

# CHAPTER -VII

## CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION - COSTS AND BENEFITS

### 7.1 Introduction

Rural out-migration has a number of positive and negative impacts on the migrating population themselves, on the local economy and society, on the receiving regions in terms of meeting up of the demand for labour and contribution of the migrant labour force in the productive activity of the region and finally on the environment. Some of the impacts are direct and immediate and some are indirect and long term. Overall, the positive impacts appeared to be far greater than the negative impacts.

One of the direct impacts was found to be the maintenance and improvement of the level of consumption of the households. Their levels of savings have also increased. They can use the remittances for improvement of housing condition to repay the old debt etc. Remittances have also been used to buy consumer durables, for children's education to buy health care services etc. Moreover, a small proportion of them was found to have acquired some skill while employed at various productive activities. In what follows we have made an analysis of the positive and negative aspects of migration in terms of data collected by us at primary level and the from our field observation and interaction with the respondents, migrants, near family members, neighbours, members of Gram Panchayats and a few other keen observers at local level.

### 7.2 Analysis of Socio-Economic Consequences of Migration

Consequences of migration can be observed in socio-economic, cultural, political and demographic terms. Here, we have made an attempt to analyse mainly the socio-economic consequences of migration through our field investigation.

#### 7.2.1 Skill Acquired at Destination

Migrants are generally engaged in different types of work while staying at destination. Skill is required to have some of the works. On the contrary, skill is not a necessary condition to obtain some works. Involvement in work in some cases helps to acquire skill and then helps

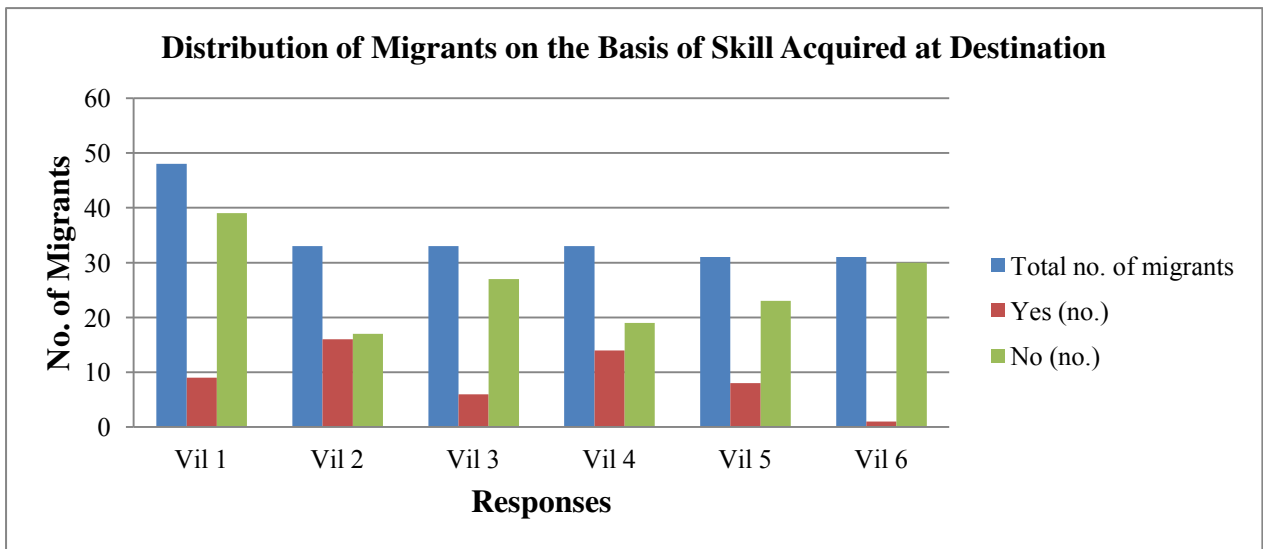
to migrant workers to obtain higher wages. For example, a worker engaged as unskilled labour in construction work may gradually learn the skill of a mason and can become a mason in near future and earn more. This is a gain or positive impact of migration. We collected data on skill acquired by migrant workers while working at destinations. Table 7.1 shows below the distribution of migrants on the basis of skill acquired at destination which is graphically presented with the help of bar and pie diagrams in Fig. 7.1(a) and 7.1(b).

<b>Table – 7.1</b>					
<b>Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Skill Acquired at Destination</b>					
<b>Village</b>	<b>Total no. of migrants</b>	<b>Yes (no.)</b>	<b>Yes (Percent)</b>	<b>No (no.)</b>	<b>No (Percent)</b>
Vil 1	48	9	18.75	39	81.25
Vil 2	33	16	48.49	17	51.51
Vil 3	33	6	18.18	27	81.82
Vil 4	33	14	42.42	19	57.58
Vil 5	31	8	25.81	23	74.19
Vil 6	31	1	3.23	30	96.77
<b>District Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>74.16</b>

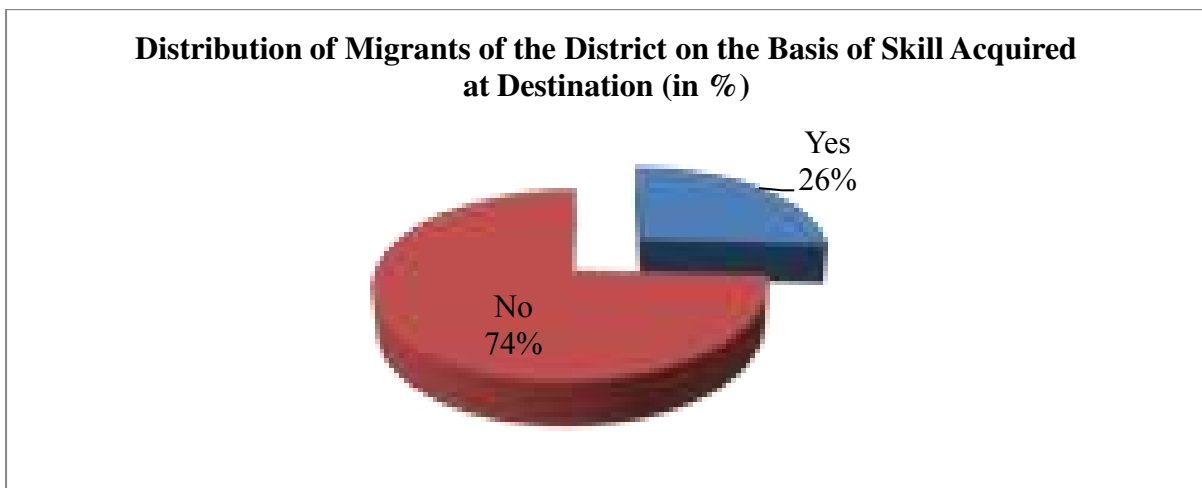
**Source:** Field Survey.

Data presented in the above Table reveal that about 26 percent of the migrants acquired some skill while working at destination whereas about 74 percent of the migrants did not acquire any skill and were engaged as an unskilled regular or casual daily labour. Since acquiring skill while working rendered the workers more efficient and skilled and it helped them to earn more in subsequent periods. However, there was a lot of inter-village variations among migrants based on skilled acquired at destinations. Thus, it is appeared that migrant workers from the district of Cooch Behar have the chance of earning higher income in future.

**Fig. 7.1(a)**



**Fig. 7.1(b)**



### 7.2.2 Income Earning of Migrants

The most important objective of migration of people from one area to another area is the earning of income. Here, we have distributed the migrants into five income categories. The Table 7.2 and Figs. 7.2(a) and 7.2(b) represents below the distribution of migrants on the basis of monthly income.

<b>Table – 7.2</b>						
<b>Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Income (in Rs.) per Month</b>						
<b>Village</b>	<b>Upto 1000</b>	<b>1001-2000</b>	<b>2001-5000</b>	<b>5001-10000</b>	<b>Above 10000</b>	<b>Total</b>
Village 1	0(0.00)	1(2.08)	46(95.84)	1(2.08)	0(0.00)	48(100.00)
Village 2	0(0.00)	4(12.12)	29(87.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 3	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	31(93.94)	2(6.06)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 4	2(6.06)	17(51.52)	13(39.39)	0(0.00)	1(3.03)	33(100.00)
Village 5	1(3.23)	1(3.23)	25(80.64)	4(12.90)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
Village 6	0(0.00)	3(9.68)	21(67.74)	7(22.58)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>3(1.43)</b>	<b>26(12.44)</b>	<b>165(78.95)</b>	<b>14(6.70)</b>	<b>1(0.48)</b>	<b>209(100.00)</b>

**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row-wise percentages.

**Source:** Field Survey.

It can be found in the above Table that the majority of the migrants (about 79 percent) in the district earned income in the range of Rs. 2001 to Rs. 5000 per month. The second income category in which the next higher number of workers falls was Rs. 1001-2000 (about 12 percent). The third income category where the next higher number of migrants belonged was Rs. 5001 to 10,000 (about 7 percent). Migrants' earning income up to 1000 and above Rs. 10,000 per month constituted only about 2 percent which were found to be insignificant. However, there were huge inter-village variations among migrant workers regarding the earnings of income. Thus, most of the migrant workers earning income remained in between Rs. 2001 to 5000 and with those amounts of income migrant families maintain their socio-economic condition.

Fig. 7.2(a)

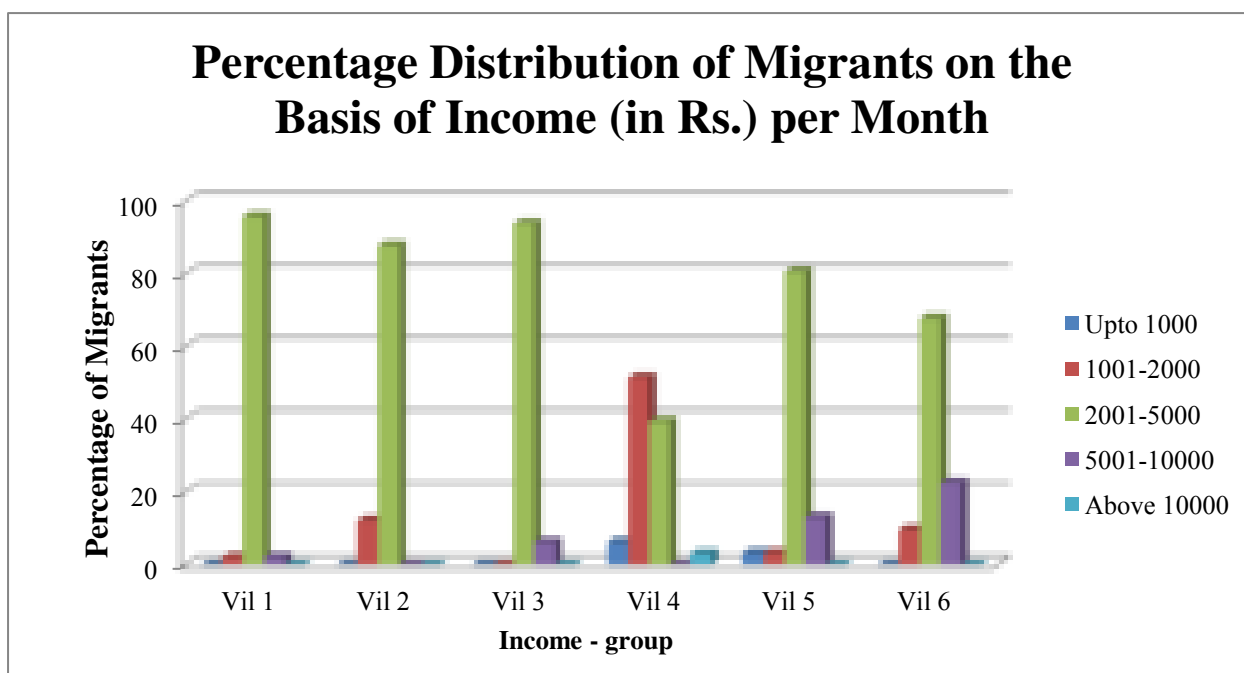
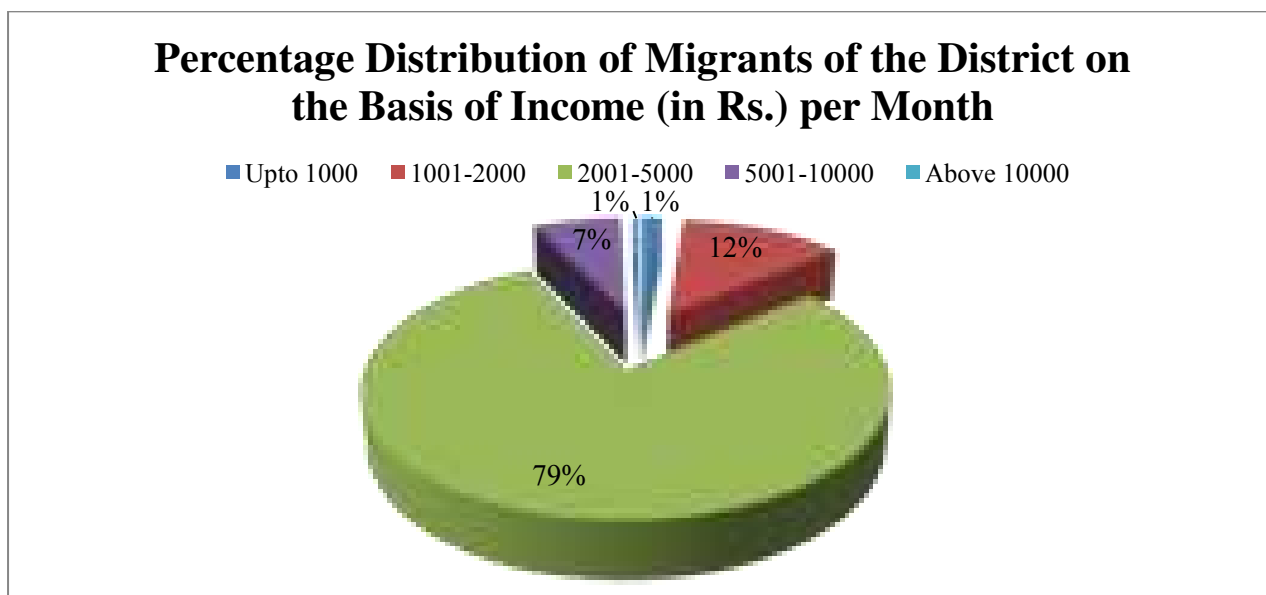


Fig. 7.2(b)



### 7.2.3 Monthly Total Household Consumer Expenditure at Origin

We have classified the respondents of migrant households into four categories according to their household consumption expenditure level, viz., upto Rs. 2000, Rs. 2001 to Rs. 3000, Rs. 3001 to Rs. 4000 and above Rs. 4000. Table 7.3 shows the distribution of households on the

basis of monthly total consumer expenditure at origin which is also diagrammatically presented in Figs. 7.3(a) and 7.3(b) below.

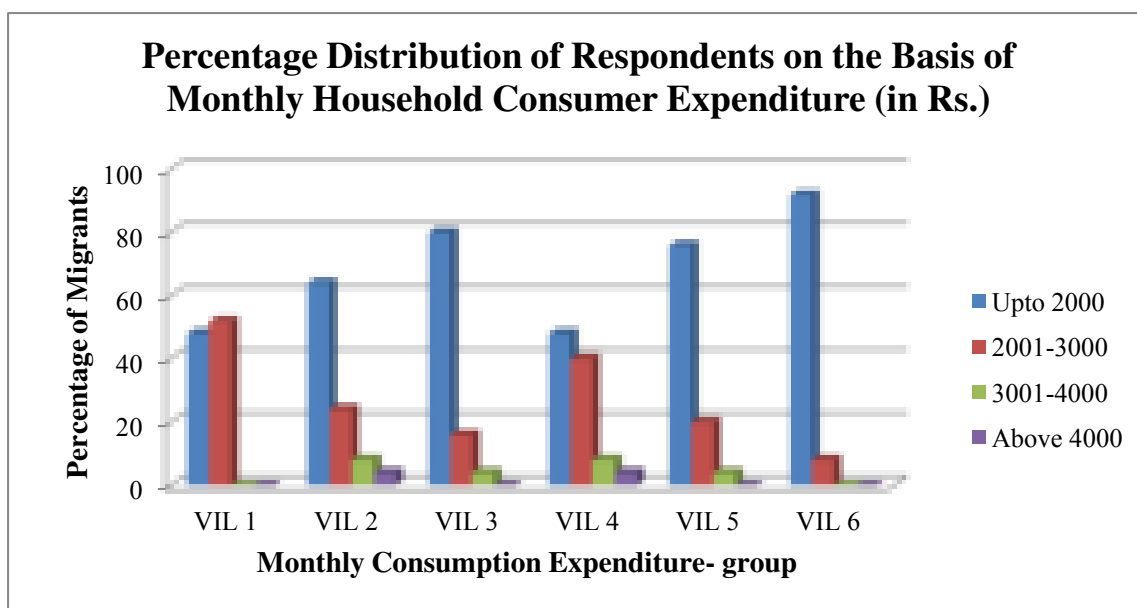
<b>Table – 7.3</b>					
<b>Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Monthly Household Consumer Expenditure (in Rs.)</b>					
<b>Village</b>	<b>Upto 2000</b>	<b>2001-3000</b>	<b>3001-4000</b>	<b>Above 4000</b>	<b>Total</b>
VIL 1	12(48.00)	13(52.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
VIL 2	16(64.00)	6(24.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	25(100.00)
VIL 3	20(80.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
VIL 4	12(48.00)	10(40.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	25(100.00)
VIL 5	19(76.00)	5(20.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
VIL 6	23(92.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>102(68.00)</b>	<b>40(26.67)</b>	<b>6(4.00)</b>	<b>2(1.33)</b>	<b>150(100.00)</b>

**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row-wise percentages.

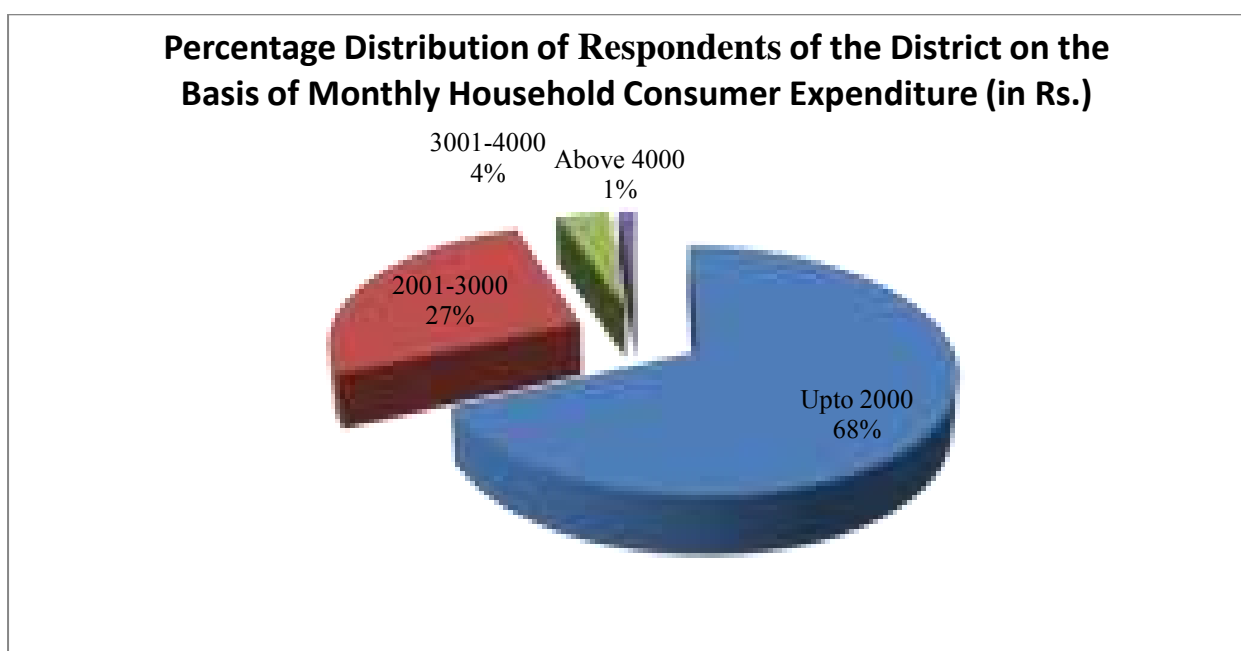
**Source:** Field Survey.

It can be seen from the above Table that the majority percentage of respondents' monthly households' consumption expenditure (68 percent) were lie upto Rs. 2000. Then, about 27 percent of respondents' monthly households' consumption expenditure remained in between Rs. 2001-3000. The household consumption expenditure levels of respodents between Rs.3000-4000 and above Rs.4000 together constitute only about 5 percent which were found to be insignificant. They spent the above different mentioned amounts monthly through purchasing various items like rice, wheat, meat, edible oil, sugar, pulses etc. and also for tuition and educational items and medical purpose. , there were a lot of inter-village variations revealed in the table regarding the respondents' monthly household consumption expenditure levels. Thus, most of the respondents' monthly households' consumption expenditure remained in upto Rs.2000.

**Fig. 7.3(a)**



**Fig. 7.3(b)**



### **7.2.4 Monthly Consumption of Migrants at Destination**

We have divided here the migrants into three monthly consumption categories, viz., upto Rs. 1000, Rs. 1001 to 2000, Rs. 2001 & above. The Table 7.4 shows the distribution of migrants on the basis of monthly consumption expenditure at destinations.

<b>Table – 7.4</b>				
<b>Distribution of Migrant Earners on the Basis of Monthly Consumption (in Rs.)</b>				
<b>Village</b>	<b>Upto 1000</b>	<b>1001-2000</b>	<b>2001 &amp; above</b>	<b>Total</b>
Village 1	37(50.68)	36(49.32)	0(0.00)	73(100.00)
Village 2	15(35.71)	27(64.29)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
Village 3	8(19.05)	34(80.95)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
Village 4	19(57.58)	13(39.39)	1(3.03)	33(100.00)
Village 5	2(6.45)	24(77.42)	5(16.13)	31(100.00)
Village 6	4(12.90)	25(80.65)	2(6.45)	31(100.00)
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>85(33.73)</b>	<b>159(63.09)</b>	<b>8(3.18)</b>	<b>252(100.00)</b>

**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row percentages.

**Source:** Field Survey.

Data revealed in the above Table are that in the district the highest numbers of migrants (about 63 percent) fell into the consumption category of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 per month. The second higher numbers of migrants (about 34 percent) belonged to the category of upto Rs. 1000. Migrants falling in income category of Rs. 2001 & above formed an insignificant proportion of migrants in the district. However, there were a huge inter-village variations revealed in the table regarding the respondents' monthly consumption expenditure levels at destinations. Thus, most of the migrants monthly consumption expenditure remained the consumption category of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 and migrant earners reported us that their own monthly expenditure were quite high compared to their income level.

### **7.2.5 Monthly Savings of the Migrants**

Saving is one of the most important factors in our real life to maintain specially the socio-economic status of the family. We found out a habit of savings among the migrants. Most of them are found to be interested in saving a part of their income for several reasons. First, many of the migrants left a part of their family members at origin that needed money for their survival as well as for meeting different other needs. Secondly, those who were in destination with all family members, also need saving because of the fact that on their return at origin they require survival for some time till they resume work at origin or till resume work at



destination after their return. Thirdly, to meet unforeseen contingencies also they need saving. Fourthly, to make some permanent improvement in standard of living they need to do some investment like children's education, buying of land at origin, improving housing condition, buying of agricultural machineries etc.

The Table 7.5 and the Figs 7.4(a) and 7.4(b) present below the distribution of monthly saving pattern of the migrant workers.

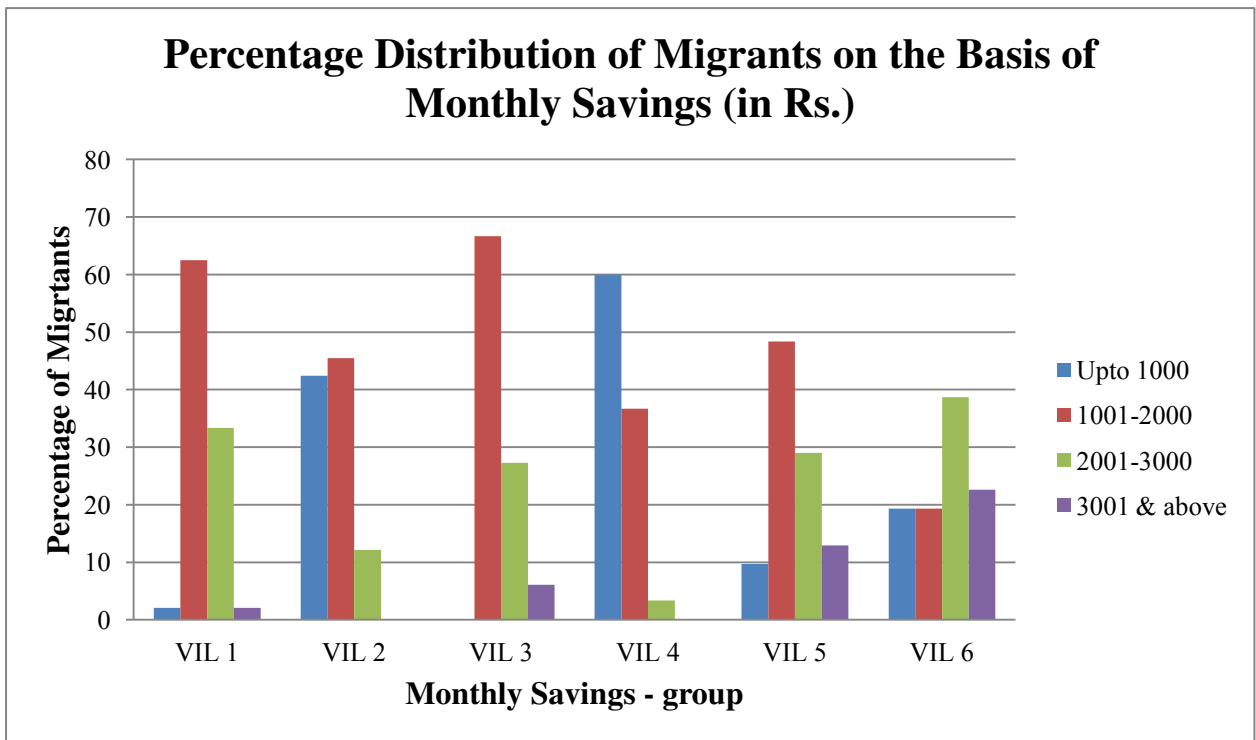
<b>Village</b>	<b>Upto 1000</b>	<b>1001-2000</b>	<b>2001-3000</b>	<b>3001 &amp; above</b>	<b>Total</b>
Village 1	1(2.08)	30(62.50)	16(33.34)	1(2.08)	48(100.00)
Village 2	14(42.42)	15(45.46)	4(12.12)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 3	0(0.00)	22(66.67)	9(27.27)	2(6.06)	33(100.00)
Village 4	18(60.00)	11(36.67)	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	30(100.00)
Village 5	3(9.68)	15(48.39)	9(29.03)	4(12.90)	31(100.00)
Village 6	6(19.35)	6(19.35)	12(38.71)	7(22.59)	31(100.00)
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>42(20.39)</b>	<b>99(48.05)</b>	<b>51(24.76)</b>	<b>14(6.80)</b>	<b>206(100.00)</b>

**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row percentages.

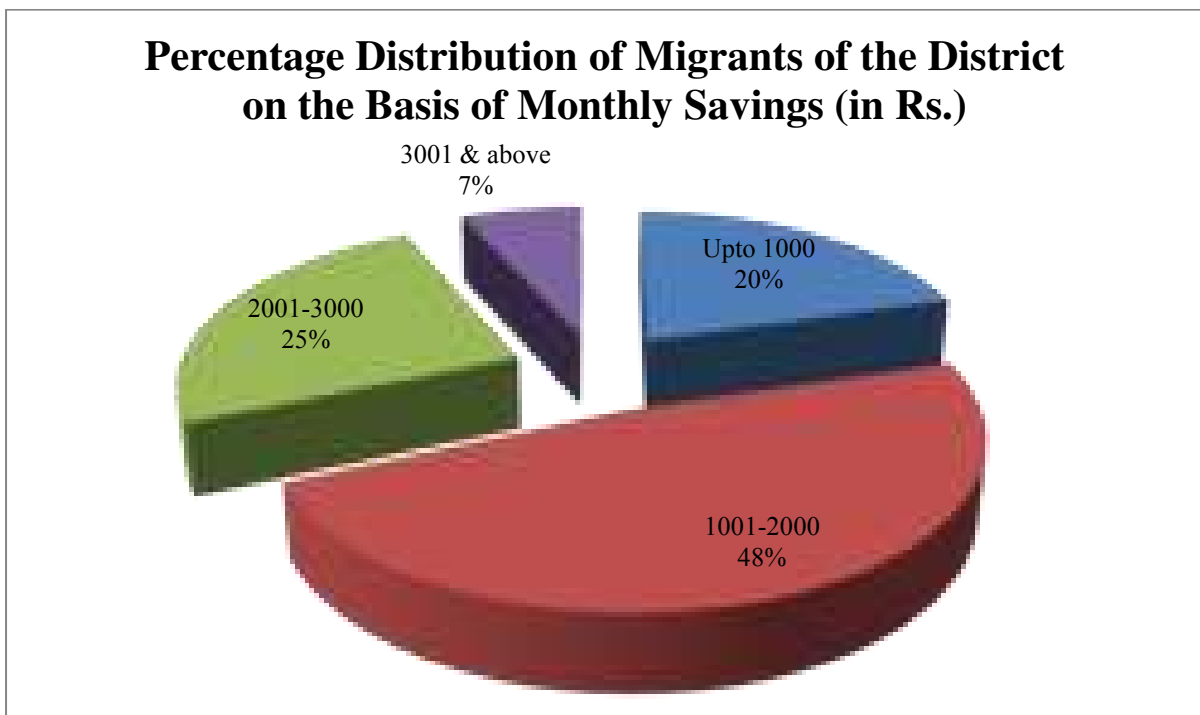
**Source:** Field Survey

It is revealed from the above Table that the highest percentage (about 48 percent) of migrants from the district made a monthly saving of Rs. 1001-2000 followed by Rs. 2001-3000 (about 25 percent), Rs. upto 1000 (about 20 percent) and Rs. 3001 and above (nearly 7 percent). However, there were a lot of inter-village variations revealed in the table among migrants regarding the different categories of monthly savings. So, majority of migrants saved from their parts of income that ranges from Rs. 1000 to 2000. It is therefore cleared that migrants of the Cooch Behar district as a whole saved a higher proportion of their income to maintain their socio-economic status.

**Fig. 7.4(a)**



**Fig. 7.4(b)**



## 7.2.6 Cases of Remittances Sent

The remittances sent by migrants to the origins from the destinations comprise one of the most important economic consequences of the incident of migration. We observed that there are several ways of sending remittances of the migrants to their family members at origin on regular basis. Migrants usually send a portion of their saving (through post offices or through their friends or relatives or neighbours or through bank account in some cases) to their family members at origin regularly. We investigated to find out the proportion of migrants who send money in different ways in addition to carrying saved money at origin during their home visit. The Table 7.6 below presents the distribution of migrants regarding the remittances sent.

<b>Village</b>	<b>Sent (no.)</b>	<b>Sent (per cent)</b>	<b>Not sent (no.)</b>	<b>Not sent (per cent)</b>	<b>Total (per cent)</b>
Vill 1	47	64.38	26	35.62	73(100.00)
Vill 2	25	59.52	17	40.48	42(100.00)
Vill 3	33	78.57	9	21.43	42(100.00)
Vill 4	25	75.76	8	24.24	33(100.00)
Vill 5	31	100.00	0	0.00	31(100.00)
Vill 6	29	93.55	2	6.45	31(100.00)
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>75.40</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24.60</b>	<b>252(100.00)</b>

**Source:** Field Survey.

The data appeared in the above Table indicate that about 75 percent of the migrants from the surveyed households sent money to their family members at origin and about 25 percent did not send the same. However, there were a much inter-village variations among migrants regarding the remittances sent and not sent. Interestingly, we noticed that in village 5, there was no even a single migrant who did not send money to his family member at origin and a very few percent (about 6 percent) migrants of village 6 did not send money to their family members at origin. Therefore, majority of the migrants sent their money to their family members at origin on a regular basis.

We have also collected data on the basis of frequency of remittances in a year to get more apparent idea about remittances of migrants. The data are represented in Table 7.7 below.

<b>Village</b>	<b>1 Time</b>	<b>2 Times</b>	<b>3 Times</b>	<b>More than 3 times</b>	<b>Total</b>
Vill 1	10(20.84)	36(75.00)	1(2.08)	1(2.08)	48(100.00)
Vill 2	3(12.00)	8(32.00)	11(44.00)	3(12.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 3	5(15.15)	26(78.79)	1(3.03)	1(3.03)	33(100.00)
Vill 4	2(8.00)	7(28.00)	12(48.00)	4(16.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 5	2(6.45)	23(74.19)	4(12.91))	2(6.45)	31(100.00)
Vill 6	0(0.00)	26(89.66)	2(6.89)	1(3.45)	29(100.00)
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>22(11.52)</b>	<b>126(65.97)</b>	<b>31(16.23)</b>	<b>12(6.28)</b>	<b>191(100.00)</b>

**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row percentages.

**Source:** Field Survey

It can be found from the above Table that the highest about 66 percent migrant of the surveyed households of Cooch Behar district sent remittances two times at origin, followed by three times (about 16 percent), one time (nearly 12 percent) and more than three times and above (about 6 percent). However, there were a lot of inter-village variations observed among the migrants regarding the times of remittances sent at their origin from their destinations. Thus, it is cleared that the major percentage of migrants sent remittances two times at their origins to maintain their families' socio-economic status.

### **7.2.7 Amount of Remittances Received**

We have divided the amount of remittance into four categories, viz., upto Rs. 5000, Rs. 5001 to 10000, Rs. 10001 to 15000 and Rs. 15000 above. Table 7.8 portrays below the distribution of families of migrants according to receipt of amount of remittances made by the out-migrants which is also diagrammatically presented in Figs. 7.5(a) and 7.5(b). It may be noted that this remittance is the total remittance made by all the migrant workers of a household during the last 365 days. Again, it is also worth mentioning that in addition to the remittances made, a part of earned money is also carried and brought home personally by the migrant

earners themselves while they visit their home during various festival times or in times of need or emergency.

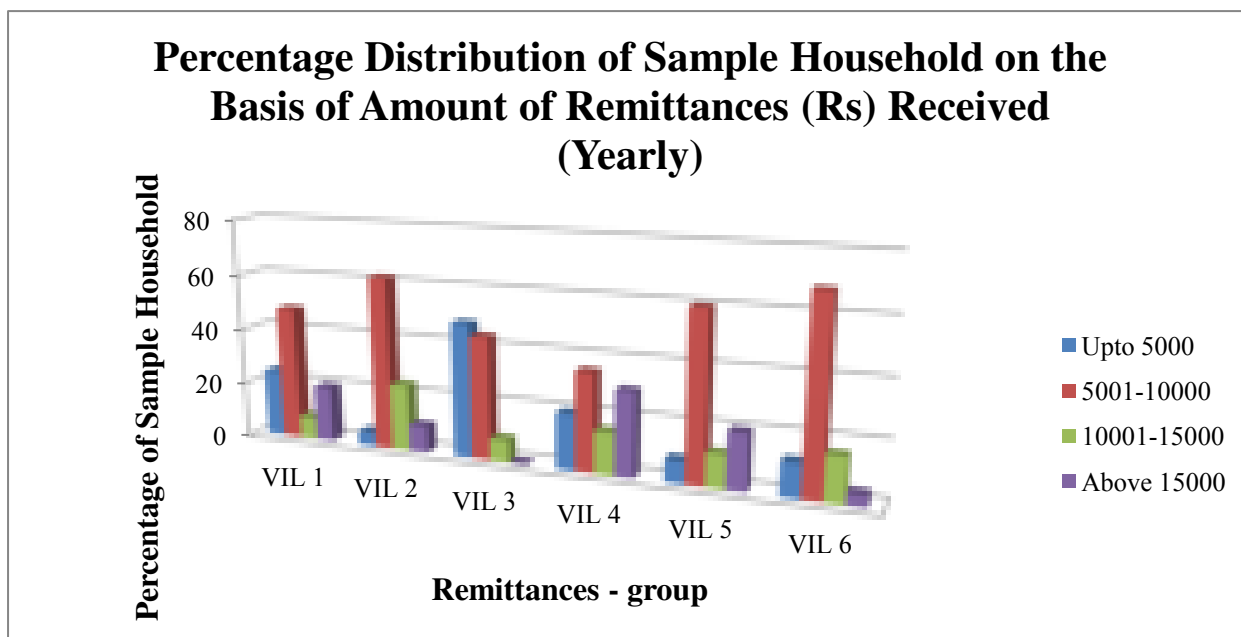
<b>Village</b>	<b>Upto 5000</b>	<b>5001-10000</b>	<b>10001-15000</b>	<b>Above 15000</b>	<b>Total</b>
Vill 1	6(24.00)	12(48.00)	2(8.00)	5(20.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 2	1(4.76)	13(61.91)	5(23.81)	2(9.52)	21(100.00)
Vill 3	12(48.00)	11(44.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 4	4(20.00)	7(35.00)	3(15.00)	6(30.00)	20(100.00)
Vill 5	2(8.00)	15(60.00)	3(12.00)	5(20.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 6	3(12.00)	17(68.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)	25(100.00)
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>28(19.85)</b>	<b>75(53.19)</b>	<b>19(13.48)</b>	<b>19(13.48)</b>	<b>141(100.00)</b>

**Note:** Figure in brackets indicate row percentages.

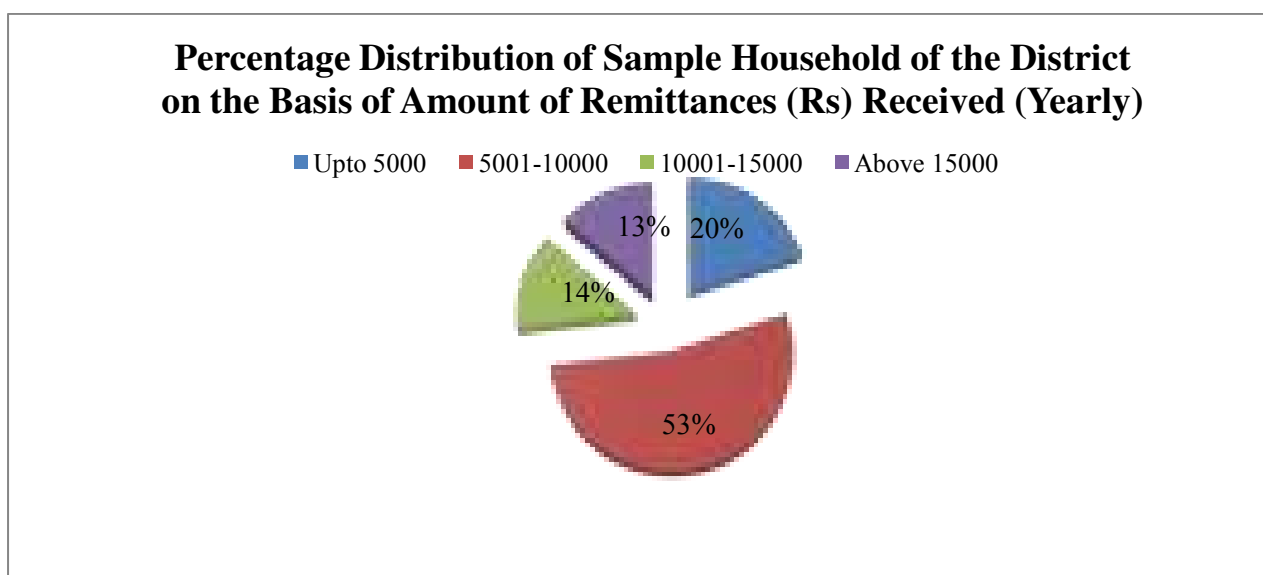
**Source:** Field Survey.

The above Table reveals that the highest number of the district migrants (about 53 percent) made remittances in the range of Rs. 5001 to Rs. 10000. The next higher number of migrants, i.e., about 20 percent made remittances in the range of upto Rs. 5000. As far as third and fourth higher number of migrants making remittances are concerned it was interestingly found the same percentage i.e., 13.48 percentage in the categories of Rs. 10001 to 15000 and Rs. 15001 and above respectively in the district. However, there were huge inter-village variations revealed among the migrants regarding the amount of remittances sent at their origin from their working places. So, the majority of the migrants sent their money to their family members in the range of Rs. 5001 to Rs. 10000. Therefore, the remittances play an important role to the migrants families for their survival as well as improvement of standard of living at present as well as in future. This will become evident from our analysis below of the use of remittances by the families of the migrant workers.

**Fig. 7.5(a)**



**Fig. 7.5(b)**



### 7.2.8 Use of Remittances

The distribution of use of remittances on the basis of poverty status is presented in the Table 7.9 below. The Table reveals the information on the pattern of use of remittances by APL and BPL families on individual items. Appropriate use of remittances by the migrant families lead to modest socio-economic status of the families. Here, we made an attempt to find out on which item remittances sent are used most by the migrant households.

**Table 7.9: Distribution of Use of remittances of the Households on the basis of Poverty Status (in percentage)**

Village	Poverty Status	No. of Household	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vill 1	APL	20.00	12.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	12.00	8.00
	BPL	80.00	80.00	4.00	12.00	0.00	60.00	8.00	44.00	36.00
Vill 2	APL	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
	BPL	92.00	76.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	76.00	4.00	24.00	4.00
Vill 3	APL	12.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	12.00	4.00
	BPL	88.00	80.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	76.00	4.00	72.00	12.00
Vill 4	APL	16.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00
	BPL	84.00	72.00	4.00	36.00	0.00	44.00	12.00	12.00	4.00
Vill 5	APL	20.00	24.00	4.00	16.00	0.00	8.00	4.00	8.00	8.00
	BPL	8.00	80.00	20.00	44.00	0.00	40.00	16.00	20.00	12.00
Vill 6	APL	56.00	56.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	24.00	16.00
	BPL	44.00	44.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	32.00	4.00	8.00	12.00
Dist. Total	APL	22.00	20.67	2.00	6.00	0.00	16.67	2.00	10.67	7.33
	BPL	78.00	72.00	4.67	26.00	0.00	54.67	8.00	30.00	13.33

**Note:** (a) 1= Food items; 2= Education of households members; 3= Household durable; 4= Marriage and other ceremonies; 5= Health care; 6= other items on household consumer expenditure; 7= For improving housing condition (major repairs purchase of land and buildings, etc.); 8= Debt repayment.

(b) Figures indicate column-wise percentages.

**Source:** Field Survey.

It is revealed from the above Table that in district total for APL migrant families, the highest 20.67 percent families used remittances sent by the migrant workers on food items and the lowest 2 percent migrant families used remittances on both for education of their household members as well as other items on household consumer expenditure. On the other hand, for BPL migrant families, the highest 72 percent families used remittances sent by the migrant workers on food items and the lowest 4.67 percent migrant families used remittances on education for their household members. Interestingly, it is seen in the table that in case of both APL and BPL families, there was no any use of remittances on marriage and other ceremonies. However, there were huge inter-village variations revealed among the APL and BPL migrant families regarding the use of remittances sent at their origin from their

workingplaces. Thus, on an average of both APL and BPL migrant families, the majority of migrant families used remittances especially on food items.

### 7.3 A Comparative Analysis between Migrant and Non-migrant Households Concerning Socio-Economic Consequences

As far as socio-economic consequences are concerned, a comparative discussion between migrant and non-migrant households on various aspects such as monthly income, monthly consumption, monthly saving and monthly household consumer expenditure has been made here. We have divided different categories of income, consumption, saving and household consumer expenditure according to their monthly income, monthly consumption, monthly saving, and monthly household consumer expenditure.

#### 7.3.1 Educational Level of Migrants and Non-migrants

We have discussed here the various types of education level of migrants and non-migrants of the surveyed households of Cooch Behar district. The Table 7.10 below shows the distribution of migrants and non-migrants regarding their education levels.

**Table 7.10: Distribution of Migrants and Non-migrants on the Basis of Education Level**

Distri ct	House hold Cate gory	Gender	No. of M/F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Cooch Behar	MIG	Male	100.00	31.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.83	13.82	12.18	5.39	1.40	0.23	0.00	0.00
		Female	100.00	42.72	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.72	13.00	10.53	3.41	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
	N-MIG	Male	100.00	17.79	1.62	0.27	0.00	0.27	21.83	7.82	17.25	14.55	8.08	1.62	7.82	1.08
		Female	100.00	24.92	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.32	8.21	20.67	12.16	4.26	0.00	1.82	0.30
	MIG (Total)	Male + Female	100.00	36.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.20	13.47	11.47	4.53	0.94	0.13	0.00	0.00
	N-MIG (Total)	Male + Female	100.00	21.14	2.43	0.14	0.00	0.14	23.00	8.00	18.86	13.43	6.29	0.86	5.00	0.71

**Notes:** 1=Not literate; 2=Literate without any schooling; 3= Literate without formal schooling: literate through NFEC/AIEP; 4= Literate through TLC/AEC; 5= Others ; 6= Literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary; 7= primary; 8= Upper primary/middle; 10=Secondary; 11= Higher secondary; 12=Diploma / Certificate course; 13=Graduate; 14=Post Graduate and above.

**Source:** Field Survey.



It can be found from the above Table that in male and female migrants together, the highest about 36 percent migrants had no any education i.e., they are not literate, about 33 percent (the second most) migrants were literate with formal schooling including EGS that is they took education below primary level, about 13 percent (the third most) migrants took the education upto primary level and the education level literate without any schooling and diploma/ certificate course both possessed the lowest percentage i.e., only 0.13 for migrants. On the other hand, the highest 23 percent male and female non-migrants both were literate with formal schooling including EGS that is they took education below primary level, about 21 percent (the second most) non-migrants had no any education i.e., they were illiterate, about 19 percent (the third most) non-migrants took the education upto upper primary level and literate without formal schooling i.e. literate through NFEC/AIEP and others (community education, adult education initiated by village panchayat etc.) both possessed the lowest percentage i.e., only 0.14 for non-migrants. Although, there was a huge variations observed in the above Table between male and female migrants and also between male and female non-migrants regarding various levels of education. Literate without any schooling, higher secondary education and diploma/ certificate course being the education level of migrants were found to be insignificant whereas literate without formal schooling, literate through TLC/AEC, diploma/ certificate course and post graduate and above being the education levels of non-migrants were found to be insignificant. There was no even a single migrant in education levels such as literate without formal schooling, literate through NFEC/AIEP, literate through TLC/AEC, others (community education, adult education initiated by village panchayat etc.), graduate, post-graduate and above. On the other hand, there was no any non-migrant in education levels such as literate through TLC/AEC. So, major percentage of migrants were illiterate i.e., they were out of education because of migration and lack of guidance of the families whereas major percentage of non-migrants took the education below primary level. It is also evident from the above table that a quite percentage of non-migrants of the surveyed households gained higher education levels mentioned in the table whereas migrants of the surveyed households gained very few percentages of higher education levels.

### **7.3.2 Monthly Income of Migrants and Non-migrants**

We have classified here the monthly income of both migrants and non-migrants into five categories such as, upto Rs. 1000, Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000, Rs. 2001 to Rs. 5000, 5001 to Rs.

10000 and above 10000. The Table 7.11 below shows the distribution of migrants and non-migrants on the basis of monthly income which is also depicted in bar diagrams in Figs. 7.6(a) and 7.6(b).

**Table 7.11: Distribution of Migrants and Non-migrants on the Basis of Monthly Income (in Rs.)**

Village	Household Category	Monthly Income (in Rs.)					
		Upto 1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	Above 10000	Total
Vill 1	MIG	0(0.00)	1(2.08)	46(95.84)	1(2.08)	0(0.00)	48(100.00)
	N-MIG	4(9.52)	11(26.19)	27(64.29)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
Vill 2	MIG	0(0.00)	4(12.12)	29(87.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
	N-MIG	4(9.30)	12(27.91)	24(55.81)	3(6.98)	0(0.00)	43(100.00)
Vill 3	MIG	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	31(93.94)	2(6.06)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
	N-MIG	10(22.22)	4(8.89)	28(62.22)	2(4.45)	1(2.22)	45(100.00)
Vill 4	MIG	2(6.06)	17(51.52)	13(39.39)	0(0.00)	1(3.03)	33(100.00)
	N-MIG	5(10.63)	18(38.30)	21(44.68)	1(2.13)	2(4.26)	47(100.00)
Vill 5	MIG	1(3.23)	1(3.23)	25(80.64)	4(12.90)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
	N-MIG	7(16.67)	7(16.67)	27(64.28)	1(2.38)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
Vill 6	MIG	0(0.00)	3(9.68)	21(67.74)	7(22.58)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
	N-MIG	1(3.44)	2(6.90)	24(82.76)	2(6.90)	0(0.00)	29(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>MIG</b>	<b>3(1.43)</b>	<b>26(12.44)</b>	<b>165(78.95)</b>	<b>14(6.70)</b>	<b>1(0.48)</b>	<b>209(100.00)</b>
	<b>N-MIG</b>	<b>31(12.50)</b>	<b>54(21.77)</b>	<b>151(60.89)</b>	<b>9(3.63)</b>	<b>3(1.21)</b>	<b>248(100.00)</b>

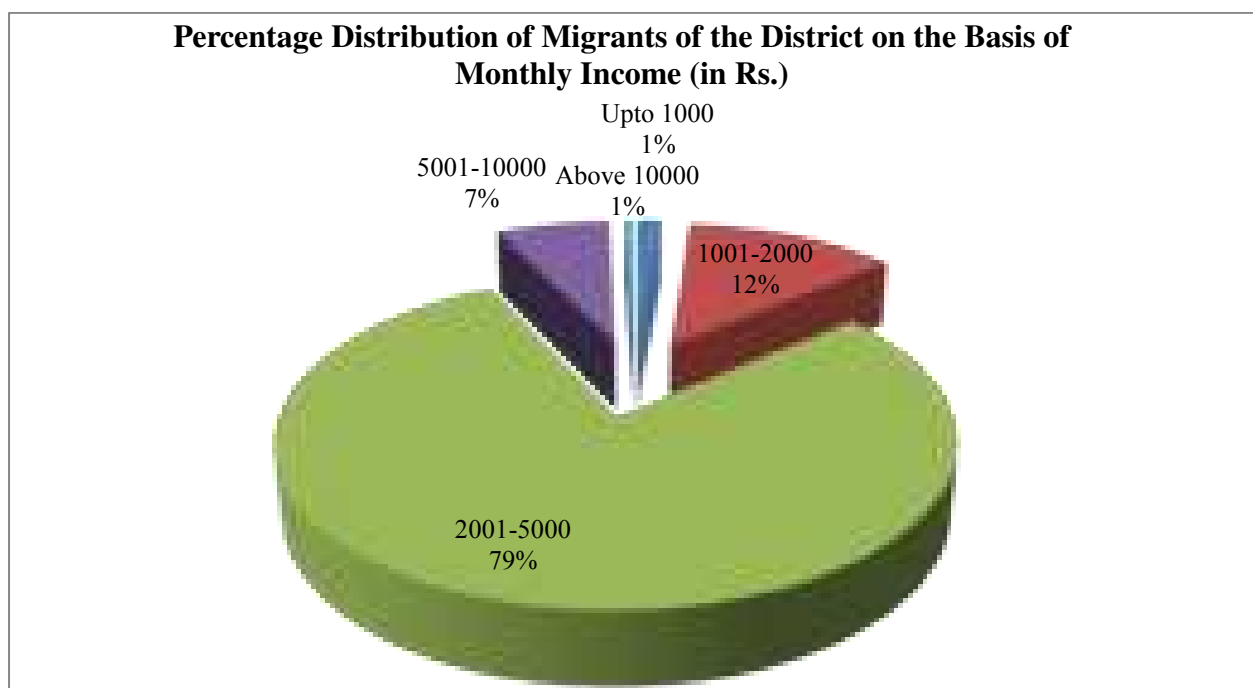
**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row-wise percentages.

**Source:** Field Survey.

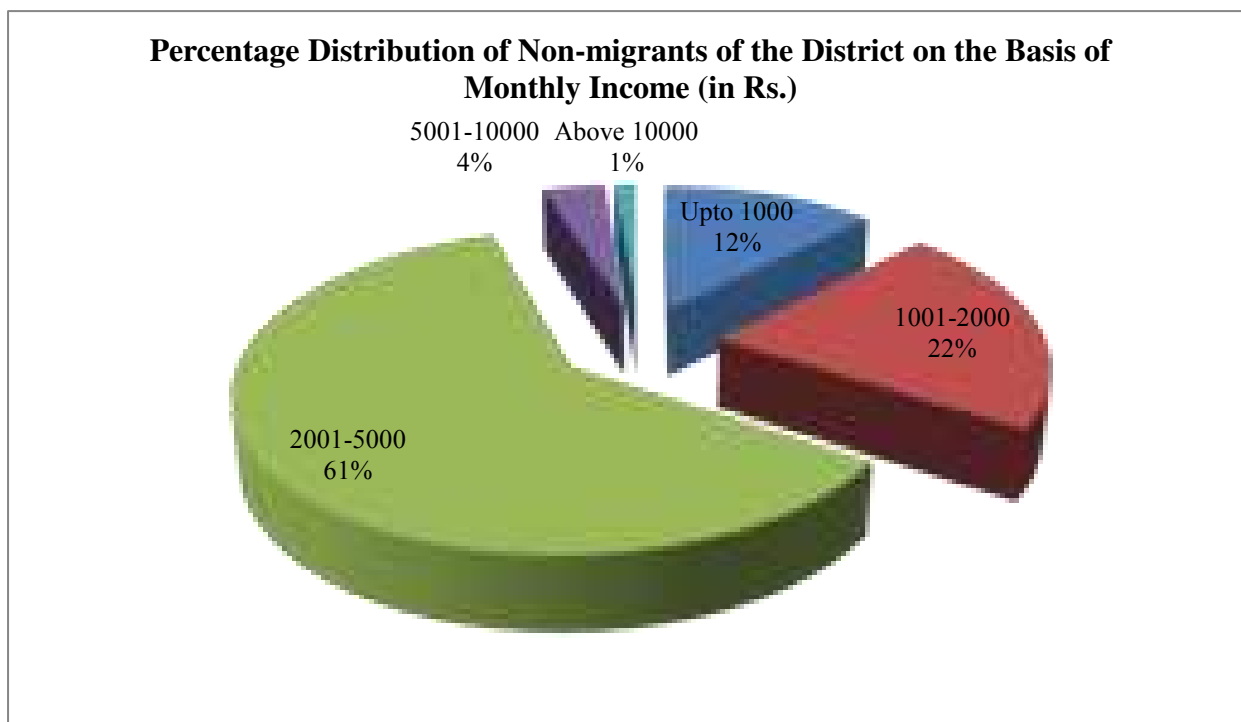
It is revealed from the above Table that the highest percentage i.e., about 79 percent of migrants from the district earn a monthly income of Rs. 2001-5000 followed by Rs. 1001-2000 (about 13 percent), Rs.5001-10000 (about 7 percent), Upto Rs. 1000 (about 1 percent) and above 10000 (0.48 percent). On the other hand, the highest percentage i.e., about 70 percent of non-migrants from the district earn a monthly income of Rs. 2001-5000 followed

by Rs. 1001-2000 (about 22 percent), Upto Rs. 1000 (about 13 percent), Rs. 5001-10000 (about 4 percent), and above 10000 (about 1 percent). However, there are a lot of inter-village variations noticed in the table among migrants and non-migrants regarding the different categories of monthly income. So, majority of migrants and non-migrants earn their income that ranges from Rs. 2001 to 5000 through engaging various types of non-agricultural activities by migrants at destinations like labour in construction work, mason work, brick klin work, labour of rod binding work, etc, and through involving specially on agricultural activities by non-migrants at local areas. Although the percentage of earned income of non-migrants is higher than the percentage of earned income of migrants in the case of income category of Rs. 1000 to 2000.

**Fig. 7.6(a)**



**Fig. 7.6(b)**



### 7.3.3 Monthly Consumption of Migrants and Non-migrants Households' Earners

Consumption is a necessary factor for incarnation in every human life. Here, we discuss monthly consumption of migrants and non-migrants households' earners. We have divided the monthly consumption of both migrant and non-migrant households' earners into four categories such as, upto Rs. 1000, Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000, Rs. 2001 to Rs. 3000, and 3001 and above. The Table 7.12 and the Figs. 7.7(a) and 7.7(b) below present the distribution of migrant and non-migrant households' earners on the basis of monthly consumption.

**Table 7.12: Distribution of Migrant and Non-migrant Households' Earners on the Basis of Monthly Consumption**

Village	Household Category	Monthly Consumption (in Rs.)				Total
		Upto 1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001 & above	
Vill 1	MIG	37(50.68)	36(49.32)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	73(100.00)
	N-MIG	18(42.86)	24(57.14)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
Vill 2	MIG	15(35.71)	27(64.29)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)

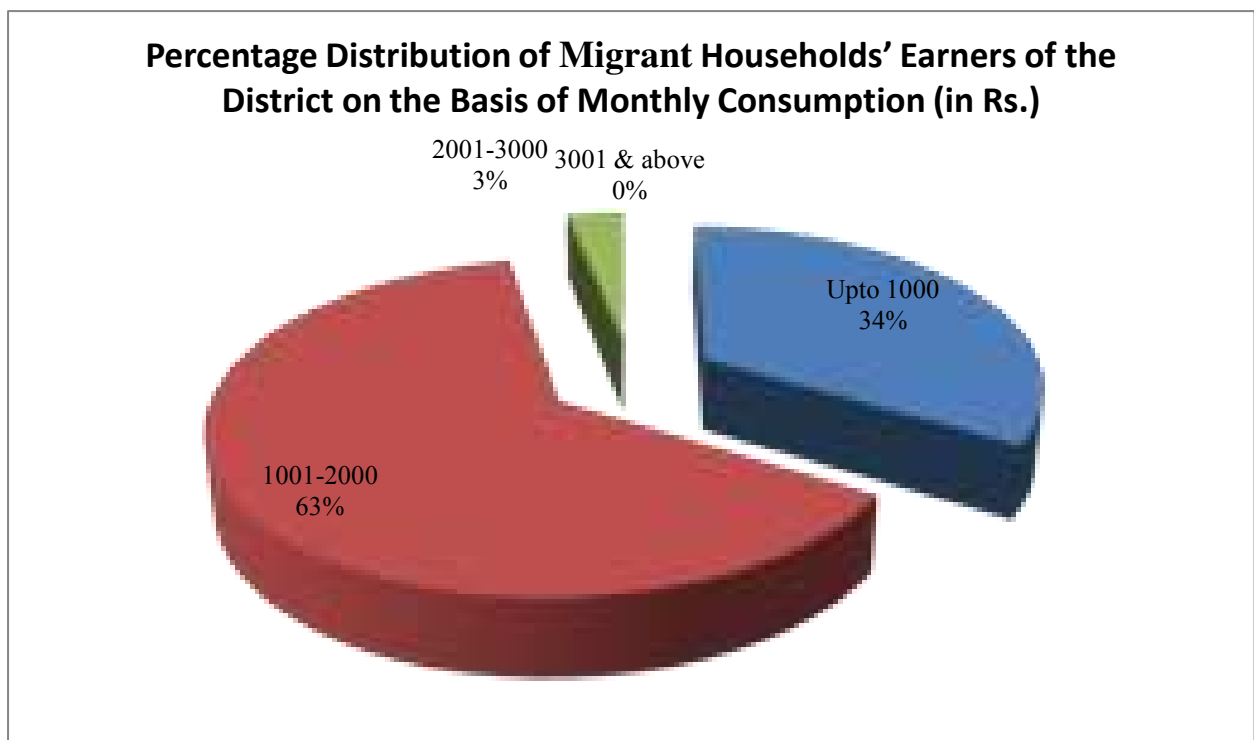
	N-MIG	13(30.23)	29(67.44)	1(2.33)	0(0.00)	43(100.00)
<b>Vill 3</b>	MIG	8(19.05)	34(80.95)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
	N-MIG	17(37.78)	25(55.55)	3(6.67)	0(0.00)	45(100.00)
<b>Vill 4</b>	MIG	19(57.58)	13(39.39)	1(3.03)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
	N-MIG	29(61.70)	15(31.92)	3(6.38)	0(0.00)	47(100.00)
<b>Vill 5</b>	MIG	2(6.45)	24(77.42)	5(16.13)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
	N-MIG	25(59.52)	17(40.48)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
<b>Vill 6</b>	MIG	4(12.90)	25(80.65)	2(6.45)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
	N-MIG	10(34.48)	17(58.62)	2(6.90)	0(0.00)	29(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>MIG</b>	<b>85(33.73)</b>	<b>159(63.09)</b>	<b>8(3.18)</b>	<b>0(0.00)</b>	<b>252(100.00)</b>
	<b>N-MIG</b>	<b>112(45.16)</b>	<b>127(51.21)</b>	<b>9(3.63)</b>	<b>0(0.00)</b>	<b>248(100.00)</b>

**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row-wise percentages.

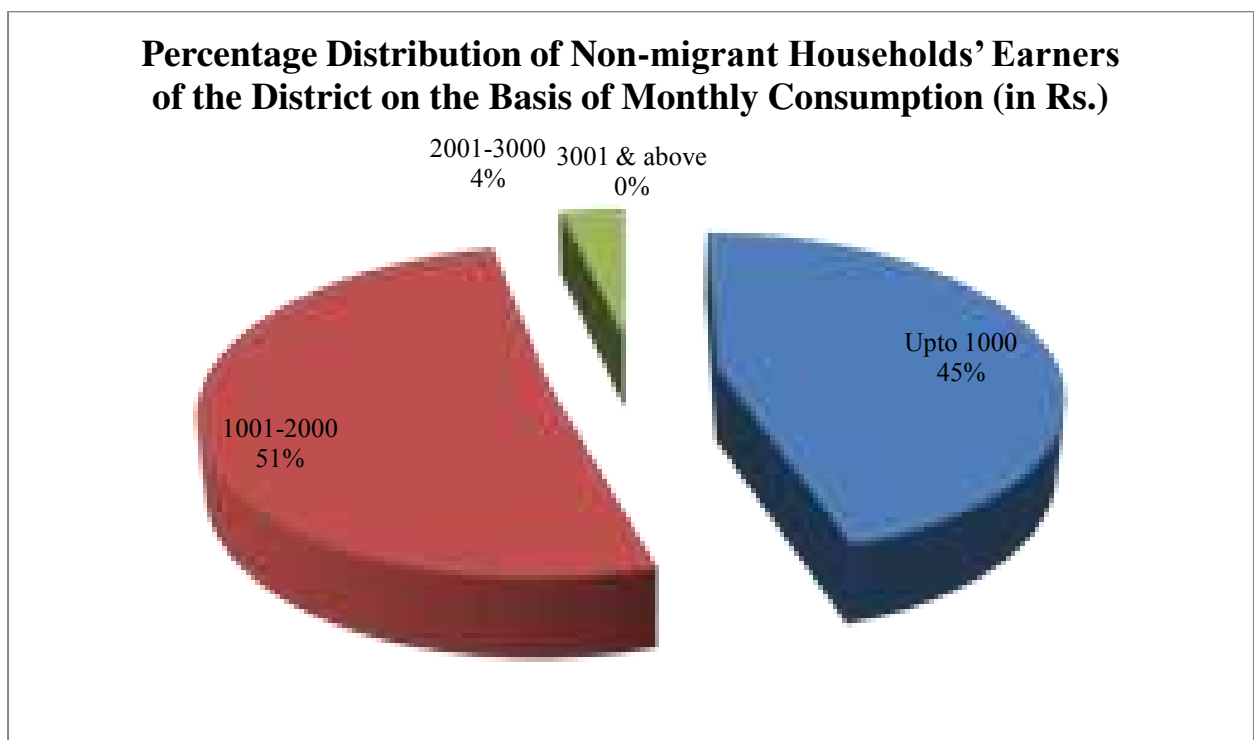
**Source:** Field Survey.

It can be found in the above Table that about 63 percent migrant households' earners consume monthly by spending the amount of Rs. 1000-2000 whereas about 51 percent non-migrant households' earners consume monthly by spending that same amount. About 34 percent migrant households' earners consume monthly by spending the amount of Rs. upto 1000 whereas about 45 percent non-migrant households' earners consume monthly by spending that same amount and only 3 percent migrant households' earners consume monthly by spending the amount of Rs. 2001- 3000 whereas about only 4 percent non-migrant households' earners consume monthly by spending that same amount. So, the percentage of monthly consumption of migrant households' earners is higher than the percentage of monthly consumption of non-migrant households' earners in case of Rs. 1000-2000. On the other hand, for the case of consumption category of Rs. upto 1000, the percentage of monthly consumption of migrant households' earners is quite less than the percentage of monthly consumption of non-migrant households' earners and also for the case of consumption category of Rs. 2001-3000, the percentage of monthly consumption of migrant households' earners is little less than the percentage of monthly consumption of non-migrant households' earners. There is no even any single number of migrant and non-migrant households' earner whose monthly consumption level lies of Rs. 3001 and above. Thus, it is cleared that most of the migrant and non-migrant households' earners consume monthly by spending the amount of Rs. 1000-2000.

**Fig. 7.7(a)**



**Fig. 7.7(b)**



### 7.3.4 Monthly Saving of Migrant and Non-migrant Households' Earners

Saving is an important tool to maintain the socio-economic status of the family or household to every earner. Here, we discuss the monthly saving of migrant and non-migrant households' earners. We have divided the monthly saving of both migrant and non-migrant households' earners into four categories such as, upto Rs. 1000, Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000, Rs. 2001 to Rs. 3000, and 3001 and above. The Table 7.13 below represents the distribution of migrant and non-migrant households' earners on the basis of monthly saving which is also depicted in bar diagrams in Figs. 7.8(a) and 7.8(b).

**Table 7.13: Distribution of Migrant and Non-migrant Households' Earners on the Basis of Monthly Saving**

Village	Household Category	Monthly Saving (in Rs.)				
		Upto 1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001 & above	Total
Vill 1	MIG	1(2.08)	30(62.50)	16(33.34)	1(2.08)	48(100.00)
	N-MIG	13(30.95)	23(54.76)	5(11.91)	1(2.38)	42(100.00)
Vill 2	MIG	14(42.42)	15(45.46)	4(12.12)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
	N-MIG	16(37.21)	20(46.51)	4(9.30)	3(6.98)	43(100.00)
Vill 3	MIG	0(0.00)	22(66.67)	9(27.27)	2(6.06)	33(100.00)
	N-MIG	14(31.11)	18(40.00)	8(17.78)	5(11.11)	45(100.00)
Vill 4	MIG	18(60.00)	11(36.67)	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	30(100.00)
	N-MIG	17(36.17)	25(53.19)	2(4.26)	3(6.38)	47(100.00)
Vill 5	MIG	3(9.68)	15(48.39)	9(29.03)	4(12.90)	31(100.00)
	N-MIG	11(26.19)	24(57.14)	5(11.91)	2(4.76)	42(100.00)
Vill 6	MIG	6(19.35)	6(19.35)	12(38.71)	7(22.59)	31(100.00)
	N-MIG	1(3.45)	18(62.07)	6(20.69)	4(13.79)	29(100.00)
District Total	MIG	42(20.39)	99(48.05)	51(24.76)	14(6.80)	206(100.00)
	N-MIG	72(29.03)	128(51.61)	30(12.10)	18(7.26)	248(100.00)

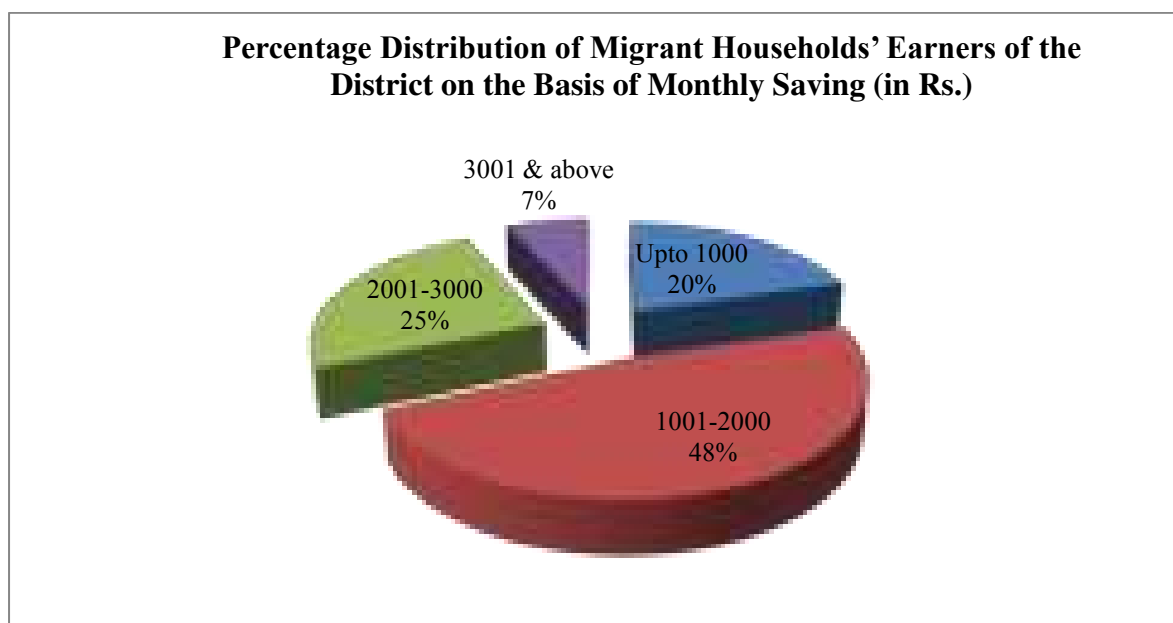
**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row-wise percentages.

**Source:** Field Survey.

The data bring out in the above Table that about 48 percent migrant households' earners from the district saved monthly amount of Rs. 1001-2000 followed by Rs. 2001-3000 (about 25

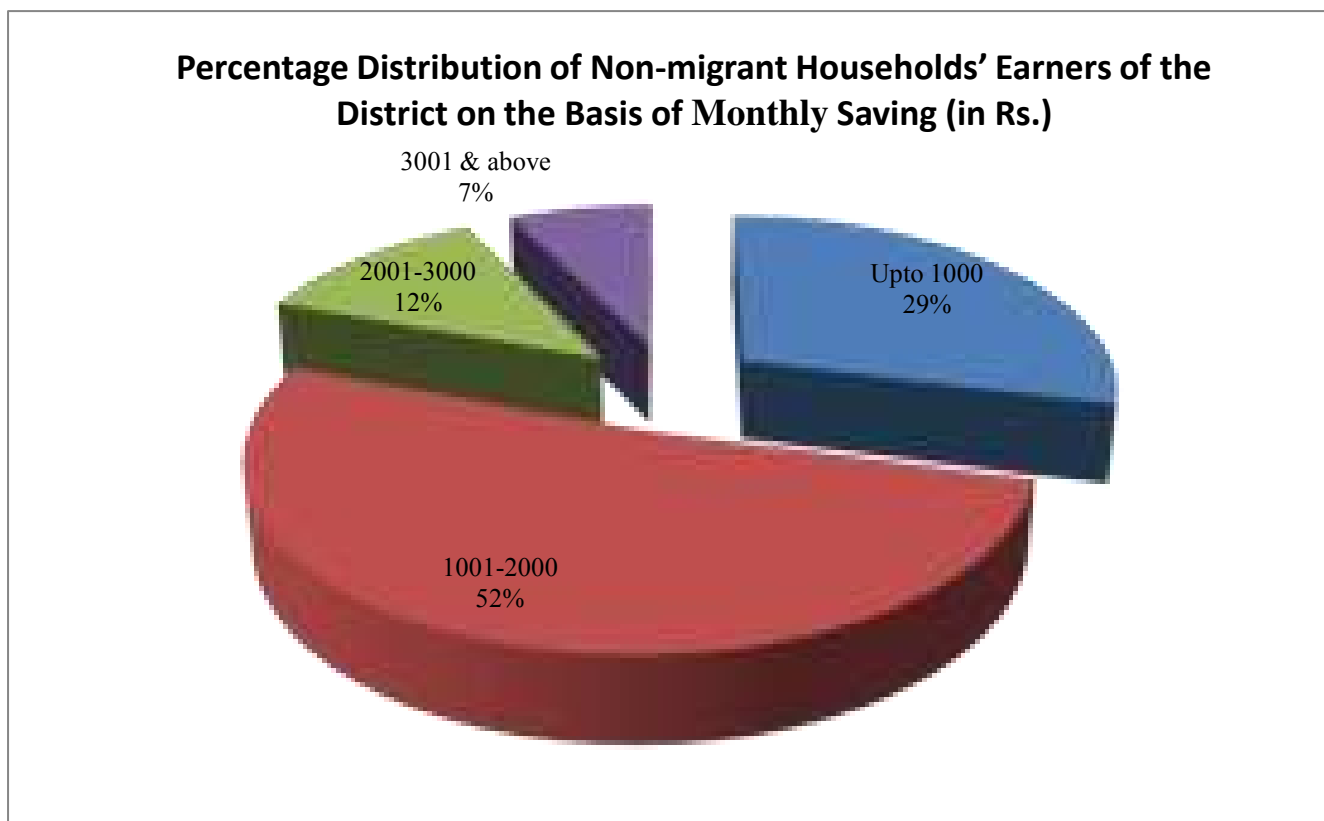
percent), upto Rs.1000 (about 20 percent), and 3001 and above (about 7 percent) . On the other hand, about 52 percent of non-migrant households' earners from the district saved monthly amount of Rs. 1001-2000 followed by upto Rs. 1000, Rs. 2001-3000 (about 12 percent) and 3001 and above (about 7 percent). So, the majority of both migrant and non-migrant households earners saved monthly amount of Rs.1001-2000 and in comparison, the percentages of monthly saving amount of upto Rs.1000, Rs. 1001-2000 and 3001 and above of migrant households' earners were less than percentages of monthly saving of those same amounts of non-migrant households' earners. Only the percentage of monthly saving amount of Rs. 2001-3000 of migrant households' earners was greater than the percentage of monthly saving of that same amount of non-migrant households' earners. Although, there were huge inter-village variations among migrant and non-migrant households' earners regarding various types of monthly saving amount. It is therefore cleared that both migrant and non-migrant households' earners of Cooch Behar district as a whole saved a higher proportion of their income to maintain their socio-economic status of the households.

**Fig. 7.8(a)**





**Fig. 7.8(b)**



### **7.3.5 Monthly Household Consumer Expenditure of Respondents of Migrant and Non-migrant Households**

We have classified here the monthly household consumer expenditure of both the respondents of migrant and non-migrant households into four categories, such as, upto Rs. 2000, Rs. 2001-3000, Rs. 3001-4000 and above Rs. 4000. An attempt has been made in those connection in the Table 7.14 below to distribute respondents of migrant and non-migrant households regarding monthly households' consumer expenditure on various items like cereals and cereal products, pulses and pulse products, vegetables, fruits and nuts, edible oil, fuel and light, durable goods, medical expenses, educational expenses etc. which is also diagrammatically presented in Figs. 7.9(a) and 7.9(b).

**Table 7.14: Distribution of Respondents of Migrant and Non-migrant Households on the Basis of Monthly Household Consumer Expenditure (in Rs.)**

Village	Household Category	Monthly Household Consumer Expenditure (in Rs.)				
		Upto 2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	Above 4000	Total
Vill 1	MIG	12(48.00)	13(52.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
	N-MIG	0(0.00)	12(48.00)	9(36.00)	4(16.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 2	MIG	16(64.00)	6(24.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	25(100.00)
	N-MIG	1(4.00)	16(64.00)	8(32.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 3	MIG	20(80.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
	N-MIG	2(8.00)	14(56.00)	4(16.00)	5(20.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 4	MIG	12(48.00)	10(40.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	25(100.00)
	N-MIG	7(28.00)	8(32.00)	7(28.00)	3(12.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 5	MIG	19(76.00)	5(20.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
	N-MIG	5(20.00)	15(60.00)	3(12.00)	2(8.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 6	MIG	23(92.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	25(100.00)
	N-MIG	1(4.00)	15(60.00)	7(28.00)	2(8.00)	25(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>MIG</b>	<b>102(68.00)</b>	<b>40(26.67)</b>	<b>6(4.00)</b>	<b>2(1.33)</b>	<b>150(100.00)</b>
	<b>N-MIG</b>	<b>16(10.67)</b>	<b>80(53.33)</b>	<b>38(25.33)</b>	<b>16(10.67)</b>	<b>150(100.00)</b>

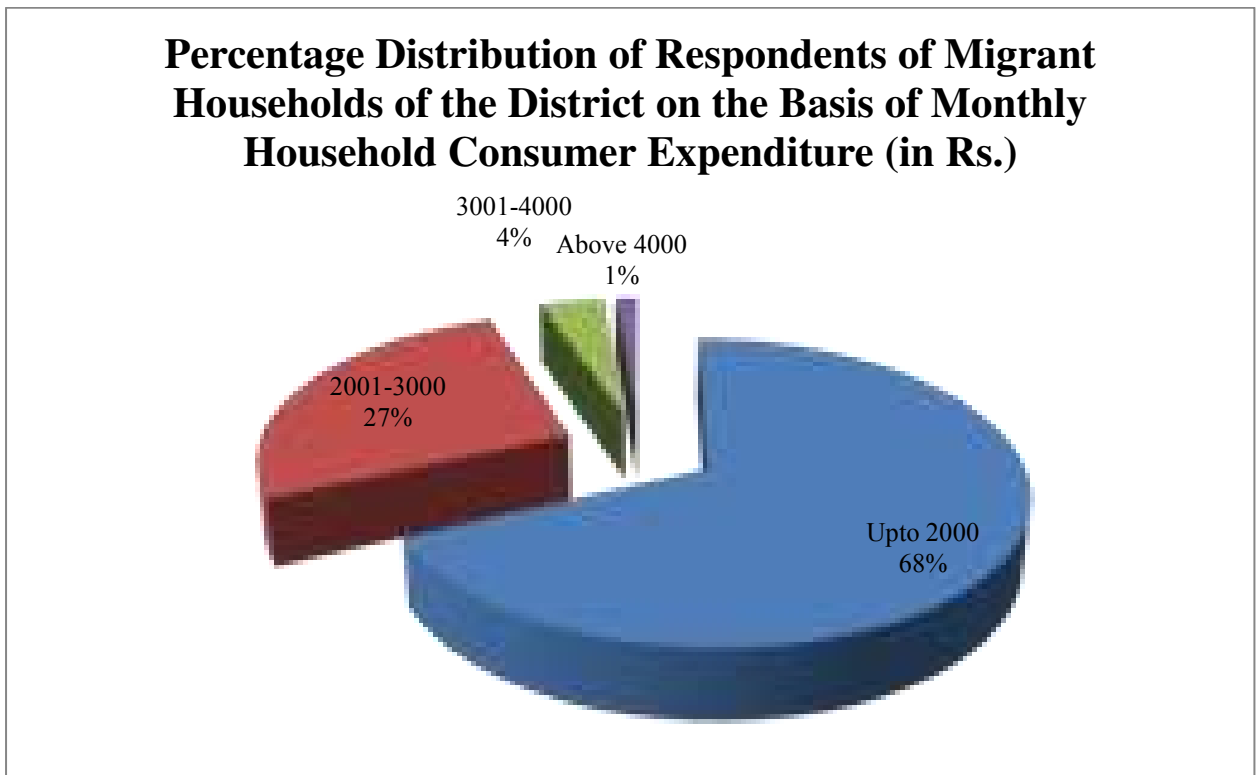
**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row-wise percentages.

**Source:** Field Survey.

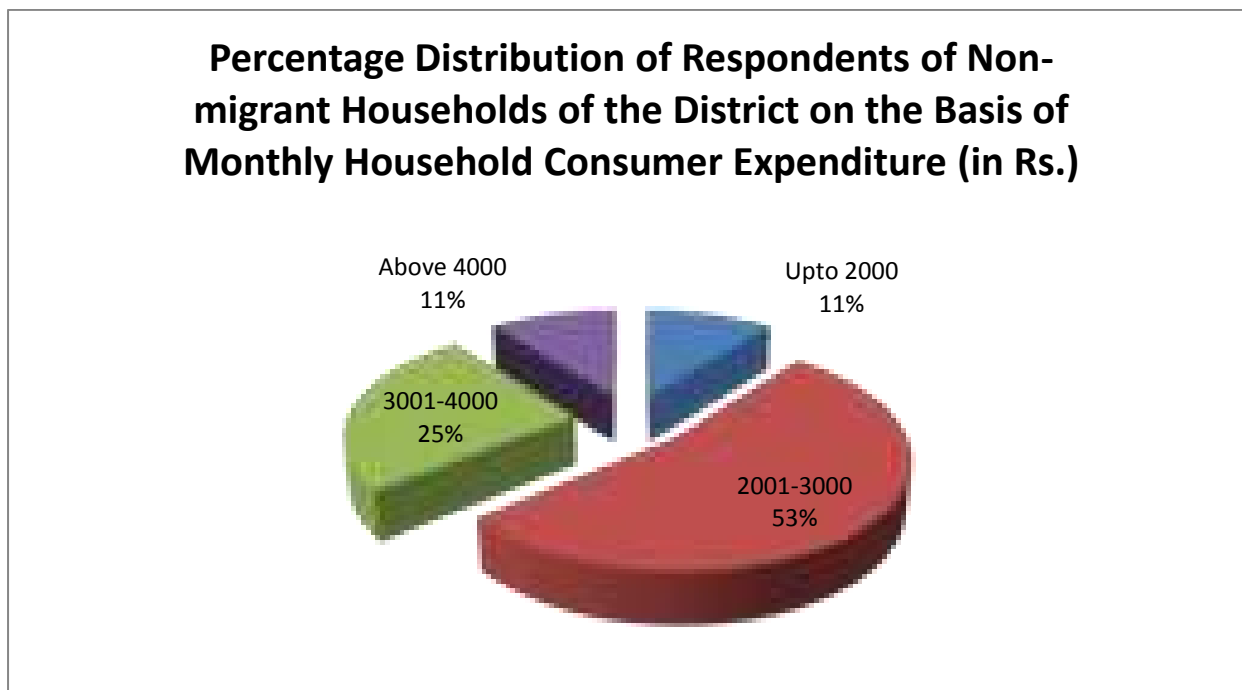
The data in the above Table reveal that 68 percent of respondents of migrant households' monthly household consumer expenditure were lie upto Rs.2000 whereas about only 11 percent of respondents of non-migrant households monthly household consumer expenditure remained in that same category. About 27 percent of respondents of migrant households monthly household consumer expenditure ranged from Rs 2001 to Rs.3000 whereas about 53 percent of respondents of non-migrant households monthly household consumer expenditure ranged from that same category. Only about 5 percent in total of respondents of migrant households remained for the monthly household consumer expenditure categories of Rs.

3001-4000 and above Rs. 4000 which were found to be insignificant. On the other hand, 36 percent in total of respondents of non-migrant households lied for the monthly household consumer expenditure categories of Rs. 3001-4000 and above Rs. 4000 which were quite higher than the respondents of migrant households lied in those same categories. However, there were much inter-village variations observed from the above Table among the respondents of migrant and non-migrant households regarding the different categories of monthly household consumer expenditure. Thus, it clearly brings out that the respondents of non-migrant households comparatively spent monthly more on various household items than the respondents of migrant households.

**Fig. 7.9(a)**



**Fig. 7.9 (b)**



### **7.3.6 Assets Holding**

Holding of assets of the household is one of the important factors for maintaining socio-economic status of the family and also holding more assets results the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the household. Here, we discuss the electric equipments and furniture items as assets holding of migrant and non-migrant households.

#### **7.3.6(a) Asset (Electric Equipments) Holding of Migrant and Non-migrant Households**

Electric equipments are the important asset of households in which electrification of households is a necessary condition for the use of such equipments. Various types of electric equipments have been shown here. The Table 7.15 below puts forward the distribution of migrant and non-migrant households regarding the asset (electric equipments) holding.

**Table-7.15: Distribution of Migrant and Non-migrant Households on the Basis of Asset  
(Electric Equipments) Holding**

Village	Household Category	Electric Equipments (in Number)								
		Refrigerator	B/W TV	Colour TV	Dish Antenna	Transistor /Radio	Telephone/Mobile	Ceiling Fans	Tube lights	Others
Vill 1	MIG	0	2	2	1	10	22	0	0	3
	N-MIG	0	6	0	0	9	22	1	2	1
Vill 2	MIG	0	2	1	1	8	26	6	4	3
	N-MIG	0	8	3	0	4	11	6	5	2
Vill 3	MIG	0	2	4	1	6	27	3	2	0
	N-MIG	1	3	8	7	1	24	16	7	5
Vill 4	MIG	0	11	2	2	8	24	2	7	3
	N-MIG	0	4	6	6	1	20	8	8	3
Vill 5	MIG	2	11	6	2	5	23	8	14	8
	N-MIG	0	3	6	4	2	18	4	9	2
Vill 6	MIG	0	7	0	0	8	32	0	0	0
	N-MIG	0	7	1	1	5	21	3	4	2
<b>District Total</b>	<b>MIG</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>N-MIG</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>

**Source:** Field Survey.

The data exhibit in the above Table that the telephone/mobile being an electric equipment occupied the highest number i.e., 154 whereas refrigerator possessed the lowest number for migrant households. On the other hand, for non-migrant households, also the telephone/mobile being an electric equipment occupied the highest number i.e., 116 whereas refrigerator possessed the lowest number. However, in comparison, the number of electric equipments of migrant households like refrigerator, B/W TV, transistor/radio, telephone/mobile, tubelights and other electric equipments such as iron, tape recorder, table fans, etc were higher than those types of electric equipments of non-migrant households whereas the number of electric equipments such as colour TV, dish antenna and ceiling fans of migrant households were less than those categories of electric equipments of non-migrant households. Thus, due to more electrification of houses and purchasing capacity of non-migrant households, the number of electric equipments such as colour TV, dish antenna and ceiling fans were higher than migrant households. Refrigerator being electric equipment was found to be insignificant for both migrant and non-migrant households. Although, there were huge inter-village variations regarding the number of different electric equipments among

migrant and non-migrant households. Thus, it is cleared that on an average the number of electric equipments of migrant households were higher than the number of electric equipments of non-migrant households due to much utilisation of remittances sent by the migrants to their families.

### 7.3.6(b) Asset (Furniture Items) Holding of Migrant and Non-migrant Households

Furniture items are also the significant asset of every household. Here we have showed the various types of furniture items of migrant and non-migrant households. The Table 7.16 below represents the distribution of migrant and non-migrant households regarding the asset (furniture items) holding.

**Table 7.16: Distribution of Migrant and Non-migrant Households on the Basis of Asset (Furniture Items) Holding**

Village	Household Category	Furniture Items (in No.)						
		Cots/ Beds	Chairs/B enches	Tables	Almirahs/C upboards	Sofa Sets	Dressing Table	Others
Vill 1	MIG	60	47	29	21	0	12	0
	N-MIG	60	61	25	20	0	7	0
Vill 2	MIG	64	43	31	26	0	15	2
	N-MIG	36	30	15	26	0	6	0
Vill 3	MIG	55	45	25	30	0	10	0
	N-MIG	43	47	23	38	0	9	2
Vill 4	MIG	59	52	26	30	0	10	1
	N-MIG	54	51	22	35	0	11	0
Vill 5	MIG	50	37	25	27	0	16	1
	N-MIG	52	54	24	37	0	6	2
Vill 6	MIG	58	41	27	25	0	18	5
	N-MIG	47	45	26	40	1	11	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>MIG</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>N-MIG</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Field survey.

It is revealed from the above Table that considering the various furniture items for the surveyed households of Cooch Behar district, the total number of cots /beds of migrant households was 346 whereas the total number of that same furniture item of non-migrant households was 292. For the migrant households, the total number of chairs/benches was 265 whereas it was 288 for non-migrant households. Next, the total number of tables of migrant households was 163 whereas for non-migrant households it was 135. And, the total number of almirahs/cupboards of migrant households was 159 in which for the non-migrant households it was 196. There was no even a single sofa set of migrant households whereas only 1 sofa set was there for non-migrant households that were found to be insignificant. The total number of dressing tables and other furniture items like wooden tools, ulnas etc. of migrant household was 90 whereas it was 54 for non-migrant households. Although, there were significant inter-village variations regarding the number of various furniture items among migrant and non-migrant households. Hence, on an average, the total number of furniture items of migrant households was higher than the total number of furniture items of non-migrant households. So, more furniture items were purchased by the migrant households through proper utilization of remittances sent by the migrants.

#### **7.4 Test of Hypothesis – 4**

4) There has been a marked improvement in socio-economic conditions of the families of migrant workers.

We have tested hypothesis-4 through tabular forms.

From the Tables 7.9, 7.15 and 7.16, we have found that regarding the use of remittances of the households on the basis of poverty status, on an average of both APL and BPL migrant families utilize remittances especially on food items and regarding asset holding, they utilize remittances to purchase few necessary electric equipments like fans, tubelights, radio, mobile, etc. and furniture like cots/beds, chairs, benches, almirah (wooden) etc. So, from the mentioned tables, it is observed that there has not been any marked improvement in socio-economic conditions of the families of migrant workers. Thus, the above hypothesis is not true in this context. In this way, the hypothesis-4 is tested.

# CHAPTER -VIII

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

### 8.1 Summary

First of all, Chapter I introduces the problem under study. Then it contains the objective of the study, research questions, research hypotheses, conceptual framework, justification of the study, research methodology and plan of the study. At last, it covers the limitations of the study.

Chapter II describes the reviews of relevant literature on the research topic. Four categories of topical research works have been reviewed. Firstly, studies which have dealt with theoretical issues of migration. Secondly, research works which have been conducted at empirical level. These have been divided into two parts: those which are mainly based on secondary data and those, which are largely based on field survey data. Thirdly, we have reviewed those works which deal with the problem of rural-urban migration in other countries than India and the case of international migration. Then, we have reviewed the review articles on internal rural-urban migration. Finally, we have identified the research gap in this chapter.

Chapter III interprets the rural-urban migration scenario in India and in West Bengal by utilizing secondary data mainly on Census 2001 and 1991 and NSSO Reports of various rounds. We have included here some relevant data of 2011 Census to obtain more consistency with field survey data as we done field survey in the year 2013. In this chapter, we have at first introduced the rural-urban migration scenario in India and in West Bengal. Then we have examined the various issues of migration like migration by place of birth and by place of last residence, migration rates, net migration rate of some major state in India etc. Here, inter-state migration of migrants, migration within the state of migrants by place of birth and by place of last residence of some major states in India through different streams of migration, migration rates of different categories of persons, what are net migration rates of some major states in India? are specially discussed. Next, the distribution of migrants through different streams of migration and trend and pattern of rural-urban migration in India are



elucidated. The various reasons for migration and their comparisons with the data of different census cited above are also expounded. At last, we have examined the trend and pattern of rural urban migration in West Bengal.

Chapter IV sets forth the demographic and socio-economic profile of the survey area. Here, in the beginning, we have discussed about the study district of Cooch Behar where the location and of its boundary, brief history of the district, demographic profile based on 2001 Census and 2011 Census Report, and a brief description of the economy are delineated. Then we have analysed the the demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrant workers based on the villages surveyed of the district. For the analysis, we have divided at first the demographic profile of migrant workers and then the socio-economic profile of migrant workers. Lastly, the demographic and socio-economic descriptions of the surveyed villages in Cooch Behar district have been summarized.

Now, the major findings of the demographic profile based on primary data are delineated in the following.

1. There is almost symmetrical distribution among population of the sample villages found with respect to its division among adult male, adult female, male child and female child.
2. The presence of a substantial proportion of relatively young migrant labour force (20-30 years of age) among the respondents was observed.
3. The small sized migrant families (about 11.33 percent) consisting of upto 3 members are usually nuclear that we found through our field investigation.
4. It was found that out of 100 percent migrant households of surveyed villages, 68 percent migrant households belong to Hinduism whereas 32 percent belong to Muslims. There is no even a single Christian migrant household from the sample villages of Cooch Behar district.
5. It was seen that about 51 percent migrant households belong to SC category and about 47 percent belong to others that is General category whereas only 1 percent of migrant households belong to ST category among all six surveyed villages. There is no even a single OBC category migrant household among the six surveyed villages.

6. It could be noticed that only 22 percent migrant households belong to APL category whereas 78 percent migrant households belong to BPL category among total six surveyed villages of the district. It revealed that most of the migrant households were under BPL category.

Also, the major findings of the socio-economic profile based on primary data are delineated as under.

7. As far as education levels of migrant households are concerned, the majority percentages of migrant household members in the district are illiterate. As many as 31 percent male members and almost 43 percent female members are illiterate. Among the literacy of male and female, the highest (35 percentage of male) and the highest (29 percent of female) belong to the below primary category, that is, who are just literate. There is no any member of migrant who takes either the degree of graduation or post-graduation or technical level of education.

8. It was noticed that out of total 150 migrants' households of sample villages, the major 93(62.00 percent) migrant households occupied cultivable land less than one bigha, that is, they might be define as landless or near landless families.

9. The data also revealed table that majority percentage of migrant households belonging to social status as well as poverty status possessed cultivable land only less than 1 bigha. The interesting result was found from the survey data that although 1.70 percentages of BPL migrant households occupied between 15.1-30.0 bighas of cultivable land, there was no any percentage of APL migrant households who possessed the same amount of cultivable land. Including both social and poverty status of migrant households, there was no any percentage of migrant household who possessed greater than 30.0 bighas of cultivable land.

10. Majority (about 89.47 percent) male migrants acted as principal earner of the family while about 10.53 percent female migrants performed as principal earner of the family. They, therefore, engaged with a number of principal activities in destination areas.

11. Regarding work status/ occupational engagement of members of migrant households in the district, the data expressed that the out of the total male and female members of surveyed households, the highest 25.07 percentage of male and female members engaged in other types of work like building construction labour, road construction

labour, loading and unloading types of labour, mason, shuttering labour etc. and the lowest 0.13 percentage of male and female members did not engage in work but for seeking or available to get work. So, it could be observed that most of the male and female members engaged as regular salaried or wage employee and other types of work like mason, shuttering labour, building construction labour etc. although there is a lack or crisis of work in the local area throughout the year.

12. The data brought out that out of the total 483 members of migrant surveyed households, only 44 members i.e., 9.11 percentage engaged with subsidiary occupation like agriculture and allied activities, agriculture labour, construction labour etc. It indicated that very few members engaged with subsidiary activity.

Chapter V analyses the trend, pattern and features of rural–urban migration in the study area. Here, the analyses of this chapter are divided into two parts-(i) the trend and pattern of rural-urban migration in the study area and (ii) Characteristics or features of rural-urban migration in the study area.

Now, at first, the core results of trend and pattern of migrants of the surveyed households in the study area are outlined in the following.

1. Based on nature of migration, the data revealed that the incidence of migration with full family was lower i.e. 44 percent compared to the incidence of migration with partial family i.e. about 71 percent in the surveyed households of Cooch Behar district. It could, therefore, be observed that the majority percentage of the surveyed households migrated outside with few family members.
2. It could be found that nearly 81 percent migrant members are male and about 19 percent are female and also a huge inter-village variations among female migrants compared to male migrants was observed. This means that the migrant families were in a vulnerable condition. This is because except in cases of dire need generally female members would like to stay at home to look after the children and elderly
3. As far as children migrants are concerned, out of 220 children of surveyed villages, only 29 children migrated with their parents or with their family members that constituted only about 13 percent i.e., 0.13 in portion of the total children of the migrant households in the district. It is, therefore, cleared that few percentages of

children from the total children migrated outside the district/ state with their parents or with their family members.

4. The data highlighted that the highest percentage ( about 58 percent) of migrants lie in the age group of 15-30, followed by the age-group of 31-45 (about 22 percent), the age-group of upto 14 (about 13 percent) and the age-group of above 45 (nearly 6 percent). Thus, the majority percentages of migrants who migrate outside the district belong to the age group of 15-30.
5. It could be found from the surveyed households of the district that nearly 86 percent migrant migrated outside the state followed by about 11 percent migrated to another district of West Bengal, and about 2 percent migrated either in another place of the same district or in another country. Thus the majority percentages of migrants have migrated outside the state for either in search of employment or in search of better employment opportunity in the destination areas.
6. Data revealed that nearly 97 percent migrants have undertaken rural to urban migration (industry and service taken together) and only about 3 percent have undertaken rural to rural migration. Most of the migration has taken place through rural to urban stream in industrial sector.

And, then the core results of characteristics/features of migrants of the surveyed households in the study area are delineated as under.

7. It could be noticed that about 17 percent migrants did not engage in any work as they were unemployed while about 82 percent migrants engaged in works as wage employment labour and self employment. So the distribution of migrants was more distinguishable between the two categories.
8. Out of total 150 households, an overwhelming number of migrants i.e. 139 (about 93 percent), from the district remain engaged in wage employment. However, in the district about 7 percent household migrants remain engaged in self-employment at destination. So, most of the migrant households engaged in destination as wage employment to earn their livelihood.
9. Majority (about 77 percent) of the migrant workers remain employed as regular/daily wage labour The second way in which labourers got employment was as weekly wage

- labour. Interestingly, there was no even a single migrant labour of the surveyed households employed in destination either weekly basis or unorganized sector labour.
10. Regarding the nature of employment, it could be seen that about 28 percent cases in the district, migrant labourers remain engaged in destination as long term employee without a written contract. Migrant labourers engaged as casual day labourer were about 15 percent. As contract labourer and self-employed taken together constituted only about 5 percent engagement of labour at destinations. About 52 percent migrant i.e. the highest percentage engaged as other type of employment mostly on regular wage basis at destinations. There was no even a single migrant engaged as long term employee with a written contract.
  11. As far as the rates of wages received at destination are concerned, the highest workers (about 35 percent) from the district received a wage in the range of Rs. 81-100 per day. The second major numbers of workers received wage in the range of Rs. 101 to 120 (about 28 percent). The third major category of workers in the district received wages in the range of Rs. 121 to 150 (about 20 percent) at destination. Only about 11 percent received wages as per day basis in the range of 151 and above. So, most of the migrant workers of the surveyed households received wages at destination in the range of Rs 81-100 per day.
  12. Data revealed that about 93 percent of the migrants of the surveyed households engaged in the range of 7-8 hours per day with their assigned works. The percentage of migrant workers who engaged with their activities by the working hours above 8 hours per day was only 5 percent and only the 1.44 percentage of migrant workers being engaging with their activities upto 6 hours per day were found to be insignificant. Therefore, most of the migrant workers engaged with their activities at destinations in the range of 7-8 working hours per day.
  13. Regarding duration of stay of migrants at destination, it could be found that the highest percentage of migrants from the surveyed households (about 55 percent) stayed at destination for a period of above 24 months. The second most duration of stay category of migrants remained for the period of 19 to 24 months in which nearly 21 percent workers migrated. The third most duration of stay category of migrants remained for the period of 7 to 12 months in which about 16 percent migrant workers migrated. So, majority of migrant workers migrated for the duration of stay at

destination of above 24 months where the migrants remain engaged with their assigned activities being employed in different sectors.

14. The highest about 46 percent migrant workers visited their native village twice in a year and the second most percentage i.e., about 35 percent migrant workers visited their native village once in a year. The frequencies thrice and above thrice in a year constituted only 15 percent migrant to visit their home. Only about 4 percent migrant workers did not visit their native village throughout the year as they used to stay at destination. Thus, majority of the migrant workers of the surveyed households visited their native villages twice in a year.
15. About 13 percent of the migrant workers stayed at home for a period between 1 to 15 days during home visit. Then, about 73 percent of the migrant workers stayed at home for a period between 16 to 30 days on their home visit. Next, about 13 percent of the migrant workers spent more than 30 days during their home visit. Only about 2 percent migrant workers would not visit their home. Thus, majority of the migrant workers from the surveyed households stayed at home for a period between 16 to 30 days while their home visits.
16. It could be noticed that about 28 percent migrants of surveyed households stayed with their family members at destination and only about 10 percent migrant workers stayed with other workers at destination. Then, about 33 percent migrants from the surveyed households stayed with their friends. The percentages of migrant workers stayed with their relatives at destination were about 18 percent and about 12 percent migrant workers could not have such mentioned ways of staying arrangement as they stayed with alone. Thus, it was revealed that a large number of migrants migrated with family members.
17. Regarding the condition of housing at destination, it could be seen that in the district about 58 percent migrants lived in pucca houses in destination, nearly 30 percent lived in makeshift tarpaulin houses and 8 percent lived in houses made of tiles. It may be noted that pucca house actually means godown, veranda or similar type of places of the employer where the migrant workers were provided rent-free accommodation. Other types of housing like houses made of leaves or wood formed very insignificant proportion for migrants of the district. So, the majority migrant workers lived in pucca houses provided by the company or organization at destination. After all, the

migrants did not enjoy a very improved housing condition either at origin or at destination.

Chapter VI describes the causes of migration with push and pull factors. The analyses of this chapter are classified into four parts - (i) Prerequisites conditions of migrants for migration (ii) Factors of migration analysis (iii) Implementation of MGNREGA and out-migration and (iv) The comparative analyses between migrant and non-migrant households regarding their nature and significance.

Now, at first, the major findings of prerequisites conditions of migrants for migration of surveyed households in the study area are outlined in the following.

1. Data revealed that about 87 percent cases, the decision to migrate was made by the migrant himself/herself. Only about 13 percent cases the decision to migrate was taken by the parents of the migrants. There was no such type of migrant household among six villages surveyed whose family member was migrated by the decision of their spouses.
2. Among the facilitators of surveyed households, relatives, friends already living at destination acted as the most important facilitators (46 per cent cases); followed by labour recruiters/contractors from destination (about 25 per cent cases); relatives, friends living in village/neighborhood (about 13 per cent cases). Only 1.33 percent marked by others (himself/herself) as facilitator.
3. It could be seen that out of total surveyed households in the district, 66 percent households' workers were partially employed before out-migration and only 1.33 percent household workers were fully employed before out-migration. On the other hand, about 33 percent households' workers of the surveyed households had totally remain unemployed before out-migration.
4. Data stated that about 63 percent of the migrant households of the surveyed villages were engaged in agriculture and its allied activities before out-migration and 8 percent engaged in manufacturing sector. Only 0.67 percent of the migrant households were engaged in service sector. It was also revealed in the table that about 29 percent migrant workers before out-migration were engaged neither agricultural related activities nor manufacturing related activities nor service related activities as they were not got employment in local areas. So most of the migrant households' workers

were engaged in agricultural related activities compared to other sectors of employment before out-migration.

Next, the core results of factors of migration analysis in the study area are delineated as under.

5. Data revealed that 98 percent households lived in kutchha houses and only little over 1 percent households lived in semi-pucca houses and less than one per cent households lived in pucca houses in the district of Cooch Behar. As far as the land category wise distribution of households was concerned, it could be viewed that almost all the surveyed households possessing land less than one bigha (i.e., households which were landless or near landless), were having kutchha houses. The same was true for different other categories of households having land between 1 bigha to 30 bighas. However, there was no even any single migrant household who had land greater than 30 bighas. Thus, land being the main asset in rural areas that depicted a very pitiable economic condition of the households under survey.
6. It was exposed that in Cooch Behar district, about 53 per cent migrant households had their own toilet facility and about 47 percent had no such type of facility. As far as categories of toilets were concerned in the district, about 37 percent of toilets were kutchha, 14 percent were pucca, only 2 percent were semi-pucca and about 47 percent migrant households had no any toilet facility as they normally used open space for their toilet. So most of the migrant households surveyed had no toilet facility and semi-pucca as being one of the types of toilet facility was found to be insignificant.
7. Data revealed that about 67 percent of surveyed households of Cooch Behar district use tube wells as own source of drinking water, 30 percent households use tube well or well on shared basis as source of their drinking water and only about 3 percent households use well as own source of drinking water. There is no any other source of drinking water in surveyed households. As shared sources of water requires lots of time to be devoted to collect water due to travel requirement to the source of water as well as spending time in standing on the queue, therefore 30 percent surveyed households in Cooch Behar district are normally done this type of troublesome activities to cover drinking water.
8. It could be found that only about 9 percent surveyed houses were electrified whereas about 91 percent surveyed houses had not gained electricity connection. There is no



doubt that poverty was the main cause for which they couldn't afford to have electric connection.

9. In respect of almost zero waiting period, it could be found that in 99.33 percent cases the migrant workers did not have to wait in the destination to obtain a job and only 0.67 percent cases the migrant workers had to wait to get job. Thus, waiting to get job for the migrants in the destination was insignificant here. The matter of the fact is that almost there was no waiting by the migrants for jobs but there were jobs waiting to be manned by the migrants at the destination in our study.
10. Data revealed that about 32 per cent migrant workers of surveyed households helped others to migrate and about 68 percent migrant workers did not help others for migration. So, there was a quite portion of migrant workers who motivated others to migrate. The reason for motivation might be that since migration from the district was overwhelmingly rural to urban areas and at distant places, therefore, workers who already migrated worked as a role model or motivator to many prospective migrant workers.
11. About 21 percent households reported that their working members would have remained unemployed, 30 percent reported to get employment for upto 120 days, 48 percent would get employment between 121 to 200 days and less than one percent i.e., 0.67 percent households reported to have been employed for more than 200 days in a year if they remained in origin instead of migrating. So most of the working members of the surveyed households got employment between 121 to 200 days in a year. Employments consisting of more than 200 days by the working members of the households were found to be insignificant.
12. The data expressed that migrant labourers of the surveyed households would have received wage rates of upto 40 rupees in the case of labourers of about 2 percent households in the district. This indicates that these types of labourers from the surveyed households were faced distressed situation. Then labourers from nearly 62 per households would receive Rs. 41 to Rs. 60. This also indicates a distressed situation of surveyed households as it carried comparatively low wage rate. On the other hand, the labours of about 28 percent households would get Rs. 61 to 80, relatively higher rate of wages and only near about 1 percent household workers would have received wages above Rs. 80.

13. Regarding the reasons for migration, it could be found that in the surveyed households of the district the reasons for migration in order of importance were: 'in search of better employment' (nearly 57 percent), 'in search of employment (nearly 28 percent), 'migration of the parent/earning member of the family' (about 14 percent). 'Other reasons' for migration were found to be very insignificant. Although, there were huge inter-village variations of the causes of migration. But overall, it could be found that the dominant of migration for villages of the district is that people migrated largely to get better employment, though in villages 3 'in search of employment' was the dominant cause of migration than 'in search of better employment'. That is, in this village people were more unemployed compared to other villages where majority of the migrants migrated in search of better employment. Migration due to the 'migration of parent/earning member of the family' constituted 14 percent of migrants of the district. It may be noted that a good number of migrants in this category belonged to minors, that is, children up to the age of 14 years.

After that, the major findings of the implementation of MGNREGA and out-migration of surveyed households in the study area are outlined in the following.

14. Data revealed that 88 percent households of Cooch Behar district held job cards under the scheme and only 12 percent households did not get job card under the scheme. A higher percentage of job card holders of surveyed households indicate that the depth of poverty was higher among them as a higher number of them were job hungry.
15. About 59 percent of the surveyed households of Cooch Behar district received some days of employment and about 41 percent households did not receive even a single day of employment under MGNREGS. So, a large part of households' member did not receive any employment. It was found that there were much inter-village variations regarding employment received and did not receive under the mentioned scheme. The paradoxical result between villages 5 and 6 found in the table was that in village 5, 84 percent households received some days of employment and remaining 16 percent did not receive even a single day of employment whereas in village 6 only 16

percent households got some days of employment and a large amount of households i.e., 84 percent households did not get any employment.

16. Nearly 33 percent households received employment between 6 to 10 days, 12 percent households received 17 days and 8 percent received employment 1 to 5 days only and 42 percent did not receive any employment at all in the district. Therefore, the employment arrangements through MGNREGA brought out a very poor state of implementation of MGNREGS among the investigated villages.

Finally, the core results of the comparative analyses between migrant and non-migrant households regarding their nature and significance are summarised in the following.

17. The data indicated that in case of migrant households, out of total 150 migrant households 62 percent households possessed first category of agricultural land that is less than 1 bigha whereas from a total of 150 non-migrant households about 35 percent households possessed the same type of agricultural land. But from the second category that is 1.0 – 3.0 to 15.1-30.0, the agricultural lands possessed by the non-migrant households were consecutively greater than those types of land possession of migrant households. There was no any agricultural land of both migrant and non-migrant households that lies greater than 30 bighas. Regarding the type of 7.6 – 15.0 agricultural land, only 4 percent migrant households possessed this type of land. On the other hand, about 15 percent non-migrant households possessed the same type of agricultural land which was obviously much higher than the migrant households.
18. About 63 percent of the migrant households engaged in agriculture and allied activities whereas about 75 percent of the non-migrant households engaged in agriculture and allied activities. So, non-migrant households engaged more than migrant households in that type of activities. For migrant households, only about 9 percent associated with both industrial and service related activities. On the other hand, about 25 percent non-migrant households associated with both industrial and service related activities. Therefore, non-migrant households associated more with those types of activities than migrant households. In case of migrant households, about 29 percent of the households did not get employment opportunity in local areas before out-migration.

19. It could be found that the percentage of holding job card of migrant households under MGNREGA of the surveyed households was 88 whereas about 79 percent non-migrant households did hold job card. Only 12 percent of the migrant households did not hold job card. On the other hand, about 22 percent non-migrant households did not hold job card. So, migrant households did hold more job card than non-migrant households under MGNREGA. There were almost inter-village variations noticed in the above table regarding job card holding among migrant and non-migrant households. Only interesting result shows in village 4 that percentage of holding job card and not holding job card among migrant and non-migrant households were same that is, 76 percent for holding job card and 24 percent for not holding job card respectively.
20. About 59 percent migrant households received employment under MGNREGA in the last one year whereas 54 percent non-migrant households received employment under MGNREGA in the last one year. In case of migrant households about 42 percent did not receive employment and on the other hand 46 percent non-migrant households did not receive the same. So, employment received by the migrant households was more than employment received by the non-migrant households. One absurd result noticed among migrant and non-migrant households in case of villages 3 and 6 is that received of employment under MGNREGA in the last one year is quite less than not received of employment of both migrant and non-migrant households. Here, only 4 percent and 16 percent migrant households of villages 3 and 6 received employment whereas 96 percent and 84 percent migrant households of those same villages did not receive employment. Further, 32 percent and 40 percent non-migrant households of villages 3 and 6 received employment whereas 68 percent and 60 percent non-migrant households of those same villages did not receive employment.
21. Regarding the days of employment received under MGNREGA in the last one year among migrant and non-migrant respondents, it could be observed that about 33 percent which is the highest percentage of migrant households received 6 to 10 days of employment under MGNREGA whereas the highest about 23 percent of non-migrant households received 16 and above days of employment under MGNREGA in the last one year and only about 5 percent which was the lowest percentage of migrant households received 11 to 15 days of employment whereas only about 1 percent

which was the lowest percentage of non-migrant households received 1 to 5 days of employment under MGNREGA. So, most of the migrant households received 6 to 10 days of employment and non-migrant households received 16 and above days of employment under MGNREGA in the last one year. In case of migrant household, received of employment between 11 to 15 days was found to be insignificant whereas in case non-migrant migrant households, 42 percent households did not receive any number of days of employment and 46 percent for non-migrant households did not receive any number of days of employment as they did not get job card under MGNREGA.

22. In respect of comparison of reasons for migration of migrants and reasons for non-migration of non-migrants, the data revealed that in Cooch Behar district, about 57 percent i.e., the highest percentage of migrants migrated out-side the district or state for in search of better employment followed by in search of employment (about 28 percent), migration of the parent/earning member of the family (about 14 percent), transfer of services/contract (about 1 percent) and business (less than 1 percent). On the other hand, about 53 percent i.e., the highest percentage of non-migrant had small or medium size of agricultural land followed by self-employment in business as well as services (about 13 percent), hampering family members' education (12 percent), marginal family and children due to low age (about 11percent), others like govt. service, major illness like malaria, typhoid, tuberculosis, construction worker (mason) etc. (9 percent) and social/ political problems in outside (riots, terrorism, bad law and order etc. (4 percent). Business and transfer of services or contract being the reasons for migration were found to be insignificant and social/ political problems in outside (riots, terrorism, bad law and order etc) being the reason for non-migration was found to be insignificant.

Chapters VII discusses the consequences of migration with costs and benefits. The analyses of this chapter are classified into two parts - (i) Analyses of socio-economic consequences of migration (ii Comparative analyses between migrant and non-migrant households regarding socio-economic consequences.

Here, the major findings of socio-economic consequences of migration in the study area are delineated in the following.

1. Data presented that about 26 percent of the migrants acquired some skill while working at destination whereas about 74 percent of the migrants did not acquire any skill and were engaged as an unskilled regular or casual daily labour. Since acquiring skill while working rendered the workers more efficient and skilled and it helped them to earn more in subsequent periods. However, there was a lot of inter-village variations among migrants based on skilled acquired at destinations.
2. The majority of the migrants (about 79 percent) in the district earned income in the range of Rs. 2001 to Rs. 5000 per month. The second income category in which the next higher number of workers falls was Rs. 1001-2000 (about 12 percent). The third income category where the next higher number of migrants belonged was Rs. 5001 to 10,000 (about 7 percent). Migrants' earning income up to 1000 and above Rs. 10,000 per month constituted only about 2 percent that were found to be insignificant. However, there were huge inter-village variations among migrant workers regarding the earnings of income. Thus, most of the migrant workers earning income remained in between Rs. 2001 to 5000.
3. It could be indicated that the majority percentage of respondents' monthly households' consumption expenditure (68 percent) were lie upto Rs. 2000. Then, about 27 percent of respondents' monthly households' consumption expenditure remained in between Rs. 2001-3000. The household consumption expenditure levels of respodents between Rs.3000-4000 and above Rs.4000 together constituted only about 5 percent which were found to be insignificant. Thus, most of the respondents' monthly households' consumption expenditure remained in upto Rs.2000.
4. The highest numbers of migrants (about 63 percent) fell into the consumption category of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 per month. The second higher numbers of migrants (about 34 percent) belonged to the category of upto Rs. 1000. Migrants falling in income category of Rs. 2001 to 3000 and of Rs. 3001 and above formed an insignificant proportion of migrants in the district. However, there were a huge inter-village variations revealed in the table regarding the respondents' monthly consumption expenditure levels at destinsations. Thus, most of the migrants monthly consumption expenditure remained the consumption category of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000.
5. Data stated that the highest percentage (about 48 percent) of migrants from the district made a monthly saving of Rs. 1001-2000 followed by Rs. 2001-3000 (about 25

percent), Rs. upto 1000 (about 20 percent) and Rs. 3001 and above (nearly 7 percent). However, there were a lot of inter-village variations revealed in the table among migrants regarding the different categories of monthly savings. So, majority of migrants saved from their parts of income that ranges from Rs. 1000 to 2000.

6. About 75 percent of the migrants from the surveyed households sent money to their family members at origin and about 25 percent did not send the same. However, there were a much inter-village variations among migrants regarding the remittances sent and not sent. Interestingly, we noticed that in village 5, there was no even a single migrant who did not send money to his family member at origin and a very few percent (about 6 percent) migrants of village 6 did not sent money to their family members at origin.
7. The highest about 66 percent migrant of the surveyed households of Cooch Behar district sent remittances two times at origin, followed by three times (about 16 percent), one time (nearly 12 percent) and more than three times and above (about 6 percent). However, there were a lot of inter-village variations observed among the migrants regarding the times of remittances sent at their origin from their destinations. Thus, it is cleared that the major percentage of migrants sent remittances two times at their origins.
8. It could be found that the highest number of the district migrants (about 53 percent) made remittances in the range of Rs. 5001 to Rs. 10000. The next higher number of migrants, i.e., about 20 percent made remittances in the range of upto Rs. 5000. As far as third and fourth higher number of migrants making remittances are concerned it was interestingly found the same percentage i.e., 13.48 percentage in the categories of Rs. 10001 to 15000 and Rs. 15001 and above respectively in the district. However, there were huge inter-village variations revealed among the migrants regarding the amount of remittances sent at their origin from their working places. So, the majority of the migrants sent their money to their family members in the range of Rs. 5001 to Rs. 10000.
9. In district total for APL migrant families, the highest 20.67 percent families used remittances sent by the migrant workers on food items and the lowest 2 percent migrant families used remittances on both for education of their household members as well as other items on household consumer expenditure. On the other hand, for

BPL migrant families, the highest 72 percent families used remittances sent by the migrant workers on food items and the lowest 4.67 percent migrant families used remittances on education for their household members. Interestingly, it is seen in the table that in case of both APL and BPL families, there was no any use of remittances on marriage and other ceremonies. However, there were huge inter-village variations revealed among the APL and BPL migrant families regarding the use of remittances sent at their origin from their working places.

And the core results of comparative analyses between migrant and non-migrant households regarding socio-economic consequences are precisely outlined in the following.

10. Data revealed that in male and female migrants together, the highest about 36 percent migrants had no any education i.e., they are not literate, about 33 percent (the second most) migrants were literate with formal schooling including EGS that is they took education below primary level, about 13 percent (the third most) migrants took the education upto primary level and the education level literate without any schooling and diploma/ certificate course both possessed the lowest percentage i.e., only 0.13 for migrants. On the other hand, the highest 23 percent male and female non-migrants both were literate with formal schooling including EGS that is they took education below primary level, about 21 percent (the second most) non-migrants had no any education i.e., they were illiterate, about 19 percent (the third most) non-migrants took the education upto upper primary level and literate without formal schooling i.e. literate through NFEC/AIEP and others ( community education, adult education initiated by village panchayat etc.) both possessed the lowest percentage i.e., only 0.14 for non-migrants. Although, there was a huge variations observed in the above table between male and female migrants and also between male and female non-migrants regarding various levels of education. Literate without any schooling, higher secondary education and diploma/ certificate course being the education level of migrants were found to be insignificant whereas literate without formal schooling, literate through TLC/AEC, diploma/ certificate course and post graduate and above being the education levels of non-migrants were found to be insignificant.



11. The highest percentage i.e., about 79 percent of migrants from the district earned a monthly income of Rs. 2001-5000 followed by Rs. 1001-2000 (about 13 percent), Rs.5001-10000 (about 7 percent), Upto Rs. 1000 (about 1 percent) and above 10000 (0.48 percent). On the other hand, the highest percentage i.e., about 70 percent of non-migrants from the district earned a monthly income of Rs. 2001-5000 followed by Rs. 1001-2000 (about 22 percent), Upto Rs. 1000 (about 13 percent), Rs. 5001-10000 (about 4 percent), and above 10000 (about 1 percent). However, there were a lot of inter-village variations noticed in the table among migrants and non-migrants regarding the different categories of monthly income. So, majority of migrants and non-migrants earned income that ranges from Rs. 2001 to 5000 through engaging various types of non-agricultural activities by migrants at destinations like labour in construction work, mason work, brick klin work, labour of rod binding work, etc, and through involving specially on agricultural activities by non-migrants at local areas.
12. About 63 percent migrant households' earners consumed monthly by spending the amount of Rs. 1000-2000 whereas about 51 percent non-migrant households' earners consumed monthly by spending that same amount. About 34 percent migrant households' earners depleted monthly by spending the amount of Rs. upto 1000 whereas about 45 percent non-migrant households' earners depleted monthly by spending that same amount and only 3 percent migrant households' earners swallowed monthly by spending the amount of Rs. 2001- 3000 whereas about only 4 percent non-migrant households' earners swallowed monthly by spending that same amount. So, the percentage of monthly consumption of migrant households' earners was higher than the percentage of monthly consumption of non-migrant households' earners in case of Rs. 1000-2000. On the other hand, for the case of consumption category of Rs. upto 1000, the percentage of monthly consumption of migrant households' earners was quite less than the percentage of monthly consumption of non-migrant households' earners and also for the case of consumption category of Rs. 2001-3000, the percentage of monthly consumption of migrant households' earners was little less than the percentage of monthly consumption of non-migrant households' earners.
13. About 48 percent migrant households' earners from the district saved monthly amount of Rs. 1001-2000 followed by Rs. 2001-3000 (about 25 percent), upto Rs.1000 (about

20 percent), and 3001 and above (about 7 percent) . On the other hand, about 52 percent of non-migrant households' earners from the district saved monthly amount of Rs. 1001-2000 followed by upto Rs. 1000, Rs. 2001-3000 (about 12 percent) and 3001 and above (about 7 percent). So, the majority of both migrant and non-migrant households earners saved monthly amount of Rs.1001-2000 and in comparison, the percentages of monthly saving amount of upto Rs.1000, Rs. 1001-2000 and 3001 and above of migrant households' earners were less than percentages of monthly saving of those same amounts of non-migrant households' earners. Only the percentage of monthly saving amount of Rs. 2001-3000 of migrant households' earners was greater than the percentage of monthly saving of that same amount of non-migrant households' earners.

14. 68 percent of respondents of migrant households' monthly household consumer expenditure were lie upto Rs.2000 whereas about only 11 percent of respondents of non-migrant households monthly household consumer expenditure remained in that same category. About 27 percent of respondents of migrant households monthly household consumer expenditure ranged from Rs 2001 to Rs.3000 whereas about 53 percent of respondents of non-migrant households monthly household consumer expenditure ranged from that same category. Only about 5 percent in total of respondents of migrant households remained for the monthly household consumer expenditure categories of Rs. 3001-4000 and above Rs. 4000 which were found to be insignificant. On the other hand, 36 percent in total of respondents of non-migrant households lied for the monthly household consumer expenditure categories of Rs. 3001-4000 and above Rs. 4000 which were quite higher than the respondents of migrant households lied in those same categories.
15. As far as asset holding of migrant and non-migrant households are concerned, the data exhibited that the telephone/mobile being an electric equipment occupied the highest number i.e., 154 whereas refrigerator possessed the lowest number for migrant households. On the other hand, for non-migrant households, also the telephone/mobile being an electric equipment occupied the highest number i.e., 116 whereas refrigerator possessed the lowest number. However, in comparison, the number of electric equipments of migrant households like refrigerator, B/W TV, transistor/radio, telephone/mobile, tubelights and other electric equipments such as iron, tape recorder, table fans, etc were higher than those types of electric equipments of non-migrant

households whereas the number of electric equipments such as colour TV, dish antenna and ceiling fans of migrant households were less than those categories of electric equipments of non-migrant households. Thus, due to more electrification of houses and purchasing capacity of non-migrant households, the number of electric equipments such as colour TV, dish antenna and ceiling fans were higher than migrant households. Refrigerator being electric equipment was found to be insignificant for both migrant and non-migrant households.

16. Considering the various furniture items for the surveyed households of Cooch Behar district, the total number of cots /beds of migrant households was 346 whereas the total number of that same furniture item of non-migrant households was 292. For the migrant households, the total number of chairs/benches was 265 whereas it was 288 for non-migrant households. Next, the total number of tables of migrant households was 163 whereas for non-migrant households it was 135. And, the total number of almirahs/cupboards of migrant households was 159 in which for the non-migrant households it was 196. There was no even a single sofa set of migrant households whereas only 1 sofa set was there for non-migrant households that was found to be insignificant. The total number of dressing tables and other furniture items like wooden tools, alnas etc. of migrant household was 90 whereas it was 54 for non-migrant households. Although, there were significant inter-village variations regarding the number of various furniture items among migrant and non-migrant households. Hence, on an average, the total number of furniture items of migrant households was higher than the total number of furniture items of non-migrant households.

On the whole, it was found that out-migration is a boon to the migrant workers and other members of their families.

## 8.2 Conclusions

According to 2001 Census, migration data by the place of last residence express that the maximum number of migrants migrated within the state for the duration of 20 years and above i.e., permanent migration. The migrants migrated within the state were minimum for the duration of less than one year i.e., temporary migration and also the same patterns found for migrants migrated from other states of India. The number of migrants from other states in the country has recorded highest growth (by 53.6%) among migration trends, which would indicate increasing mobility due to migration for work/employment and education in other states.

According to NSSO data of different rounds, it is viewed that low migration rate among rural males signified that males neither from rural areas nor from urban areas had the tendency to migrate to rural areas.

During the period of 1983 to 2000, it is observed that the percentage of male migrants to the total population remained almost constant i.e., about 7 per cent - for rural areas and showed little variation - between 24 to 27 per cent - in urban areas. A rising trend in the case of females, however, was noticeable in percentage of migrants to the total population over this period.

It is also observed that the net- migration rate per 1000 of people among the major states of India was the highest for Haryana (79) followed by Maharashtra (44), West Bengal (27) and Punjab (25) in 1999-2000.

As far as growths of migrants by migration streams in India during the decade of 1991-2001 are concerned, there are some negative percentages of growth of males and female migrants in rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural migration streams of intra-district and inter-district migration during the decade. On the other hand, there are all positive percentages of growth of intercensal migrants in interstate migration stream.

According to NSSO data of 1999-2000 on migration in the respect of trend and pattern of rural-urban migration in India, it is observed that the proportion of migration for males in each period of migration was greater than the proportion of migration for females in each period of migration and it also observed that the overall movement of males from rural to urban areas was more frequent than females.

According to 2001 census, with duration of residence 0-9 years by rural- urban status of place of last residence and the place of enumeration, it is explored that out of 97.5 million internal

migrants in the country, 53.3 million (54.7%) migrants moved within rural areas and about 20.6 million migrants (21.1% of the total migrants) migrated from rural areas to urban areas. Regarding reasons for migration, according to 1991 census data, out of total 82.1 million migrants (both male and female) by last residence about 36.1 million were female migrants who moved on account of marriage. The proportion of female migrants who had migrated due to marriage declined slightly to 64.9% in 2001 from 65.9% in 1991. Obviously, 'Work/Employment' and 'Family moved' continue to be important reasons among males migrants.

In respect of the nature of movement of migration according to 64<sup>th</sup> round NSSO Survey in West Bengal, it is viewed that both the cases of permanent and temporary migration with duration of stay more than 12 months, number of female migrants was noticeably higher than the number of male migrants due to marriage.

As far as the internal migrants by the types of migration streams for West Bengal are concerned, the most of migration for both male and female occurred through the streams of rural to rural and rural to urban migration.

Based on the above major findings we can draw the following conclusions from the study.

1. The rural out-migration that has been witnessed in our survey villages is a revelation of severe economic distress.
2. The decadal growth rate of population during 1991-2001 has been recorded as 7.86 percent in the district. It reveals an idea about the general relative distribution pattern of population in the state as well as also in the whole country from the demographic profile of sample villages.
3. The migrant families mainly dependent upon with male migrants to maintain their socio-economic status.
4. In overall out-migration pattern, the dominant has been rural to urban migration in the district of Cooch Behar.
5. Migration from Cooch Behar district has been mainly non-seasonal and longer duration.
6. Most of migrant workers have migrated within the country and very few migrated outside the country.

7. Most of the migration of Cooch Behar district has taken place through rural to urban stream in industrial sector.
8. Majority of the migrant of the surveyed households engaged other type of employment i.e. work as regular wage at destination and received wages in the range of Rs 81-100 per day.
9. Migration of children along with adult male or female members has resulted in the deprivation of these children of basic education. Households having children migrants are likely to face a bleak future as deficiency in schooling of the migrant children will prevent them from coming out of poverty trap.
10. Destination, type of employment and earning of the migrants are closely correlated to the level of literacy of the migrants. Broadly, migrants with above-primary level education prefer to migrate in semi-urban or urban areas to be employed in non-farm sector. Naturally, migrants with higher levels of literacy earn more than those with lower levels of literacy.
11. Migrants are conscious about their role and responsibility in the family. Most of them did not wait for the opinion of their parents or spouses to take decision to migrate. Majority took decision themselves to migrate to save the self and family from starvation and distressed condition.
12. Social network and kinship was the dominant facilitator of migration. Thus, social relations have a lot of meaning and significance in rural society till today.
13. Underemployment situation prevailing at origin was the very important cause (push factor) of migration. Migrants hardly found employment for 7 months in a year at the origin. But they need job throughout the year to overcome their hunger and the state of destitution.
14. Our study does not support Todaro's migration theory. No migrant worker remains unemployed at destination. Jobs are ready to absorb the migrants at destinations. So the migrants' 'actual earning' (in contrast to 'expected earning' in Todaro's model) is much higher at destinations due to full employment and higher wage rates there as compared to origin. Thus, full employment throughout the year and higher wages and higher income at destination were the strongest pull factors for migration.

15. Both push and pull factors are responsible for causing out-migration of the rural workers. However, push factors were stronger than the pull factors. Actually, in most cases migration was undertaken as a last resort of survival strategy.
16. It reveals from our study that workers who already migrated worked as a role model or motivator to many prospective migrant workers.
17. Introduction of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) (since 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009, it has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act – MGNREGA) has not been successful in checking rural out-migration from our study areas. The implementation of the scheme is being done half-heartedly.
18. There are both positive and negative socio-economic impacts of migration on the life, livelihood and living conditions of the migrant population and their family members at origin. Positive impacts were visible in the form of higher income earning, higher consumption level, saving some money out of higher income and to use the money remitted by the migrants for the purposes of buying food, health care services, improving housing condition, repaying debt etc. But the families of the migrants could not use the remitted money for the purpose of education of their children as they had to meet other pressing needs having higher priority in their lives. The negative impacts were found in the form of lack of attention to elderly and children who were left at origin, occasional accidents at work sites at destinations, occasional theft and looting of their cash and belongings while on journey by train or bus for home visit, and sporadic harassment by their employers in terms of provision of sub-human shelter, food and working condition at destinations.

Migration and movement of people from one area to another is a continuous and eternal churning process bringing both joys and sorrows to the migrants. Nevertheless, on the whole out-migration has proved to be a definite boon to the migrants and their family members in our survey areas.

### **8.3 Suggestions and Policy Recommendations**

The study leads us to make certain suggestions from our findings and conclusions for the improvement of standard of living and quality of life of the migrants and their family members and their neighbours who are in a similar socio-economic condition. We would like to formulate the following few practical suggestions and policy recommendations.

1. The first and foremost measure to be taken at the government level is to implement its current wage-employment and self-employment programmes and other income-augmenting policies for the rural poor. Creation of employment opportunities at local level would help to check migration of women and children. Women and children need to remain at origin. Because in that case women would be able to look after their children and elderly members of the family and send their children to school. Children, by getting their basic education, and if condition becomes favorable, can take their secondary, higher secondary and still higher level of education. Being educated they can permanently improve their socio-economic condition.
2. It is crucially important that imbalances between economic opportunities in rural and urban sectors be minimized specifically since migrants are assumed to respond differentials in expected incomes, if we mark the urban 'expected' wage as the real wage.
3. More technical institution should be established by the Government so that people can take technical education easily for acquiring more skills that helps to have better company job through migration at destination.
4. Strengthening of self-help groups by effective management of micro-credit programme may help the rural poor to break the vicious cycle of poverty. Members of the groups should be provided with more training for production and marketing of their produce and services.
5. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) will have be implemented widely in rural areas in West Bengal as well as overall in India by the Central Government through active initiation of Panchayat members to check out-migration, especially of female workers.



6. Existing programmers of agricultural and rural development are to be properly implemented with good governance. Measures are to be taken to increase agricultural productivity by expanding irrigation facilities and expanding the area under high yielding varieties. Public investment in irrigation is to be increased. Conditions should be created to facilitate private investment in agricultural development. More activities in the allied sector of agriculture like live-stock, animal husbandry, horticulture and floriculture are to be undertaken. Through more and more public and private investment it is possible to increase employment opportunities in these allied sectors of agriculture.
7. Finally, in spite of the above suggestions and recommendations to check rural out-migration, we recommend promotion of rural-urban migration of rural population to be absorbed in non-agricultural employment in urban areas in the short run for economic reasons. However, it is obvious that more educated manpower should undertake migration from rural areas, as that will bring more income and prosperity. To facilitate out-migration, more transport facilities are to be provided within rural areas, from rural areas to near and far destinations of migrants in terms of expansion of railway networks and bus routes; better telecommunication facilities are to be provided and more rural banking facilities are to be created.

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# Appendices

Appendix - A  
Published Paper

## Appendix-A.1

Dynamics of Rural to Urban Migration of Agricultural Labourers: A Micro Level Study in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal

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## DYNAMICS OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS: A MICRO-LEVEL STUDY IN COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL

*Supriya Bhattacharya<sup>1</sup> & Farhat Ishtiaq Bhagat<sup>2</sup>*

### **Introduction**

Dynamics of rural to urban migration of agricultural labourers with the attraction of employment and other opportunities is an age-old phenomenon. There are several theories of migration. The most popular and influential theory of rural-urban migration is that of Todaro (Todaro, 1969). In contrast to earlier models of one-way migration, Todaro regarded such migration as a two-stage phenomenon. He recognized a dichotomy in urban economy while analyzing rural to urban migration.

According to Todaro's model, in the first stage, the unskilled rural workers migrate to an urban area and initially spend a certain period of time in the urban traditional sector. In the second stage, they eventually attain jobs in more permanent modern sector. Besides Todaro's rural-urban migration theory, there is Stark (Stark, 1977) model of migration.

Agriculture sector is facing a number of problems in the post-reform period and especially since the first decade of

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the present context. One of the major problems is related to supply of labour. The labour, credit, irrigation, water etc. Among these, certainly the main cause problems in the supply of labour. Farmers are not getting economic supply of labour during busy agricultural seasons. Though there is a gradual upward trend in mechanization of agricultural operations and consequent reduction in requirement of labour, still the rate of decline of labour supply appears to be greater than that in the demand for labour. Several factors are responsible for this observed fall in the supply of agricultural labour. Though the phenomenon requires an in-depth study to reach at satisfactory conclusions, but one apparent that general decline in the rate of growth of agricultural labour force as a result of decline in fertility rate in agricultural labour households, problems in non-agricultural work of the working age members of agricultural labour households of present generation, out-migration of workers from agricultural labour households to non-urban and urban areas to be absorbed in non-farm employment, wage employment and self-employment programmes run by the government, etc. are the reasons for a sharp fall in the supply of agricultural labour.

Among other causes, to mention rural-urban migration of agricultural labourers to work in non-farm informal sector in semi-urban and urban areas has drawn the attention of researchers to a considerable extent. In the present paper we have made an analysis of how the phenomenon of out-migration of agricultural labour is causing a decline in the supply of agricultural labourers during busy seasons. Thus, the main objective of this paper is to bring out the dynamics of such out-migration with the help of data collected through field survey. The paper is organized as follows. In section II, we have explained the data and methodology used for the study. In section III we have analysed the dynamics of rural-urban migration of agricultural labourers in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal. In section IV, we have drawn conclusions on the basis of our analysis of primary data.

### Data and Methodology

The study is based on primary data. Primary data have been collected from the selected households of selected villages through personal interview with the migrant individual or with one of the senior members of the migrants' households by using structured questionnaires. The field survey was conducted at the places of origin of the migrants in the middle of the year 2000.

The study is comprised of 150 households in the district of Cooch Behar of West Bengal. First of all, we have selected three blocks of the district on the basis of verbal discussions and information collected from the functionaries of Zilla Parishad and officials of the planning and development department of the district and other relevant human and media sources and published sources like West Bengal Human Development report 2004. Then from each block two villages having approximately 150-200 households have been selected

proportion. Prior to the main survey, we conducted a pilot survey where we found that out-migration of rural labourers has taken place at least from 3/5 households. Based on this finding we selected villages with the 200 households so that our targeted 25 households are obtained from the selected villages. These villages had been selected on the basis of information from the aforementioned sources and the Census-Enchilada information. From these households, 25 had been purposefully chosen from where rural to urban migration for employment or at least one member had taken place. Thus altogether 125 households had been surveyed from 5 villages of the district.

### Dynamics of Rural to Urban Migration

Members of the households of our survey villages migrated to urban or semi-urban areas for different reasons. The basic and most important reasons were related to the poverty and unemployment at origin. Therefore, to meet food needs and to meet other needs they undertake migration as a livelihood strategy. Of the households we surveyed in the district, more than 80 per cent were found to be near landless. They, therefore, are not self-sufficient in food production. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, agriculture is a seasonal occupation in the study areas. Sufficient employment opportunities are not available in these areas. Thus, for the sake of survival they have to migrate out to prosperous regions and states to be absorbed in non-agricultural sector. We have analysed below the means of migration by using our field survey data.

### Status of Employment before the migration

Table 1 depicts employment situation before out-migration of the workers from the surveyed households. It can be seen that from about 60 per cent households workers were partially employed before out-migration in Coahuila district. On the other hand, workers only from less than 2 per cent households of Coahuila district were fully employed. Again, workers from nearly 30 per cent households of Coahuila district were unemployed before their out-migration.

Table 1  
Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Status of Employment before Out-Migration

Village/District	Employed	Partially employed	Unemployed	Total
Chilpancingo (Vill. 1)	-	8 (32.00)	17 (68.00)	25 (100.00)
Saltillo (Municipio Guadalupe) (Vill. 2)	14 (56)	11 (44.00)	0 (0.00)	25 (100.00)
Coahuila (Vill. 3)	-	15 (60.00)	10 (40.00)	25 (100.00)
San Pedro Chantlapan (Vill. 4)	14 (56)	11 (44.00)	0 (0.00)	25 (100.00)
Santhia (Vill. 5)	-	17 (68.00)	8 (32.00)	25 (100.00)
Coahuila (Vill. 6)	-	21 (84.00)	4 (16.00)	25 (100.00)
Coahuila (District)	21 (8.40)	94 (37.60)	67 (26.40)	182 (72.00)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate the percentage.

The analysis that migrants that have taken place from the District are mostly distress migration. It may be noted that those who were partially employed were not gainfully employed. So to earn sufficient livelihood they had no alternative but to migrate either in urban or semi-urban areas or other state or other districts of the same state where employment and higher income is assured.

#### Nature of Employment before Out migration

As far as the sector of employment prior to out migration is concerned it can be found from Table 2 below that nearly 62 per cent of the workforce in Coimbatore district remained employed in the primary sector, i.e., agriculture and allied activities before their out migration. Again, about 8 per cent of them remained engaged in the manufacturing related works and less than one per cent of them were engaged in service related works. Therefore, most of the migrants were engaged in agriculture and allied activities before their out migration.

Table 2  
Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Sector of Employment before Out Migration

Village/District	Agriculture and allied	Manufacturing	Service	U.S.	Total
Vill 1	800000	10000	-	199000	1000000
Vill 2	2000000	10000	-	100000	2000000
Vill 3	1000000	20000	10000	100000	1000000
Vill 4	1000000	10000	-	100000	1000000
Vill 5	1000000	100000	-	100000	1000000
Vill 6	2000000	10000	-	100000	2000000
District	6400000	100000	10000	1000000	10000000

Note: (i) Figures in brackets indicate their percentage. (ii) N.A. - not applicable.

#### Land Possession and Type of Housing

A state of chronic and acute poverty led the households to undertake migration as a coping strategy to shield them against further deterioration of their condition of living.

Table 3  
Distribution of Households on the Basis of Possession of Land and Type of House

District	Land Size (sqm. or Hpts)	No. of Household	Type of House		
			Katcha	One-room	Plaza
Coimbatore	Less than 1	1000000	1000000	100000	100000
	1-5.0	2000000	2000000	200000	100000
	5.1-7.5	1000000	1000000	100000	100000
	7.6-10.0	100000	100000	100000	100000
	10.1-20.0	100000	100000	100000	100000
	Greater than 20.0	100000	100000	100000	100000
Total	10000000	10000000	2000000	1000000	

Note: (i) Figures in brackets indicate relative percentages. (ii) 1 Hpt is equal to 100 sqm.

Table 3 shows the distribution of households on the basis of possession of land and type of house. From the above Table, we observed that out of the 100 households surveyed in the district most of households live in Katcha houses, having less than one bigha of land. Out of the total surveyed households (100) are only two metropolitan houses and one pucca house having less than one bigha of land and land between 1.1 to 7.7 bighas. Therefore, land being the main productive asset in rural areas thus depicts a very pitiable economic condition of the households which we surveyed.

**Long Waiting Period**

In Todaro's migration model it has been conceded that due to urban unemployment, there is a probability that some of the job seekers migrating to towns and cities may have to remain unemployed for a certain period to get any job or a desired job. We have made an attempt to test this proposition and found that in the district of Cochin about 99.33 per cent cases (Table 4) the migrant workers did not have to wait at the destination to get a job and only 0.67 per cent migrant worker did have to wait for getting a job. So there was a very little waiting by the migrant for getting job at destination. In fact there is almost no waiting by the migrants for jobs but there are jobs waiting to be secured by the migrants at the destination in our study. There are several reasons for this.

**Table 4**  
Distribution of Migrant on the Basis of Whether Had to Wait or Not to Get Job (Family unit at Destination)

Category	To (No.)	To (%)	No (No.)	No (%)
Yes	1	1.00	99	99.00
No	0	0.00	100	100.00
Total	1	1.00	100	100.00

First, workers of the villages which we surveyed are neither unskilled nor qualified for getting white-collar jobs either in the formal sector or in the informal sector.

Secondly, friends, relatives, labour recruiters, contractors, employers' agents whenever are the facilitator of migration arrange for the absorption of the migrant workers at the destination before their arrival there.

Thirdly, the financial conditions of most of the migrants are so precarious that they cannot afford to remain unemployed more than 2-3 days at destination. In fact, through social network, they are assured of their

employment and helping as well as become informed about the nature and areas and conditions of their work before reaching destinations.

Thus, essentially the rural areas of our survey are witnessing massive flows of emigration towards urban or semi-urban areas. Wages and other terms and conditions of employment offered by the employers are quite superior to the migrant workers. Therefore, mere waiting periods to get jobs at destinations is a strong pull factor to the present and prospective emigrants.

#### Reasons for Migration

As there was no migration of workers for employment from all the families of sample villages of the district during interview, we directly asked respondents about the reasons for their migration. Table 3 reveals that in Cooch Behar district the reasons for migration in order of importance are: 'in search of employment' (nearly 26 per cent), 'in search of better employment' (nearly 17 per cent), 'migration of the parent/earning member of the family' (14 per cent). Other reasons are very insignificant.

Table 3  
Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Reasons for Migration

Village District	Number of families	In search of jobs (employed)	Reason	People (Family) earned	Percentage (per cent)	Adults (per cent)	Migrants of the parent/earning member of the family	Total
V.1	7744	4009	10.00	-	-	-	1128.95	7420.05
V.2	4724	2742	-	-	-	-	1126.25	4100.75
V.3	3700	575	-	2500	67.57	-	14.21	4214.78
V.4	3800	2042	-	2500	65.79	-	-	3100.00
V.5	7224	2477	-	-	34.29	-	-	3100.00
V.6	22871	7642	-	-	33.42	-	1414.25	24100.00
District	70734	24267	10.00	2500	34.21	-	1414.25	24100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate row percentages.

There are inter-village variations of the reasons of migration, but overall, it could be found that the dominant reason of migration from villages of Cooch Behar district is that people migrated largely to get better employment, though in village 3 'in search of employment' is the very dominant cause of migration than 'in search of better employment'. That is, in this village people were more unemployed compared to other villages where majority of the migrants migrated 'in search of better employment'.

Migration due to the 'migration of parent/earning member of the family' constituted 14 per cent of migration of the district. It may be noted that a good number of migrants in this category belong to minors, that is, children upto the age of 14 years. The Table shows that in Cooch Behar district in villages 4, 5 and 6 there were no such migrants.

From the foregoing analysis it is perhaps clear that both push factors (low productivity, low income, hardships, unemployment or underemployment, low wage etc.) and pull factors (better wages with better living conditions, more amenities, better employment, better conditions of work, better health and educational facilities etc.) are responsible for inducing out-migration of family members of the household we surveyed in the study area. However, push factors appear to be stronger than the pull factors.

**Implementation of NREGA and Out-Migration**

It is quite helpful to the job-hungry families, especially for its women members if jobs are available in the local areas. This is because there are several problems associated with out-migration of women labourers elsewhere outside the village to attend job while leaving their children and elderly at home. It is also difficult for them to commute daily to the work place located at long distance due to problems of transport, housing, time constraints etc. In order to redress the problem, the Government of India has passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005. It was renamed as MGNREGS since 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009. Under the provision of the Act every rural household willing to do certain specified jobs will be provided with 100 days of guaranteed employment in a year within the village/block/sub-division. One of the objectives of the Act is to check massive out-migration of rural labourers to urban areas. So, it is expected that implementation of the Act would stop the huge out-migration of rural workers. It is therefore, important to find out here for the implementation of NREGA has been able to reduce one of the push factors of migration, viz., lack of employment opportunity.

Under the Scheme, in order to get employment, a rural household shall have to apply for a job card and obtain it. The position of holding of job cards by the families we surveyed is displayed in Table 6 below:

**Table 6**  
**Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Job Card Holding**

Village/Block	Yes (No.)	Yes (%)	No (No.)	No (%)	Total (No.)	Total (%)
Vill 1	20	100.00	-	-	20	100.00
Vill 2	20	100.00	-	-	20	100.00
Vill 3	31	96.88	2	6.25	33	100.00
Vill 4	26	75.00	9	25.00	35	100.00
Vill 5	22	88.00	3	12.00	25	100.00
Vill 6	17	68.00	8	32.00	25	100.00
Total	132	88.00	18	12.00	150	100.00

Data presented in Table 6 above reveal that 88 per cent households of the surveyed villages of Cochin Subur district hold job cards under the scheme and 12 per cent does not hold. Therefore, a high percentage of job card holders

showed that despite its priority in high income areas, as a higher number of them, the job seekers

They, even the number of job seekers, including or applying that number of households surveyed are willing to do the same provided under the scheme. It was found that households who did not receive any cash assistance under the scheme, in fact, almost all BPL households were found to be willing to do the work provided under the scheme.

Again, provision of job only for a few days in a year is not the fulfillment or promise of providing 100 days of employment to the eligible families. These families are to be provided with the stipulated number of 100 days of employment days. Actual number of days of employment provided to the eligible households is shown in Table 7 below.

**Table 7**  
**Distribution of Households on the Basis of Days of Employment Provided Under MREGS Last One Year**

Days/Status	1 to 3	4 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 30	Total
Male	107149	108495				215644
Female	108495	107149				215644
Total						431288
Male	108495	107149	51200	10715		277559
Female	108495	107149	51200	10715		277559
Total	216990	214298	102400	21430		555118
House	108495	107149	51200	10715		277559

Note: Figures in brackets indicate per centage

It can be seen from Table 7 above that in the preceding 365 days of the field survey 9 per cent households received employment between 1 to 3 days, 32 per cent households received between 4 to 10 days, nearly 5 per cent received employment between 11 to 15 days, nearly 1 per cent household received employment for 16 days and above and 42 per cent household did not receive even a single day of employment. Thus, the above scenario of provision of employment through MREGS shows a very poor state of implementation of MREGS. Such a poor performance of the programme obviously discourages the job card holders. They could not rely on the scheme to get employment for 100 days for the family in a year. The households, therefore, rely more on emigration to earn their livelihood than on employment provided through MREGS and other available local employment. The programme appeared to have failed miserably in checking rural out migration from the households surveyed in the district.

It appeared to us that apathy of the Gram Panchayat (GP) members is the most important cause of such a state of affairs. They are not much interested in proper implementation of the scheme. The reasons for that apathy appeared to

in the lack of incentives to the Gram Panchayat functionaries. The scope of anti-looting in terms of losses from the deterioration or destruction of assets had been minimised by making the provision of payment of wages very formal and transparent. The functionaries entrusted with the implementation of the scheme treat it as an additional duty without remuneration and a burden due to the absence of any legal or illegal cost per qua for performing the function.

**Employment**

Table 8 reveals the employment scenario for the migrants' households if they did stay at origin instead of migrating. It can be seen from the Table 8 below that working age members of 21 per cent families would have remained unemployed, about 39 per cent would get employment for up to 120 days, about 48 per cent would get employment between 121 to 200 days and nearly one per cent reported to have been employed for more than 200 days in a year only if they remained at origin instead of migrating.

**Table 8**  
**Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Days of Employment**  
**Per Year if Would Not Migrate (in percentages)**

Village/District	No. Employed	1 to 120	121 to 200	200 to above	Total
VII 1	10.00	22.00	22.00	-	110.00
VII 2	0.00	14.00	62.00	4.00	100.00
VIII 3	43.00	3.00	40.00	0.00	100.00
VII 4	4.00	60.00	15.00	0.00	100.00
VII 5	0.00	22.00	62.00	0.00	100.00
VII 6	22.00	40.00	48.00	0.00	100.00
Overall	21.21	30.20	48.00	0.07	100.00

In the event of non-migration, there would have been unemployment in about 1/5<sup>th</sup> of total households of Cooch Behar district. The reasons for this observed difference might be related to the land holding profile and family profile of the households.

The important point to note is that in the best possible situation members of working age of only about 48 per cent households would have been employed upto 200 days only in a year. It shows that there is a situation of massive underemployment of rural labourers in the villages of our survey. This indicates that the situation was not enough to warrant large scale emigration of rural labourers in search of livelihood.

This also explains the supply demand gap of agricultural labourers in West Bengal as well as in India as a whole. What happens is that in slack season there is huge unemployment of agricultural labourers. This leads to a massive surplus of agricultural labourers in particular and rural labour in general particularly in slack season. This, therefore, results in a shortage in the supply



an agricultural labourer's income is not his basic demand for his survival. This also means that wage payments demanded and supplied are not always in line with the wage level and availability of labour at a destination in terms of both quantity and quality. In addition, seasonal migration is not always a seasonal phenomenon. Although some of the migrant labourers return to their homes during their agricultural seasons, this does not make up the large gap between demand and supply. This happens for two reasons. First, migrants who return, they mostly do their own small holding. Secondly, since all migrant labourers do not return due to the receipt of higher wages and earnings in both rural and non-rural employment at destinations, the little surplus in the supply of agricultural labour, can not fulfil the excess demand during their agricultural season.

Employment opportunity is always there at destinations, especially in origin throughout the year in public and private sector construction sites, in factories, services, brick kilns etc. and in areas with prosperous, perennial agricultural sector. Labourers could work in destinations for all the 365 days of a year if they liked. Moreover, there is no waiting for job in the migrants, rather the jobs are in waiting for the migrants at destinations. This happens due to the fact that the migrants who are already there in destinations, have arrangements of employment for the potential migrants prior to their arrival there. Moreover, most jobs being seasonal in nature, the new migrants virtually face very little competition from the local labourers at destinations since there is a huge shortage of labourers there to do such jobs as the local labourers find performing such seasonal jobs beyond limits. The problems of demanding higher wages, higher return flow by the local labourers and the difficulty in controlling the local labourers on the part of the employers are also matters of consideration.

Thus, the push factors on the part of the migrant workers become a pull factor on the part of the employers at destinations. The two factors combined maintain the migratory process of the working members of the households at night.

#### **Wages at Origin and Destinations**

One more driving force of migration is the higher wage rates prevailing at destinations compared to the lower wages rates at origin. Thus, the former operates as pull factor and the latter acts as push factor of migration. It may be noted that the higher average wage rates at destinations are not part of 'expected' income as has been postulated by Tichauer, rather it is part of 'actual' income due to the fact that there is no 'probability' factor working at destinations. The probability of getting employment is almost hundred out of hundred. So it is the lure of higher wage rates and higher total actual income at destinations compared to the origin that works as a strong driving force or pull factor for out-migration of rural agricultural workers.

**Table I**  
**Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Rates of Wages (in Rs.) District**  
**Per Day at Origin (in percentages)**

Wages/Day (Rs.)	Up to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	above 60	Total
V81	12.20	87.80	1.00	0.00	100.00
V82	4.27	95.73	1.00	0.00	100.00
V83	5.80	71.20	23.00	0.00	100.00
V84	0.00	70.00	30.00	0.00	100.00
V85	0.00	26.67	73.33	0.00	100.00
V86	0.00	37.50	62.50	0.00	100.00
Overall	1.84	68.81	29.35	0.00	100.00

The above Table shows the wage rates prevailing and received by the workers who work at origin by performing different types of work. It can be seen that labourers of the surveyed households would receive wage rates for up to 40 rupees in the case of labourers of nearly 2 per cent households in the district. This indicates that few labourers from the surveyed households were in distressed situation. Then labourers from nearly 69 per cent and 29 per cent of surveyed households of the district would receive Rs. 41 to Rs. 60 and Rs. 61 to Rs. 80 respectively. This also implies a greater distressed situation. The labour of nearly 1 per cent surveyed household would have involved the relatively higher rate of wages.

**Table II**  
**Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Rates of Wages (in Rs.) District**  
**Per Day at Destination (in percentages)**

Wages/Day (Rs.)	Up to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	above 80	Total
V81	0.00	31.42	57.14	20.00	6.57	4.17	100.00
V82	6.45	5.25	25.00	43.75	9.07	3.25	100.00
V83	0.00	0.00	64.29	15.00	20.71	0.00	100.00
V84	0.00	12.50	37.50	47.50	21.87	0.00	100.00
V85	0.00	0.00	22.22	55.56	22.22	20.00	100.00
V86	0.00	0.00	10.00	34.00	54.00	21.00	100.00
Overall	1.97	4.00	38.47	24.50	16.72	14.34	100.00

The Table II shows the wages received in the post-migration situation. It can be seen from the table that percentage of workers who received wage rates for up to Rs. 40 is nearly 2 per cent only in case of migrant workers which is nearly 69 per cent in the case of non-migrant workers of the surveyed households in the district. Almost similar situation for the workers of the wage rate of Rs. 41 to Rs. 60, but 83 per cent of the migrant workers earn a wage rate of Rs. 61 and above which is available to non-migrant workers from less than one per cent of the surveyed households. This shows that there is a tremendous boost in earning due to migration which leads a remarkable improvement in the post-migration situation compared to the pre-migration situation.

There is no reason to doubt that the higher wage rate paid during the migration was being earned by a better educated labor force. The higher and greater earnings are consistent with higher education compared to the nonmigrant situation and number of dependents dependent is much higher in the latter. Doubts are raised in the latter situation. For a national individual labor market, there is a very good reason to expect an inverse wage rate relationship between rural and urban areas. However, this resulted in a supply demand gap in agricultural labor in both areas.

**Conclusion**

We would like to conclude that our research is probably closer to the correct labor market in a number of ways. However, it is a static relationship for the year of 1950 and we would strongly recommend future research to be dynamic. In addition, we would like to stress the difference between the labor market study on the rural sector in other regions of agricultural labor in the study area.

1. The rural labor market that has been observed is a seasonal village labor market in a rural area.
2. Both part and full time are important for a correct understanding of the rural market. However, part time was stronger than the full time. Details in some other research will be included in a future study of rural labor.
3. Introduction of National Field Sample was the main reason for the 27 percent drop in seasonal earnings in migration. While conventional theoretical assumptions in a labor market have assumed a strong rural migration, our study shows the agricultural labor market is being formed gradually.
4. The educational requirements of agricultural labor in a rural market has resulted in a situation of labor supply demand gap in agricultural labor. Supply being less than demand has led to an excess of migrant labor in rural areas. Our research shows that the labor market is not in equilibrium.

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## Appendix - B

### Certificate of Presented Paper

# Appendix-B.1

UGC (SAP) DRS –II NATIONAL SEMINAR

On

“Regional Issues Concerning Development and Women  
in Development” (March 21, 2013) – Organised by the  
Department of Economics, University of North Bengal



# UGC (SAPYORS) – II NATIONAL SEMINAR

on

“Regional Issues Concerning Development and Women in Development”

March 21, 2013

Organized by

Department of Economics

University of North Bengal

Raja Gannakumpur, Coochbehar, West Bengal

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof. / Dr. / Ms. / Mr. [Name], Subject: [Subject Name], Research scholar,  
Department of Economics, [Institution Name], [Address], [City], [State], [Pin Code], [Country]

has attended the UGC (SAPYORS) – II NATIONAL SEMINAR held on March 21, 2013 organized by the

Department of Economics, University of North Bengal, India.

He/She presented a paper titled “[Topic Name]” on [Date].  
[Topic Name]  
[Topic Name]

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Prof. / Dr. / Ms. / Mr.

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North Bengal University,

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SAPYORS – II Coordinator,

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North Bengal University,

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[City]

[State]

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# Appendix - C

## Questionnaires



## Appendix-C.1

Schedule for Migration Study (for  
Migrant Household Schedule)

## Schedule for Migration Study

ICSSR-Supported Research Project on

### **DYNAMICS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN WEST BENGAL: A CASE STUDY OF TWO DISTRICTS**

Department of Economics,

University of North Bengal,

Dah. Doojoring, West Bengal, PIN - 734 013

Project Director: Dr. K. C. Dasgupta

Research Associate: Shri Biplab Sarkar; Research Investigator: Mrs Sujit Majumdar

Schedule No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

#### **SURVEY AREA PROFILE**

Names of (i) Village \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) Block (Panch.) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Gram Panchayat \_\_\_\_\_ (iv) District \_\_\_\_\_

(v) Sub-division \_\_\_\_\_ (vi) Division \_\_\_\_\_

#### **IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS**

1) (a) Name of head of household (HH) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Age \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Father's/Head's name \_\_\_\_\_

2) Name of informant \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Age \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Father's/Head's name \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Relationship with HH \_\_\_\_\_

3) Response rate:

4) Since when you are living in this village (year/government)? \_\_\_\_\_

5) If in-migrant in this village, specify place of origin: \_\_\_\_\_

6) How many rooms at home? \_\_\_\_\_

7) Type of house: Yes/No (1) Semi-pucca (2) Pucca (3)

8) Is there toilet facility? Yes (1) No (2) \_\_\_\_\_

9) If yes, type of toilet: Katcha (1) Pucca (2) Semi-pucca (3) Open space (4)

10) What is the provision for drinking water? Tapwater (own) (1) Well (own) (2)  
Tapwater (public) (3) Other (specify) (4)

11) Electrified house? Yes (1) No (2)

12) Type of household: AFS (1) BPL (2)

\* How to Respond Code: Informant (specify B-codes) - 1, cooperative Member (specify) - 2, Angan-  
wadi worker - 3, others - 4

11. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS								
1.	Household size (No. of members)					10	If code 1-9, see item 6.	Number of total members of household
2.	Female share of total (No. of females)	Age group				11	11	Number of females of age group
		0-4	5-14	15-24	25-64			
3.	Female share of total (No. of females)	Occupation				12	12	Whether the female member of the household reported to be literate in the past year (1=Yes, 2=No)
		1	2	3	4			
4.	Household type (code)					13	13	If 1, is non-urban
5.	Household type					14	14	Number of males of age group
6.	Household type					15	15	Number of females of age group
7.	Household type					16	16	Whether the household reported to be village or townhouse during the last 12 months (1=Yes, 2=No)
8.	Household type					17	17	Whether the household reported to be village or townhouse during the last 12 months (1=Yes, 2=No)

**Codes for Household type**

- Item 1: Household type:
  - For rural areas: 01=unimproved, 02=improved (water), 03=other
  - For urban areas: 04=unimproved, 05=improved (water), 06=other
- Item 2: Age group: 01=0-4, 02=5-14, 03=15-24, 04=25-64
- Item 3: Occupation: 01=1, 02=2, 03=3, 04=4
- Item 4: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 5: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 6: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 7: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 8: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 9: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 10: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 11: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 12: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 13: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 14: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 15: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 16: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban
- Item 17: Household type: 01=non-urban, 02=urban



## Code for Question No. 12

### Q12 (1) Nature of work:

011-1, 011-2, 011-3, 011-4, 011-5, 011-6, 011-7, 011-8, 011-9, 011-10, 011-11, 011-12, 011-13, 011-14, 011-15, 011-16, 011-17, 011-18, 011-19, 011-20, 011-21, 011-22, 011-23, 011-24, 011-25, 011-26, 011-27, 011-28, 011-29, 011-30, 011-31, 011-32, 011-33, 011-34, 011-35, 011-36, 011-37, 011-38, 011-39, 011-40, 011-41, 011-42, 011-43, 011-44, 011-45, 011-46, 011-47, 011-48, 011-49, 011-50, 011-51, 011-52, 011-53, 011-54, 011-55, 011-56, 011-57, 011-58, 011-59, 011-60, 011-61, 011-62, 011-63, 011-64, 011-65, 011-66, 011-67, 011-68, 011-69, 011-70, 011-71, 011-72, 011-73, 011-74, 011-75, 011-76, 011-77, 011-78, 011-79, 011-80, 011-81, 011-82, 011-83, 011-84, 011-85, 011-86, 011-87, 011-88, 011-89, 011-90, 011-91, 011-92, 011-93, 011-94, 011-95, 011-96, 011-97, 011-98, 011-99, 011-100

### Q12 (2) Market sector:

012-1, 012-2, 012-3, 012-4, 012-5, 012-6, 012-7, 012-8, 012-9, 012-10, 012-11, 012-12, 012-13, 012-14, 012-15, 012-16, 012-17, 012-18, 012-19, 012-20, 012-21, 012-22, 012-23, 012-24, 012-25, 012-26, 012-27, 012-28, 012-29, 012-30, 012-31, 012-32, 012-33, 012-34, 012-35, 012-36, 012-37, 012-38, 012-39, 012-40, 012-41, 012-42, 012-43, 012-44, 012-45, 012-46, 012-47, 012-48, 012-49, 012-50, 012-51, 012-52, 012-53, 012-54, 012-55, 012-56, 012-57, 012-58, 012-59, 012-60, 012-61, 012-62, 012-63, 012-64, 012-65, 012-66, 012-67, 012-68, 012-69, 012-70, 012-71, 012-72, 012-73, 012-74, 012-75, 012-76, 012-77, 012-78, 012-79, 012-80, 012-81, 012-82, 012-83, 012-84, 012-85, 012-86, 012-87, 012-88, 012-89, 012-90, 012-91, 012-92, 012-93, 012-94, 012-95, 012-96, 012-97, 012-98, 012-99, 012-100

### Q12 (3) Educational level:

013-1, 013-2, 013-3, 013-4, 013-5, 013-6, 013-7, 013-8, 013-9, 013-10, 013-11, 013-12, 013-13, 013-14, 013-15, 013-16, 013-17, 013-18, 013-19, 013-20, 013-21, 013-22, 013-23, 013-24, 013-25, 013-26, 013-27, 013-28, 013-29, 013-30, 013-31, 013-32, 013-33, 013-34, 013-35, 013-36, 013-37, 013-38, 013-39, 013-40, 013-41, 013-42, 013-43, 013-44, 013-45, 013-46, 013-47, 013-48, 013-49, 013-50, 013-51, 013-52, 013-53, 013-54, 013-55, 013-56, 013-57, 013-58, 013-59, 013-60, 013-61, 013-62, 013-63, 013-64, 013-65, 013-66, 013-67, 013-68, 013-69, 013-70, 013-71, 013-72, 013-73, 013-74, 013-75, 013-76, 013-77, 013-78, 013-79, 013-80, 013-81, 013-82, 013-83, 013-84, 013-85, 013-86, 013-87, 013-88, 013-89, 013-90, 013-91, 013-92, 013-93, 013-94, 013-95, 013-96, 013-97, 013-98, 013-99, 013-100

### Q12 (4) & Q12 (5) Work status:

014-1, 014-2, 014-3, 014-4, 014-5, 014-6, 014-7, 014-8, 014-9, 014-10, 014-11, 014-12, 014-13, 014-14, 014-15, 014-16, 014-17, 014-18, 014-19, 014-20, 014-21, 014-22, 014-23, 014-24, 014-25, 014-26, 014-27, 014-28, 014-29, 014-30, 014-31, 014-32, 014-33, 014-34, 014-35, 014-36, 014-37, 014-38, 014-39, 014-40, 014-41, 014-42, 014-43, 014-44, 014-45, 014-46, 014-47, 014-48, 014-49, 014-50, 014-51, 014-52, 014-53, 014-54, 014-55, 014-56, 014-57, 014-58, 014-59, 014-60, 014-61, 014-62, 014-63, 014-64, 014-65, 014-66, 014-67, 014-68, 014-69, 014-70, 014-71, 014-72, 014-73, 014-74, 014-75, 014-76, 014-77, 014-78, 014-79, 014-80, 014-81, 014-82, 014-83, 014-84, 014-85, 014-86, 014-87, 014-88, 014-89, 014-90, 014-91, 014-92, 014-93, 014-94, 014-95, 014-96, 014-97, 014-98, 014-99, 014-100

### Q12 (6) Principal sector of work:

015-1, 015-2, 015-3, 015-4, 015-5, 015-6, 015-7, 015-8, 015-9, 015-10, 015-11, 015-12, 015-13, 015-14, 015-15, 015-16, 015-17, 015-18, 015-19, 015-20, 015-21, 015-22, 015-23, 015-24, 015-25, 015-26, 015-27, 015-28, 015-29, 015-30, 015-31, 015-32, 015-33, 015-34, 015-35, 015-36, 015-37, 015-38, 015-39, 015-40, 015-41, 015-42, 015-43, 015-44, 015-45, 015-46, 015-47, 015-48, 015-49, 015-50, 015-51, 015-52, 015-53, 015-54, 015-55, 015-56, 015-57, 015-58, 015-59, 015-60, 015-61, 015-62, 015-63, 015-64, 015-65, 015-66, 015-67, 015-68, 015-69, 015-70, 015-71, 015-72, 015-73, 015-74, 015-75, 015-76, 015-77, 015-78, 015-79, 015-80, 015-81, 015-82, 015-83, 015-84, 015-85, 015-86, 015-87, 015-88, 015-89, 015-90, 015-91, 015-92, 015-93, 015-94, 015-95, 015-96, 015-97, 015-98, 015-99, 015-100

THE POINTS IN COLUMN (A) REPRESENTED WERE SUBTRACTED FROM THE TOTAL IN EACH ROW TO OBTAIN POINTS INDICATED IN COLUMN (B) (SEE ITEM 12) (QUESTION NO. 13)

No.	(A)	(B)	TOTAL POINTS	
			(C)	(D)
1				
2				
3				
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100				

**Under the Question No. 13**

(a) (i) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (ii) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.

(b) (i) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (ii) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (iii) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (iv) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (v) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (vi) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (vii) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (viii) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (ix) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.  
 (x) Please give of students who did not write the answers (i) and (ii) in correct order.

## 14. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- i. Who has helped in choosing the place of migration?
- Relatives, friends already living at destination - (1)
  - Relatives, friends living in village/neighborhood - (2)
  - Labour merchants/contractors from origin village/neighborhood - (3)
  - Labour merchant/contractors from destination - (4)
  - Media sources like newspapers, TV, radio etc. (specify the exact source) - (5)
  - Employer/employer's agent - (6)
  - Others (specify) - (7)
- ii. Which of these sources was the most important for the migrant to migrate?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Who primarily made the decision for movement to the destination?
- Self - (1), Spouse - (2), Children - (3), Parents - (4), Other relatives (specify) - (5)
  - Labour merchant/agent - (6)
- iv. Please explain how the decision was made for the migrant to move to the last destination:
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- v. Did migrant always take family members? Yes - (1), with family members - (2)
- vi. Did the non-migrant have to wait for getting a job? Yes - (1), no - (2)
- vii. If yes, the time period \_\_\_\_\_ (specify months)
- viii. In what time how did the migrant use his/her words?
- In (a) Home & local - (1), (b) Home relatives - (2), (c) Home relatives - (3), (d) Home  
specify - (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Search for job - (1), (2), help of friends - (3), help of relatives - (4), help of agents - (5), help  
of employer - (6), other sources specify - (7) \_\_\_\_\_
- v. Type of employment in which engaged - (1) regular employment - (1), self employment - (2)
- vi. Nature and type of work done in the place of destination? (Details)
- Migrant 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- Migrant 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- Migrant 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- Migrant 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- Migrant 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. a) Any sort (self support at destination) during migration? Yes - (1), No - (2)  
If Yes, give details \_\_\_\_\_

Migrant 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Migrant 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Migrant 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Migrant 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Migrant 5 \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Details of wages received? (Per day/week/month) Rs.

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

iv. Wages are paid on the basis of what? Piece rate-01, per hour-02, per day-03, others-

04 (specify) Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

v. How many hours to work per day? \_\_\_\_\_ hours

Migrant 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Migrant 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Migrant 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Migrant 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Migrant 5 \_\_\_\_\_

vi. Nature of employment? Long term employee with a written contract-01, Long term employee without a written contract-02, Casual day labourer-03, Contract labour-04, Self employed-05, Others (specify)-06

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

vii. Conditions of housing at destination: Tie-01, Pucca house-02, Temporary-03, Mud-04, Thatch, straw-05, Navaa-06, Wood-07 Others (specify)-08 \_\_\_\_\_

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

viii. Do you stay single? Yes-01, No-02

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

ix. (a) If yes, describe the staying arrangement

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

x. (a) Has the migrant helped people from his locality/region to migrate to his/her

general destination? Yes-01, No-02

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

(b) If yes, how many of them approximately? \_\_\_\_\_

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

(c) Who are they? Friends-01, Relatives-02, neighbours-03

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

xi. How did the migrant facilitate their migration at the destination: on his own-01, help from his employer-02, help from labour recruitment contractor-03, Others, specify-04 \_\_\_\_\_

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5



24. (i) Did the migrants face any major illness/accident at destination during journey?

Yes-01 No-02

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

(ii) If yes, describe the disease & how the treatment was done (about total expenses, person bear's the expenses, type of institution etc.

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

24. (ii) Did you face any problem in destination (regarding food, lodging, weather, language, culture etc.) (Mark x for describe) Yes-01 No-02

(iii) If yes, what type of problem faced?

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

24. (iii) Duration of stay in destination (in month) & Frequency of home visit (give details)

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

24. (iv) Duration of stay while in home visit at origin (in days/month/year)

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

200. If not migrated for work in several destinations over the last five years, note (1) the following:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Place names where the migrant lived for at least six months listed with dates of entry	Duration of stay (months/years)	Sector	If employed, nature of employment	Specific job	Status of job

Code 1: Employed-01, Unemployed and looking for job-02, Student-03  
 Code 2: Agriculture and related-01, Manufacturing-02, Services-03  
 Code 3: Self-employed-01, Casual-02, Contract-03, Regular-04

2000. Status of employment before not migration: Employed-01, Partially employed-02, Unemployed-03

2001. If employed, before migration nature of principal employment? Agriculture and related-01 Manufacturing related-02 Service related-03

2002. (If not migrated) what would have been the days of unemployment per month/year?

\_\_\_\_\_

2003. Earnings: Per day \_\_\_\_\_ Per week \_\_\_\_\_ Per month \_\_\_\_\_

2004. If self-employed, nature and type of self-employment for the year of destination? (Details of trade/business/sector/manufacturing etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1000. Reason for choosing the present self-employment  
(education/skill/experience/other)

1001. Adverse effect of migration on family members, if any (ability to look after old  
parents/other members/young children etc./young children out of education - note a 101)

Migrant Migrant2 Migrant3 Migrant4 Migrant5

1002. a) Whether members living at the origin received Job Card under NREGS (100  
days employment programme)? Yes-01 No-02

b) If yes, whether received employment in the last one year? Yes-01 No-02

c) If yes, how many days in the last one year? \_\_\_\_\_

1003. a) Whether gets two square meals a day for the 100 days in year? Yes-01 No-02

b) If no, then for how many months gets two square meals a day? \_\_\_\_\_ months

Overall Remarks:

Date:

Signature:

Sl. No.	Description of expenditure (group)	Value of consumption (Rs. lacs)		
		Jan 2019	Jan 2020	Jan 2021
(II)	(A)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Cereals & cereal products (includes maize, other millets, rice, millets, wheat/dalia, barley, coarse cereals etc.)			
2.	Pulses & pulse products (includes soyabean, gram, green gram, etc.)			
3.	Oil & seed products (includes oil, cooking powder, fat, ghee, etc.)			
4.	Salt & d. (includes)			
5.	Vegetables and fruits (includes potato, green mango, banana, etc.)			
6.	Egg, fish & meat			
7.	Sugar (includes gur, sugar, etc.)			
8.	Spices, salt and other food items (includes turmeric, etc.)			
9.	Tea, tobacco & beverages			
10.	Food & drugs			
11.	Entertainment (includes cinema, sports, etc.)			
12.	Household use (includes soap, etc.)			
13.	General services and maintenance (includes electricity, etc.)			
14.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			
15.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			
16.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			
17.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			
18.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			
19.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			
20.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			
21.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			
22.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			
23.	Medical expenses (includes medicines, etc.)			

in class

Item	No	FA	FA	FA	FA	FA
1. <b>Land and building</b> 2. <b>Equipment</b> 3. <b>Inventory</b> 4. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 5. <b>Accounts payable</b> 6. <b>Notes payable</b> 7. <b>Equity</b>						
8. <b>Notes receivable</b> 9. <b>Notes payable</b> 10. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 11. <b>Accounts payable</b> 12. <b>Notes payable</b> 13. <b>Equity</b>						
14. <b>Notes receivable</b> 15. <b>Notes payable</b> 16. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 17. <b>Accounts payable</b> 18. <b>Notes payable</b> 19. <b>Equity</b>						
20. <b>Notes receivable</b> 21. <b>Notes payable</b> 22. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 23. <b>Accounts payable</b> 24. <b>Notes payable</b> 25. <b>Equity</b>						
26. <b>Notes receivable</b> 27. <b>Notes payable</b> 28. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 29. <b>Accounts payable</b> 30. <b>Notes payable</b> 31. <b>Equity</b>						
32. <b>Notes receivable</b> 33. <b>Notes payable</b> 34. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 35. <b>Accounts payable</b> 36. <b>Notes payable</b> 37. <b>Equity</b>						
38. <b>Notes receivable</b> 39. <b>Notes payable</b> 40. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 41. <b>Accounts payable</b> 42. <b>Notes payable</b> 43. <b>Equity</b>						
44. <b>Notes receivable</b> 45. <b>Notes payable</b> 46. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 47. <b>Accounts payable</b> 48. <b>Notes payable</b> 49. <b>Equity</b>						
50. <b>Notes receivable</b> 51. <b>Notes payable</b> 52. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 53. <b>Accounts payable</b> 54. <b>Notes payable</b> 55. <b>Equity</b>						
56. <b>Notes receivable</b> 57. <b>Notes payable</b> 58. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 59. <b>Accounts payable</b> 60. <b>Notes payable</b> 61. <b>Equity</b>						
62. <b>Notes receivable</b> 63. <b>Notes payable</b> 64. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 65. <b>Accounts payable</b> 66. <b>Notes payable</b> 67. <b>Equity</b>						
68. <b>Notes receivable</b> 69. <b>Notes payable</b> 70. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 71. <b>Accounts payable</b> 72. <b>Notes payable</b> 73. <b>Equity</b>						
74. <b>Notes receivable</b> 75. <b>Notes payable</b> 76. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 77. <b>Accounts payable</b> 78. <b>Notes payable</b> 79. <b>Equity</b>						
80. <b>Notes receivable</b> 81. <b>Notes payable</b> 82. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 83. <b>Accounts payable</b> 84. <b>Notes payable</b> 85. <b>Equity</b>						
86. <b>Notes receivable</b> 87. <b>Notes payable</b> 88. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 89. <b>Accounts payable</b> 90. <b>Notes payable</b> 91. <b>Equity</b>						
92. <b>Notes receivable</b> 93. <b>Notes payable</b> 94. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 95. <b>Accounts payable</b> 96. <b>Notes payable</b> 97. <b>Equity</b>						
98. <b>Notes receivable</b> 99. <b>Notes payable</b> 100. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 101. <b>Accounts payable</b> 102. <b>Notes payable</b> 103. <b>Equity</b>						
104. <b>Notes receivable</b> 105. <b>Notes payable</b> 106. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 107. <b>Accounts payable</b> 108. <b>Notes payable</b> 109. <b>Equity</b>						
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116. <b>Notes receivable</b> 117. <b>Notes payable</b> 118. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 119. <b>Accounts payable</b> 120. <b>Notes payable</b> 121. <b>Equity</b>						
122. <b>Notes receivable</b> 123. <b>Notes payable</b> 124. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 125. <b>Accounts payable</b> 126. <b>Notes payable</b> 127. <b>Equity</b>						
128. <b>Notes receivable</b> 129. <b>Notes payable</b> 130. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 131. <b>Accounts payable</b> 132. <b>Notes payable</b> 133. <b>Equity</b>						
134. <b>Notes receivable</b> 135. <b>Notes payable</b> 136. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 137. <b>Accounts payable</b> 138. <b>Notes payable</b> 139. <b>Equity</b>						
140. <b>Notes receivable</b> 141. <b>Notes payable</b> 142. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 143. <b>Accounts payable</b> 144. <b>Notes payable</b> 145. <b>Equity</b>						
146. <b>Notes receivable</b> 147. <b>Notes payable</b> 148. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 149. <b>Accounts payable</b> 150. <b>Notes payable</b> 151. <b>Equity</b>						
152. <b>Notes receivable</b> 153. <b>Notes payable</b> 154. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 155. <b>Accounts payable</b> 156. <b>Notes payable</b> 157. <b>Equity</b>						
158. <b>Notes receivable</b> 159. <b>Notes payable</b> 160. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 161. <b>Accounts payable</b> 162. <b>Notes payable</b> 163. <b>Equity</b>						
164. <b>Notes receivable</b> 165. <b>Notes payable</b> 166. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 167. <b>Accounts payable</b> 168. <b>Notes payable</b> 169. <b>Equity</b>						
170. <b>Notes receivable</b> 171. <b>Notes payable</b> 172. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 173. <b>Accounts payable</b> 174. <b>Notes payable</b> 175. <b>Equity</b>						
176. <b>Notes receivable</b> 177. <b>Notes payable</b> 178. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 179. <b>Accounts payable</b> 180. <b>Notes payable</b> 181. <b>Equity</b>						
182. <b>Notes receivable</b> 183. <b>Notes payable</b> 184. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 185. <b>Accounts payable</b> 186. <b>Notes payable</b> 187. <b>Equity</b>						
188. <b>Notes receivable</b> 189. <b>Notes payable</b> 190. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 191. <b>Accounts payable</b> 192. <b>Notes payable</b> 193. <b>Equity</b>						
194. <b>Notes receivable</b> 195. <b>Notes payable</b> 196. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 197. <b>Accounts payable</b> 198. <b>Notes payable</b> 199. <b>Equity</b>						
200. <b>Notes receivable</b> 201. <b>Notes payable</b> 202. <b>Accounts receivable</b> 203. <b>Accounts payable</b> 204. <b>Notes payable</b> 205. <b>Equity</b>						



## Appendix-C.2

Questionnaire for Field Survey (for Non-Migrant Household Schedule)

Questionnaire for field survey for the Ph. D. Research Work

**Title: AN ENQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF  
RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN WEST BENGAL  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT**

**SUJIT MAJUMDAR (Junior Research Fellow)**

**Under Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship**

**Supervisor: DR. KANAK RANTI BAGCHI**

**Professor**

**Department of Economics,**

**University of North Bengal,**

**Dist. Darjeeling, West Bengal, PIN - 734 013.**

Schedule No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**MURVEY AREA PROFILE**

Name of (i) Village \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) Block (Panch) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Gram Panchayat \_\_\_\_\_ (iv) District \_\_\_\_\_ (v) Subdivision \_\_\_\_\_  
(vi) District \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD:**

1. (i) Name of head of household \_\_\_\_\_ (ii)

Age \_\_\_\_\_ (iii) Father's/Husband's name \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name of informant \_\_\_\_\_ (iv) Age \_\_\_\_\_ (v)

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ (vi) Father's/Husband's Name \_\_\_\_\_

3. Response code:

4. How many rooms at home?

5. Type of house: 1. Katcha 2. Semi-pucca 3. Pucca?

6. Is there toilet facility? 1. Yes 2. No

\* Key: 1. Response Code: Informant: cooperative & capable - 1, cooperative but not capable - 2, busy - 3, reluctant - 4, others - 5.



- 7. If yes, type of toilet: Kancha-01, Pucca-02, Semi-pucca-03
- 8. What is the permission for drinking water? Tube well (group)-1, Well (group)-2
- 9. Tube well/well (shallow/public)-1, Others (specify)-2
- 10. Electrified house? Yes-01, No-02
- 11. Type of household: APL-01, BPL-02

12) HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS										
1	Household size (No. of members)									2. Religion
3	Principal source of work (MCO-004)	Description								4. Social group (class)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3	Principal occupation (MCO-004)	Description								7. Land possessed in the class of survey (ha)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
4	Household type (code)									8. Monthly household consumer expenditure (Rs. 000) (No. of copies from item no. 21) (specify in Rs.)

**Codes for Question no. 12**

Item 1: Household type:

For rural areas, well equipped in one agricultural operation class 1, other (other 0), well equipped in operation 0, other 0

Item 2: Religion: Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity-3, Others-4, (specify)-5, Buddhism, Jains, etc. 0

Item 3: Social group (class) (other 0, other 0, other 0, other 0, other 0)

Item 7: Land possessed (area in ha)

- Less than 1 ..... 01
- 1-2 ..... 02
- 2-4 ..... 03
- 4-8 ..... 04
- 8-16 ..... 05
- 16-32 ..... 06
- 32-64 ..... 07
- 64-128 ..... 08
- 128-256 ..... 09
- 256-512 ..... 10
- 512-1024 ..... 11
- 1024-2048 ..... 12
- 2048-4096 ..... 13
- 4096-8192 ..... 14
- 8192-16384 ..... 15
- 16384-32768 ..... 16
- 32768-65536 ..... 17
- 65536-131072 ..... 18
- 131072-262144 ..... 19
- 262144-524288 ..... 20
- 524288-1048576 ..... 21
- 1048576-2097152 ..... 22
- 2097152-4194304 ..... 23
- 4194304-8388608 ..... 24
- 8388608-16777216 ..... 25
- 16777216-33554432 ..... 26
- 33554432-67108864 ..... 27
- 67108864-134217728 ..... 28
- 134217728-268435456 ..... 29
- 268435456-536870912 ..... 30
- 536870912-1073741824 ..... 31
- 1073741824-2147483648 ..... 32
- 2147483648-4294967296 ..... 33
- 4294967296-8589934592 ..... 34
- 8589934592-17179869184 ..... 35
- 17179869184-34359738368 ..... 36
- 34359738368-68719476736 ..... 37
- 68719476736-137438953472 ..... 38
- 137438953472-274877906944 ..... 39
- 274877906944-549755813888 ..... 40
- 549755813888-1099511627776 ..... 41
- 1099511627776-2199023255552 ..... 42
- 2199023255552-4398046511104 ..... 43
- 4398046511104-8796093022208 ..... 44
- 8796093022208-17592186044416 ..... 45
- 17592186044416-35184372088832 ..... 46
- 35184372088832-70368744177664 ..... 47
- 70368744177664-140737488355328 ..... 48
- 140737488355328-281474976710656 ..... 49
- 281474976710656-562949953421312 ..... 50
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- 1125899906842624-2251799813685248 ..... 52
- 2251799813685248-4503599627370496 ..... 53
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- 36028797018963968-72057594037927936 ..... 57
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- 144115188075855872-288230376151711744 ..... 59
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## Code for Question No. 11

### Q1. (1) Balance of work

Self-1: group of least 2 women (1864) registered married child 4 - assigned child 4,  
post-2014, before under before is (including in case 7) under case 10000000  
the women-eligible others 9, including 100000000 1000000000 10

### Q1. (2) Married women

Age women's married married) husband - husband assigned

### Q1. (3) Educational level

the female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) including 100000  
through 10000000000, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
including 10000, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10

### Q1. (4) & (5) (1) Work status

Female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10  
female-21, female-21 (1864) by, including 10, female-21 (1864) by, including 10

### Q1. (6) Foreign source of work

Foreign-21 (1864)

Foreign-21 (1864)

Foreign-21 (1864)

**18. PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (ARISE, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND SAVINGS)**

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Age	Monthly Income (Rs.)	Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)	Monthly Savings (Rs.)
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
<b>Total</b>					

Remarks, if any:

**10. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE**

Item No.	Item group	Value of consumption (Rs. crore)		
		Year 1999-2000	Year 2000-01	Year 2001-02
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Cereals & cereal products (includes rice, wheat, ragi, jowar, kharif, coarse, millets, barley, cereal substitutes etc.)			
2	Pulses & pulse products (includes dry pulses, green pulses, besan, etc.)			
3	Oil & milk products (includes milk, condensed milk, ghee, butter, curries, etc.)			
4	Eggs and A. variety			
5	Vegetables and fruits (includes potato, brinjal, mango, banana, guava, apple, citrus fruits, etc.)			
6	Egg, fish & meat			
7	Sugar (includes sugar, molasses, honey, etc.)			
8	Spices, salt and other food items (includes beverages, soft drinks, coffee, tea, fruit and processed food items, etc.)			
9	Fats, oils and dressings			
10	Fuel & light			
11	Entertainment (includes cinema, music, sports, etc.)			
12	Personal care and others (includes toilet articles, cosmetics, perfumes, etc.)			
13	Communication and services (includes telephone, electricity, etc.)			
14	Non-durable goods (includes furniture, etc.)			
15	Medical expenses (non-insurance)			
16	REMARKS (1) to (15)			
17	Medical insurance			
18	Finance fees and other fees, subscriptions and other contractual charges (includes credit card administrative fees, insurance, etc.)			
19	Printing, binding and postage			
20	Private goods (includes, but not limited to, TV, computer, etc.)			
21	Subtotal (Items 1 to 15)			
22	Average monthly expenditure for items 17 to 20 (17+20+21+19/3)			
23	Monthly household consumer expenditure (Items 18 to 22)			

Remarks: If any:

16. a) Whether the family received Job Card under NREGS 100 days employment programme? Yes-01 No-02

b) If yes, whether received employment in the last one year? Yes-01 No-02

c) If yes, how many days in the last one year? \_\_\_\_\_

17. a) Whether gets two square meals a day for the 202 days in year? Yes-01 No-02

b) If no, then for how many months gets two square meals a day? \_\_\_\_\_ months

Overall Remarks:

Date:

Signature:

RECEIPTS

No.	Date	Particulars	Rs.	Paise	Total
1	1950	...	...	...	...
2	1950	...	...	...	...
3	1950	...	...	...	...
4	1950	...	...	...	...
5	1950	...	...	...	...
6	1950	...	...	...	...
7	1950	...	...	...	...
8	1950	...	...	...	...
9	1950	...	...	...	...
10	1950	...	...	...	...
11	1950	...	...	...	...
12	1950	...	...	...	...
13	1950	...	...	...	...
14	1950	...	...	...	...
15	1950	...	...	...	...
16	1950	...	...	...	...
17	1950	...	...	...	...
18	1950	...	...	...	...
19	1950	...	...	...	...
20	1950	...	...	...	...
21	1950	...	...	...	...
22	1950	...	...	...	...
23	1950	...	...	...	...
24	1950	...	...	...	...
25	1950	...	...	...	...
26	1950	...	...	...	...
27	1950	...	...	...	...
28	1950	...	...	...	...
29	1950	...	...	...	...
30	1950	...	...	...	...
31	1950	...	...	...	...
32	1950	...	...	...	...
33	1950	...	...	...	...
34	1950	...	...	...	...
35	1950	...	...	...	...
36	1950	...	...	...	...
37	1950	...	...	...	...
38	1950	...	...	...	...
39	1950	...	...	...	...
40	1950	...	...	...	...
41	1950	...	...	...	...
42	1950	...	...	...	...
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44	1950	...	...	...	...
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46	1950	...	...	...	...
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50	1950	...	...	...	...
51	1950	...	...	...	...
52	1950	...	...	...	...
53	1950	...	...	...	...
54	1950	...	...	...	...
55	1950	...	...	...	...
56	1950	...	...	...	...
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63	1950	...	...	...	...
64	1950	...	...	...	...
65	1950	...	...	...	...
66	1950	...	...	...	...
67	1950	...	...	...	...
68	1950	...	...	...	...
69	1950	...	...	...	...
70	1950	...	...	...	...
71	1950	...	...	...	...
72	1950	...	...	...	...
73	1950	...	...	...	...
74	1950	...	...	...	...
75	1950	...	...	...	...
76	1950	...	...	...	...
77	1950	...	...	...	...
78	1950	...	...	...	...
79	1950	...	...	...	...
80	1950	...	...	...	...
81	1950	...	...	...	...
82	1950	...	...	...	...
83	1950	...	...	...	...
84	1950	...	...	...	...
85	1950	...	...	...	...
86	1950	...	...	...	...
87	1950	...	...	...	...
88	1950	...	...	...	...
89	1950	...	...	...	...
90	1950	...	...	...	...
91	1950	...	...	...	...
92	1950	...	...	...	...
93	1950	...	...	...	...
94	1950	...	...	...	...
95	1950	...	...	...	...
96	1950	...	...	...	...
97	1950	...	...	...	...
98	1950	...	...	...	...
99	1950	...	...	...	...
100	1950	...	...	...	...

