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# The Impact of Muslim Migration on the Economic Status of the Left behind Population in Churu District, Rajasthan

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## ABSTRACT

Migration plays a significant role in moulding the social, economic and other structural characteristics of population of a country or a region. Migration is conventionally viewed as economically benefiting the family members who are left behind through remittances. However, splitting up families in this way may also have multiple adverse effects on economic condition, education, and health and socio- economic status for family members who do not migrate. Identifying the causal impact of migration on those who are left behind remains a challenging empirical question with inconclusive evidence. We are considering about their economic structure such as occupation, source of earning, pattern of expenditure, habit of the saving of money, household's possession, and household gadgets and so on. The prime aim of this paper is analysis the impact of migration on the Economic Status of the left behind population of Churu District. The study based on primary data collected from field survey.

**Key Words :** Muslim, Migration, Economic, Left behind Population

## INTRODUCTION

This paper provides the impact of migration on economic status of the left behind population of the Churu district. As a matter of fact, migration plays a significant role on moulding the social, economic and other structural characteristics of population of a country or a region.

Although the economic emigrants main intension are to improve their economic prospects and those of their families left behind. Migration for employment is quite beneficial for economies of both sending and receiving countries as well as for economic and financial position of migrants at an aggregate and household level; however, it might come up with significant social costs of migrant households (Ratha *et al.*, 2011). Most migration studies conducted focus on the economic gains and very few focus on the social effects of family members left behind (Maphosa, 2005 and Thonge and Ncube, 2004). Gulati (1987) the purpose of the study was to assess the socio-economic impacts of male migration on those members of the household, especially women, who are left behind. Saify (2008) studied about the 'Impact of migration on socio-economic development of Dawoodi Bohra's of Udaipur city'. She studied various causes responsible for the migration. She observed through various parameters the development in socio-economic level of the community. We are considering about economic structure such as occupational, pattern of expenditure, per capita income and household gadgets.

**The study area:**

Churu district is a part of Thar Desert sand dunes ranging from 6 to 30 meters are found here, which are located at Ratangarh ,Srdarshahar and Churu Tehsil. The area of the district is 13835 sq km lying in the north east of the state. It is located between 27º24' to 29º0' north latitude and between 73º40' to 75º41 east longitude. The district extend 120 km from north to south and 150 km from east to west in length. The place was named as Churu after his name in Jangladesh region of the state. It

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is bounded by Hanumangarh district in the north, Bikaner district in the west, Nagaur district in the south, Sikar district in the south-east, and Jhunjhunun district and boundaries of Haryana state in the east.

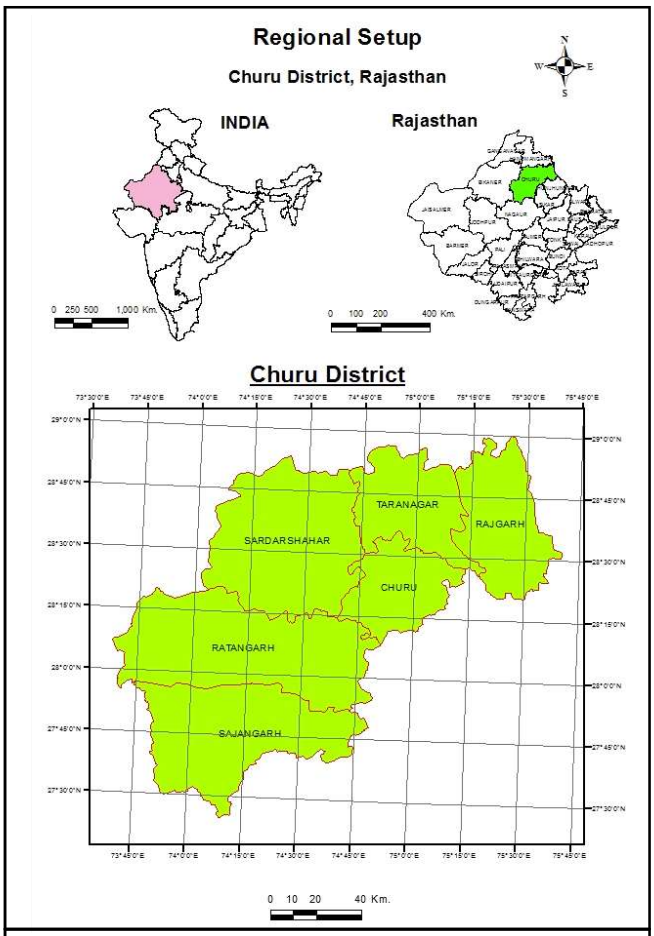


**Fig. 1 : Study area**

**Objectives :**

The main thrust of the proposed present study will be to find out the Economic Status in Churu District.

The specific objectives of the present study will be:

1) to find out the economic status among the Muslim migrant family.

## METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary data generated in a comprehensive field survey of Churu District of Rajasthan. A questionnaire was developed which was canvassed for securing necessary information to collect primary data from the study area. The survey consisted 50 households.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Occupational structure of migrant families:**

The term 'occupation' itself is indefinite as to both meaning and scope. It has a varying intellectual content and emotional association. In all modern languages, it has a number of synonyms and the range of their meanings indicates as to how much the specific content of this term has shifted through historical epochs (Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, 1965).

Occupation implies trade or profession. It reveals the nature of economic progress of a country. It is related to service, agriculture and industry. Occupations depends up on the degree of economic development and sophistication of country. Occupational structure influences many aspects of population in a region. The occupational characteristics of population are reflected in the working force, dependency ratio, employment and unemployment.

**Occupational structure has been classified in four categories:**

***Highly skilled:***

Highly Skilled work employee is one who does the work which involves skill or competence of extra ordinary degree and possessor supervisory ability. They were enrolled as a Government officer or businessman, CEO, bankers etc.

***Skilled:***

Skilled employee is one who is cable of working independently and efficiently and turning out accurate. Doing job in Government office and private sectors, telephone operator, typist etc.

***Semi – Skilled:***

Semi- skilled employee is one who has sufficient knowledge of the particular trade or above to do respective work and simple job with the help of simple tools and machine. They were do job as assistant operator, electrician, technician etc.

***Un – Skilled:***

Un –Skilled employee is one who possesses no special training and whose work involve the performance of the simple duties which require the exercise although a familiarly with the occupational environment is necessary. Doing job in peon, cleaner, loader, crane man, helper, cleaner etc.

Table 1 and Fig. 1 describe that 29.51 per cent person enrolled in semi – skilled category followed by 26.23 per cent un – skilled, skilled (24.59 %) and 19.67 per cent comes in highly skilled category. They are doing job in respectively countries where they were migrant.

**Table 1 : Occupational structure**

| Occupational Structure | International | Intra - National |
|---|---|---|
| Highly Skilled | 19.67 | 35.71 |
| Skilled | 24.59 | 28.57 |
| Semi-Skilled | 29.51 | 21.43 |
| Un-Skilled | 26.23 | 14.29 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 |

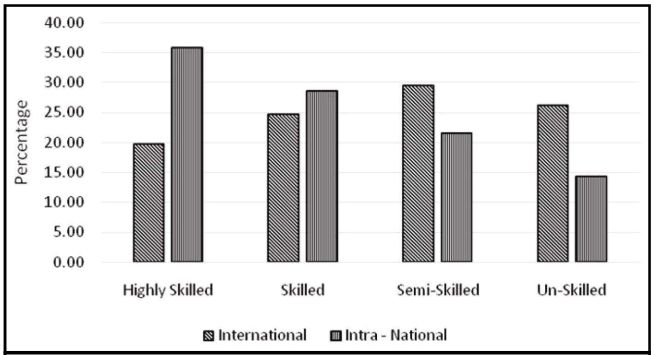


**Fig. 1 : Percentage distrubution of occupational structure**

At intra – national level 35.71 per cent migrant comes in highly skilled category followed by skilled (28.57 %), semi – skilled (21.43 %) and 14.29 per cent as un – skilled.

Per capita monthly income is calculated by dividing the total monthly income to total number of family members.

44 per cent migrant household have more than Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000 per capita income per month. 36 per cent household have Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000 as per capita income and 14 per cent household have Rs. 20000 to Rs. 50000 as per capita income. Only 6 per cent household have Rs. 50,000 per capita income (Table 2 and Fig. 2).

**Table 2 : Monthly per capita income of household**

| Per Capita Income | Percentage |
|---|---|
| 5000-10000 | 44.00 |
| 10000-20000 | 36.00 |
| 20000-50000 | 14.00 |
| Above 50000 | 6.00 |
| Total | 100.00 |

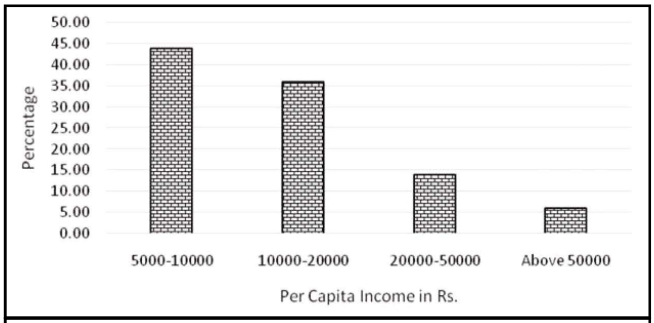


**Fig. 2 : Percentage distrubution of monthly per capita income of household**

All the household's gadgets are converted into their cost and total cost of the household possession is calculated on the basis of the calculation all the Muslim migrant houses are taken into four categories. Maximum households (50 %) have gadgets of more than Rs. 100000. 26 per cent household have gadgets of Rs. 50000 to Rs. 100000 and 18 per cent have gadgets of Rs. 15000 to Rs. 50000. Whereas 6 per cent households have gadgets cost's up to Rs. 15000 (Table 3 and Fig. 3).

**Table 3 : Expenditure on household gadgets**

| Expenditure on household gadgets | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Up to 15,000 | 6.00 |
| 15,000-50,000 | 18.00 |
| 50,000-100,000 | 26.00 |
| Above 100,000 | 50.00 |
| Total | 100.00 |

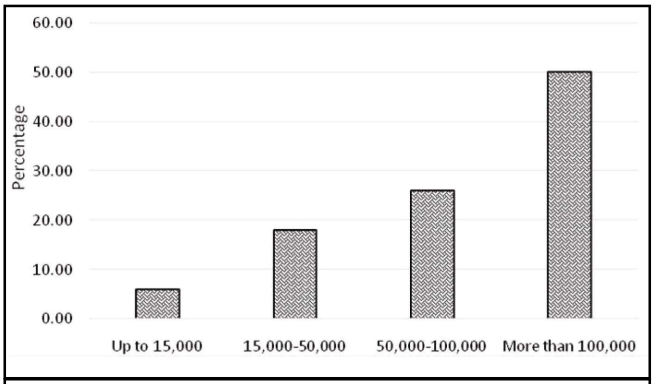


**Fig. 3 : Percentage distrubution of household gadgets**

Education play important role in human life. Table 4 and Fig. 4 describe the monthly expenditure of income of households on education. 60 per cent households of Churu migrant families spend Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 per month on education. 14 per cent household spend Rs.

5000 to Rs. 10000 per month on education and they send their children to private schools for get better education. 4 per cent families send more than Rs. 20000 per month on education followed by 2 per cent (Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000). 14 per cent household have no expenditure on education.

**Table 4 : Monthly expenditure on education**

| Expenditure on Education | Percentage |
|---|---|
| No Expenditure | 14.00 |
| less than 1000 | 6.00 |
| 1000-5000 | 60.00 |
| 5000-10000 | 14.00 |
| 10000-20000 | 2.00 |
| More than 20000 | 4.00 |
| Total | 100.00 |

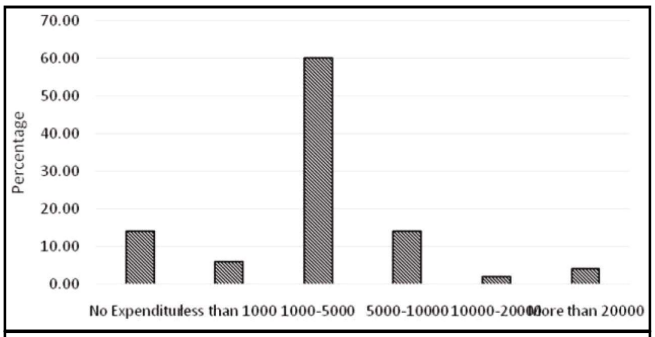


**Fig. 4 : Expenditure of education**

Food is one of the basic needs of man. Monthly expenditure of income of households on food has been given in Table 5 and Fig. 5. It is clearly exhibits from Table 5 that the maximum proportion (36 %) of household used spent Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000 from their monthly income on food. While 21 per cent household spend Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000 monthly on the food, followed by Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 (14 %) and below Rs. 2000 (12 %). 17 per cent family spend more than Rs. 20000 on food because they lived in a joint family.

**Table 5 : Monthly expenditure on food**

| Expenditure on Food | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Below 2000 | 12.00 |
| 2000-5000 | 14.00 |
| 5000-10000 | 21.00 |
| 10000-20000 | 36.00 |
| Above 20000 | 17.00 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Source: Calculation based on primary survey by the researcher.

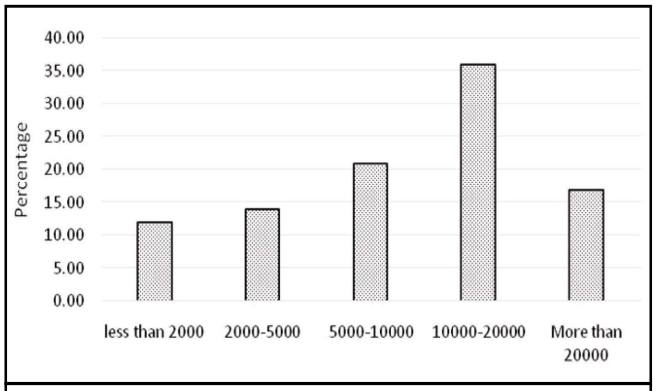


**Fig. 5 : Percentage distribution on monthly expenditure of household of food**

The data regarding monthly expenditure on electricity by the migrant household of Churu district has been given in Table 6 and Fig. 6. The Table 6 recites that the majority of the respondents with 23 per cent said that in their family monthly expenditure of money on electricity were counting Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000, Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 were noted among 17 per cent families. 20 per cent families were spending more than Rs. 5000.

**Table 6 : Monthly expenditure on electricity bill**

| Expenditure on Electricity Bill | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Below1000 | 5.00 |
| 1000-2000 | 16.00 |
| 2000-3000 | 19.00 |
| 3000-4000 | 17.00 |
| 4000-5000 | 23.00 |
| Above 5000 | 20.00 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Source: Calculation based on primary survey by the researcher.

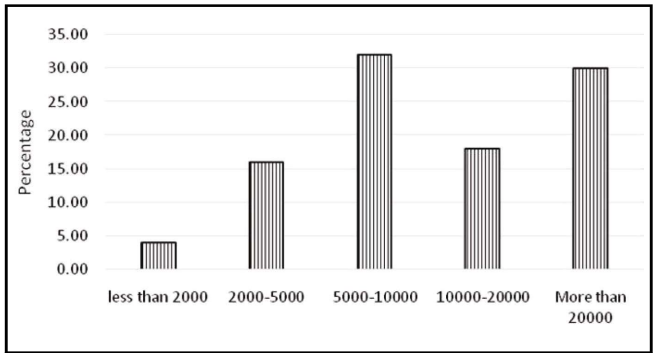


**Fig. 6 : Percentage distribution of monthly expenditure of household on electricity bill**

Water provides by Municipal Council for the households in Churu District is main source.

The Table 7 and Fig. 7 narrates the level of expenditure of the respondents' families on water. 50 per cent families were paying Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 and 30 per cent are paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. 12 per cent respondents have no expenditure on water on the other hand 8 per cent respondents were paying more than Rs. 300.

**Table 7 : Monthly expenditure on water bill**

| Expenditure on water bill | Percentage |
|---|---|
| No Expenditure | 12.00 |
| 100 -200 | 30.00 |
| 200-300 | 50.00 |
| Above 300 | 8.00 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Source: Calculation based on primary survey by the researcher.

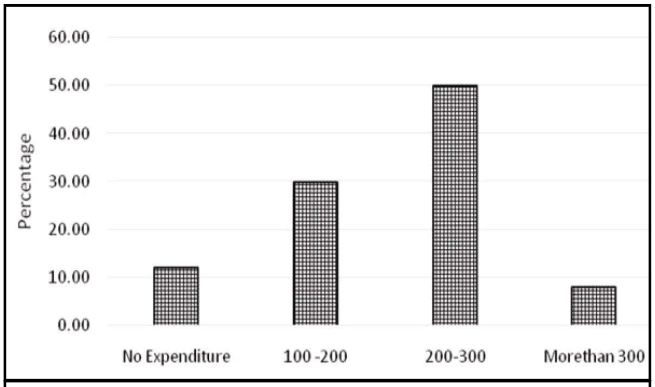


**Fig. 7 : Percentage distribution of monthly expenditure of household on water bill**

10 per cent were suggested no expenditure on the maintenance of the house while 16 per cent were spending up to Rs. 1000. 38 per cent respondents were spending Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2500 and 24 per cent were spending Rs. 2500 to Rs. 5000. Only 12 per cent respondents were spending more than Rs. 5000.

**Table 8 : Monthly expenditure on house maintenance**

| Expenditure on House Maintenance | Percentage |
|---|---|
| No Expenditure | 10.00 |
| Up to 1000 | 16.00 |
| 1000-2500 | 38.00 |
| 2500-5000 | 24.00 |
| Above 5000 | 12.00 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Source: Calculation based on primary survey by the researcher.

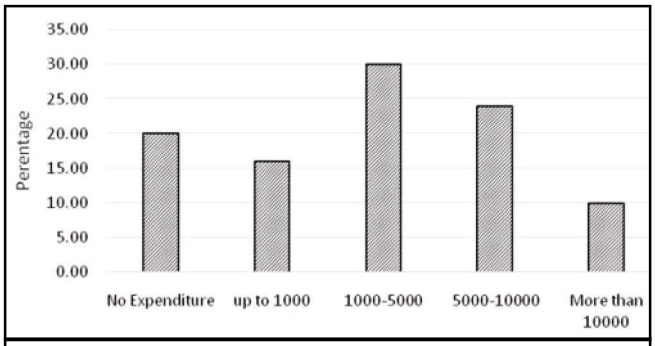


**Fig. 8 : Percentage distribution of monthly expenditure of household on house maintenance**

Each and every person needs entertainment in their life and the best source of this is television. Households used cable or Dish also to subscribe channels. The Table 9 and Fig. 9 describes the expenditure pattern on cable connection. 28 per cent families spending Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and 20 per cent spent Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month to subscribe channels. 24 per cent respondents are spending more than Rs. 500 per month. Only 10 per cent households spent Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 on cable connection.

**Table 9 : Monthly expenditure of household on cable connection**

| Expenditure on cable connection | Percentage |
|---|---|
| 100-200 | 10.00 |
| 200-300 | 18.00 |
| 300-400 | 20.00 |
| 400-500 | 28.00 |
| Above 500 | 24.00 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Source: Calculation based on primary survey by the researcher

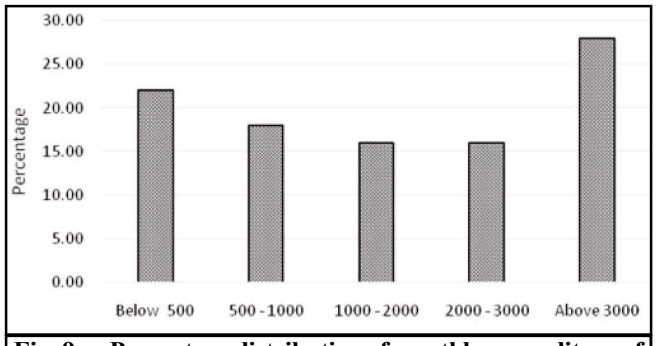


**Fig. 9 : Percentage distribution of monthly expenditure of household on cable connection**

## Conclusion :

The research focuses on the direct impact of Muslim migration on the economic status of the left behind

population in Churu. Majority of the emigrants were working in semi – skilled category. But, just after along migration, all of them were in semi – skilled or unskilled services, gradually, they adopted in foreign environment, earn money and started their own business and sent remittance to their families. So they can live a good life. Remittances can be sent in cash or kind.

When we talk about income, income is the sum of all wages, salaries, profits, and other forms of earning received in a given period of time. 36 per cent migrants have Rs. 10000 to Rs. 20000 per capita income per month and 17 per cent having per capita income up to Rs. 20000. Maximum households have gadgets and they having higher living index. Lack of job opportunity and insufficient income are the main reasons for migration, therefore the government needs to provide supports for local agricultural production.

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