

Scheduled Caste Population In Kosi Plain, Causes And Effects Of External Migration: A Geographical Analysis

Md. Tasnimuddaulah

Research Scholar

Deptt. of Geography

Magadh University, Bodh Gaya

Abstract

Migration is a process of transfer from historical times. probably as old as mankind. Migration refers to the change of relationship between the geographical location of a human or their group. The Kosi plain is situated in the middle Ganga plain. This region continues to face the flood situation created by Kosi and its tributaries. The people here are affeted by the flood of kosi river known as "Sorrow of Bihar'. People have to face massive scale of public money. His financial situation is dislocated by flood ravages. Especially the people belonging to the scheduled community whose occupation is mostly made of mud wall and thatched camp collapse due to flood. people take shelter in government buildings, schools and embankments. The become refugees in their own village.. Their crops are killed and floods cause loss of life and property. To bring the family car back on track, people from flood affected areas, especially scheduled castes, in other cities of the state and other and migrate to other states of the country in search of livelihood. There they work according to their gumminess, earning money. They send it home for the subsistence of their family. able to take care of his wife and children along with family members. The social, economic, political and cultural changes of the scheduled castes of Kosi region are clearly visible due to external migration. There is a big difference in the lives of people living in Kosi Plain and people migrating from there. The social, economic, educational and cultural status of the family of people migrating outside becomes relatively good. They make a successful attempt to join the mainstream of the society step by step. Hence, the meaningful impact of the external migration to the scheduled caste people of Kosi Plain is clearly visible on their lives.

Introduction:-

Migration is a process of transfer from the earliest period of human history. Perhaps it is as old as mankind. Migration refers to the change of relationship between the geographical locations of an individual or a human group. The United Nations has defines migration as saying that migration is a type of geographic relocation and spatial migration, which is seen between on one geographic and another geographical unit, in this, both the place of stay and transportations change. This type of habitat migration is

permanent, because human habitat changes permanently. "Pro. J. Bong sir defines migration as saying"

"The term migration is reserved for those changes of residence that involve a complete change and adjustment of the community affiliation of the individual".

That is, the term migration is reserved for those changes in housing, which are related to the complete transformation and reshaping of a person's community relations.

The number of scheduled castes in Kosi Plain is about 17.00 percent. Their social, economic, political and cultural status is very pathetic. Their food, living, residence, domicile education and initiation, cultural programs they are many things in them. Thus, due to the flood of Kosi river, all the people living in this area are affected. But especially the Scheduled Caste people who live a life of poverty in general, the outbreak of Kosi river is clearly visible on them. Their homes flow into the water and people are forced to live refugee lives without being homeless. In this situation, their family members are forced to migrate and out of home to other cities of the state or going to other states of the country they earn a living as per their on capacity. Money earned from his earnings to run his families expenses for child education and medicine send home for the malignance of family responsibility. This puts their family life on track. and a ray of development arises in his family. There is a change in the family. kids go to school, patients are treated, modernity is seen in the attire of the people. Scheduled caste who migrate outside also try to walk in the mainstream of society.

Objectives:-

1. The aim of present study to study the external migration of socially backward and economically disadvantaged scheduled castes.
2. The Scheduled Castes in habited by Kosi are landless and poor. Their houses are of mud and due to flood, houses are demolished thatch. sheds. To Study the social and economic status of these homeless people.
3. Scheduled Castes of Kosi become homeless migrate outside. Their .status changes due to external migration, these changes have to be studied.
4. The purpose of this research work is to study the social, economic, political and cultural changes by external migration.

Hypothesis:-

The present study is based on the following .hypothesis

1. The impact of flood in Kosi Plain and its effect is an important factor of external migration to scheduled castes.
2. Uneducated agricultural labours and scheduled caste people of flood affected Kosi Plain do external migration.
3. The family, social and economic status of the scheduled castes migrating outside is better than those who do not migrate.

Methodology:-

The present study is based on primary and secondary data.

The collection of primary data has been done by Sampling and preparing Scheduled caste and by sampling and elective methods. The considering the socio-economic impact of external migration of scheduled castes in scheduled secondary Data collection at block level BDO, CO, by office district agricultural Office, District Statistics Department and has been obtained from the government documents received by the district Magistrate office. Along with this articles published by dailies new paers, magazine and it. has been helping taken from related texts. Mapping and analysis have been done by tabulating primary and secondary data.

Study Area:-

The present study area under the Kosi plain of north bihar covers three districts affected by the kosi river floods saharsa supaul and Madhepura. The Kosi Plain extends between 25° 20' north latitude 26° 30' northern latitude and 86 ° 20' east longitude 87 ° 10' east longitude. The international boarder of Nepal in its north, khagaria in the South, Araria and Purnia districts in the east and Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani districts in the west determine its bondary. Its total area is 5900 kilo meters and according to the 2011 census, the total population of this place is 6131499. The study area consists of three districts - Saharsa, Supaul and Madhepura, 34 blocks and 1473 villages are located. The scheduled caste population in this region is 16.69 percent.

Scheduled Caste population in Kosi Plain:-

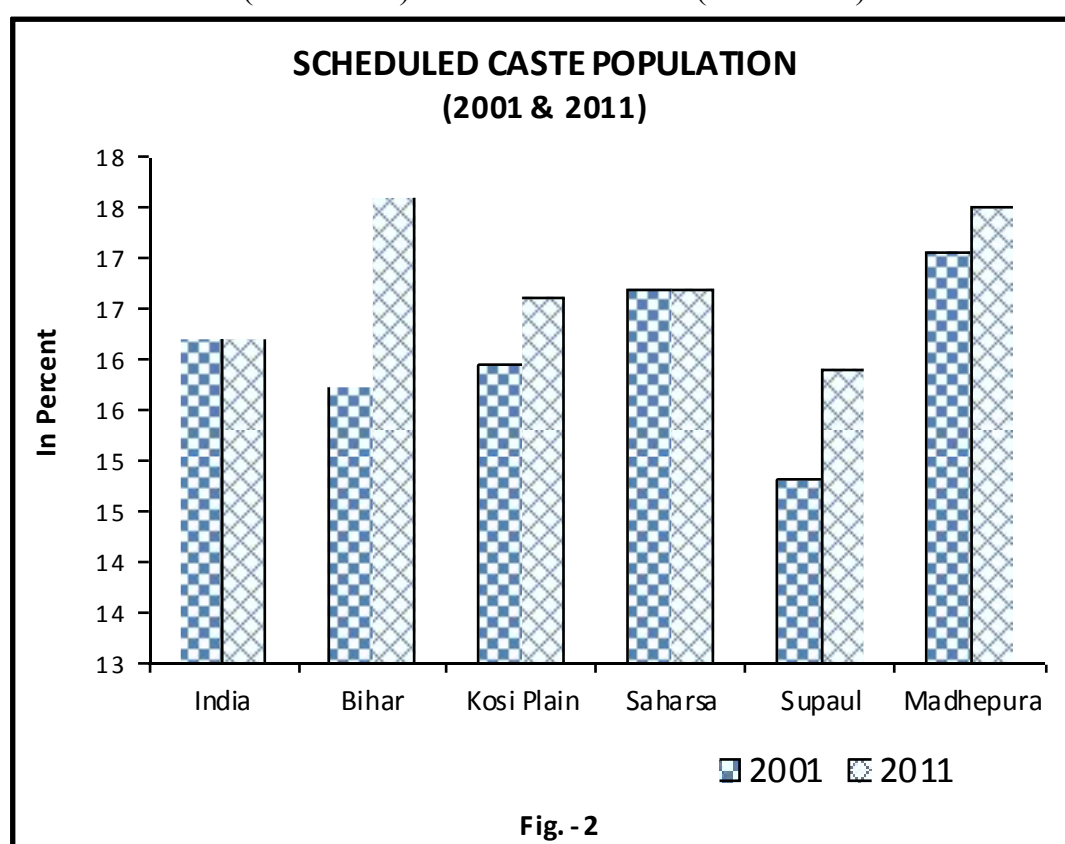
According to Article 341 of the Indian Constitution, a list of Dalit castes have been prepared under which the scheduled castes are known as Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes population in Kosi Plain is 16.60 percent (2011). According to the (2001) census in this ground, the highest population of scheduled caste is 17.06 percent in Madhepura district. After this saharsa district has 16.69 percent and scheduled caste population in Supaul district is 14.80 percent. According to the 2011 census, the number of scheduled castes is 17.30 percent in Madhepura district, 16.69 percent in Saharsa district and 15.89 percent in Supaul district.

The Scheduled castes population is unequal found in the Kosi Plain. The Scheduled Castes has more population in high flood affected areas because people belonging to socially conscious communities live in relatively floodless areas. Most of the Scheduled Castes are inhabited in various flow routes. According to the 2011 census, Triveniganj a block with a large population of Scheduled Castes is (19.98%) in the old flow route of Kosi river. Similarly, the scheduled caste population in Murliganj block is 20.87 percent. Kumarakhand 19.25 percent and chhatapur block 19.12 percent Scheduled caste population resides.

Percentage of Scheduled caste population (2001-2011):

S. No.	Scheduled Caste Population (2001)	Scheduled Caste Population (2011)
India	16.20	16.20
Bihar	15.72	17.60
kosi plain	15.93	16.60
Saharsa	16.69	16.69
Supaul	14.80	15.89
Madhepura	17.06	17.50

Sources : India census (2001-2011) and District census (2001-2011).



Due to the Kosi flow turning to the west, there has definitely been a decrease in flood. in the above areas. According to the 2011 census, the highest percentage of scheduled castes is in Mahisi block (23.81%). At present, the effect of floodin this area is more In blocks with . less than (23.00%) scheduled caste population is,Shankarpur (22.70%), Murliganj (20.87%), Sonavarsha (20.34%), Triveniganj (19.98%) Patarghat (19.92%), Kumarakhand; 19.23 per cent, Chhatrapur (19.12%), Basantpur (18.68%), Alamnagar (17.60%) Madhepura (17.50%) Gwalpada (17.40%) Banama Itadhi (17.44%) and pipra (17.23%).

In The remaining blocks of Kosi Plain have an average population of schooled caste is less than 16.60% It includes Kishanpur, Nirmali, Chausa, Gamharia, Satar Katia, Solar market etc. Scheduled caste are less in urban population blocks under this in Kahara block (9.54%) of Saharsa district. Supaul (14.23%) and Madhepura (17.52%) have a population of scheduled castes.

Scheduled Castes population in Kosi Plain 2011 (in percentage):

S.No.	Block	Total Population	Scheduled caste Population	Scheduled caste Population (In percentage)
1	Kahara	298345	28448	9.54
2	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	280582	43150	15.38
3	Mahisi	206774	49227	23.81
4	Nauhatta	161784	24700	15.27
5	Saubazaar	214166	33333	15.56
6	Son Varsha	235841	47978	20.34
7	Salkhua	132844	27925	21.02
8	Banma itari	90943	15864	17.44
9	Patarghat	128322	25562	19.92
10	Satar Katia	150160	21061	13.94
11	Supaul	360198	51258	14.23
12	Mrauna	145136	51258	10.94
13	Kishanpur	167669	15872	11.76
14	Pipra	201339	19719	17.23
15	Trveniganj	322477	34692	19.98
16	Basantpur	202007	644135	18.68
17	Chhatapur	286456	37736	19.12
18	Raghopur	215643	54770	14.95
19	Nirmali	98435	32229	11.23
20	Pratap ganj	106884	11058	14.16
21	Saraigarh	122772	15131	14.15
22	Madhepura	245847	17369	17.52
23	Singheshwar	134149	43075	21.29
24	Kumar Khand	243629	46972	19.28
25	Murliganj	214322	44726	20.87
26	Udakisanganj	189159	30938	16.36
27	Chausa	152693	16929	11.09
28	Alamnagar	175401	30863	17.60
29	Gamharia	82522	12074	14.63
30	Ghailarh	91818	14724	16.04
31	Shankarpur	106222	24110	22.70
32	Gwalpara	126020	2242	17.49
33	Bihariganj	135534	20989	15.49
34	Puraini	104436	10276	9.84
Kosi Plain		6120117	1017773	16.60

Sources : District Census hand book. Saharsa, Supaul and Madhepura (2011).

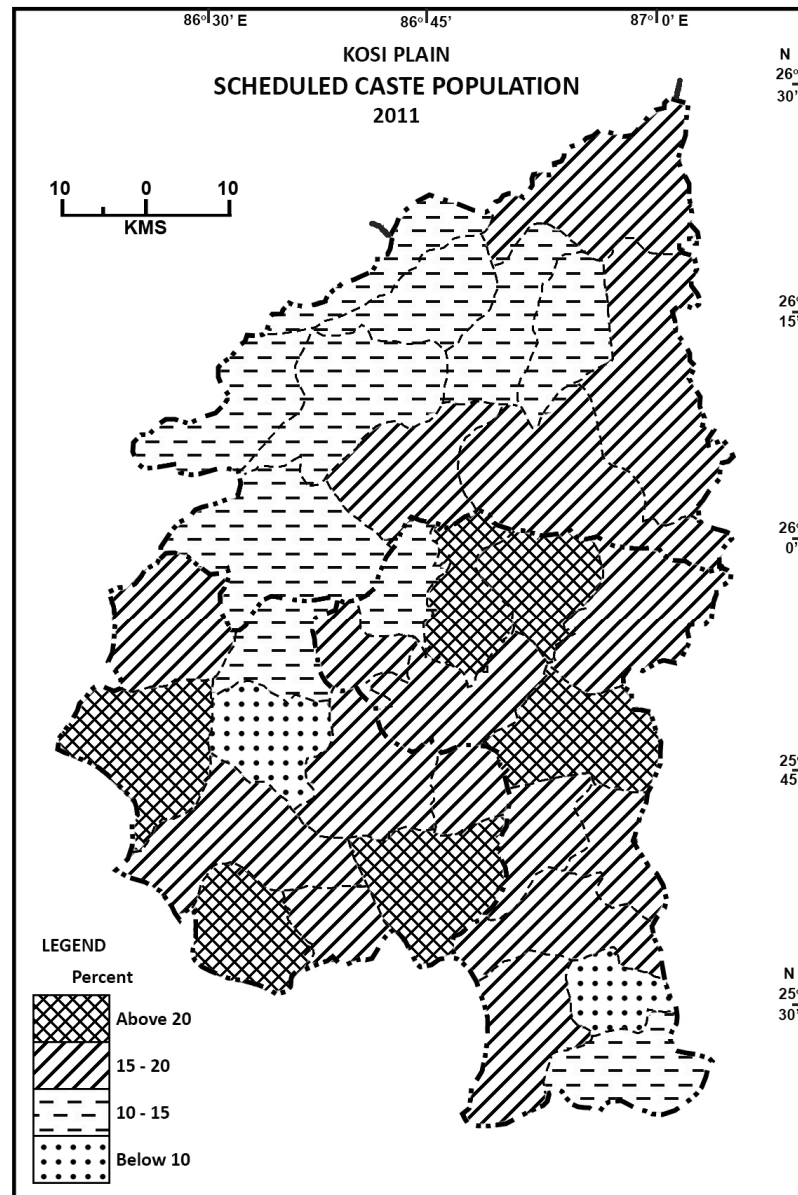


Fig. - 3

The main reason for the external migration of scheduled castes from Kosi Plain is due to flood efforts to bring the economic situation back on track and raising children and family members are important reasons. Apart from these people, education of children, initiation marriage of son and daughter construction of house building, purchase of land and property, etc. are important reasons for whose sustenance a large number of socially backward and economically deprived people of scheduled castes are forced to migrate. They go in search of livelihood in states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. Apart from these, other districts of Bihar state also do external migration for seeking employment or agricultural wages.

Effects:

Changes in their social, economic, educational and cultural conditions are clearly visible due to external migration of scheduled caste people of Kosi Plain. Scheduled castes who external migration have paid attention to the education and education of their children. As a result their children are getting educated and taking advantage of the schemes provided by the government for development. On the other hand even in the post of reservation quota in the Panchayati raj system only their children are born it has also increased his stature. Apart from its resources. Indira Awas Yojana. also benefit from the benefits of house construction they spend like married people of in other the festival changes in their costumes and living and values are clearly visible due to external migration. People also try to walk step by step in the mainstream of the society due to external contact economic improvement, increase in understanding etc.

Reference:

1. Singh Janardhan (1996): "Socio-Economic Character and Morphology of scheduled caste Settlement in Bhojpur District (Bihar)" Patna University Patna.
2. Jha N. (1997): The Dynamics of Social Changes among the scheduled caste In Rural Bihar, Unpublished Research Book, Patna University Patna.
3. Yadav, K. N. S. (1989): "Urban Migration in India Determinant Patrons and Concepts, Independent Publishing Company," New Delhi.
4. Kumari, K.R. (2006): "Impact of Audit Migration of Layers and Poor Puffers on Societies Economics Condition." A Hair Study of Rural Rural Area of Patna District Bai Sinha, S.P. And Yadav R. P., Out Migration Patterns and Implications, p. 152.
5. Banerjee. B.O. (1986): "Frural to Arvan Migration and the Arvan Lever Market" , Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
6. Prasad, S. & Singh P. (2016): "Socio-Economic Development of Kosi Basin in the Midst of Flood Hazarday," AGBJ, Department of Geography, Patna University.
7. Chandna, R.C. (2012): "Population Geography," Kalyani Publication Ludhiana, (Punjab).
8. Rani. V. (2011): "The Impact of Out Migration on Socioeconomic Changes" A case Study of Shivhar District.