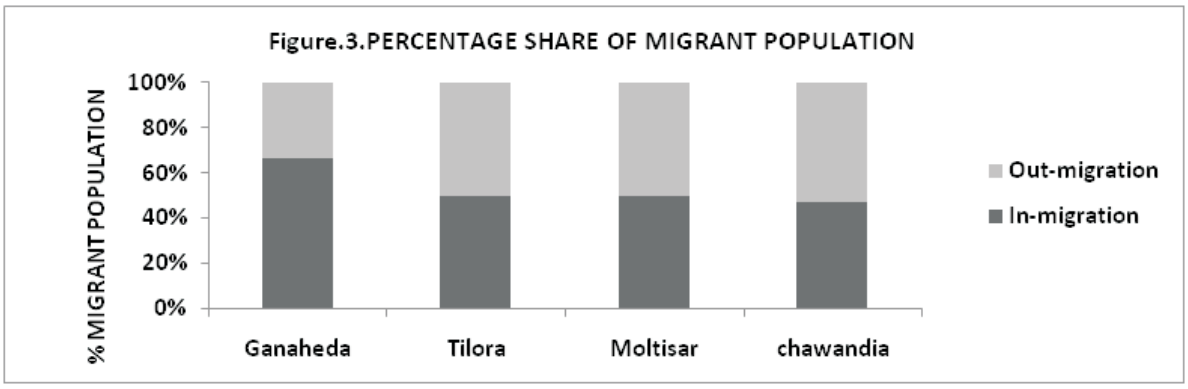
VILLAGES	MALE	FEMALE
GANAHEDA	14.3%	85.7%
TILORA	14.3%	85.7%
MOTISAR	0	100.0%
CHAWANDIA	15.6%	84.4%
TOTAL	14.4%	85.6%



The sex wise spatial distribution of migration shows that, the major migration is among the female. Above table shows that 85% migration in Genahera,Chawandia and Tilora and 100% in Motisar is among the female .the main reason of migration among female is mirage. And around 14% to 15% migration among male this migration is due to education, employment and family moved migration.

TABLE.3. TYPE OF MIGRATION

VILLAGES	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION
GANAHEDA	66.4%	33.6%	32.8%
TILORA	50.0%	50.0%	.0%
MOTISAR	50.0%	50.0%	.0%
CHAWANDIA	46.8%	53.2%	-6.5%
TOTAL	56.0%	44.0%	12.0%



The pattern of net migration in Genahera is 32.8% this shows that,more in migration and less out migration the probable reason is that, Genahera is in the influence of Town pushkar, and pushkar is attraction amongforeigner as well as Indians so the hotels,restaurants, accommodation facilities are in the periphery of Pushkar it means in Genahera and its nearby villages that's create good job opportunities among the people of Genahera. Whereas the net migration is 0% in Tilora and Motisar means a perfect condition of migration. Whereas Chawandia shows the negative net migration i-e 6.5% this is happen due to less employment opportunities in this village so the people are force topush out for work.

TABLE.4.AGE WISE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION

VILLAGES	AGE WISE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION		
	<15	15-49	>49
GANAHEDA	4.2%	89.9%	5.9%
TILORA	1.2%	86.9%	11.9%
MOTISAR		100.0%	
CHAWANDIA	2.6%	94.8%	2.6%
TOTAL	2.8%	90.5%	6.7%

In age wise spatial distribution 15-49 age group contributing is highest in Motisar(100%)

,followed by Chawandia (94.8%) ,Genahera (89.9%), Tilora (86.9%) in migration because this is the working population both among male and females. In above 49age group Tilora is contributing 11.9% whereas Genahera 5.9% and Chawandia 2.6%.and very less among less than 15 fifteen age group .

FIGURE.4. AGEWISE MIGRANT POPULATION

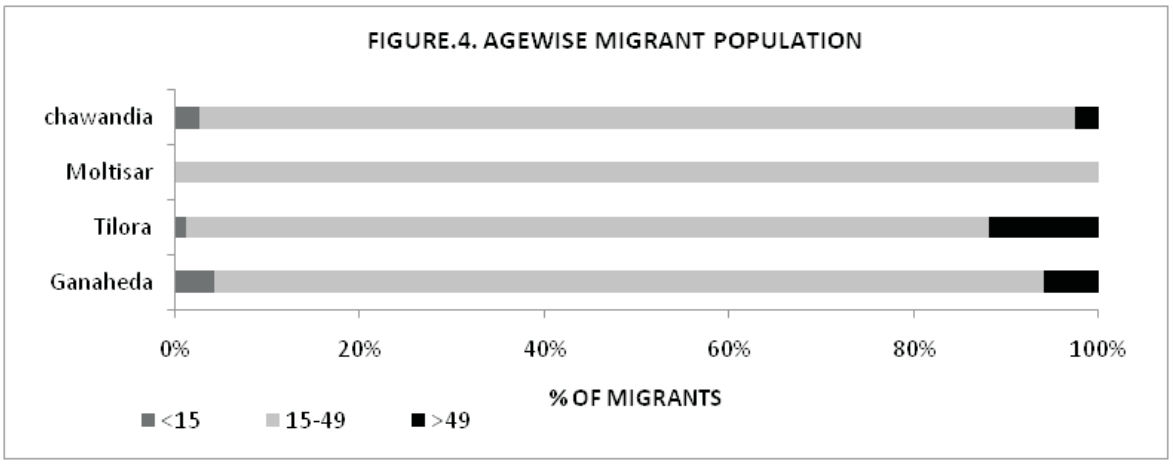
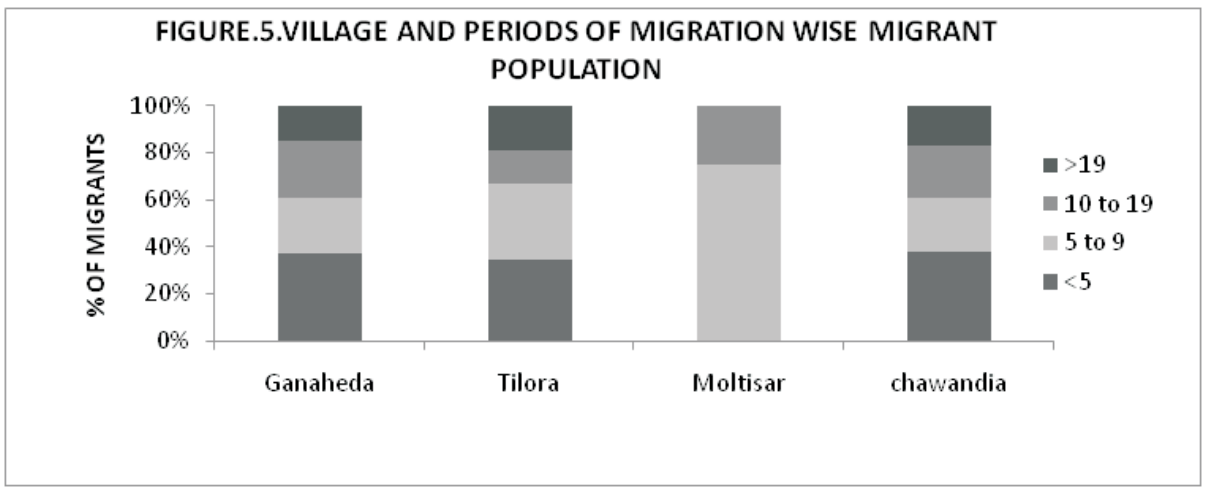


TABLE.5. PERIODS WISE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION

VILLAGES	PERIODS WISE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION			
	<5	5 TO 9	10 TO 19	>19
GANAHEDA	37.0%	23.5%	24.4%	15.1%
TILORA	34.5%	32.1%	14.3%	19.0%
MOTISAR		75.0%	25.0%	
CHAWANDIA	37.7%	23.4%	22.1%	16.9%
TOTAL	35.9%	26.8%	20.8%	16.5%

FIGURE.5.VILLAGE AND PERIODS OF MIGRATION WISE MIGRANT POPULATION



The period of migration in all villages is variable from short to long period of time. The short term migration around 5 years or less than 5 years is basically for education. Whereas long term migration is more than 10 years are mainly for mirage and employment migration. In Motisar village 75% of migrants are for 5 years to 9 years of migration.More than 19 year migration is less in all the 4

villages.

TABLE.6. RELIGION WISE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION

VILLAGES	RELIGION WISE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION		
	HINDU	MUSLIM	JAIN
GANAHEDA	96.6%	2.5%	.8%
TILORA	89.3%	10.7%	
MOTISAR		100.0%	
CHAWANDIA	100.0%		
TOTAL	94.0%	5.6%	.4%

In the religion wise spatial distribution, thepopulation of Hindu is migrating more. Among the Hindus 96.6 %, inGenahera, 89 .3% in Tilora and100% in Chawandia.Whereas in Muslims 2.5% in Genahera, 10.7% in Tilora and 100% in Motisar. Jain is very less only .8% in Genahera

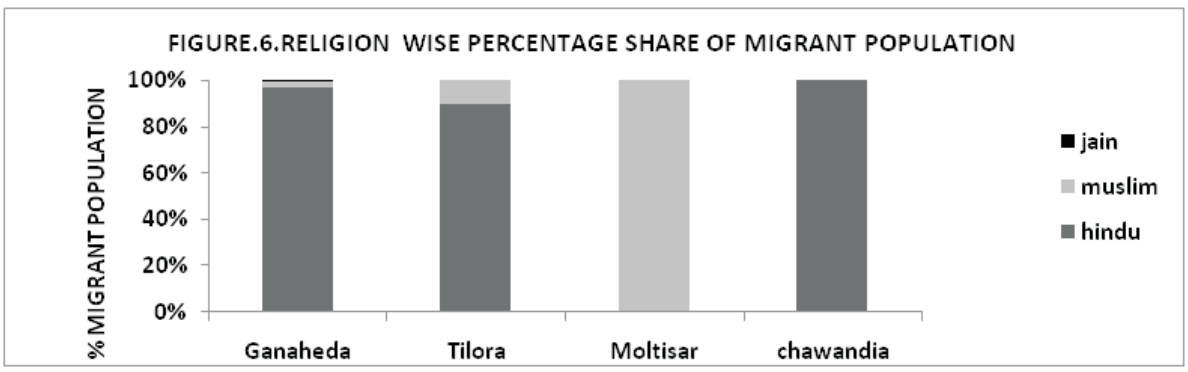
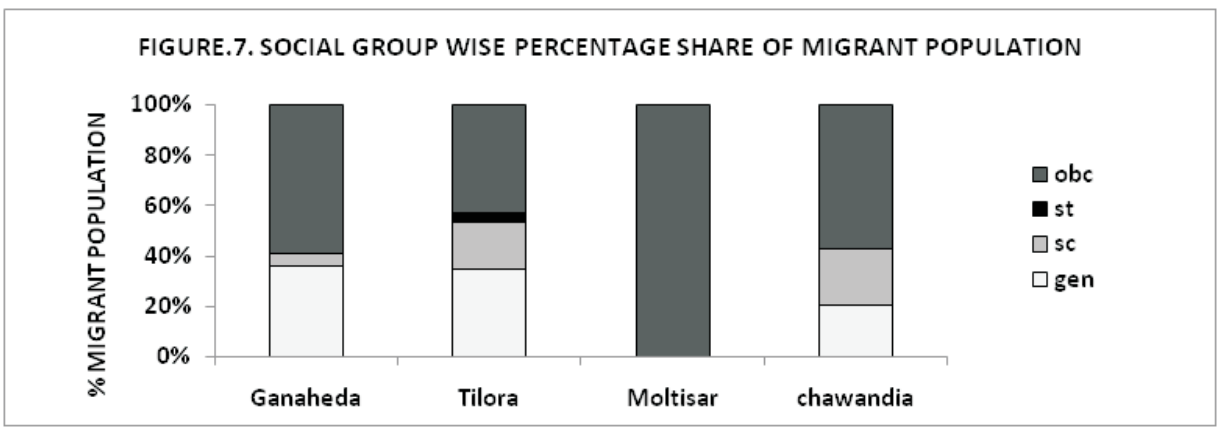


TABLE.7. SOCIAL GROUP WISE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION

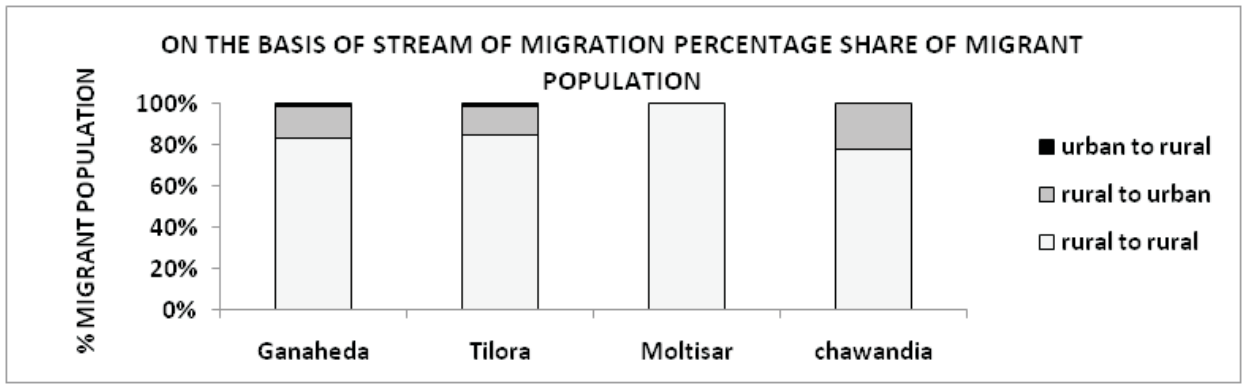
SOCIAL GROUP WISE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT POPULATION				
VILLAGES	GEN	SC	ST	OBC
GANAHEDA	36.1%	5.0%		58.8%
TILORA	34.5%	19.0%	3.6%	42.9%
MOTISAR				100.0%
CHAWANDIA	20.8%	22.1%		57.1%
TOTAL	31.0%	13.7%	1.1%	54.2%



In social group wise spatial distribution ,OBC contributing more in Genahera 58.8% , Tilora 42.9% , 100% in Motisar , 57.1% in Chawandia followed by genera in Genahera 36.1%, Tilora 34.5%, 0% in Motisar, 20.8% in Chawandia, where as in SC only 5% in Genahera 19% in Tilora and 22.1% in Chawandia.and ST is only in Tilora i-e3.6%,Among OBCs , the castes are Gujjar and Rawat Both are very poor in socio economic conditions so the major migration took place in these two castes among OBCs .In Genahera a new colony has developed before 25 years , mostly the residents are Gujjar migrated from different areas (different villages in Ajmer district).the main reason of their migration is for economic point of view, though they the business of animal rearing specially cows and buffaloes ,so they need fodder which is easy availability in these villages and a good market in pushkar.After migration their economic status is improving.

TABLE.8. STREAM WISE SPATIAL PATTERN OF MIGRANT POPULATION

STREAM WISE SPATIAL PATTERN OF MIGRANT POPULATION			
VILLAGES	RURAL TO RURAL	RURAL TO URBAN	URBAN TO RURAL
GANAHEDA	83.2%	15.1%	1.7%
TILORA	84.5%	14.3%	1.2%
MOTISAR	100.0%		
CHAWANDIA	77.9%	22.1%	
TOTAL	82.4%	16.5%	1.1%

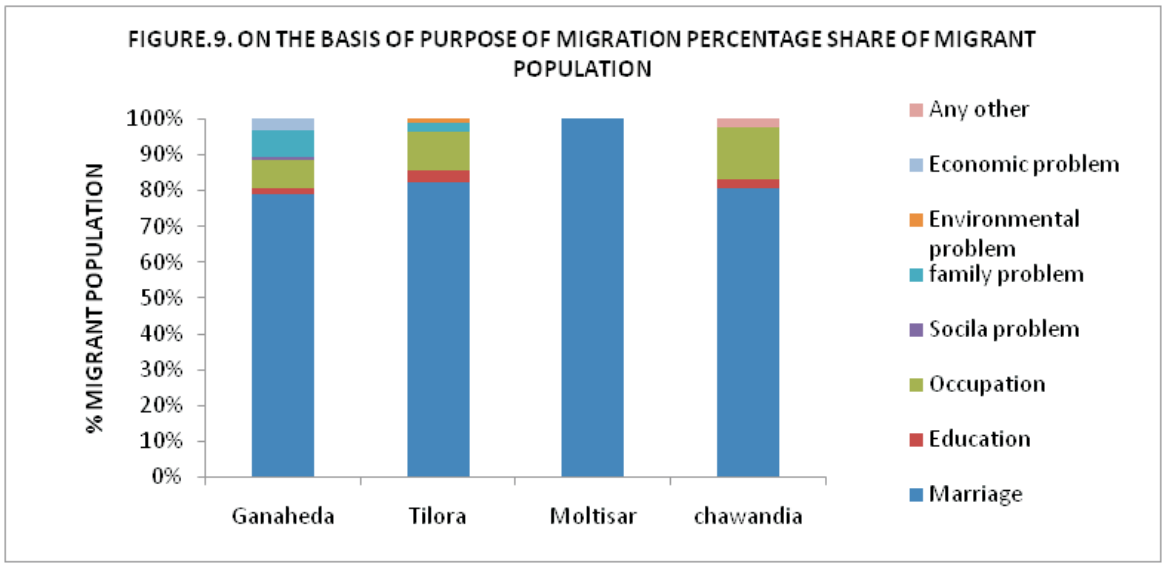


PATTERN OF MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF TILORA, CHAWANDIA, MOTISAR AND GENAHERA VILLAGES.....

In the streams of migration, the major migration took place in rural to rural migration; this migration is mainly among the females for the reason of marriage.rural to rural migration is highest in Motisar (100%), followed by Tilora (84.5%), Genahera (83.2%) and Chawandia) 77.9%) And the second important stream is rural to urban migration.this is mainly dominated by the male migration for the reason of employment and education. The rural to urban migration is highest in Chawandia 22.1% followed by Genahera 15.1%and Tilora 14.3% respectively. Whereas the urban to rural perportion is very less 1.7% in Genahera, 1.2% in Tilora this happen due to environmental problem and family problems.

TABLE.9. PURPOSE WISE SPATIAL PATTERN OF MIGRANT POPULATION

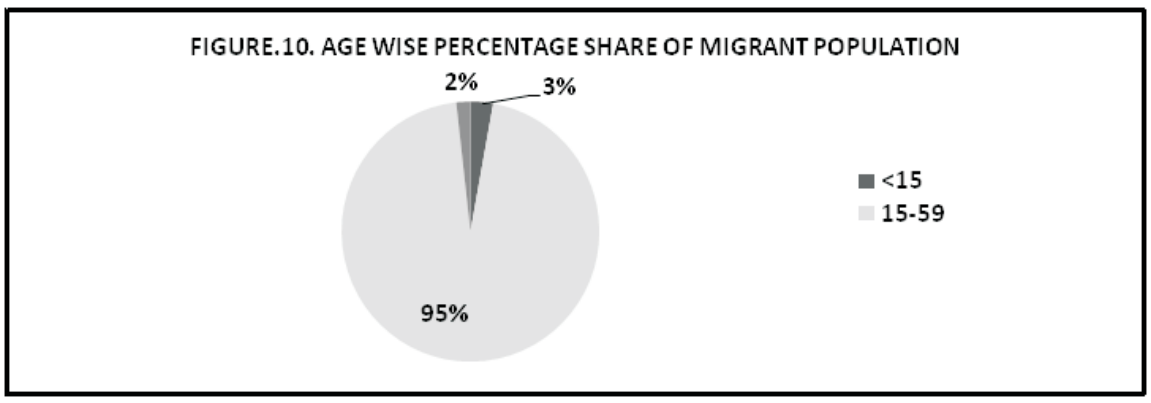
VILLAGE	MARRIAGE	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	SOCILA PROBLEM	FAMILY PROBLEM	ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM	ECONOMIC PROBLEM	ANY OTHER
GANAHEDA	79.0%	1.7%	7.6%	.8%	7.6%		3.4%	
TILORA	82.1%	3.6%	10.7%		2.4%	1.2%		
MOTISAR	100.0%							
CHAWANDIA	80.5%	2.6%	14.3%					2.6%
TOTAL	80.6%	2.5%	10.2%	.4%	3.9%	.4%	1.4%	.7%



In the study area,several reasons are identified for migration such as Education Occupation, social problems, health problems, environmental problems, economic problem, mirages and other. Among all these problems mirages is contributing more, highest in Motisar followed by Tilora Chawandia and Genahera.The education and occupation is the considerable reason, In Genahera and Tilora due to family problem migration took place whereas in Genahera some migration due to economic problem. Some other reasons are in the Chawandia.

Table. 10. AGE SELECTIVE MIGRATION

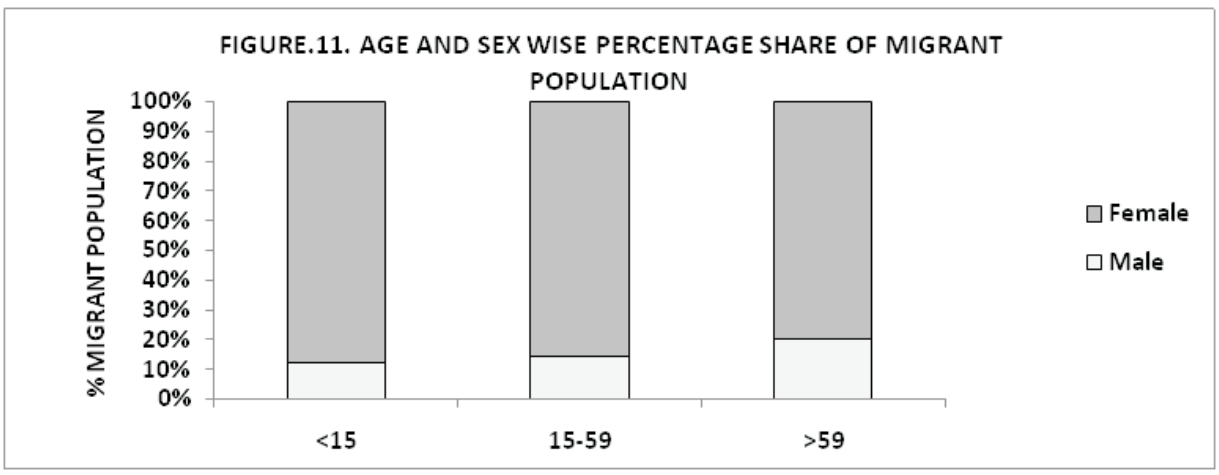
AGE GROUP	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
<15	8	2.8
15-59	271	95.4
>59	5	1.8
TOTAL	284	100.0



In age wise percentage share of migration is highest in 15-59 age group .this age group contributes young age both among males and females .In males migration due to education specially after secondary is included in this group , whereas all employment related population is in this group and the major part female mirage which is a big reason of migration . So 15-59 age group contributes 95.4% migration in their age group. Very less migration less than 15 and more than 59 age group.it means that children and old age people are less migrating in nature.

Table.11. AGE AND SEX WISE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MIGRANT POPULATION

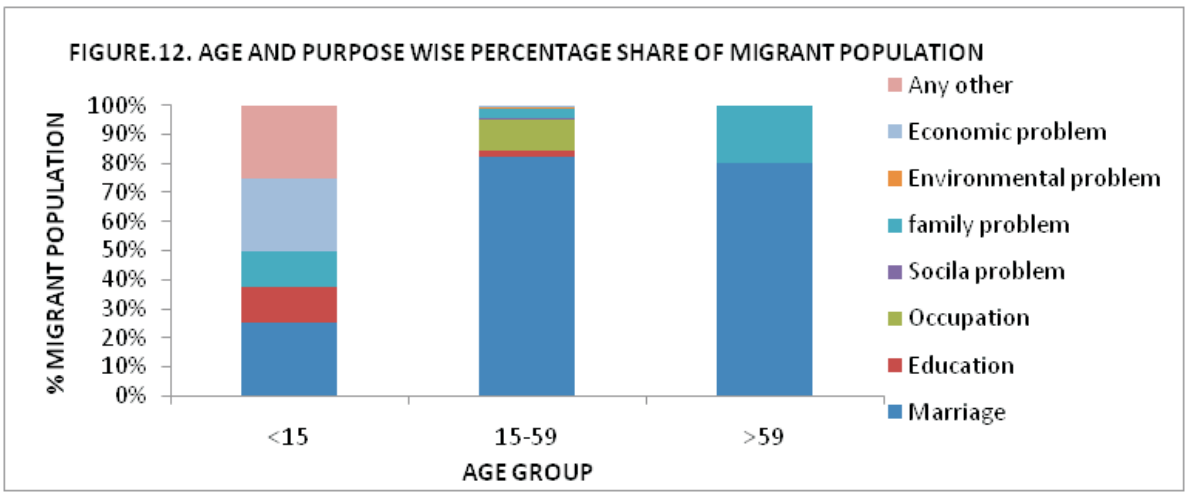
AGE GROUP	AGE AND SEX WISE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MIGRANT POPULATION	
	MALE	FEMALE
<15	12.5%	87.5%
15-59	14.4%	85.6%
>59	20.0%	80.0%
TOTAL	14.4%	85.6%



In Age and sex wise percentage , female are contributing more in less than 15 age group, that means, female are more migrating in social terms it means that child mirage are more among the females.

TABLE.12.AGE AND PURPOSE WISE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MIGRANT POPULATION

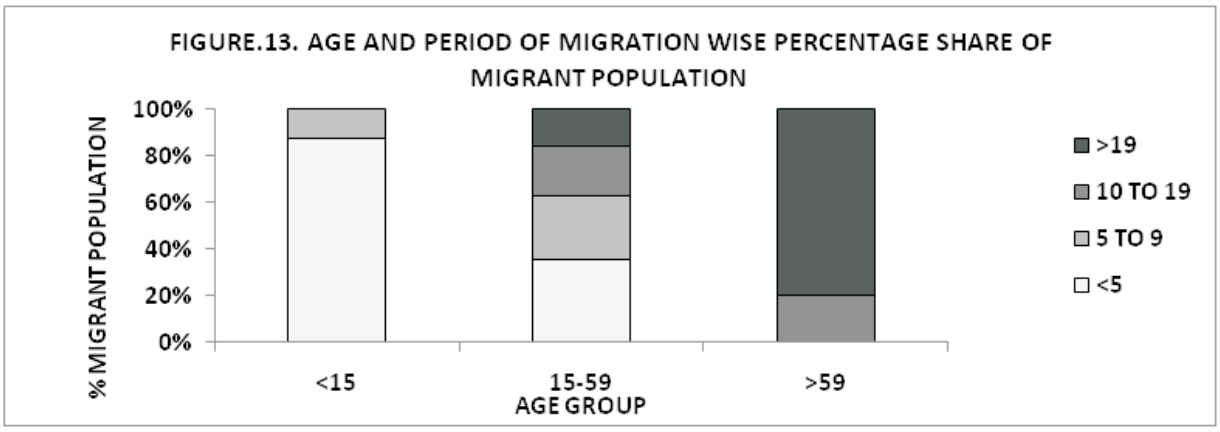
AGE GROUP	AGE AND PURPOSE WISE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MIGRANT POPULATION							
	MARRIAGE	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	SOCIAL PROBLEM	FAMILY PROBLEM	ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM	ECONOMIC PROBLEM	ANY OTHER
<15	25.0%	12.5%			12.5%		25.0%	25.0 %
15-59	82.3%	2.2%	10.7%	.4%	3.3%	.4%	.7%	
>59	80.0%				20.0%			
TOTAL	80.6%	2.5%	10.2%	.4%	3.9%	.4%	1.4%	.7%



In age and purpose wise migration, it is clear, that 15-59 age group contributing major migration for different reasons. like in marriage 82.3% , occupation 10.7% followed by family problem education etc. whereas family problems and education is12.5% in less than 15 age group it means that, the education in government schools is not so good so people generally send their children in private school which is in the nearby places.

TABLE.13. AGE AND PERIOD WISE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MIGRANT POPULATION

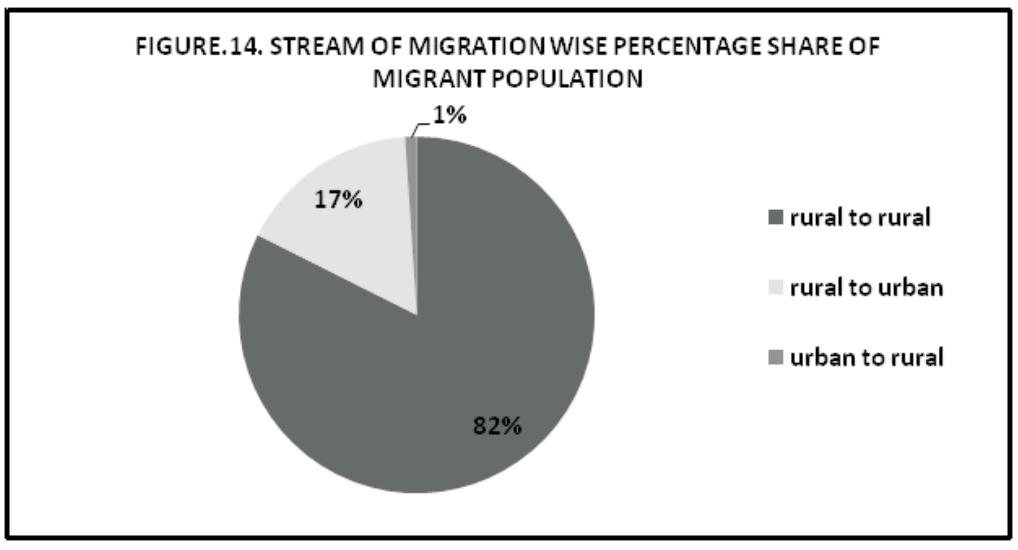
AGE GROUP	AGE AND PERIOD WISE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MIGRANT POPULATION			
	<5 YEAR	5 TO 9 YEAR	10 TO 19 YEAR	>19 YEAR
<15	87.5%	12.5%		
15-59	35.1%	27.7%	21.4%	15.9%
>59			20.0%	80.0%
TOTAL	35.9%	26.8%	20.8%	16.5%



In age period migration less than 5 years are more in less than 15 age group .the child mirages among the females is the main reason and the child labour in nearby towns. And for education purpose also. This is decline in 5 to 9 years' time period may be the mirages are not recent. But in 15-59 age group it is well distributed among all the time periods. The migration pattern is deckling over the period. The short duration migration is more 5 to 19 years' time period is mainly for the occupation purpose and less than 5 years is for education. The old year migration is more for the long duration time period. This is may be the family move reason due to social economic problems.

TABLE.14.STREAMS OF MIGRATION

MIGATION STREAM	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
RURAL TO RURAL	234	82.4
RURAL TO URBAN	47	16.5
URBAN TO RURAL	3	1.1
TOTAL	284	100.0



Rural to Rural migration is very high in these villages. The purpose of this migrates is mirage in which female are migrated from one village to another village.the rural to urban migration is male counterpart and the main purpose is education and employment in nearby cities and some are migrated to metropolitan cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai etc. there the living standards is not good. Many of the migrates are coming back in few years. One interesting fact is that due to male selective out-migration, the sex ratio is visible good because only females are left behind at their home to take care of the family.

1.4.MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Migration and development are deeply interdependent processes. Migration in the development context relates both to people who willingly migrant and forced migrants. whereas development, means, a dynamic process implying growth, advancement, empowerment and progress, with the goal of increasing human capabilities, enlarging the scope of human choices, and creating a safe and secure environment where citizens can live with dignity and equality.

Migration leads to three things in the society, economic development, social integration and cultural diffusion. These all three things lead to the process of development of people and improve their living standard. On these line and length habitat of these villages is very much believed in migration to achieve development. They migrate to take higher education, better job opportunities etc. the major reason behind this migration is declining water table in the region and less job opportunities

in the region. So, the people of the region are the only way develops themselves through migration in nearby cities or in some metro cities.

1.5.CONCLUSION

From the discussed paper above, migration has both pros and cons. Migration enables one section of the society to move from one place to another in search of jobs and more enhanced standard of living whereas their counterparts are forced to migrate due to marriage and family responsibilities. There are two kinds of factors which compels one to migrate from one place to another. They are **push and pull factors**. Even small children are migrated from one place to another for child labour. These are mostly seen in rural areas where the resources or opportunities are not adequate enough for the population to survive in this competitive world so they need to migrate from one place to another.

At times migration proves to be useful because, it provides more employment opportunities for the people where as women have to migrate after their marriage and young population also migrate from one placeto another for their studies. Migration proves to be useful for the socio-economic development. The places from where people migrate are not left with people who could have contributed towards development of the society. So the migration is an important factor for the socio-economic development but the balance between the two factors is also essential.

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