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## Impact of mobility on social life in Kishanganj district

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### Abstract

This paper consideration of some social factors that determine information utilisation pattern by out migrant people like housing purchase. Migration process has been influencing social condition of the people from the very beginning of human habitation but the impact of migration has become more remarkable during recent years because of increased mobility of man all categories like the labour class people, the poor farmers, the resourceful persons. Mobility of man from rural to urban and less developed to more developed areas has been an increase in India. It has been made to analysis the trends of population movement and its impact on socio – economic condition of migrant and non-migrant families of the district of Kishanganj where the problems of high pressure of man on agricultural land, poor development of infrastructure, problems of flood and drought etc has been noticed. In recent years there has been recorded considerable out – migration of people from different areas.

**Keywords:** Celebration, dowry system, achievement, communities marriage respondent, profounder, inter – sub – cast

### Introduction

The state of Bihar has been contributing out – migration of labours, poor formers and other in considerable number and this process of out migration has been influencing socio – economic condition of people the state. Not particularly areas having the problems of flood and drought and comparatively poor or less development have been contributing more out migration. The district of Kishanganj Located in North Easter corner of the province is comparatively less developed and also case the problem of frequent flood and drought.

The present paper deals with changes socio-economic condition cause by out migration of Labourers and poor farmers. To what extent families destinations have been economic gainer or Social benefits. On the basis of primary and secondary data. Changes in socio economic condition of migrant family of different portion of the district have been analysed.

**Methodology:** The study is based mainly on two types of data. The methodology adopted in the present work includes publish and unpublished data, maps, field work, processing of data and map analysis in the present study. Both Primary and secondary data have been considered The secondary data have been gathered from census report and census office of the Director of census operation, Bihar, Patna. For generating Primary data of migration Phenomena and socio- economic consequences has been done by sampling and random method by preparing the schedule of questionnaire since the study area has been home district of the scholar who has a first-hand knowledge of the geographical background and impact of migration phenomena on socio economic conditions, the facility of intensive fieldwork has been possible and generation of Primary data without much difficulties has been also possible.

**Hypothesis:** In the present study some hypothesis relating to the migration phenomena of study area have been formed and tested. Important hypothesis are the following –

- Kishanganj is densely populated district.
- Labour class people have become more mobile than the landholders.
- Most of the people here are engage in Primary activity
- Flood and drought have a greater impact on the inhabitant here.
- Most migration are economically motivated

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**Study Area:** The present study area is the Kishanganj district which is bordering district. The area forms part of what is known as the Seemanchal region of the state of Bihar. It is gateway to the North East portion of the country and is Located in the north east corner of the province. It is situated between 25/57 North Latitude and 26/45 North Latitude and between 87/35 East and 88/16 East Longitude. The study area is bounded by the land locked country of Nepal and the province of West Bengal in South, Bengal in the East and Araria district in the West and comprises of the 188400 Sq. Kms and a population of 16,90,400 according to 2011 census.

### Changes in Social condition

**In this attempt has been made to highlight the changes which have taken place in social conditions:** It is true that changes in social conditions have taken place in various degree all over the world caused by educational development, increasing social contact with the people living in the developed nations, published literature and others. Today people living in villages also Visualize the event of the word and become aware of the changes which have taken place in different parts of the world. In this connection the role of human migration become of Prime importance because people of different social back ground and cultural development come into contact of each other and learn each other's social manners. This migration process influences the places of origin and the paces of destination of migrants.

Since the study, area has contributed a considerable number of migrants for the north- eastern Provinces of the country as well as other areas like Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, Maharashtra etc. Out migrants of this region have got opportunity to learn the social manners and behaviours prevailing in different parts of the country and social conditions of this regions have also recorded some changes. These changes are observed i the attitude of people towards performance of religious functions, marriage ceremony and socialization pattern. It is also important to point out the some migrants have developed Urban way of life by getting opportunity to live in urban areas. It is true that social change has been an universal Phenomena and intensity of changes has varied from one region to another.

**A regards social changes in our country the role of social reformers, religious thinkers and other cannot be ignored because they have time to time modified social norms and rules in society:** Even today, there are several agencies which engaged in changing the mentality of the people and social condition of migrant and non -migrant families can be Visualised. The old social values are being challenged by the new social norms in the society. Important social changes which have taken place in the society include the religious belief, attitude towards dowry system, age at marriage, formulation of social net work etc. Migrants have also better realised the importance of small family norms, value of education and cultural institutions.

**Since Social changes involves aspects of the society, only a few aspects have been taken for consideration due to lack of resources for field work and problems of single investigator As such only those aspects of the society have been considered which are more related to the migrants:** In this connection changes in the organization of

the family, attitudes towards family planning age at marriage of sons and daughters, Liking for inter- caste and Sub-caste marriage, celebration of marriage function etc. have been analysed.

**Respondents Attitude towards Dowry System:** Dowry System has been prevalent in the society for longer period but efforts are being made by the government to get the society free from this social evils. Certainly some changes have taken place in the attitude of people towards dowry System. In-case of getting their sons married they consider dowry system important but when the changes start disliking dowry system. In this connection educational development migration process and social awareness have brought some change in attitude of people toward dowry System. It may be noted that migrant respondents of society conscious community consider educational achievement and other professional training of the girls and don't give much weight age t dowry by less educated people and socially depressed communities consider dowry as a social prestige.

**Respondents Attitude Towards Inter -cast and Inter- sub - Cast Marriage:** This social Phenomena have also recorded remarkable changes due to the impact of migration process, published literature audiovisual aids and the social reformers.; In this connection socially conscious communities have become comparatively more liberal in breaking the caste barrier provided educational achievement and job opportunity are available. Some people of lower mentality have recorded some changes and society doesn't take harsh decision against the people deviating FROM SOCIAL NORM. Virtually inter-sub cast marriage has been widely accepted. Certainly families having outside exposure have more liberal attitude towards inter cast or inter sub cast marriage.

### Respondents Attitude towards Worship

It is important not that changing social conditions have also brought attitudinal changes among migrants and non-migrant respondents toward worship. previously most people of socially conscious communities did not like performing religious function together with socially depressed communities But these days attitude of people has considerable changed and people of all categories worship together. Certainly some people like to visit religious bodies like temple, mosque, daily or weekly or occasionally. In this connection migrant and non migrant respondents have slight different attitude. Non-migrant respondents have more inclination towards religious body as well as these people are more guided by orthodox belief. Migrant respondents also visit such religious body either weekly or occasionally because of lack of time or other engagement.

**Organisation of the family:** In has been stated that increasing out migration in the rural areas has influenced the family organisation. The management of family by the head of the family of the member remains more important in case of non-migrant families but in case migrant families the decision of adult members become more important. It has been observed that in socially conscious family more important role is played by the adult members but among non-migrant families of socially depressed or socially backward community the head of the family becomes more important.

### Attitude of people Towards Family planning

It has been observed that people of socially conscious communities have got more awareness towards family planning practices than the people of backward and socially depressed communities. Certainly migrant and non-migrant families of these communities have distinctly revealed liking for family planning. Migrant families because of outside exposure.

### Age At marriage of sons and Daughters

The study of selected villages with the help of questionnaires has recorded considerable changes which have taken place among migrant and non-migrant families in terms of age at marriage of sons and daughters, acceptance of widow re marriage, more expenditure of decoration and other functions.

In this analysis attempt has been made to analyse the views of migrant and non-migrant respondents of the select villages towards age at marriage sons and daughters.

### Formulation of Social Net work

Man by nature is social being and likes social network to avoid isolation. As such in all categories of society people prefer social scientists have also expressed their views concerning formulation of social network. Macleaver is of the opinion that socialisation is the process by which social being establish wider and Profounder relationship with one another, in child they become more bound up with or more dependent on one another or in which they develop sense of their obligation to and responsibility for other for others and complex structure of nearer and wider association. Similarly Lundberg is of the opinion that socialisation consists of the complex process of interaction through which the individual or group learn the habits, skills belief and standard of judgement that are necessary for his effective participation in social group and community. Virtually after birth child starts socialising with other children and learning of social life begins

It is true that in the formation of social network and process of socialisation most people prefer to have group of their own religious or caste or class. Somehow in the formation of social network economic level educational level nature of work place of origin etc. Also become important./ Migrant and non-migrant respondents have recorded distinct features. Migrant families have to some extent liberal attitude than the non-migrant families in the formation of social network.

Besides migrant families has also brought changes i process of socialisation on social function, liking of social work, respondents attitude towards participation.

### Conclusion

This paper explored the social lives of Kishangang district. To conclude, the study area has recorded remarkable changes in geographical conditions, influencing human habitation, land utilization agricultural practices, Non-agricultural activates and other socio-economic features – like to earn money outside and to improve socio-economic conditions, minimised social distances between the socially conscious people and socially depressed community, formulate social network ignoring religion, cast and economic level, start helping each other on the occasion of marriage functions and social functions without considering cast and religion.

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