An analysis of a historical process of emigration of 287 cases from the village is as under which is primarily based on the interviews conducted with the family members of the emigrants from Shankar and the Shankarites abroad. The information described in this chapter was also collected through the questionnaires. The detailed description of the emigrant cases studied is also presented in the Annexure No. 4.1.

### Table 5.1. Migration from the Village During 1890-1900

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Sub-caste</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Basis of Migration</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>Purewal</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>Badesha</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmiki</td>
<td>Pegani</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The existing literature on the Punjabi Diaspora reveals that the migration form Punjab to the other countries started in the last decade of the 19th century. The table No. 5.1 discloses that the migration from the village also started in 1890 and the most of these migrants were Jat Sikh. The two migrants to the USA belonging to Balmiki caste, were the real brothers. Two Jat Sikh Purewal migrants to Australia were also the real brothers. All of them were illiterates and married. They belonged to the age group of 20-22 years. All of them went illegally for earning abroad to improve the

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1 Information was received from the family members of these early migrants through interviews
economic standard of their families. The joint family system in the village helped them in looking after their wives and children during their stay in the foreign countries. The Jat Sikh migrants’ financial position was that they owned less than five acres of agriculture land with natural irrigation facility. The per acre yield of wheat was about one quintal. In 1890’s the price of one quintal wheat was about Rs 5 (five rupees only). The farmers having 5 acres of agriculture land hardly spared one quintal wheat for sale after keeping wheat in homes for domestic use. A farmer owning about five acres of land, hardly used to earn about Rs.20 (Twenty rupees) in a year. The financial position of the Balmiki people was more than pitiable. The Balmiki agricultural labourers used to work with farmers and they were paid some cereals and other eatables produced by the farmers. Their daily earning was about one taka (two paisa). It shows that the financial position of the farmers and agricultural labourers was not sufficient enough to support their basic needs. These migrants pooled the resources of the whole of the family and received help from the relatives to migrate abroad for the improvement of the economic conditions of their families.

The table No. 5.2 shows that in the first decade of the 20th century, the migration from the village not only increased but it also got diversified. The experiences of the early migrants, their relations with the network of migration agents and their earning from abroad, further increased migration from the village. Didar Singh Takhar, one of the early migrants to Australia, sent his four sons to Canada during this period. The rest of the migrants to USA first worked in South Asian Colonies and from there they reached USA with the help of travel agents. Two migrants belonging to Ramgarhia and Balmiki families migrated to Kenya on work permit. Thus migration from the village diversified during the first decade of the 20th Century. All these migrants were male and married and belonged to the age group of 20-24 years.

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3 Gurmeet Singh Takhar (Master), interviewed on August 20, 2004 and September 11, 2009.
Table 5.2. Migration from the Village During 1901-1910.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste Sub-caste</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Basis of Migration</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh Purewal</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Under</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Singh Badesha</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Singh Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Under</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmiki Sahota</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Work Permit</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramgharia Channa</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Work Permit</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.3. Migration from the Village During 1911-1920.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste Sub-caste</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Basis of Migration</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Singh Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Singh Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Under</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singapore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Singh Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>Family Basis</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table No. 5.3 reveals that the movement of migration from the village further continued and it further moved to another new colony of the British Empire i.e Singapore. It also reports the first case of woman migration. Gurcharn Kaur Takhar, educational qualification 10\textsuperscript{th} standard, got married in Amritsar. She along with her husband shifted to Singapore and started the business of cloth merchant. She also had the distinction of first educated migrant.

Table 5.4. Migration from the Village During 1921-1930.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste Sub-caste</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Basis of Migration</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921-1930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Argentina</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>29-31</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmiki</td>
<td>Nahar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singapore</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basis</td>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 5

The table No. 5.4 further reveals the increase and diversification of migration from the village. Another Blamiki belonging to sub-caste Nahar reached Kenya with the help and the motivation of his friends from Shankar\textsuperscript{4}. Another young boy who passed F.A. had an opportunity of getting white collar job in India, fled to Singapore to his parental aunt fearing police pressure at home because his father and uncle were the freedom fighters, the police used to harass them. The two real brothers i.e. Bhag Singh and Udham Singh mortgaged their land, took that money with them and went to Argentina. It was reported by their family that they received only one litter written by them and after that they did not have any information about their whereabouts. The

\textsuperscript{4} Surjit Nahar, interviewed on October 16, 2005
land mortgaged by them could not be freed. Lashman Singh Takhar son of Didar Singh Takhar also went to USA illegally, with the help of travel agents.

Table 5.5. Migration from the Village During 1931-1940.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Sub-caste</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Basis of Migration</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramgharia</td>
<td>Jandu</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20-21</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramgharia</td>
<td>Kalsi</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmiki</td>
<td>Nahar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Family Basis</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>Purewal</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Family Basis</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmiki</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
<td>Takhar</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Under Matric</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
<td>Earning</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 9

The table No. 5.5 shows the continuity of the migration from the village. The two women migrated from village to join their husbands in Singapore and Kenya. It also reports the first case of illegal migration to England. Four persons from

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5 Ravinder Singh Takhar, interviewed on July 27, 2006
6 Gurmeet Singh Takhar (Master), interviewed on August 20, 2004 and September 11, 2009
7 Jasdev Singh, interviewed on March 09, 2006
8 Surjit Nahar, interviewed on October 16, 2005
Ramgarhia families also went to Uganda. Except one, all of these migrants were illiterates.

**Figure 5.1. Countries: 1941-1950**

![Pie chart showing countries of migration: 11.11% to England, 44.44% to USA, 22.22% to Argentina, 11.11% to Indonesia, and 22.22% to Kenya.]

After the Second World War, England required labour in its industries to repair the damage caused by the Second World War. It started attracting labour from its colonies. The figure No. 5.1 shows that majority of the migrants from the village started reaching England. The migration form the village also continued its flow to USA, and other small countries like Indonesia, Kenya and Argentina.

**Figure 5.2. Education of the Migrants: 1941-1950**

![Pie chart showing education levels: 11.11% Illiterate, 22.22% Under Matric, 44.44% Matric, and 22.22% Graduate.]

So far as the education standard was concerned the figure No. 5.2 reveals that only two of these migrants were graduate. It is the first case when a graduate person
from the village went to USA for pursuing higher studies and he belonged to the second generation of migrants.

**Figure 5.3. Channel of Migration: 1941-1950**

The figure No. 5.3 discloses that these migrants started adopting legal channels of migration as seven of the nine followed legal channel whereas two went illegally.

**Figure 5.4. Basis of Migration: 1941-1950**

The figure No. 5.4 shows that five persons migrated abroad on the basis of work permit and two persons went for pursuing higher studies. Two persons followed illegal method of going abroad with the help of travel agents.

The figure No. 5.5 discloses that all of these migrants were male.

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9 Swaran Singh Purewal, interviewed on May 20, 2005.
Figure 5.5.  Sex: 1941-1950

Figure 5.6.  Background of the Migrants: 1941-1950

Figure 5.7.  Social Background of the Migrants: 1941-1950
The figure No. 5.6 shows that about 66.67 percent of the migrant population were engaged in the farming and one migrant was graduate student who went abroad to pursue higher education and ultimately settled in the host country. One migrant was self employed and the other one was government employee.

So far as the social background of these migrants was concerned, the figure No. 5.7 reveals that majority of them were Jat Sikhs i.e. six persons, five Purewals and one Thkhar. The other persons belonged to Ramgarhia, Balmik and Nai caste.

**Figure 5.8. Countries: 1951-1960**

![Pie chart showing the distribution of countries where migrants went](chart)

During the decade of 1950s, England continued with its policy of attracting labour from Asian and Africa countries. The figure No. 5.8 describes that about 77 percent of the migration from the village was pulled by England only where as three persons reached USA, two in Norway and one in Canada.

**Figure 5.9. Education of the Migrants: 1951-1960**

![Pie chart showing the distribution of education levels](chart)

Total: 26
The figure No. 5.9 reveals that more educated persons started going abroad. During this decade two post graduate persons from the village also migrated abroad to settle in the countries having more opportunities and avenues for their healthy living. Although the migration of the illiterate persons continued yet their ratio declined.

**Figure 5.10. Channel of Migration: 1951-1960**

![Channel of Migration: 1951-1960](image)

During the decade of 1950’s, the migrants from the village followed legal path to migrate abroad as is revealed in the figure No. 5.10 that about 84.6 percent persons migrated abroad legally whereas 14.4 percent persons reached abroad illegally.

**Figure 5.11. Basis of Migration: 1951-1960**

![Basis of Migration: 1951-1960](image)

The figure No. 5.11 shows that about 1/3 persons migrated on the basis of work permit. Three persons also went abroad to pursue higher studies with the aim to settle in these countries. The migrants living in African countries also shifted to
England after the liberation of African countries. In the African countries they got the British nationality\textsuperscript{10}. Four persons sought migration on the basis of skilled workers. Two persons went to the western countries as the tourists and they ultimately settled there. The four respondents were smuggled into the western countries by the travel agents. On the whole, the migration from the village preferred illegal method for going abroad.

\textbf{Figure 5.12. Sex: 1951-1960}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure5_12.png}
\caption{Sex: 1951-1960}
\end{figure}

Total: 26

The figure No. 5.12 discloses that the male migrants constituted about 84.6 percent of the migration which took place in the decade of 1950s.

\textbf{Figure 5.13. Background of the Migrants: 1951-1960}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure5_13.png}
\caption{Background of the Migrants: 1951-1960}
\end{figure}

Total: 26

\textsuperscript{10} Surjit Nahar, interviewed on October 16, 2005.
The migration from the village earlier was initiated by the illiterate farmers and agricultural labourers and the later on, it was followed by some educated persons, students and household ladies. The figure No. 5.13 discloses that the farmers still constituted big numbers but some students, persons working on government jobs, self-employed persons and household ladies also started migrating abroad.

**Figure 5.14. Social Background of the Migrants: 1951-1960**

Regarding the social background of these migrants, Jat Sikh constituted about 61.54 percent of the total migrants and among the Jats, Purewals were nine in numbers whereas Takhars were seven persons. The rest of the migrants came from other castes i.e. Ramgharias, Brahmin, Nai and Balmik. Thus although Jat Sikhs migrants were more in numbers yet the figure No. 5.14 reveals that the migration from the all sections of the village started.

**Figure 5.15. Countries: 1961-1970**

Total: 80
The migration from the village increased considerably during the periods of 1961-1970 as the migrants from the village also started settling in the host countries with their families and people also started getting their young sons and daughters marrying in the western countries particularly England. The figure No. 5.15 shows that out of 80 migrants, 58(72.50 percent) went to England, about 11.25% migrants reached the USA and 13.75% reached Canada, Norway and Uganda also received one migrant each.

**Figure 5.16. Education of the Migrants: 1961-1970**

The figure No. 5.16 further reveals that although some illiterate persons also continued to migrate abroad yet the number of educated migrants increased. The data shown in the figure No. 5.16 disclose that illiterate migrants were 18.75 percent and whereas educated migrants constituted 81.25 percent. The graduate and postgraduate migrants constituted about 20 percentage of this migrant population.

The migrants from the village during the period of 1961–1970 also followed the legal method of migrating aboard. The figure No. 5.17 shows that only 2 person followed illegal way whereas 78(97.5 %) persons went through legal channels.

The figure No. 5.18 discloses that about 71.25 percent of these migrants were dependent parents, children and spouses. About 11.25 percent persons went England on the basis of work permit and 7.5 percent of these migrants also migrated aboard as skilled workers. The rest of the migrant went aboard as students, tourists, and British subject in the British colonies. Only two migrants went illegally. Thus the policy decision of the host countries permitting the entry of dependents and spouses, attracted more migration from the village during the period of 1961 -1970.
Figure 5.17.  Channel of Migration: 1961-1970

Figure 5.18.  Basis of Migration: 1961-1970

Figure 5.19.  Sex: 1961-1970
The figure No. 5.19 shows that male migrants were 66.25 percent whereas the percentage of female migrants was about 33.75 percent. It describes that the migration of female population from the village also started increasing during the period of 1961–1970.

**Figure 5.20. Background of the Migrants: 1961-1970**

![Graph showing occupational background of migrants]

Total: 80

So far as the occupational background of these migrants is concerned, the figure No. 5.20 shows that their occupation was heterogeneous. The farmers constituted 16.25 percent. The per head land holding of these farmers was less than three acres of land\(^{11}\). The students, the most of them were the dependant children of these migrants, constituted 22.25 percent self employed 10 percent; the migrants employed as government employees were 21.25 percent. The household women also consisted of 21.25 percent and the labourers, particularly agricultural labourers were 8.75 percent of these migrants.

The figure No. 5.21 discloses that 66.25 percent of these migrants were Jat Sikhs. Further subdivided, Purewals were about 42.50 percent and Thakars were 23.75 percent. The migrants from the other castes i.e. Ramgarhia, Brahmin, Nai, Balmik and Ghumar consisted of about 33.75 percent of these migrants. Thus the Jat Sikh dominated the strength of the migrants.

The migration from the village also continued flowing from the village to England, the USA and Canada during the period of 1971–1980. The strength of the migrants decreased as compared to the period of 1961-1970. The figure No. 5.22 reveals that England remained preferred country for these migrants as it pulled 65.22 percent of the migrants during the period of 1971-1980. The USA received 19.57 percent whereas as Canada also received 75.22 percent of the migrants from the village.

The figure No. 5.23 describes that strength of educated migrants was about 73 percent of the total migrants during 1971-1980. About 10.87 percent migrants were the graduates and post graduate. The percentage of the illiterate migrants was only
These facts witness the migration of educated population from the village abroad.

**Figure 5.23. Education of the Migrants: 1971-1980**

The figure No. 5.24 reveals that about 95.65 percent migrants followed legal method of migration whereas one migrant went abroad illegally with help of travel agents. One respondent did not reply.

The figure No. 5.25 discloses that more than the majority of migrants i.e. 56.52 percent were the dependent parent, children and spouses. About 13.04 percent migrants went abroad as the tourists and settled there. The migrants who went abroad as the skilled workers were about 4.35 percent. One migrant did not reply and other one went illegally.
Figure 5.25. Basis of Migration: 1971-1980

Figure 5.26. Sex: 1971-1980

Figure 5.27. Background of the Migrants: 1971-1980

Total: 46

Total: 46

Total: 46
The figure No. 5.26 shows that the mail population of the migrants consisted of 52.17 percent whereas the female population was 47.83 percent.

Figure No. 5.27 reveals that 67.39 percent of the migrants were depended children and the dependent house hold women. The migrants belonging to the landed class were 15.22 percent. About 13.04 percent persons were self employed whereas two of these migrants were government employees.

**Figure 5.28. Social Background of the Migrants: 1971-1980**

The social background of these migrants as presented in the figure No. 5.28 shows that 69.57 percent migrant were the Jat Sikh and among the Jat Sikh Purewal were 30.43 percent; Takhars 34.78 percent and the Sandhu were 4.35 percent. The migrant from the Balmik caste were 13.04 percent, the Brahmins were 8.70 percent and the Ghumiars also constituted 8.70 percent of migrant, from the village. Thus the flow of migration from the village to overseas countries comprised of all sections of the society.

The decade of 1981-1990 witnessed a change where the migration of the population from the village moved more to Canada in comparison to England. The Figure No. 5.29 discloses that England received 30.04 percent of the migrants whereas Canada attracted about 42.55 percent of the migrant population. The USA was the third country to receive 23.40 percent of the migrant population from the village during the period of 1981-1990.
So far as the educational background of these migrants was concerned, the figure No. 5.30 reveals that the illiterate population comprised of 12.77 percent; 29.79 percent persons were under matric; 34.04 migrants were matric; 10.64 percent were under graduate; and the graduate and post graduate migrants combined together constituted 12.77 percent of the migrant population during the decade of 1971-1980.

The immigration policies of the host countries further facilitated the move of migration from other countries toward them. The figure No. 5.31 discloses that about 97.9 percent of the migrant population reached the host countries by following legal methods whereas only one migrant followed illegal path of going abroad.
Figure 5.31. Channel of Migration: 1981-1990

Figure 5.32. Basis of Migration: 1981-1990

Figure 5.33. Sex: 1981-1990

Total: 47
The figure No. 5.32 further reveals that the dependent children, parents and the dependent spouses combined together constituted about 93.62 percent of the migration from the village during the decade of 1981-1990. The migrants who reached abroad on the basis of work permit and tourist, constituted 4.26 percent of these migrants whereas one migrant reached abroad illegally.

The numerical strength of the female migrant population was more as compared to the male population during the period of 1981-1990. The Figure No. 5.33 discloses that the female population was about 51.06 percent whereas the male population of these migrants consisted of 48.94 percent.

**Figure 5.34. Background of the Migrants: 1981-1990**

The figure No. 5.34 shows that the migrants were having different types of occupation in the village. About 17.02 percent migrants were farmers; 44.68 percent were students, most of them were the dependent children of the migrants, 12.77 percent were self employed, 4.26 percent were the government employees and 21.28 percent were house hold women.

The flow of migration from the village indicated the increase in the number of migrants from the Non Jat population. The figure No. 5.35 describes that the Jat Sikhs comprised of 51.06 percent of the total migrants from the village during the period of 1981-1990. The Jat Sikh migrants further sub divided, Purewals constituted 29.79 percent; Takhars were 19.15 percent; and Sandhus were only 2.13 percent. The Non Jat Sikh migrants consisting of Ramgarhia, Nai, Ghumiar, Kashtriaya and Balmikis, combined together constituted 48.94 percent of the migrant population. It is further
interesting that about 38.3 percent migrants were hailed from the lower sections of the society.

**Figure 5.35. Social Background of the Migrants: 1981-1990**

![Pie chart showing social backgrounds of migrants: 1981-1990](chart1)

- Ramgharia: 7 (14.89%)
- Kashatriya (Arora, Goldsmith): 5 (10.64%)
- Nai: 2 (4.26%)
- Balmiki: 4 (8.51%)
- Ghumiar: 1 (2.13%)
- Purewal: 14 (29.79%)
- Takhar: 2400.00%
- Sandhu: 9 (19.15%

Total: 47

**Figure 5.36. Countries: 1991-2001**

![Pie chart showing countries of migrants: 1991-2001](chart2)

- England: 18 (47.37%)
- USA: 10 (26.32%)
- Italy: 9 (23.68%)
- Canada: 1 (2.63%)

Total: 38

In the decade of 1991-2001, Canada continued attracting more migration from the village. The figure No. 5.36 reveals that Canada received 47.37 percent of the
migrant population from the village whereas England received 26.32 percent, the USA 23.68 percent and Italy received about 2.63 percent.

During the decade of 1991-2001, the level of illiterate migrants from the village further decreased and the migration of the educated population increased. The figure No. 5.37 discloses that 7.89 percent migrants were illiterate; 21.08 percent were under matric; 36.84 percent were matric; 13.16 percent were under graduates; 18.42 percent were graduate; and 2.63 percent were post graduates.

**Figure 5.37. Education of the Migrants: 1991-2001**

![Graph showing education levels of migrants]

The figure No. 5.37 discloses that all of these persons migrated abroad legally.

**Figure 5.38. Channel of Migration: 1991-2001**

![Graph showing channel of migration]

The figure No. 5.38 discloses that all of these persons migrated abroad legally.

The figure No. 5.39 describes that the migration of the dependent parents and children constituted 39.47 percent. The persons who migrated abroad to pursue higher studies were 2.63 percent and 5.26 percent of these migrants went abroad on tourist
basis. The migration on the basis of marriages abroad constituted majority of the migrants i.e. 52.63 percent. The migration of the dependent parents, children and the spouse combined together constituted about 92.11 percent of the total migrant population during the periods of 1991-2001.

**Figure 5.39. Basis of Migration: 1991-2001**

![Bar chart showing migration basis with Family Basis, Student Visa, Tourist, and Marriage basis categories.]

**Figure 5.40. Sex: 1991-2001**

![Bar chart showing sex distribution with Male and Female categories.]

The figure No. 5.40 reveals that the migrant male population, during the period of 1991-2001 consisted of 65.79 percent whereas females were 34.21 percent.

The figure No. 5.41 describes the occupation of the migrants in the village. About 21.05 percent were farmers; 18.42 percent students, most of them were dependent children of the migrants; 13.16 percent were self employed; 23.68 percent were government employees; and 23.68 percent were household women.
The Jat Sikhs, constituting more than majority of the population in the village, continued to constitute the majority of migrant population from the village.

**Figure 5.41. Background of the Migrants: 1991-2001**

![Background of the Migrants: 1991-2001](image)

**Figure 5.42. Social Background of the Migrants: 1991-2001**

![Social Background of the Migrants: 1991-2001](image)

The figure No. 5.42 shows that Jat Sikhs constituted about 65.79 percent of the migrants. Jat Sikhs further sub-divided, Purewals constituted about 34.21 percent; Takhar 13.16 percent; Sandu 5.62 percent and Badeshas were 13.16 percent. About 31.58 percent migration hailed from the lower sections of the society. About 7.89
percent belonged to Ramgarhia caste; 2.63 percent were Brahmins; 7.89 percent were Nai; 2.63 percent were Balmiki; 10.53 percent were Ghumiar and one respondent did not disclose his caste.

The analysis of the historical context of the emigration process in the village discloses that the pre-colonial migration from the village was sojourn. Although the majority of these migrants were the Jat Sikhs yet the migration touched the all sections of society which further accelerated the pace of migration from the village in the post colonial period. The large scale migration from the village from 1960’s onwards as a result of the liberalization of immigration policies by UK, Canada and USA, changed the nature of migration from the village from sojourns to settlers. The better avenues and opportunities abroad also attracted the educated population from the village.