



## Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Educational Status Case Study of Selected Large and Medium Scale Industries

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**ABSTRACT-** Educational level of individuals is an important parameter influencing migration motivation and mobility pattern. The role of education in the determination of migration patterns can be viewed in two different ways. The effects of the school system itself, the content of education process, and the increased aspirations and broader horizons this can produce. They can be examined in order to assess the impact of education on inducing migration. Alternatively, the importance of educational qualifications as a screening device for job selection allows us to classify labour migrants by their educational status, and to investigate variations in the distribution of education of those educated in different levels, within the migrant groups.

**Keywords -** Impact, Rural, Urban Migration, Educational, Status.

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**INTRODUCTION-** Education status is a marketable commodity. Hence schooling is used specifically to gain 'better' employment for the child, and the location of such employment usually entails migration. Wyon and Gordon observed that - younger sons (of Punjabi farmers) were often given some education with the direct intent of preparing them for life outside the village. The youth in rural Taiwan in 1961 pursued costlier secondary education mainly because they were preparing to leave rural villages. The village resources base, becomes incapable of maintaining, or satisfactorily increasing, income levels. "Parents have viewed education as an instrument for removing youngsters from the land" as the only hope for their future.

Such a conception of the utility of schooling, and its implications for migration, can be reproduced for most countries of the third world, it is founded on the cold reality that, while rural incomes normally rise slowly or even stagnate, urban incomes rise substantially for the employed, and that increasingly educational qualifications are used by employers to select people for formal - not only white-collar-employment. Data collected by one of the authors on urban-rural income differences suggest that in a range of countries the educated person can expect to increase his earnings by a substantially larger proportion by townward migration than the uneducated person possibly because of the urban orientation of most educated employment.

### OBJECTIVE

The objective of this paper is to examine the educational status of the migrated people of large scale as well as small scale industries.

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT MIGRANTS OF LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Table-1 shows the educational status of the respondent migrant industrial workers in the large scale industries in Saharanpur district.

Table —1 Educational Status of Respondent Migrant of Large Scale Industries

Name of the Industries	Illiterate	Primary	High School	Higher Secondary	Graduate & Above	Total
L.K. Textile Mill	25 (22.7)	70 (63.8)	5 (4.5)	10 (9.0)	---	110
Star Paper Mill	37 (37)	40 (40)	17 (17)	6 (6)	---	100
Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd.	20 (50)	7 (17.5)	5 (12.5)	8 (20)	---	40
Gangeshwar Ltd.	3 (10)	4 (13.4)	9 (30)	13 (43.3)	1 (3.3)	30
Kissan Sugar Mill	2 (20)	9 (50)	2 (20)	1 (10)	---	10

Source : Data collected through questionnaires.

Note : Bracketed figure are percentage to number of migrants.

It is clear from the Table — 1 that the illiterate migrants constitute a lesser percentage than the literates in all the large scale industries except I.T.C. where out of 40 respondent migrants 20 (i.e. 50 percent) are illiterates. This is followed by Star Paper Mill where out of the 100 respondent migrant labourers 37 (i.e. 37 percent) are illiterate. Next in the order comes L.K. Textile Mill having only 25 (i.e. 22.7 percent) illiterates among the 110 respondent migrants. This is followed by Kissan Sugar Mill where out of 10 respondent migrant labourers only 2 (i.e. 20 percent) are illiterate. The last position in this regard was of the Gangeshwar Ltd. having only 3 (i.e. 10 percent) illiterates amongst the total of 30 respondent migrants.

At the other end of the scale the percentage of migrants with primary education was higher than the educational status in all the large scale industries except Gangeshwar Ltd. and I.T.C. It accounted for the highest percentage (i.e. 63.8%) in L.K. Textile Mill followed by Kissan Sugar Mill having 50%, and Star Paper Mill having 40%. But in the case of Gangeshwar Ltd. the respondent migrants having primary education constituted only 30%. The last position in this connection was that of I.T.C. where out of 40 respondent migrant labourers, only 7 (i.e. 17.5 percent) had primary education.

The percentage of respondent migrants with High School was highest in Gangeshwar Ltd. with 30% followed by Kissan Sugar Mill with 20%. Star Paper Mill with 17%, I.T.C. with 12.5% and L.K. Textile Mill with only 4.5%. Similarly the respondent migrants with higher secondary education constituted for highest percentage in Gangeshwar Ltd. followed by I.T.C. with 20%. Kissan Sugar Mill with 10%, L.K. Textile Mill with 9% and the last position in this regard was that of Star Paper Mill with only 6% of the respondent migrants having higher secondary education. The point of interest is that except in Gangeshwar Ltd. where only 1 (i.e. 3.3%) out of 30 respondent migrants was found to be graduate, there were no graduate migrant in any other industry.

If we make an industry-wise analysis of the educational status of the respondent migrants, it is found that the respondent migrants with High School and above constituted highest percentage in Gangeshwar Ltd. In Gangeshwar Ltd., out of the 30 respondent migrants, 13 (i.e. 43.3%) were higher secondary pass, 9 (30%) were High School pass, 4 (i.e. 13.4%) were primary pass and only 1 (3.3%) was graduate, the rest (i.e. only

10%) were illiterates. This was followed by I.T.C. where out of the 40 respondent migrants 8 (i.e. 20%) were having higher secondary education, 5 (i.e. 12.5%) were matriculate, 87 (i.e. 17.5%) were primary pass and the rest 20 (i.e. 50%) were illiterates. Next in order was Kissan Sugar Mill having 1 (i.e. 10%) higher secondary, 2 (i.e. 20%) High School pass, 5 (i.e. 50%) primary pass and the rest 2 (i.e. 20%) illiterate respondent migrants. Then comes the Star Paper Mill Ltd. where out of the 100 respondent migrants only 6 (i.e. 6%) were higher secondary pass, 17 (i.e. 17%) were High School pass, 40 (i.e. 40%) were primary pass and the rest 37 (i.e. 37%) were illiterate. The last position in this regard was that of L.K. Textile Mill where out of 110 respondent migrants only 10 (i.e. 9%) were higher secondary pass, 5 (i.e. 4.5%) were High School pass and no graduates. But the percentage of respondent migrants with primary education was as high as 63.8% and the illiterates constituted only 22.7% of the total respondent migrants.

## EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT MIGRANTS OF MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Table — 2 shows the educational status of medium scale industries in Saharanpur district.

**Table 2**  
**Educational Status of Respondent Migrants of Medium Scale Industries**

Name of the Industries	Illiterates	Primary	High School	Higher Secondary	Graduate & Above	Total
Saharanpur Engg. Works	1 (25)	2 (50)	1 (25)	---	---	4
Indana Spices & Food Industries	---	---	1 (25)	3 (75)	---	4
Rakesh Chemicals	---	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (3.33)	---	3
The Cooperative Co. Ltd.	---	1 (50)	1 (50)	---	---	2
Suraj Automobiles	1 (50)	1 (50)	---	---	---	2
U.P. Cooperative Co. Ltd.	---	1 (50)	1 (50)	---	---	2
Hari Kishan Flour Mill	---	---	1 (100)	---	---	1

Source : Data collected through questionnaires.

Note : Bracketed figure are percentage to number of migrants.

It is evident from the Table — 2 that in case of medium scale industries also, the illiterate respondent migrants constitute a lesser percentage than the literates except in Suraj Automobiles where it constituted 50% of the respondent migrants followed by Saharanpur Engg. Works where out of 4 respondent migrants 1 (i.e. 25%) migrants was illiterate. In all other industrial units there were no illiterates.

At the end, the percentage of migrants with primary education was higher than the other educational status in all the medium scale industries except in INdana Spieces and Food Industries Ltd. Saharanpur Engg. Works having 2 (i.e. 50%) out of 4 respondent migrants primary pass. The Cooperative Co. Ltd. Suraj

Automobiles and U.P. Cooperative Co. Ltd. each having 50% of the respondent migrants with primary education. Then comes the Rakesh Chemicals having 1 (33.33%) out of 3 respondent migrants primary educated. Two industries (Indana Spices and Food Industries and Hari Kishan Flour Mill) do not have any respondent migrants, having primary education.

The percentage of respondent migrants with High School pass was highest (i.e. 100%) in Hari Kishan Flour Mill followed by the Cooperaive Co. Ltd. And U.P. Cooperative Co. Ltd. each having 50% of the total respondent migrants High School pass. Next in order was Rakesh Chemicals where out of 3 respondent migrants 1 (i.e. 33.33%) was High School pass. Both Saharanpur Engg. Works and The Cooperaive Co. Ltd. have 25% respondent migrants with High School pass. There was no respondent migrant with High School pass in Suraj Automobiles.

Except, in Indana Spices and Food Industries Ltd. and Rakesh Chemicals where the respondent migrant having higher secondary education constituted 75% and 33.33% respectively. There were no respondent migrants with Higher Secondary Education and above in any other medium scale industries in Saharanpur district.

The above analysis shows that the percentage of literate respondent migrants was more than the illiterates. This would be more clear if we make an industry-wise analysis.

The respondent migrants with High School and above constituted highest percentage in Indana Spices and Food Industries where 3 (i.e. 75%) out of 4 respondent migrants are Higher Secondary pass and the rest 1 (i.e. 24%) is High School pass. Then comes Rakesh Chemicals where out of 3 respondent migrants 1 (i.e. 33.33%) is High School pass and 1 (i.e. 33.33%) is Higher Secondary pass. This is followed by Hari Kishan Flour Mill where 1 (i.e. 100%) out of 1 respondent migrant is High School pass. Out of 2 respondent migrants in the Cooperative Co. Ltd. 1 (i.e. 50%) is High School pass, 1 (i.e. 50%) is primary educated and there are no respondent migrant with other educational status. Same is in the case of U.P. Cooperative Co. Ltd. where ( ) Out of 2 respondent migrants 1 (i.e. 50%) was High School pass and the remaining 1 (i.e. 50%) was primary pass. But in Saharanpur Engg. Works out of 4 respondent migrants 2 (i.e. 50%) were primary pass, 1 (i.e. 25%) was High School pass and the remaining 1 (i.e. 25%) was illiterate. In case of Suraj Automobiles out of 2 respondent migrants 1 (i.e. 50%) was primary pass and the remaining 1 (i.e. 50%) was illiterate.

**CONCLUSION** - It may be concluded from the above analysis that almost all the respondent migrants in large scale and medium scale industries did not have further education after they migrated to Saharanpur district. So there was no change in their educational status. The reason behind this was that the respondent migrants did not find time to go to schools or colleges because they had to work in their industries throughout the day time. It was also found out that in both the large and medium scale industries units the percentage of literate respondent migrants was more than the illiterate migrants, except in some special cases. Besides, the nature of employment depended upon the educational status of the respondent migrants.

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