

Intra-State Migration, Migrants and their Socio-Economic Condition: A Case Study in Qila Ka Nagla, Aligarh District- Uttar Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

Migration is the process of involvement of people to move from the area of deficit in the case of opportunities, to the area of surplus in order to achieve the livelihood. The present study is carried out in Qila Ka Nagla, Aligarh, India, where the problem of migration is usually related to the poverty and unemployment. Because, the country like India is underdeveloped whose economy is primarily based on agriculture to support the 58.5 percent people and share the 17.14 percent in the India's GDP and 68.31 percent people of the country are still rural resident. Thus, migration is the only way for them to survival. Therefore, the intra-state migration study has carried out with the help of primary survey conducted through questionnaire to focused on the socio-economic condition of migrants including pattern of migration, educational status, health condition, economic status and family size of the migrants etc. The inferences draw on the basis of data collected through the primary survey to show that, the economic well-being of the migrants is very versed and the number of migrants has significantly increased with the passage of time caused by the unemployment and poverty, emerged by the unequal distribution of land among the migrants, illiteracy and lack of amenities and facilities.

KEYWORDS: Migration, Migrants, GDP, Unemployment, Poverty

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is the phenomena or the way to which the movement is mandatory either in the region, state and nation or across the country. The movement of people from the place off, where the last resident was happened and now at the inhabitant, where the style of their life is some way to change, what the former was not achieved. The form of said voluntary migrants (immigrants) are often separated from non-voluntary migrants (refugees) in scholarly literature (Covington, 2017) but men always seek permanent or temporary dwelling at a place where geographical factors are more or less congenial for securing livelihood, security and final adaptation (Faheem et. al. 2019).

In India migration is the problem which is usually related to unemployment and poverty, because, 68.9 per cent people of the country is still living in rural areas (Census of India, 2011) out of which 45.36 crore Indians (37 per cent) are migrants; most of them

accounts for 49 per cent for marriage (women) and lessor amount of 10.2 per cent are now relocating for works and employment (The Hindu, 2016). Consequently, the government of India has been initiated a number of schemes and programs so far, to tackle the employment and poverty so that, the problem of migration has to be reduced, however, the rural as well as the people from small cities and towns are most probably facing the considerable amount of problem of employment and poverty and therefore, they are compel to move to big and metropolitan cities to earn a good amount of money, so that, they support their family.

In India, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have the higher number of migrants i.e., 20.9 million people migrated outside from the state which is account for 37 per cent of the people those who are interstate migrants, but as for their convenience most of the migrants have migrating towards Delhi and Mumbai (Drishti, 2019).

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The people of Aligarh district are migrating towards the same place caused by poverty, because most of the people came from lower class of family and their source of income is not so much good to feed their family with convenient way, therefore, they are compelled to move the distance place only for their family support.

2. An Overview of the Literature

Thus, migration is a dynamic process with various implications of its own and the reasons for which people migrate depends on the developmental attributes of the origin and destination regions (Sarkar et al. 2014). Because, "man is the most mobile living being on this earth moving from one area to another either due to fear of loss and lure of gain or to fulfill his basic needs and desires, depending upon his wisdom, knowledge, skill, interest, intellectuality and technical know-how and pointed out that trends and reason of various stream of migration from 1971 to 2001 in which only rural to rural migration has in decreasing trends, whereas, the remaining three like rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban has continuously been increasing in trends caused by marriage, family shift and employment in Uttar Pradesh (Hassan et al. 2014).

Hereby, a number of volume concern with migration which have been carried out in India and abroad, out of which majority of literature serve as the basic theme of the migration and migrants and remaining of them related to the problems faced by migrants including Individual, Pre-Migration, and Post-Settlement Factors in Predicting Academic Success of Adolescents from Refugee Backgrounds: a 12-Month Follow-Up and mitigates that, the school and policy makers providing the resources of amenities and facilities for the academic success of adolescence from refugee background to migrate; because in school level English proficiency and engagement in vocational training for the age group of 12-18 years of adolescence is the pre-migration prediction which enhance the enthusiasm of the migrants in Australia (Wong et. al. 2018), thus, the consequences of the American States' Legislative Action on Immigration are associated with policy tone which the state adopt towards immigrants and restrictive immigration policies were created for each state between 2005 and 2014; and basic concern was give on demographics, economic factors and political participation related to immigrants. For which the restrictive policies and state level politics has the highest of reduction of foreign born resident in the US, because these two are the main thinks for decreasing or increasing the immigrants in US (Will et al. 2018), another consequences of International Migration on the Size

and Composition of Religious Groups in Austria are religious composition of migrants and refugees coming from Meddle east and Afghanistan in Austria since 2011 and projected to 2046, where the three major forces affecting the religious composition such as migration, differential fertility and secularization of the six religious groups based on age and sex composition of youthful age of minority religion of Muslims and Orthodox (Michaela et al. 2018).

Although, the Immigration and Psychosis: An Exploratory Study in which the healthcare of psychosis particularly, schizophrenia of immigrants of Canada and elicit the views of 12 mental healthcare which supposed to providing the mental healthcare for immigrants suffering from psychosis. Out of these illnesses the most prominent challenges of immigrants of psychosis related to cultural context, language, social and health services and support which was undetected when in the origin country, and happened in the destination caused by disparities (Pallaveshi et al. 2017). In the work of Temporary Migration Programs: the Causeor Antidote of Migrant Worker Exploitation in UK Agriculture raising the question of food security, the future automation and agricultural employer calling to established the new seasonal scheme, thus, the absence of temporary migration program (TMP) is not an antidote to migrants exploitation but is the palpable solution (Erica et al. 2018); besides, in the study of Venezuelan Migration and the Border Health Crisis in Colombia and Brazil economic crisis has triggered mass migration and 3.4 million natives have move to other countries like in Columbia, Brazil and Romania from July 26th to August 1st 2018. The accident of migration Venezuela associated with the healthcare crisis caused by not availability of primary healthcare to Venezuelan and provision of emergency is perceived as unsustainable way, therefore, a huge number of Venezuelan had faced the problem of healthcare crisis (Shannon, D. et al. 2019). The study like, Do Immigrants Threaten US Public Safety? Has given the major concern on unauthorized and legal immigrants and the native blaming that, the immigrants to commit crimes and pose to public safety, meanwhile the related sturdy indicating the unauthorized immigrants have a lower propensity to commit crime than, what the native to commit and larger than the legal immigrants because, legalization program reduces the crime rate by creating the hurdle at border to refuge the unauthorized immigrants in US (Orrenius et al. 2019); The Effects of Immigration Enforcement on Faith-Based Organizations: An Analysis of the Feer Survey is another way that, the faith provide the spiritual home, extensive legal, social, health and education service for refugees and

immigrants which encircle the (Federal Enforcement Effect Research) FEER (Nicholson, 2019).

In the study of Spatial Patterns of Migration Flows in Aligarh City determination has been given to direction and magnitude of migration stream and elaborates that, all the peripheral wards of Aligarh city remark the positive net-migration due to heavy influx of rural-urban migration, whereas, the interior wards represent the negative net-migration caused by congestion, pollution, lack of sanitation, water logging lack of fresh air and healthy environment etc. (Ali et al. 2014), Migration Streams in Uttar Pradesh: Trends and Reasons (Hassan et. al. 2015) and A Geographical Study of Out Migration in Qila Ka Naglaa, Aligarh District- A Micro Level Study (Faheem et al. 2019). In this way, the study of migration accounts for all the things that has to be happened at distance places which more or less, are, in the favor of migrants.

3. Study Area

The name qila ka nagla is the village of Aligarh district which is lies under the category of under develop and primarily based on primary and secondary activities. The Village lies in jawan sikanderpur block in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh

State, India. It comes under ramgarhi panjooor panchayath. It belongs to Aligarh division. It is located 5 Kms. towards North from district headquarters Aligarh, 13 Kms from jawan sikanderpur, 362 Kms from State capital lucknow.

Qila ka nagla is surrounded by lodha block towards south, jawan sikanderpur block towards north, dhanipur block towards east, khair block towards west. The village is located near Aligarh fort which as east from Delhi at the distance of 135 kilometers in the north from Agra at the distance of 85 kilometers and towards west from Kanpur at 288 kilometers. It is on the railway line which passes through outsides of the village (Census of India, 2011). The economic conditions of the villagers are very poor, the people of the village are basically belonging to marginalized and vulnerable class to seeks their livelihood from primary as well as secondary activities including carpenter, painter, tailor, factory worker, manson, barber, rickshaw puller, electrician and shopkeeper. Fig. 1 depicts the overview of study area which is prepared by with the help Arc GIS 10.2.1 version with a minute way so that, the overview of area has become accurate and concise.

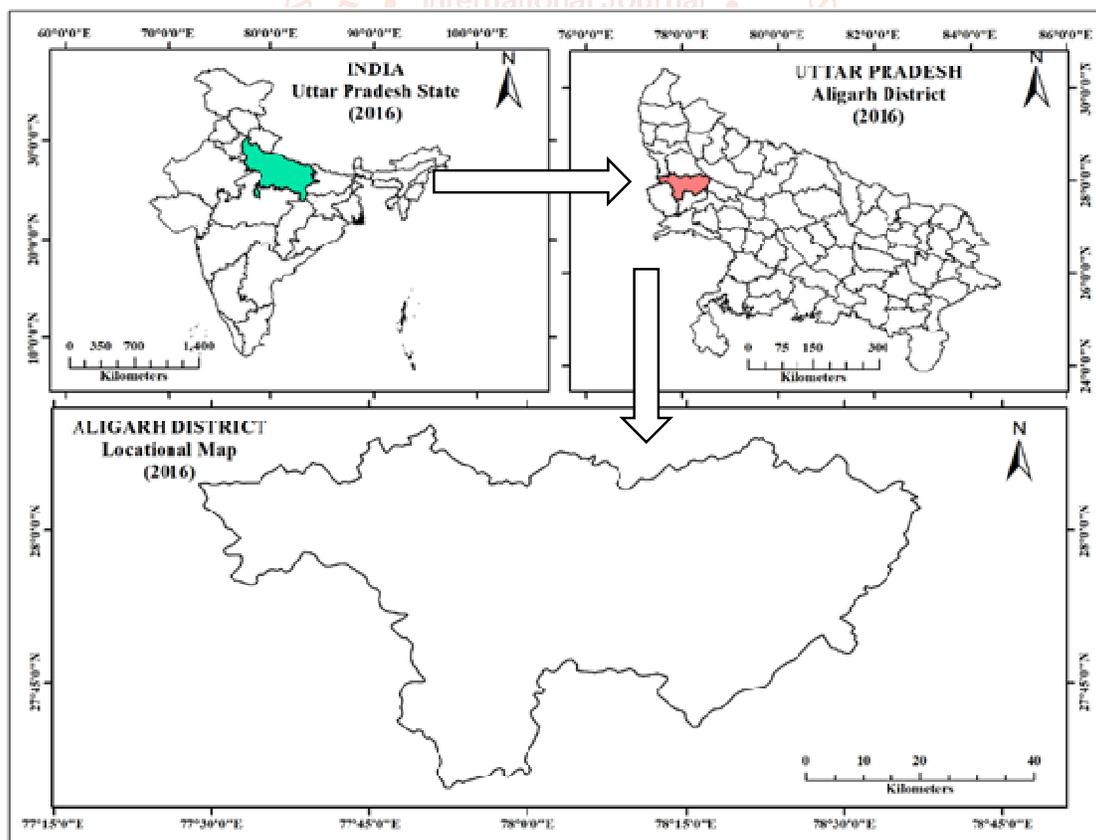


Figure: 1

4. Objectives of the Study

In order to find out the accuracy and authenticity of present study the following objectives have been made.

- To analyze the socio-economic conditions of the migrants.

- To examine the cause and consequences of the migration in study area.
- To evaluate the regional trend and pattern of migration in study area.
- To emphasis the volume and composition of migration in study area.

5. Materials and Methods

As for as the present study is concerned, the simple random sampling has been carried out to collect the data from the respondents, where each household was considered to be the equal chance of sample conveniently from which the data have been collected. Out of total 247 households 70 households were considered to sampled and information were collected about their households related to problems faced by them at the time. The present study is usually based on the primary source of data which is collected through the direct method of questionnaire to the respondents pertaining to the level of education, health conditions, economic status of the migrant's household.

5.1. Processing

After collecting the data with the help of sampling methods, the collected data has enumerated in the form of table or has been tabulated and figure and diagrams have been drawn from the data with the help of MS excel software. The mathematical techniques such as simple percentage and average have been used to finalized the data in the form of Table.

5.2. Analysis

The processed data has finally been analyses with the help of statistical tools and techniques to find out, at what extent the level of education, family style, health and household improved on behalf of the migrants those who earned a good amount of money for their betterment as well.

5.3. Problem During the Time of Collection of Data

Data collection and information taken are very crucial task from the respondents of those, the level of education and thinking is at the ground base, because to share or provide their personal information they are in the hope to think that the detail which the enumerator are taken into consideration is not be for his own benefit or use, therefore, they procrastinated to share all the way we have needed for the completion of study. The following problems that we were faced at the time, when were collected the data in the study area:

- During the survey, instead of answering questions related to our enquiries, most of the respondents asking cross- questions related to different unnecessary questions.
- Most of the people often tried to skip to answer the questionnaire.
- People were hesitated to provide information due to some reason or other.
- In some household people did not give any response until we assure them by showing valid reason.
- In context of their personal matters such as income health family members, people hesitated to give answers.

6. Results and Discussion

As far as the study is concerned there were total 247 households in Qila Ka Nagla village out of which 70 households were sampled to conducted the survey of migrants. The village demonstrated that, 28 per cent people migrated from the village out of which male migrants is higher than the female which are constitute about 62.86 percent and 37.14 percent respectively. An attempt has been made to find out the status of migrants, duration pattern, monthly income, age & sex composition, literacy rate, level of education and occupation structure in the following paragraph in detail way.

Table: 1. Distribution of Sex Ratio of the Migrants by Age Group, Qila Ka Nagla, Aligarh (2016)

Age Group	Sex Ratio					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Below 25	21	67.74	10	32.26	31	100
25 – 35	13	54.17	11	45.83	24	100
36 – 45	7	70.00	3	30.00	10	100
Above 45	3	60.00	2	40.00	5	100
Total	44	62.86	26	37.14	70	100

Source: Computed by Authors based on primary survey, 2016

6.1. Age and Sex Composition

Table. 1 shows the sex ratio of the migrants in the study area in which there are 62.86 percent male migrants and the remaining 37.14 percent are female migrants. The ratio and share of male migrants are higher only because

of the economic purpose while the share female migrants is low as compare to male migrants. The share of female those who have migrated is only caused by the marriages in Delhi and other cities in the vicinity.

Table. 1 also reveals that the age group of the migrants. Among the total respondent who lies in the age group of below 25 years, 67.74 percent of them are male migrants and rest of them i.e., 32.26 percent are female migrants. In the case of age group 25 – 35 years, more than half of them (54.17 percent) are male migrants and the remaining less than half of them (45.83 percent) are female migrants. Moreover, the share of male migrants is also higher i.e., 70 percent than the share female migrants i.e., 30 percent in the age group of 36 – 45 years. While, in the case of age group of above 45 years, the proportion of female migrants i.e., 40 percent is also lesser than the male migrants which constitute about 60 percent (Table, 1 & Fig. 2).

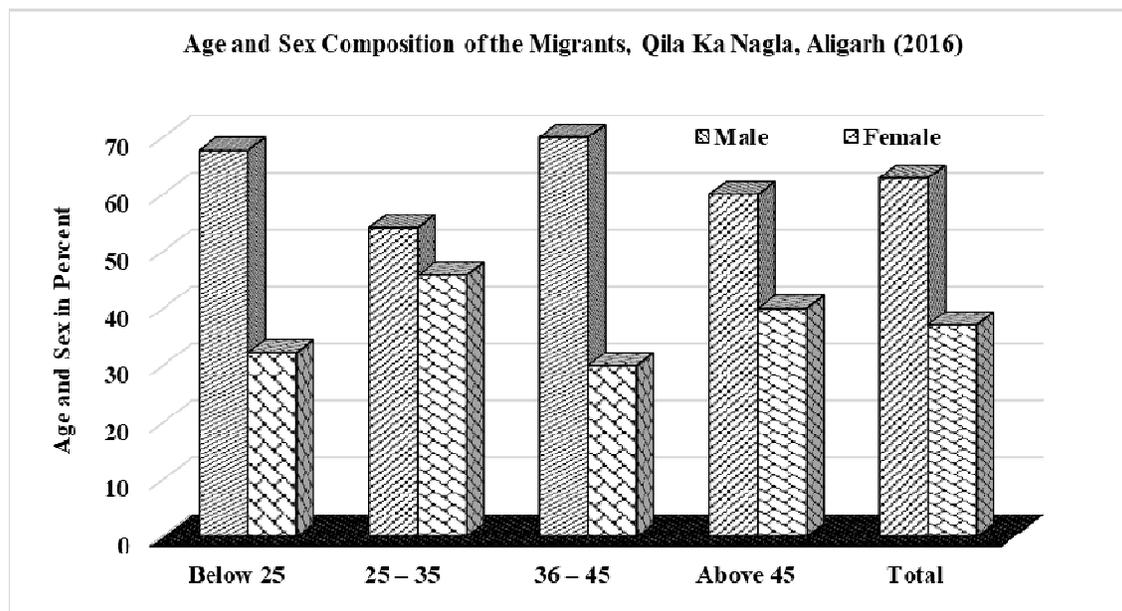


Figure: 2

6.2. Literacy Status

The status of literacy of the migrants has deferred from male migrants to female migrants in the study area. According to the Table. 2 among the total migrants, 70 percent migrants of them are literates followed by 30 percent of them are illiterate. In order to find out the literacy status of the migrants the researcher has discussed it in detail in the following Table.

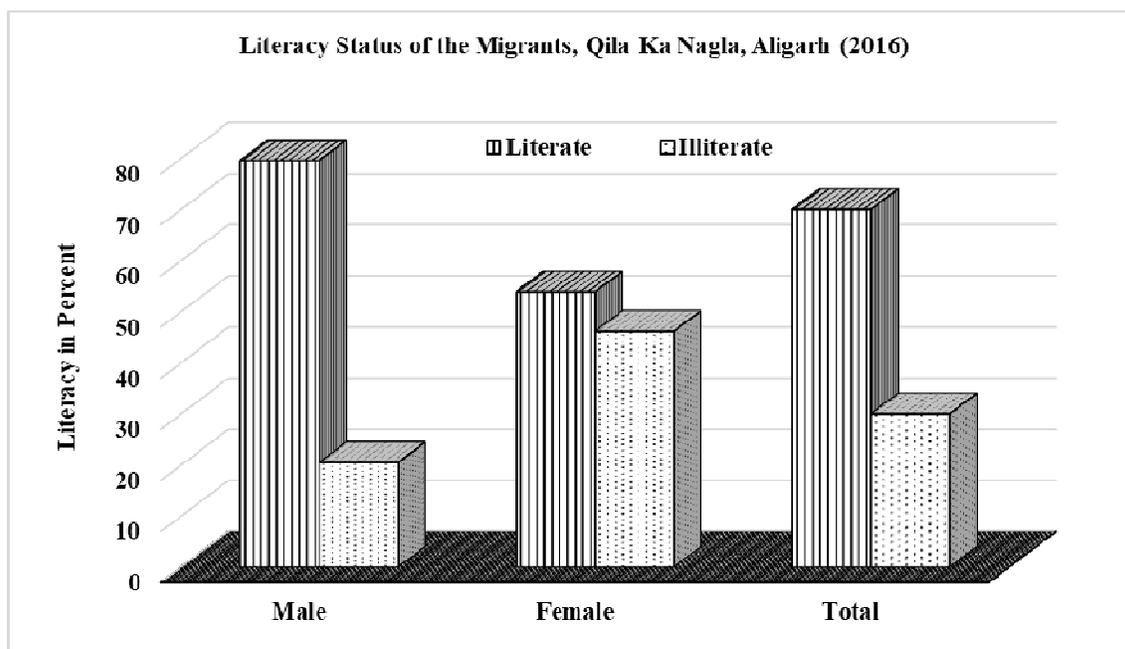
Table: 2. Distribution of Literacy Status of the Migrants, Qila Ka Nagla, Aligarh (2016)

Literacy Status	Migrants		
	Male	Female	Total
Literate	35 (79.55)	14 (53.85)	49 (70.0)
Illiterate	9 (20.45)	12 (46.15)	21 (30.0)
Total	44 (100)	26 (100)	70 (100)

Source: Computed by Authors based on field survey, 2016.

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to the total

As far as the status of literacy of the migrants is concerned, the share of male migrants is higher i.e., 79.55 percent than the female migrants which is constitute about 53.85 percent in the study area. Whereas, the proportion of illiterate is more i.e., 46.15 percent in the female migrants as compare to the male migrants which consist of 20.45 percent (Table, 2 & Fig. 3) in the study area. Thus, from the analysis it can be inferred that the literacy rate of the male migrants is greatly higher than their counterpart caused by the supportive nature to the male by their family members in the society.

**Figure: 3**

6.3. Level of Education

The educational status of the migrants and their families is very low due to which they do not get high paid jobs. In order to find out the level of education of the migrants an attempt has been made in the following paragraph.

Table: 3. Distribution of Level of Education of the Migrants of Qila Ka Nagla, Aligarh (2016)

Level of Education	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Primary	18	36.73
Middle	11	22.45
Secondary	10	20.41
Intermediate	05	10.20
Graduate	03	6.12
P. G	02	4.08
Total	49	100.0

Source: Computed by Authors based on field survey, 2016

It is clear from the Table. 3 that among the total literate migrants, the highest proportion of i.e., 36.73 percent of them have completed only primary level of education followed by 22.45 percent of them have completed their schooling at middle level and 20.41 percent of them who have completed their education at secondary level in the study area, while 10.2 percent of the migrants have passed out intermediate level of education. This level of education affects the job profile of the migrants as well as the socio-economic status of their family. Most of the migrants who passed primary and secondary level of education are laborer, carpenter, mason, tailor, rickshaw puller etc. while the proportion of migrants who have completed their higher education such as graduation and post-graduation people have gotten more high-profile jobs like teacher, government jobs which accounts for only 6.12 percent and 4.08 percent (Table, 3 & Fig, 4) among the total respectively.

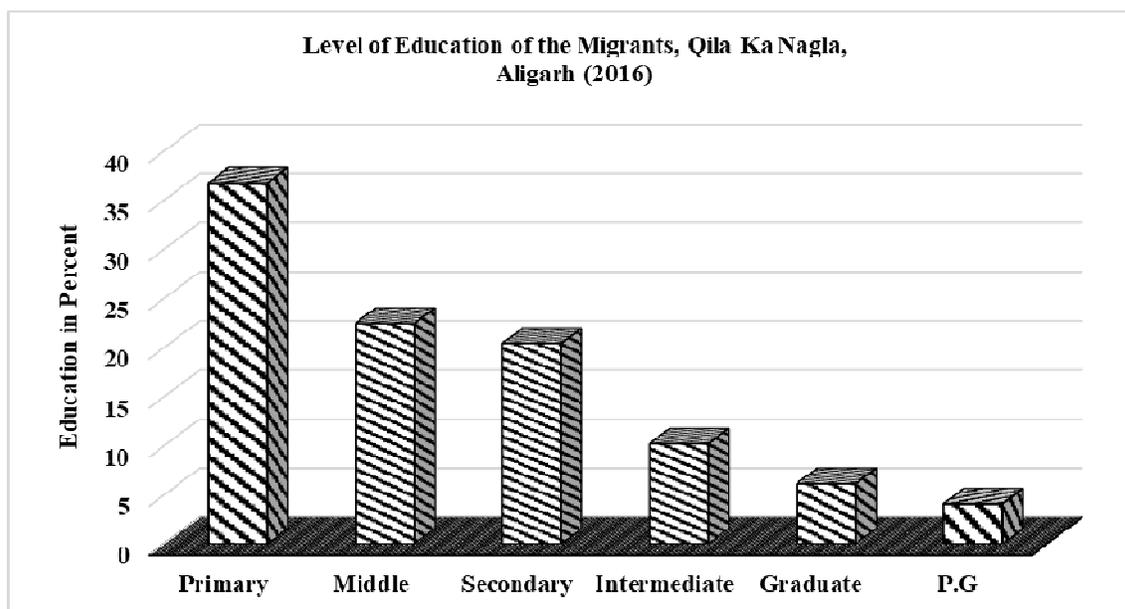


Figure: 4

6.4. Occupational Structure

Occupation in terms of job in the city where the people have migrated is the main source of earning with the help of which the most of the migrants are able to support their daily need and as well as their family. Because most of the migrants have engaged in the minimal jobs of secondary and tertiary sectors. They are migrating to city area mainly in search of those jobs from which daily wages is possible. To find out the occupational structure of the migrants an attempt has been made in the following paragraph in detail way.

Table: 4. Distribution of Occupational Structure of the Male Migrants, Qila Ka Nagla, Aligarh (2016)

Secondary Sectors		Tertiary Sectors	
Occupation	Migrants	Occupation	Migrants
Carpenter	10 (14.29)	Barber	2 (2.86)
Painter	12 (14.14)	Rickshaw Puller	7 (10.0)
Tailor	7 (10.0)	Electrician	4 (5.71)
Factory laborers	13 (18.57)	Shopkeeper	5 (7.14)
Manson	4 (5.71)	Government Jobs	6 (8.57)

Source: Computed by Authors based on field survey, 2016.

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to the total

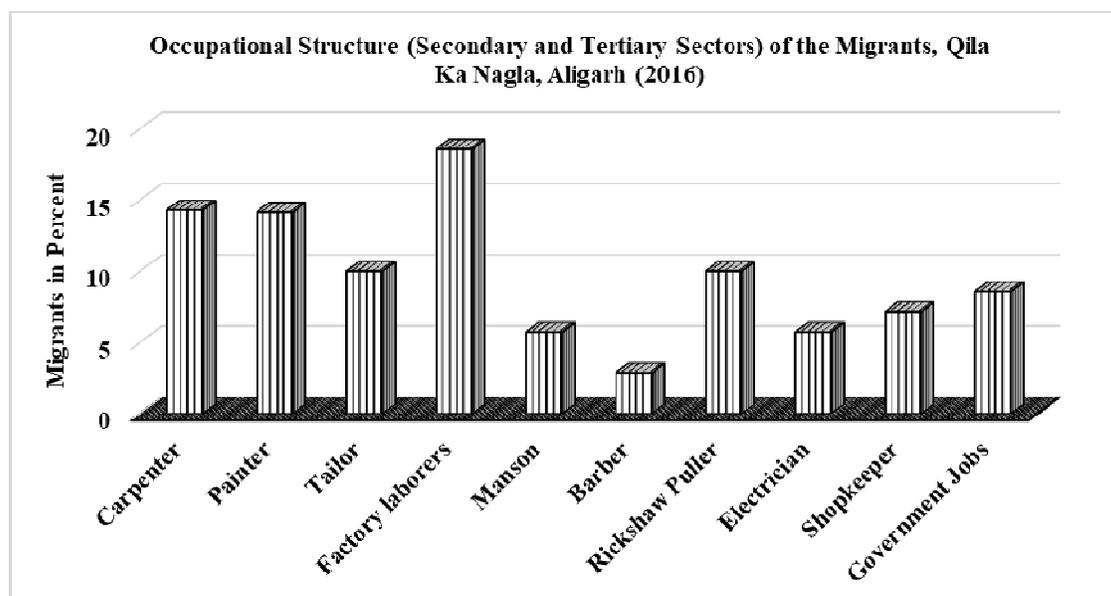


Figure: 5

Table. 4 illustrating the secondary and tertiary sectors of occupation in which the respondents have engaged. According to the table among the total migrants who have engaged in secondary sectors of activities, the highest share of them i.e., 18.57 have engaged in the work of factory laborer followed by 14.29 percent, 14.14 percent, 10.0 percent and 5.71 percent have gotten the work of carpenter, painter, tailor and manson respectively.

Whereas, in the sector of tertiary activities the highest proportion of i.e., 10.0 percent migrants have belonged to rickshaw puller followed by 8.57 percent of them are in government job to migrates, 7.14 percent migrants of them are Shopkeeper and 5.71 percent of them are electrician. There are only 2.86 (Table; 4 & Fig. 5) percent migrants of them have belonged to Barber in the study area who have migrated in Delhi for the work of betterment for their family.

6.5. Monthly Family Income

Migration has both positive and negative consequences on migrants and their families. Most of the migrants are unskilled casual laborers earning small means of livelihood to feed their family. The size of family has significantly affected the standard of living. Generally, those migrants who have large family size and become one-income family. Gross income of family is too small to support family’s social wellbeing. In order to examine the family size and their monthly income of the migrants in the study rea the researcher has discussed it in the following paragraph in detail way.

Table: 5 Distribution of Monthly Income of the Migrants by Family Size, Qila Ka Nagla, Aligarh (2016)

Monthly Income (Rs.)	Family Size				Total
	Below 6	6 – 10	11 – 14	above 14	
Below 4,000	13 (61.90)	7 (33.33)	1 (4.76)	-	21 (100)
4,000 - 6,000	9 (52.94)	5 (29.41)	2 (11.76)	1 (5.88)	17 (100)
6,001 - 8,000	3 (16.67)	6 (33.33)	5 (27.78)	4 (22.22)	18 (100)
Above 8,000	2 (14.29)	4 (28.57)	3 (21.43)	5 (35.71)	14 (100)
Total	30 (42.86)	21 (30.00)	11 (15.17)	8 (11.43)	70 (100)

Source: Computed by Authors based on field survey, 2016.

Note: figures in parenthesis indicates percentage to the total.

Table. 5 shows the monthly income and family size of the migrants. Among the total migrants, the highest share of them i.e., 42.86 percent have their family size below 6, followed by 30.0 percent of them have their family size 6 – 10. While, 15.17 percent migrants of them who have 10 – 14 members in their family and the remaining only 11.43 percent migrants of them have above 14 members in their family. The family size of the all migrants have varied according to monthly they have earned because the migrants who have earned high monthly income their family size is large and vise-versa.

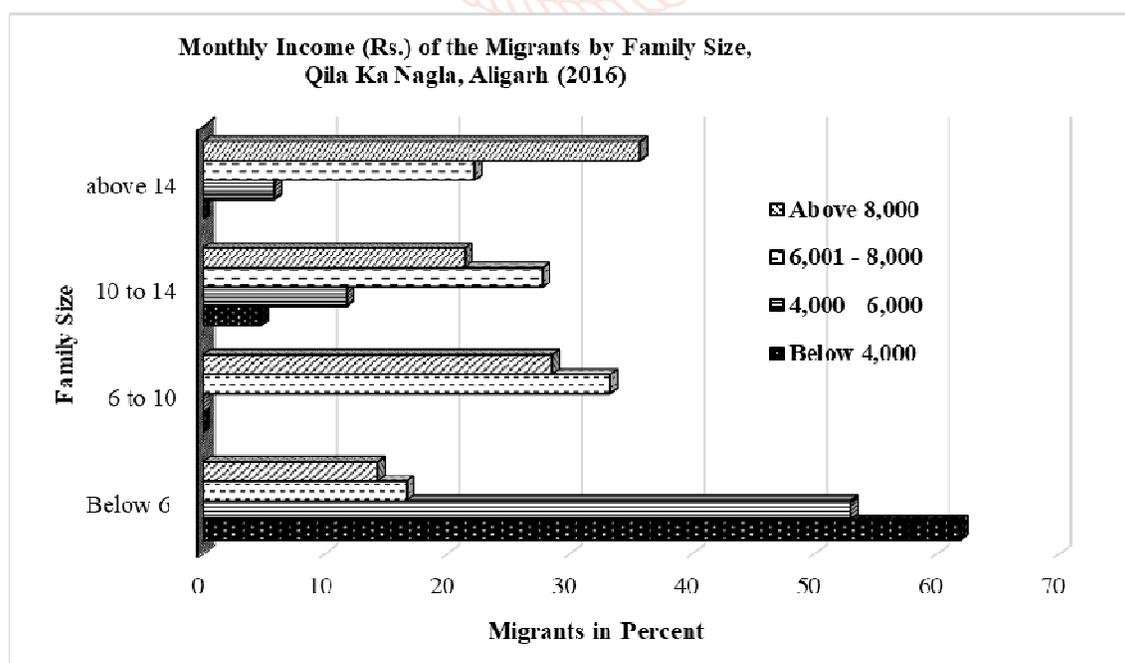


Figure: 6

It is clear from the Table. 5 that, among the all migrants who have their family size below 6, the highest share i.e., 61.90 percent of them have earned below Rs. 4,000 monthly followed by 52.94 percent have earned Rs. 4,000 – 6,000, 16.67 percent are able earning monthly income Rs. 6,000 – 8,000 and the remaining very negligible share of i.e., 14.29 percent are earning Rs. Above Rs. 8,000 per month. In the case of family size 6 – 14 of the migrants in the study area, the maximum proportion of i.e., 33.33 percent of the migrants have earned either below Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 6,001 – 8,000 monthly. There are 29.41 percent and 28.57 percent of the migrants are earning Rs. 4,000 – 6,000 and above Rs. 8,000 per month respectively. While, the family size of the migrants who have their family size 11 – 14, the monthly income of Rs. 6,001 – 8,000 has earned by the maximum share of i.e., 27.78 percent migrants followed by above Rs. 8,000 per month by 21.43 percent migrants, Rs. 4,000 – 6,000 per month by 11.76 percent migrants and the remaining below Rs. 4,000 monthly incomes by only 4.76 percent migrants. Whereas, as far as the family size above 14 of the migrants is concerned, the highest proportion of i.e., 35.71 percent migrants have earned the high income i.e., above Rs. 8,000 per month followed by 22.22 percent has earned Rs. 6,001 – 8,000 monthly and 5.88 percent are earning the monthly income of Rs. 4,000 – 6,000 (Table, 5 & Fig. 6). There are no one migrants in the study are who have earned below Rs. 4,000 per month in the same category of family size.

Table. 5 and Fig. 6 also reveals that the poor condition of the migrants and their families. The per capita income of the migrants is not good and very much low and dependency ratio is also so high that, all the family members of the migrants do not have access to feed adequate food and their nutrition level is so slow which creates the problem of various disease on one hand and other basic needs on the other hand, because the average monthly family income of migrants is only Rs. 5,564.41 (Table; 4) i.e., not enough to support such a large number i.e., 7.75 members in the family. Consequently, the children of their family are facing the problems of malnutrition, undernutrition and starvation.

6.6. Duration of Migration of the Migrants

The duration of migration and their pattern is the basic phenomena which is determining the socio-economic condition of migrants in study area. In order to find out the duration of migration an attempt has been made in the following paragraph in which the researcher has discussed gender wise pattern of migration.

Table: 6. Distribution of Migrants by the Duration, Qila Ka Nagla, Aligarh (2016)

Duration	Migrants		
	Male	Female	Total
Daily Commuters	35 (63.64)	-	35 (50.0)
Monthly	10 (18.18)	4 (26.67)	14 (20.0)
Yearly	8 (14.55)	3 (20.0)	11 (15.17)
Permanent	2 (3.64)	8 (53.33)	10 (14.29)
Total	55 (100)	15 (100)	70 (100)

Source: Computed by Authors based on field survey, 2016

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentage to the total

Table. 6 depicts that among the sampled respondent who have migrated from the study area, the large proportion of them i.e., 50.0 percent are daily commuters followed by 20.0 percent have migrated on monthly basis while 15.17 percent of them have migrated yearly to do work in Delhi and Gurugram. Whereas, there are 14.29 percent migrants have been migrated permanently in Delhi in which share of the female migrants is high as compare to their counterpart caused by marriages.

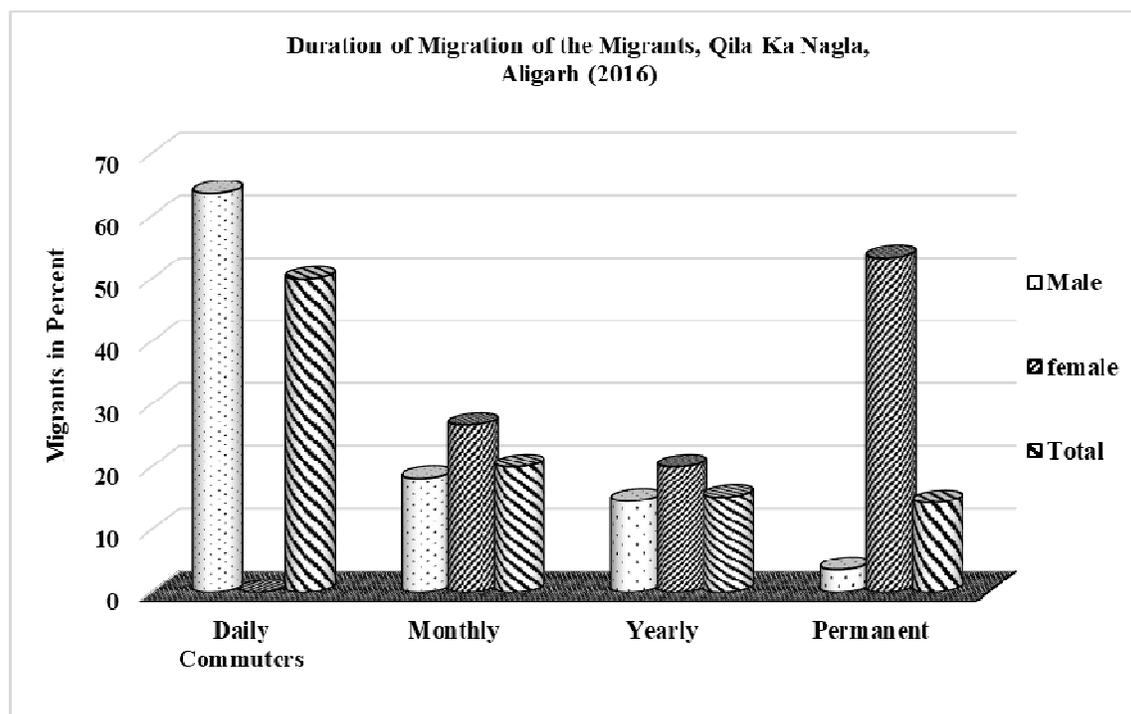


Figure: 7

In the case of male migrants, the highest proportion them are also daily commuters including daily wagers which constitute about 63.64 percent; while about 14.29 percent migrants of them have migrated permanently for the purpose of employment. Moreover, there are 14.55 percent migrants have migrated on monthly basis and the remaining very little bit the of them i.e., 3.64 percent migrants have migrated yearly for the purpose of work and employment in factory, casual labour and daily wagers. But the pattern of migration for the female migrants is totally different from the male migrants because a large proportion of female migrants have migrated permanently only because of the marriage which constitute about 53.33 percent among the total female migrants in the study area followed by 26.67 percent of them have migrated monthly for the purpose of job and education and 20.0 percent (Table; 6 & Fig. 7) have migrated yearly also for the purpose of employment and education. There are no one female who are daily commuters in the study area to migrate for any said purposes so far.

7. Conclusion

Intra-state migration, migrants and their socio-economic conditions in qila ka nagla, Aligarh is the complex phenomena which given the new challenges posed by a 'ruralized' economy and slowly changing the villages into an urban way. Thus, the above discussion it can be envisaged that, the village Qila Ka Nagla in Aligarh district is more or less convenient for migrants to march towards the Aligarh City, Delhi and Gurugram where the highest percentage of migrants are adult people having the age of below 25 years which accounts for 44.28 percent, out of which 67.74 percent are male migrants and 32.26 percent are female migrants, followed by age group of 25-35 years which consist of 24 migrants in which 13 from male and 11 (Table; 1 & Fig. 2) from female age group out of the total 70 migrants form all age groups.

As the study says, 14.29 per cent migrants have migrated in permanent nature in which female are more pronounced i.e., 53.33 percent to migrated for the purpose of marriage as compare to their

counterpart that constitute about 3.64 percent for the purpose of employment. Whereas, 50.0 percent migrants are daily commuters comprising 63.64 percent male migrants have migrated for employment in the cities with no female migrants in this regard. Consequently, the pattern of migration in village qila ka nagla is considerably very flexible which comprises short term and some extent to long term migration. If we talk about the occupational structure of migration in the village, the category of migrants has significantly come from carpenter, painter, tailor, factory labour and manson as secondary sectors of economic activity workers whereas, barber, rickshaw puller, electrician, shopkeeper and government jobs considered as the tertiary sectors of economic activity workers in the study area. However, in the context of socio-economic conditions of migrants in qila ka nagla, Aligarh, their situation is not so good because after earning the high amount of money their dependency ration is so high therefore, they have not been able to tackle the problems of malnutrition, undernutrition and starvation. Consequently, the health condition of their children's and old age people

have continuously been versed due to which they become illness and sickness of various disease like; dengue, malaria, cholera, typhoid, hepatitis, asthma and cancer etc.

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