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**ABSTRACT TITLE**

**“Migration of Muslims in Surjapuri Region (Bihar): A Geographical Analysis”**

**Keywords:** Surjapuri, Out-migration, Socio-economic condition, Age group and Destination.

**Findings**

The study brings out a clear picture of the geographical conditions, historical background, and socio-economic conditions of migrants of Surjapuri region. The findings of the study reveal many more facts which are concerned to the study of the region. As a whole we can say that the socio- economic conditions of the Surjapuri migrants are totally different from all respects and it has also been noticed that the attractive and ideal places for the migration of the people of this region are metro cities specially Delhi.

Out of 500 surveyed households 28.4 per cent people migrated in which 86 per cent are belong to the male category and 14 per cent from female category. Among

all the districts, Kishanganj has the largest number of migration followed by Katihar, Araria and Purnia. It is also found that among these four districts, Purnia registered comparatively less migration. It may be because; the district has comparatively more jobs opportunities after being Purnia as a commissioner's headquarters which has boosted the urban employment. In general, migrants of this region migrated almost all the states even the neighboring country Nepal but the favorable destinations are the Metro cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Bangalore etc. Among these destinations about 18 per cent migrated to Delhi followed by the Kolkata with about 12 per cent. A few destinations of the migrants are NCR includes Noida, Faridabad, Gurgaon, etc. The working age of these migrant people are very uneven because the migrants of this region start working at the early stage. At this tender age children working at tea stalls to wash the cups and glasses, at small shops, in the hotels/Dhabas etc. Income of migrants were very low before migration, only 2.0 per cent migrants were earning Rs. 1500/- and above while rest of the migrants were earning below this before migration but after migration the percentage of this income group grown up to 26.0 per cent. The change in higher income group of the migrants also rose up. About 40.0 per cent migrants earn between Rs. 2000/- to 5500/-.

The finding of the study also reflects on the place of origin that the migrants help to improve their economic and social status at the native place and have improved their social conditions from all the aspects. They purchased lands, small property, and even modified their houses from *kachcha to pakka*, but some labour class workers still on the same roof which were living earlier because of the low wages and large family structure.