

# CHAPTER-V

## TREND, PATTERN AND FEATURES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN THE STUDY AREA

### 5.1 Introduction

It has been observed through our field survey in the selected villages of our survey district that rural to urban migration has three important features or characteristics. The first one, migration is largely a distressed phenomenon which is shown in Chapter VI. Migration occurred among the people resulting from their acute poverty. The second feature is that there is no waiting period to the migrants in destinations because of the amalgamation for jobs is ready to them. The absorption for employment is sure through a social network at different migration location. The third and final important characteristic is that migration occurred on a temporary basis. The duration of their migration period varies from one month to five years.

Migration from rural areas to urban areas of Cooch-Bihar district is a recent phenomenon. The beginning of the recent massive rural exodus from this district is just 15 years ago. Initially for people migrated for employment elsewhere in other states of India like Delhi, Gujarat, Rajasthan etc. gradually their number has multiplied by leaps and bounds. It is the success of the initial migrants in terms of income and gains in social status that has encouraged the latter stream of migrants.

Various social, economic and demographic factors have influenced the nature, characteristics and pattern of migration in our study area. In some cases 'political economy' factors also might have been active. But we have not made an enquiry on that issue. We have made below a detailed analysis of the trend, nature, characteristics and pattern of migration in our study area.

## 5.2 Trend and Pattern of Migrants of the Surveyed Households in the Study Area.

### 5.2.1 Nature of Migration

We have shown here about the nature of migration of surveyed households whether there is partial family migration or there is full family migration through our field investigation. The Table 5.1 below represents the nature of migration in respect of whether migration took place with full family or with partial family i.e., whether all the members of a family migrated or one or a few members migrated and also depicted it in a bar diagram in Fig. 5.1.

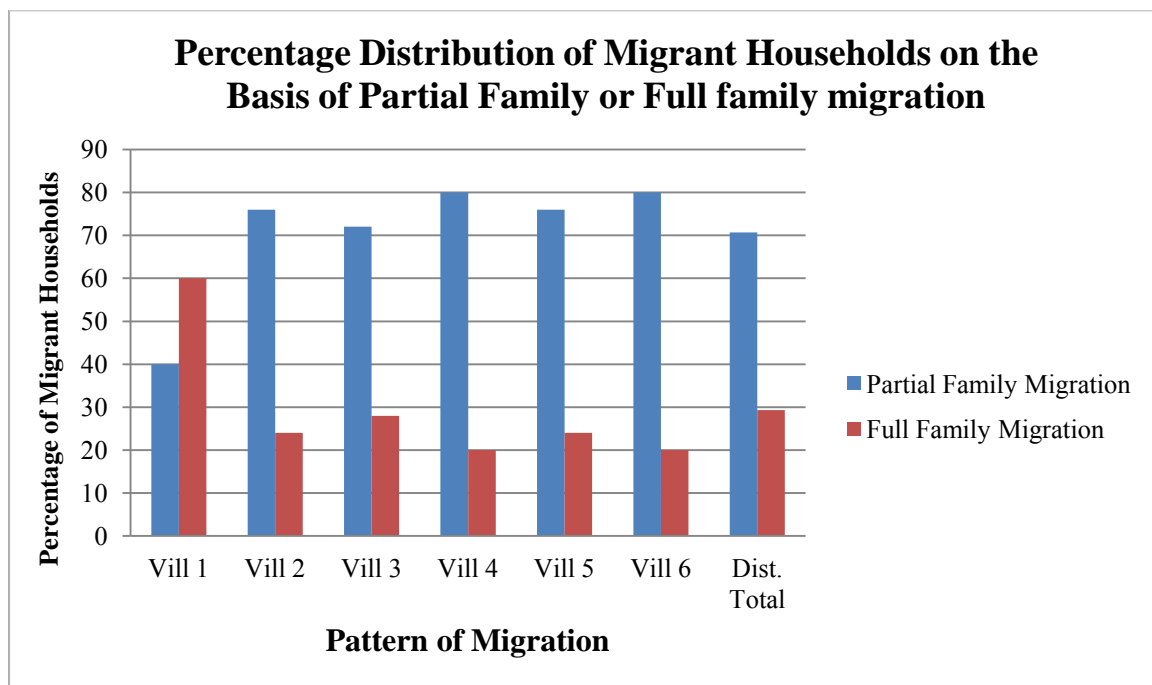
<b>Village</b>	<b>Partial Family (No.)</b>	<b>Partial Family (per cent)</b>	<b>Full Family (No.)</b>	<b>Full Family (per cent)</b>
Village 1	10	40.00	15	60.00
Village 2	19	76.00	06	24.00
Village 3	18	72.00	07	28.00
Village 4	20	80.00	05	20.00
Village 5	19	76.00	06	24.00
Village 6	20	80.00	05	20.00
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>70.67</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29.33</b>

**Source:** Field Survey.

It is revealed from the above Table that the incidence of migration with full family is lower i.e. 44 percent compared to the incidence of migration with partial family i.e. about 71 percent of the surveyed households of Cooch Behar district. Migrants who have migrated with the entire family is the highest (60 percent) in Village 1 and the lowest (20 per cent) in both Villages 4 and 6 in the district. On the other hand, migrants who have migrated with the few family members is the highest (80 percent) for both villages 4 and 6 and the lowest (40 percent) in village 1. So, majority of the surveyed households have migrated with the few

family members and there is also a quite inter-village variations with this two types of migration based on nature.

**Fig. 5.1**



It may be noted that there are both advantages and disadvantages of migration with full family. In the case of full family migration every one can contribute in earning income at destination. There is no worry for the elderly and young left at the origin. But in case children are accompanied at destination, then they are deprived of getting the basic education.

### 5.2.2 Gender Division of Migrants

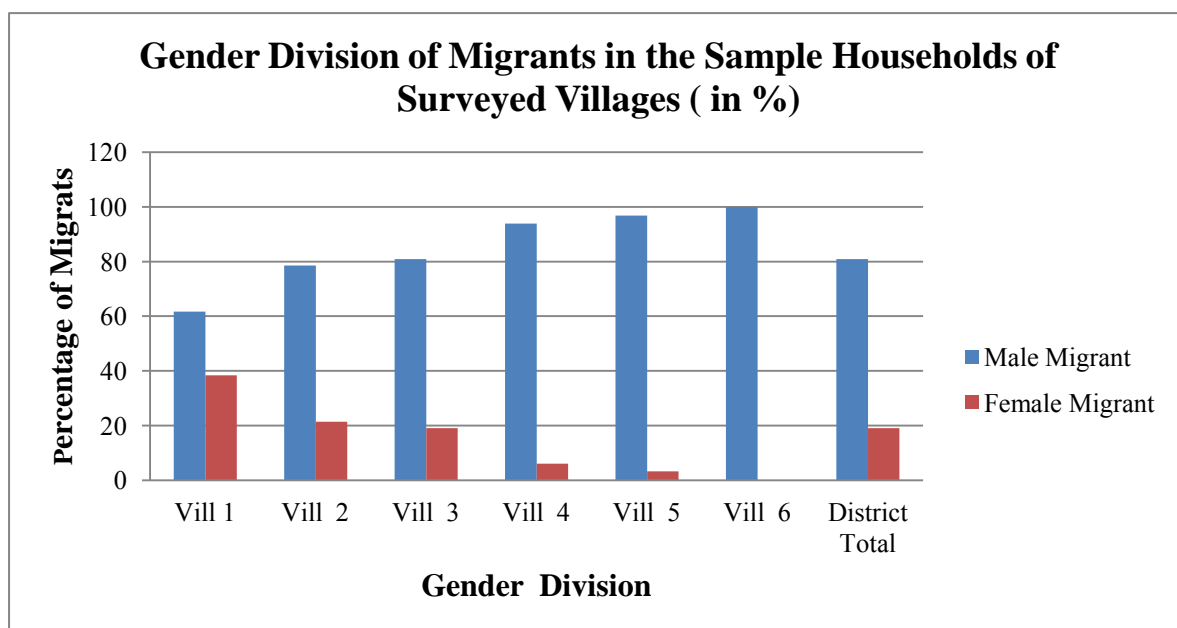
Gender division of migrants is an obvious object of enquiry for migration study. Here, the gender division of migrants in the sample households of surveyed district is represented in Table 5.2 below and is graphically presented with the help of bar diagram in Fig.5.2.

<b>Table – 5.2</b>			
<b>Gender Division of Migrants in the Sample Households</b>			
<b>of Surveyed Villages ( in %)</b>			
<b>Villages</b>	<b>Male Migrant</b>	<b>Female Migrant</b>	<b>Total</b>
Village 1	45(61.64)	28(38.36)	73(100.00)
Village 2	33(78.57)	9(21.43)	42(100.00)
Village 3	34(80.95)	8(19.05)	42(100.00)
Village 4	31(93.94)	02(6.06)	33(100.00)
Village 5	30(96.77)	01(3.23)	31(100.00)
Village 6	31(100.00)	00(00.00)	31(100.00)
<b>District total</b>	<b>204(80.95)</b>	<b>48(19.05)</b>	<b>252(100.00)</b>

**Source:** Field Survey.

It is indicated in the above Table that nearly 81 percent migrant members are male and about 19 percent are female and there is also much inter-village variations among female migrants compared to male migrants. This means that the migrant families are 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. But when possibilities of earning livelihood at the locality of the households is in extremely short supply in those cases only female members would migrate. This is more so in view of the fact that most of the female migrants are illiterate and thus there is no scope for them to be employed in better paid occupations. Actual fact for migration is that most of the female migrants of the surveyed households accompany their spouse/children / relatives to cook food and look after the household matters at the living place of their destinations.

**Fig. 5.2**



### 5.2.3 Proportion of Children Migrants

The proportion of children migrant in total children of the surveyed households across the surveyed villages of the district is presented in Table 5.3 and Fig. 5.3 below. By children migrant we mean those whose age is up to 14 years.

Village	Total Children	Migrant Children	Proportion	Percentage
Village 1	45	17	0.38	37.78
Village 2	39	07	0.18	17.94
Village 3	24	03	0.12	12.50
Village 4	48	01	0.02	2.08
Village 5	28	00	0.00	0.00
Village 6	36	01	0.03	2.78
<b>District Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>13.18</b>

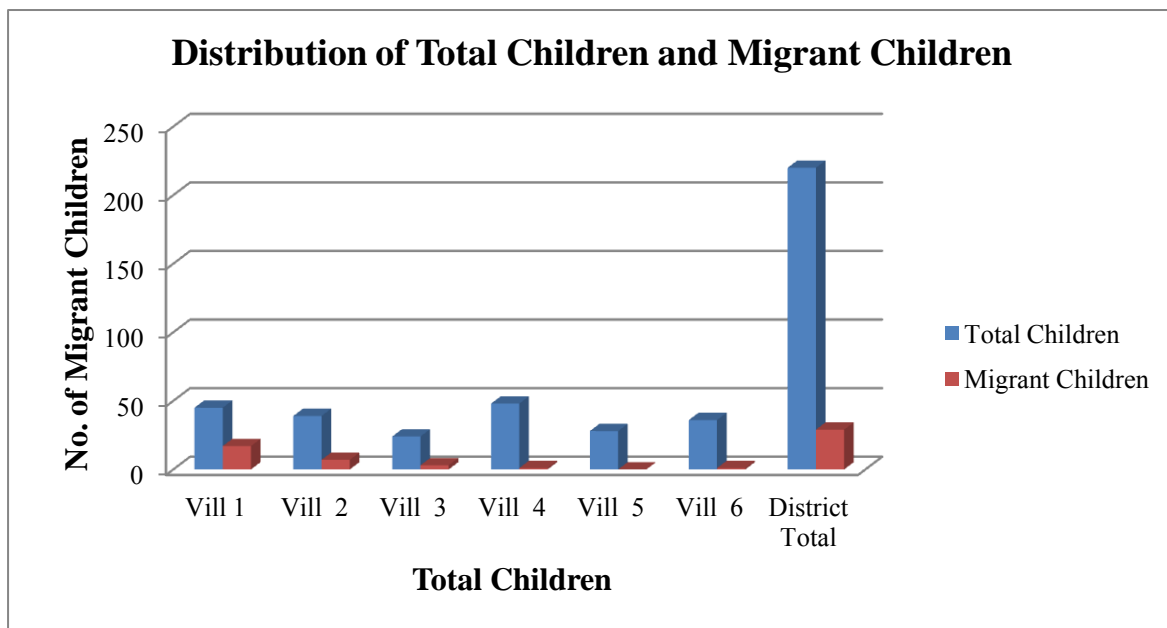
Source: Field Survey.

The data indicated in the Table show that out of 220 children of surveyed villages, only 29 children have migrated with their parents or with their family members that constitute only

about 13 percent i.e., 0.13 in portion of the total children of the migrant households in the district. It can also be seen that there are variations in the incidence of migrant children across the villages. In the surveyed households of the district there are no migrant children in village 5 and only 1 migrant children each of villages 4 and 6 and the highest migrant children (17) could be found in village 1. So, few percentages of children from the total children have migrated outside the district/ state with their parents or with their family members.

Children who migrate along with their family members, relatives and friends are deprived of the charms of their childhood and deprived of getting their schooling. Some of the migrant children do not work in destination. They are not enrolled in school there as most of them are not permanent migrants. They cannot also be enrolled in schools at origin as they do not live there throughout the year. Therefore, the society loses an opportunity to convert this big chunk of population to human resources. It may therefore be said that all such migrant children taken together in India therefore constitute a big number and constitute a permanent and colossal loss of opportunity to produce human resources of the country.

**Fig. 5.3**



### 5.2.4 Distribution of Out Migrants on the Basis of Age

The selected Cooch Behar district of West Bengal in our research study on rural-urban migration, it appears that age plays a very important role in understanding its relationship with different variables like destination, education, religion etc. Before showing the relationship among all these variables with migration let us first look at the migration pattern on the basis of age. Table 5.4 shows the distribution of out-migrants regarding the age while Fig.5.4 is the graphical presentation of it.

<b>Table – 5.4</b>					
<b>Distribution of Out Migrants on the Basis of Age (in years)</b>					
<b>Village</b>	<b>Upto 14</b>	<b>15-30</b>	<b>31-45</b>	<b>Above 45</b>	<b>Total</b>
Village 1	22(30.14)	33(45.21)	12(16.44)	6(8.21)	73(100.00)
Village 2	7(16.67)	18(42.86)	15(35.71)	2(4.76)	42(100.00)
Village 3	3(7.14)	26(61.91)	9(21.43)	4(9.52)	42(100.00)
Village 4	1(3.03)	23(69.70)	7(21.21)	2(6.06)	33(100.00)
Village 5	0(0.00)	25(80.65)	6(19.35)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
Village 6	1(3.23)	22(70.96)	7(22.58)	1(3.23)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>34(13.49)</b>	<b>147(58.33)</b>	<b>56(22.22)</b>	<b>15(5.96)</b>	<b>252(100.00)</b>

Note: Figure in brackets indicate row percentages.

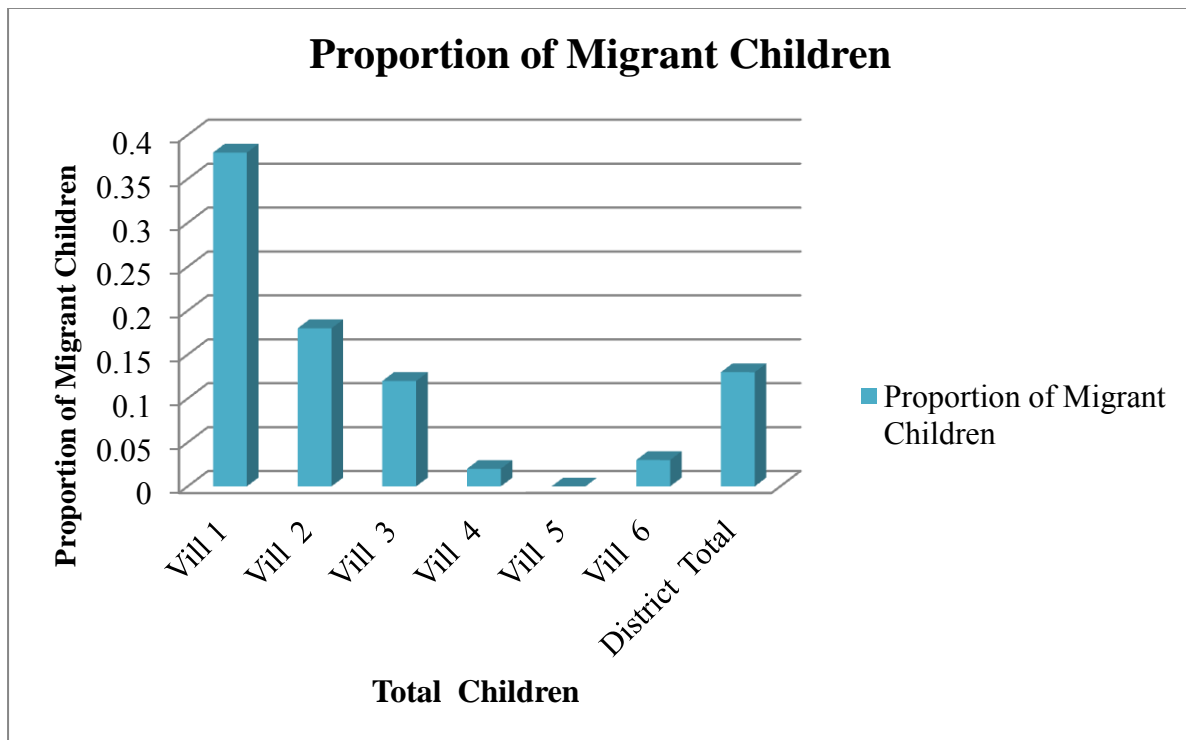
Source: Field Survey.

It is evident from the table 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). So, the age-group of above 45 comprises the lowest and relatively much lower number of migrants as well as lower percentage (about 6 percent) of migrants. However, there are also much inter-village variations among different ages of out-migrants. Thus, the majority percentages of migrants who migrate outside the district belong to the age group of 15-30.

The matter of concern is of course, the group of population belonging to age upto 14. This is because; all children of this age group who are above 6 years of age are actually either drop out from school or did not attend school either at primary level or at secondary level. While

migration of population with age 15 and above has no legal bar in entering the work force, the age-group of population below 14 years engaged in work are considered as child labour. This latter group of population is expected to be students in primary and secondary schools. Failure to retain them is a failure on the part of the state and society. But we can see that this has happened in the district of our study. While the total number of such cases is 34 (nearly 14 percent) that leads the migration of distress.

**Fig. 5.4**



### 5.2.5 Distribution of Migrants On the Basis of Age and Gender

Table 5.5 below shows the distribution of migrants on the basis of age and gender while Fig. 5.5 is the graphical presentation of it. . It is revealed that the district taken as a whole highest number of migrants from the age group of 15-30 years (about 61 percent) of male members followed by female members (44 percent) of the same age group.



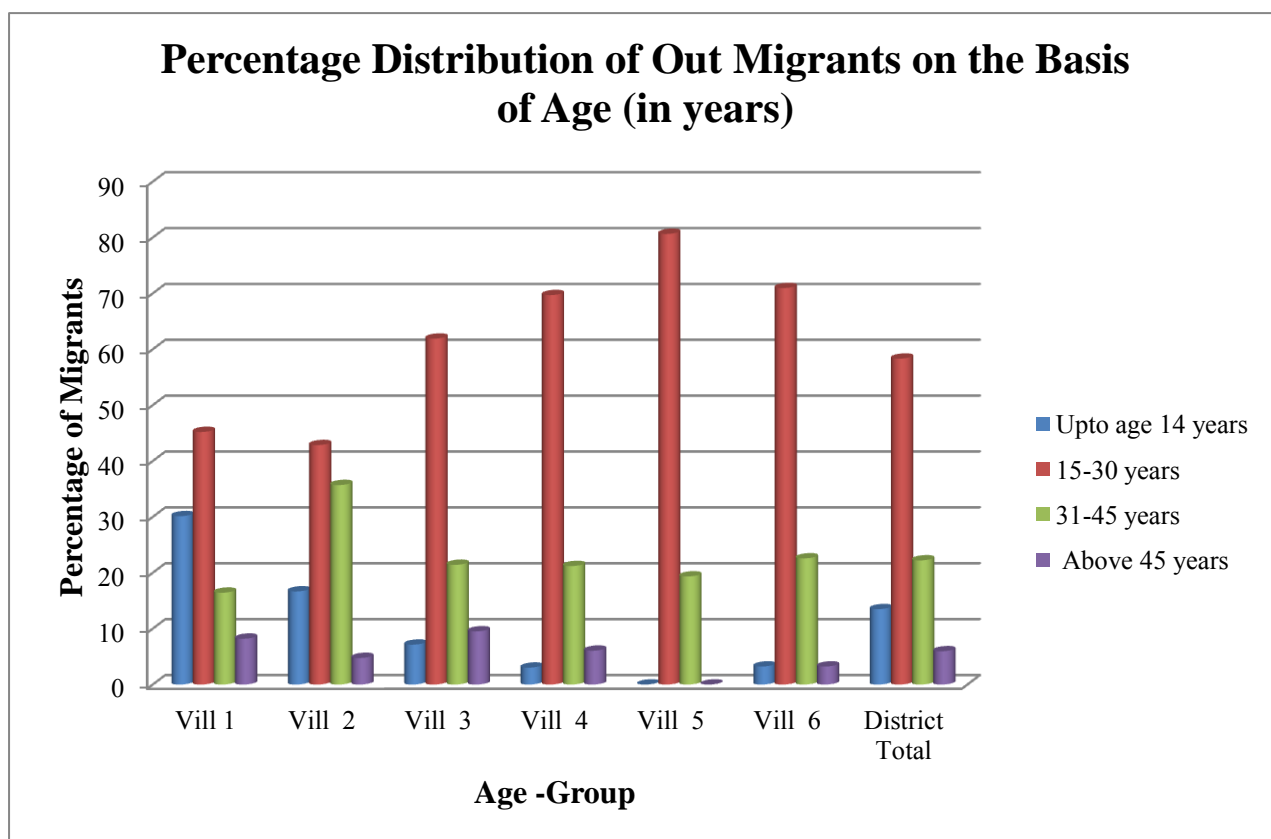
**Table – 5.5**  
**Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Age & Gender (Percentages)**

Village	Upto 14		15-30		31-45		Above 45		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Vill 1	28.89	32.14	44.44	42.86	17.78	17.86	8.89	7.14	100.00	100.00
Vill 2	9.09	44.45	48.49	22.22	36.36	33.33	6.06	0.00	100.00	100.00
Vill 3	5.88	12.50	61.76	62.50	20.59	25.00	11.77	0.00	100.00	100.00
Vill 4	3.23	0.00	70.96	50.00	22.58	0.00	3.23	50.00	100.00	100.00
Vill 5	0.00	0.00	80.65	100.00	19.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Vill 6	3.23	0.00	70.96	0.00	22.58	0.00	3.23	0.00	100.00	0.000
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>9.76</b>	<b>29.17</b>	<b>61.46</b>	<b>43.75</b>	<b>22.93</b>	<b>20.83</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

The second group is that of age group of 31-45 years of male (about 23 percent) and female (about 21 percent) members. The third group is formed by the age group of members with age upto 14 years of female (about 29 percent) and male (10 percent) members. Thus higher number of female members of age group upto 14 years have migrated compared to male members. The last group is composed of the migrants of the age group above 45 years of female (6.25 percent) and male (5.85 percent) members. Thus, it is expected that the incidence of migration decreases with increase in age. However, there are inter-village variations among different age categories of male and female migrants. In villages 2 and 3, there is no any female migrant of the age group above 45 years. The age groups comprised of upto age of 14 and age of 31-45, there are no female migrants and in village 5, there is no any male and female migrants who actually formed the age group upto 14, no any female member of the age group 31-45 and the age group comprised of the age above 45, there is no any male and female migrant. It is interestingly noticed that in village 6, there is no even a single female migrant of the mentioned age categories. So, many variations between categories of different age groups are observed among surveyed households. Therefore, the major percentages of male and female migrants belong to the age group of 15-30 who migrate outside the district/ state to earn their livelihood and also to maintain socio-economic status of the families.

**Fig. 5.5**



### 5.2.6 Destination of Migrants

We have found through our field investigation that there are different types of destination of migrants of the surveyed households. Most of migrant workers have migrated within the country and very few migrated outside the country. We now analyse below about the types of destination of migrants of the surveyed households.

First of all, destination of migrants is important on a number of counts. First, it shows a kind of exposure of migrants to the outside places. Migration to nearer places may indicate that their information about outside places of work is limited and the faraway places may indicate the opposite. Secondly, earning of migrants may be positively related to the distance of migration. Employment at faraway places compared to nearby places may be associated with higher paid work and vice-versa. Thirdly, migration distance may be an indicator of education level of the migrants. Generally migration to long distance places is associated with higher level of education of the migrants, because to cope with the language and culture of destination a higher level of literacy and education is very likely to be necessary. Fourthly, distance of migration may be reflective of age-group of migrants. It may be expected that

people with younger age group (15-30) would migrate to long distance places as the journey involves stress and strain. Fifthly, it may be reflective also of their ability to take risk and adjust with different socio-economic, weather and cultural conditions. It may be believed that young and educated people are more risk taking compared to the too young and elderly people.

<b>Village</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Total</b>
Vill 1	0(0.00)	9(12.33)	64(87.67)	0(0.00)	73(100.00)
Vill 2	1(2.38)	1(2.38)	40(95.24)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
Vill 3	0(0.00)	14(33.33)	28(66.67)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
Vill 4	1(3.03)	3(9.09)	25(75.76)	4(12.12)	33(100.00)
Vill 5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
Vill 6	2(6.45)	1(3.23)	28(90.32)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
<b>Dist. total</b>	<b>4(1.59)</b>	<b>28(11.11)</b>	<b>216(85.71)</b>	<b>4(1.59)</b>	<b>252(100.00)</b>

**Notes:** (i) Figure in brackets indicates row percentages

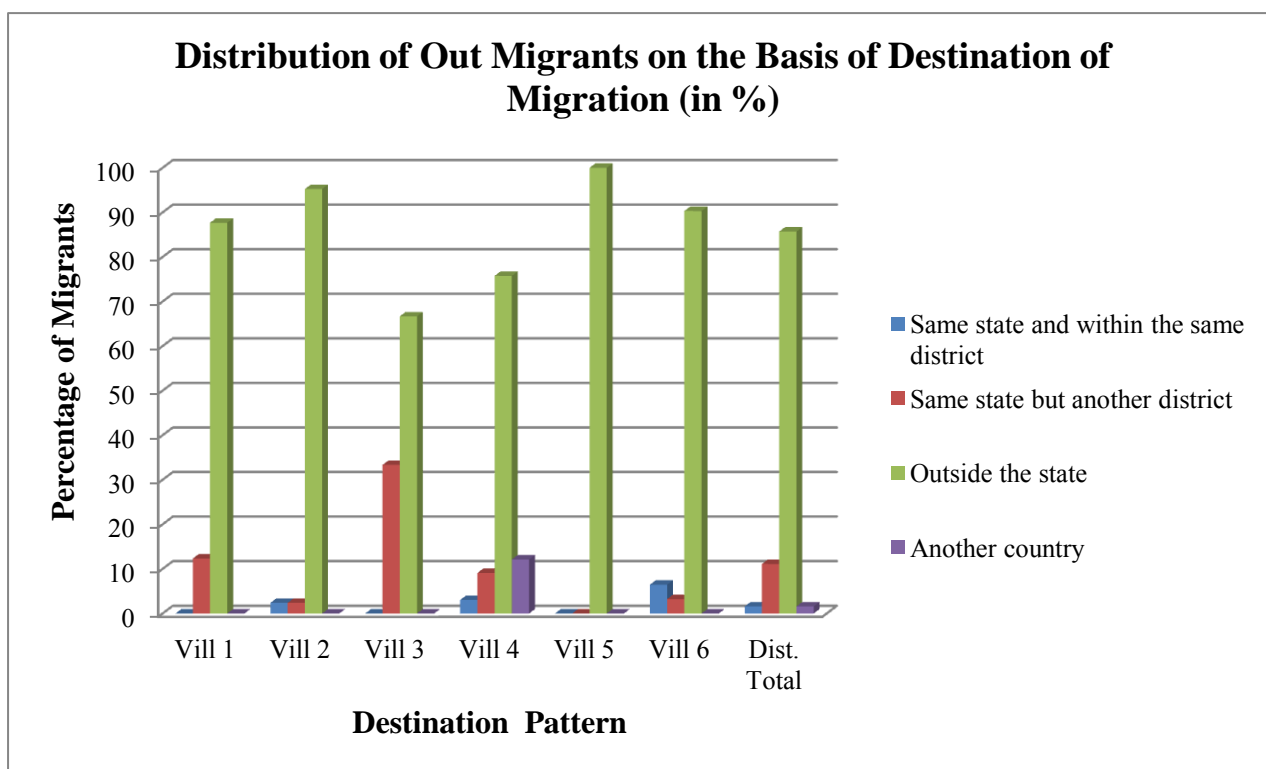
(ii) (1) Same state and within the same district (2) Same state but another district (3) Outside the state

(4) Another country.

**Source:** Field Survey.

The distribution of migrants on the basis of destination of migration is represented in the Table 5.6 above, which is diagrammatically presented in Fig. 5.6 below. It can be seen that the highest percentage of migrants, that is, nearly 86 percent migrants have 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 from the surveyed households of the district. However, there is a huge inter-village variation among the patterns of migration of out migrants. 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 and also marked differences among different migration patterns are observed from the surveyed villages in the district.

**Fig. 5.6**



### 5.2.7 Sector of Employment in Destination

The sector in which the migrant workers are employed in their destinations is an important aspect of migration. This will help us to understand whether migration has taken place from rural to urban areas or from rural to rural areas. It may be broadly being accepted that employment in agriculture sector would mean rural to rural migration. On the other hand employment in industry or service sector would mean that nature of migration is rural to urban. We have presented the relevant data in Table 5.7 below.

**Table - 5.7****Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Sector of Employment at Destinations**

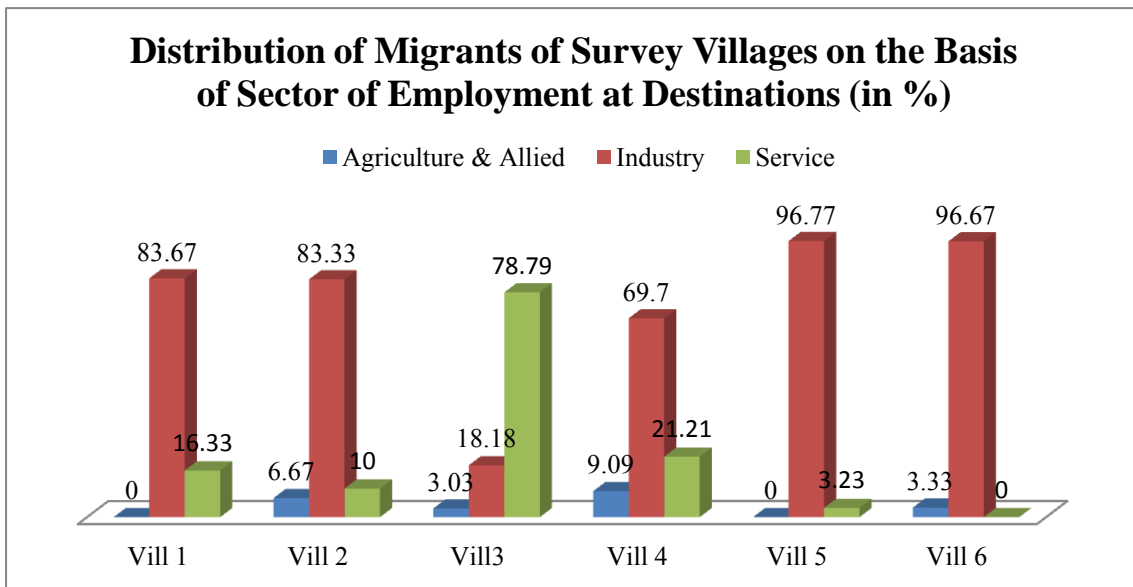
<b>Villages</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>Total</b>
Vill 1	0(0.00)	41(83.67)	8(16.33)	49(100.00)
Vill 2	2(6.67)	25(83.33)	3(10.00)	30(100.00)
Vill3	1(3.03)	6(18.18)	26(78.79)	33(100.00)
Vill 4	3(9.09)	23(69.70)	7(21.21)	33(100.00)
Vill 5	0(0.00)	30(96.77)	1(3.23)	31(100.00)
Vill 6	1(3.33)	29(96.67)	0(0.00)	30(100.00)
<b>Dist Total</b>	<b>7(3.40)</b>	<b>154(74.76)</b>	<b>45(21.84)</b>	<b>206(100.00)</b>

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

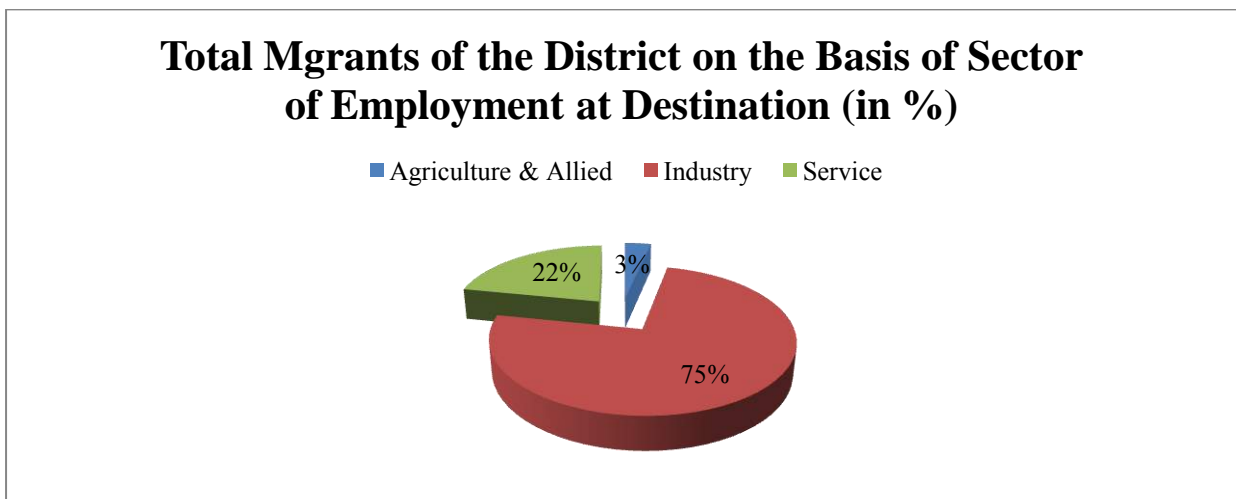
**Source:** Field Survey.

Data presented in Table 5.7 and also depicted in a bar diagram in Fig. 5.7(a) and 5.7(b) show 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. However, there are much inter-village variations among different sectors of employment observed. In villages 1 and 5, no one from the surveyed households migrated in rural areas i.e. in agriculture and allied sector. There is no even a single migrant migrate in the service sector from village 6. The highest migration (96.77 percent) has taken place in industrial sector from village from village 5 and the lowest one (18.18) from village 3 and in service sector just the opposite cases happened. So, the nature of migration from the point of view of sector of employment at destination is very important in view of the fact that, differences in migration pattern as we shall later on makes all the differences in wage and income earnings, level of consumption, saving, amount of remittances sent and improvement in living conditions in destinations in the periods subsequent to migration.

**Fig. 5.7(a)**



**Fig. 5.7(b)**



### **5.3: Characteristics/ Features of Migrant of the Surveyed Households in the Study Area**

#### **5.3.1 Work Status of Migrants**

Work status of migrants refers whether they work or not at their destination places where they migrated. Some of the migrants migrate with all household members. But all the migrant members do not stay behind engaged in any remunerative work. It was exposed that some of the family members are aged and some are children. Therefore, these members may not work for wages but can manage the temporary inhabitations by making their contribution

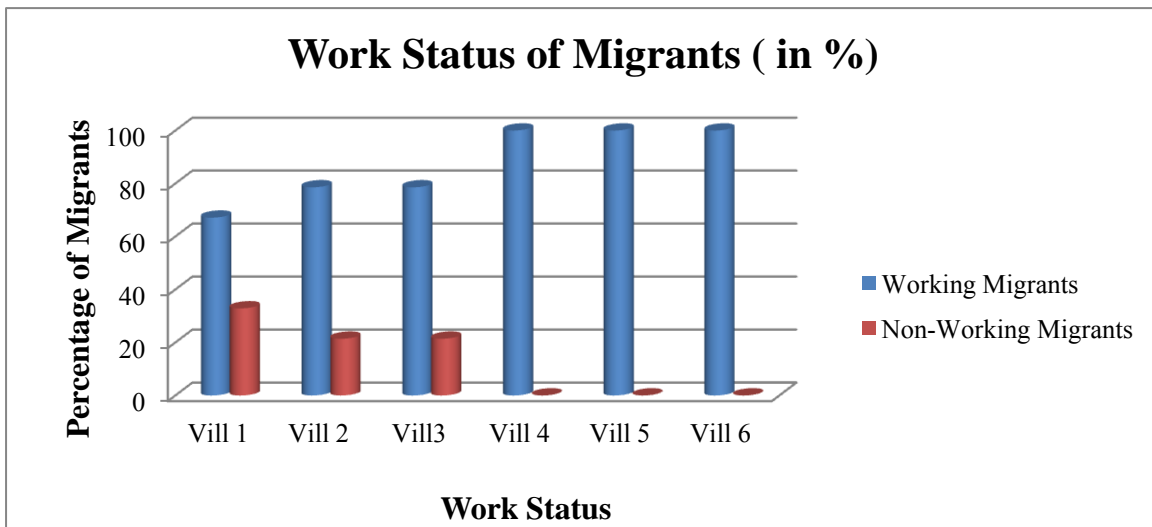
in the form of cooking, child rearing, collecting food and other materials of daily necessity etc. Table 5.8 represents the distribution of migrants on the basis of work status, i.e., whether they work or not at destinations and also depicted in bar and pie diagrams in Figs. 5.8(a) and 5.8(b).

<b>Table -5.8</b>					
<b>Distribution of Work Status of Migrants</b>					
<b>Village</b>	<b>Working (No.)</b>	<b>Working (percent)</b>	<b>Non-Working (No)</b>	<b>Non-Working (percent)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Village 1	49	67.12	24	32.88	73(100.00)
Village 2	33	78.57	9	21.43	42(100.00)
Village 3	33	78.57	9	21.43	42(100.00)
Village 4	33	100.00	0	0.00	33(100.00)
Village 5	31	100.00	0	0.00	31(100.00)
Village 6	31	100.00	0	0.00	31(100.00)
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>83.33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>252(100.00)</b>

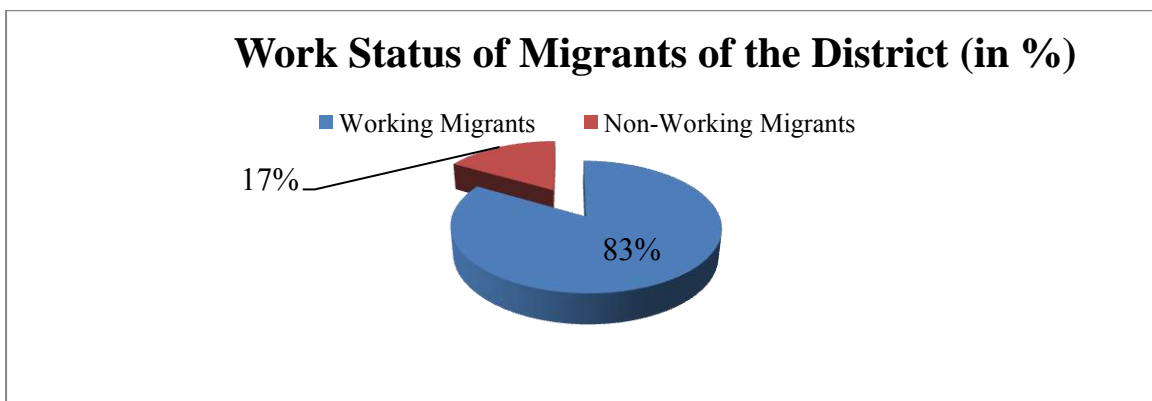
**Source:** Field Survey.

It can be noticed in the above table that from the district about 17 percent migrants do not engage in any work as they are unemployed while about 82 percent migrants engage in works as wage employment labour and self employment which are discussed just later. So the distribution of migrants is more distinguishable between the two categories. However, there are much inter-village variations between the two categories of migrants observed. In village 1, the maximum 32.88 percent migrants do not work at destination and it is interestingly seen that in villages there is no anyone migrant do not stay unemployed at destination i.e. they totally got employment. So, overall few families' migrants do not engage with any work at destination. The non-working members are also included in the team of migrants mainly for two reasons. First, some of them are children and they could not be left at home since they belong to comparatively low age and few take education from different institution. The second reason is that some of them are elderly and in their use also done to non-availability of other members or for other reasons they are also included in the team.

**Fig. 5.8(a)**



**Fig. 5.8(b)**



### **5.3.2 Types of Employment in Destination**

We have classified here employment in destination into two categories i.e. wage employment and self employment. Table 5.9 below represents data on types of employment in which migrant workers remain engaged in destination which are diagrammatically presented in Figs. 5.9(a) and 5.9(b).



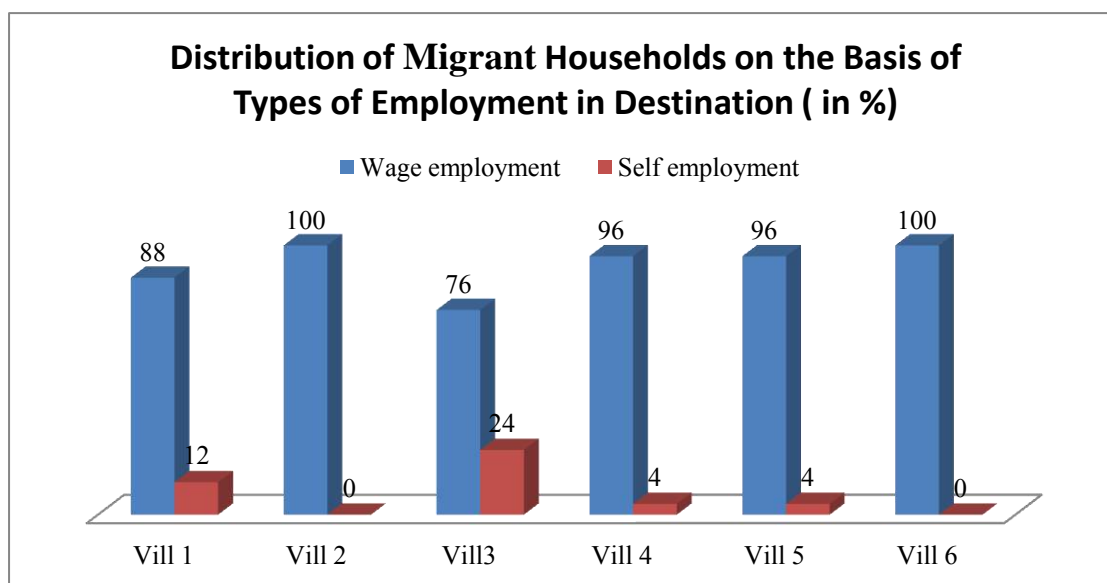
<b>Table – 5.9</b>				
<b>Distribution of Households on the Basis of Types of Employment in Destination</b>				
Village	Wage employment (No.)	Wage employment (per cent)	Self employment (No.)	Self employment (per cent)
Village 1	22	88.00	3	12.00
Village 2	25	100.00	0	0.00
Village 3	19	76.00	6	24.00
Village 4	24	96.00	1	4.00
Village 5	24	96.00	1	4.00
Village 6	25	100.00	0	0.00
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>92.67</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7.33</b>

**Source:** Field Survey.

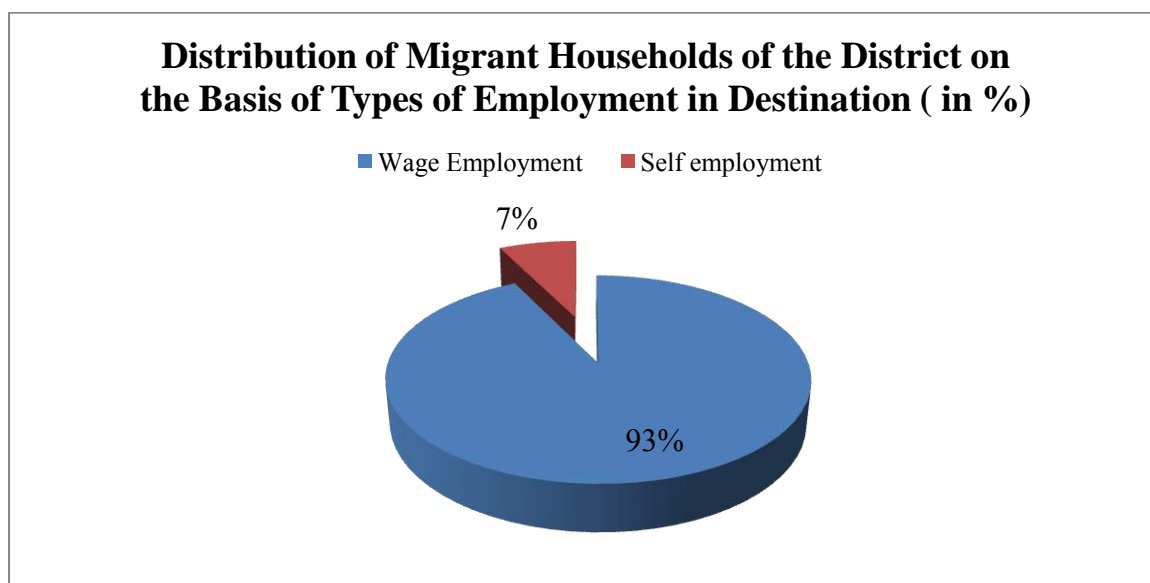
It could be seen from the above that out of total 150 households, an overwhelming number of migrants i.e. 139 (about 93 percent), from the district remain engaged in wage employment. However, in the district about 7 percent household migrants remain engaged in self-employment at destination. Regarding these two types of employment, there are a number of variations among villages of the surveyed households. In villages 2 and 6, no one migrant household engaged in self employment at destination. So, most of the migrant households engaged in destination as wage employment to earn their livelihood.

In fact for obvious reasons, the migrant workers are incapable of undertaking any business activity of self-employment. First, being largely from BPL group they have neither capital nor have creditworthiness to set up any business venture. Secondly, they have also no willingness to undertake self-employed activity as their aspiration level is low being suffering from destination and deprivation for a long time. Thirdly, their literacy level is also very low. Fourthly, they have no risk taking capacity in such activities as they have neither experience nor money. Combination of these factors results in their engagement largely in wage employment only.

**Fig. 5.9(a)**



**Fig. 5.9(b)**



### **5.3.3 Type of Employment Contract**

There are several ways of employment contracted with migrants at destinations. We have investigated it through our field survey.

Table 5.10 below shows the distribution of migrants on the basis of type of employment contract in destination.

**Table -5.10****Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Employment Contract in Destination**

Village	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Village 1	32(66.67)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	16(33.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	48(100.00)
Village 2	20(60.60)	0(0.00)	1(3.03)	5(15.16)	7(21.21)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 3	26(78.78)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(15.16)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(6.06)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 4	22(66.66)	0(0.00)	3(9.09)	0(0.00)	3(9.09)	0(0.00)	5(15.16)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 5	28(90.32)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(6.45)	1(3.23)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
Village 6	28(90.32)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(9.68)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>156(74.64)</b>	<b>0(0.00)</b>	<b>4(1.91)</b>	<b>12(5.74)</b>	<b>30(14.36)</b>	<b>0(0.00)</b>	<b>7(3.35)</b>	<b>0(0.00)</b>	<b>209 (100.00)</b>

**Notes:** (i) Figures in brackets indicate row percentages.

(ii) (1) Regular/Daily wage labour (2) Weekly wage labour (3) Contract basis labour (4) Monthly wage labour (5) Casual wage - labour (6) Unorganised sector labour (7) Self employed (8) Not applicable

**Source:** Field Survey.

It is revealed from the above table that in the district as many as 77 percent of the migrant workers remain employed as regular/daily wage labour. The second way in which labourers got employment is as weekly wage labour. There was no even a single migrant labour that employed in destination as weekly basis. The third way in which labourers remain engaged is as contract basis labour which only about 2 percent migrant of the surveyed households. Then the other ways of employment contracted with migrant labourers are like monthly wage labour casual wage - labour unorganised sector labour, self employed etc. Among the other ways of labour employment, the highest i.e., 14.36 percent labour of the migrant households engaged as casual wage labour at destinations. Thus, migrant workers prefer to be employed either as regular/daily wage labour or as casual wage labour and most of the migrant workers remain engaged as regular/daily wage labour at destinations.

### 5.3.4 Nature of Employment

We have categorized six types of nature of employment of migrant workers in destination which are discussed below through our field investigation. Table 5.11 and Figs. 5.10(a) and 5.10(b) show below the distribution of migrant workers on the basis of nature of employment i.e., whether they are casual, contractual, permanent or self-employed etc.

<b>Village</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>
Vill 1	0(0.00)	15(31.25)	16(33.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	17(35.42)	48(100.00)
Vill 2	0(0.00)	7(21.21)	8(24.24)	1(3.03)	0(0.00)	17(51.52)	33(100.00)
Vill 3	0(0.00)	23(69.70)	1(3.03)	0(0.00)	2(6.06)	7(21.21)	33(100.00)
Vill 4	0(0.00)	1(3.03)	3(9.09)	3(9.09)	5(15.15)	21(63.64)	33(100.00)
Vill 5	0(0.00)	12(38.71)	1(3.23)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	18(58.06)	31(100.00)
Vill 6	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(9.68)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	28(90.32)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>0(0.00)</b>	<b>58(27.75)</b>	<b>32(15.31)</b>	<b>4(1.91)</b>	<b>7(3.35)</b>	<b>108(51.68)</b>	<b>209(100.00)</b>

**Notes:** (i) Figures in brackets indicate row percentages.

(ii) (1) Long term employee with a written contract (2) Long term employee without a written contract (3) Casual day labourer (4) Contract labour (5) Self- Employed (6) Others.

**Source:** Field Survey.

It could be seen in the above table 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 of the surveyed households 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 and there were huge inter-village variations among different types of engagement of migrants. Thus, most of the migrant of the surveyed households engaged other type of employment i.e. work as regular wage.

Fig. 5.10(a)

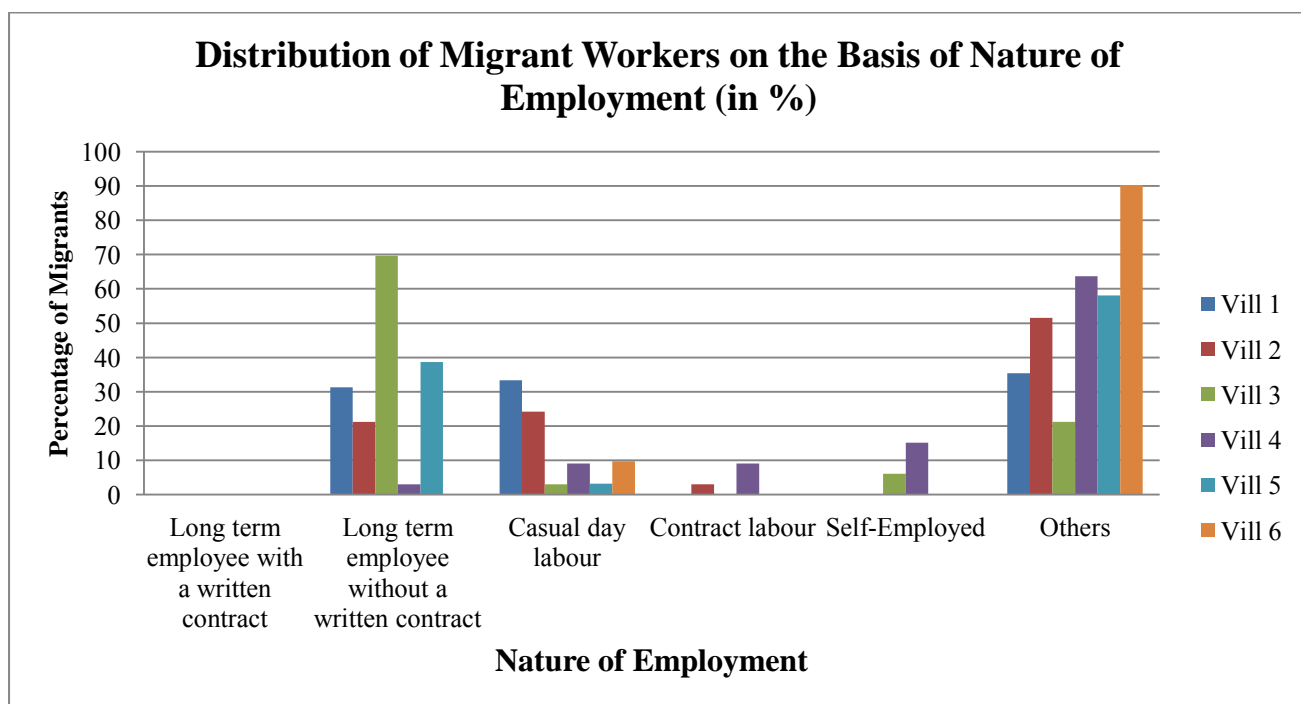
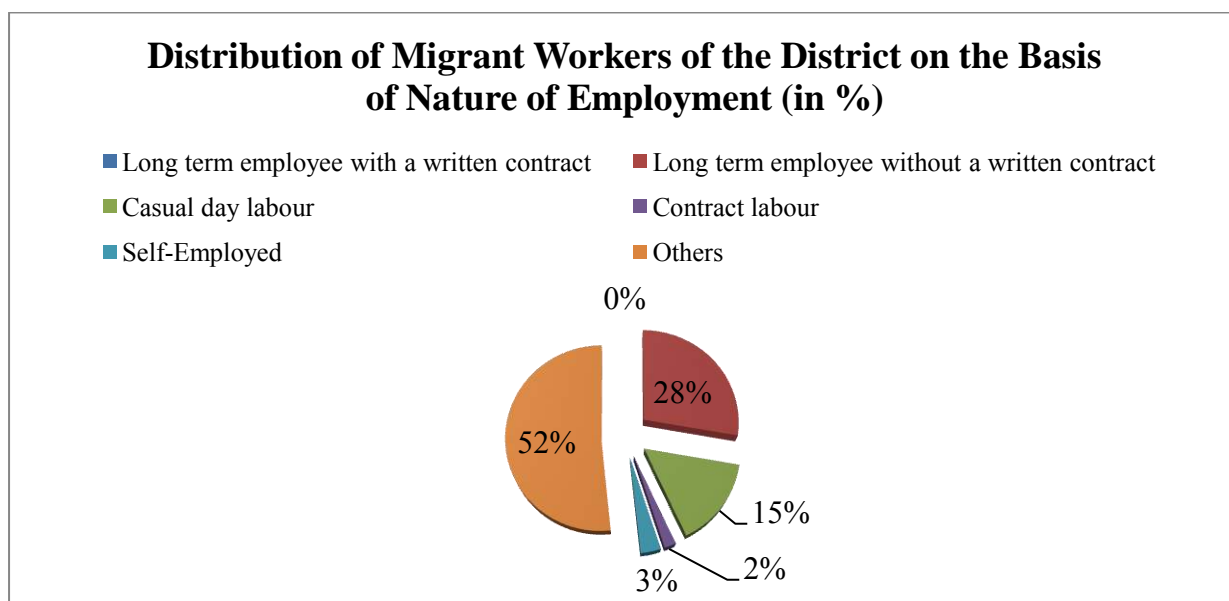


Fig. 5.10(b)



### 5.3.5 Rates of Wages Received

We have categorized various ranges of rates of wages of migrants received per day at destination that are analysed below through our field investigation. Table 5.12 below shows the rates of wages received by the workers for doing different types of job related activities at

destination which is illustrated with the help of bar and pie diagrams in Figs. 5.11(a) and 5.11(b).

<b>Village</b>	<b>Upto RS. 60</b>	<b>61 to 80</b>	<b>81 to 100</b>	<b>101 to 120</b>	<b>121 to 150</b>	<b>151 &amp; above</b>	<b>Total</b>
Vill 1	0(0.00)	5(10.41)	23(47.92)	14(29.17)	4(8.33)	2(4.17)	48(100.00)
Vill 2	2(6.06)	0(0.00)	12(36.36)	15(45.46)	3(9.09)	1(3.03)	33(100.00)
Vill 3	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	16(48.49)	5(15.15)	10(30.30)	2(6.06)	33(100.00)
Vill 4	4(12.12)	3(9.09)	11(33.33)	6(18.18)	9(27.28)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Vill 5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(22.58)	7(22.58)	8(25.81)	9(29.03)	31(100.00)
Vill 6	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(12.90)	11(35.48)	8(25.81)	8(25.81)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>6(2.87)</b>	<b>8(3.83)</b>	<b>73(34.93)</b>	<b>58(27.75)</b>	<b>42(20.09)</b>	<b>22(10.53)</b>	<b>209(100.00)</b>

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

**Source:** Field Survey.

It can be found from the above table that 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. Few percentages of migrant workers (about 11 percent) received wages as per day basis in the range of 151 and above. The ranges of rate of wages upto Rs. 60 and 61 -80 constitute only about 7 percent engagement of labourers at destination that were found to be insignificant. However, there are much inter-village variations among the migrant workers based on the ranges of the rates of wages received at various destinations. Thus most of the migrant workers of the surveyed households received wages at destination in the range of Rs 81-100 per day.

Fig. 5.11(a)

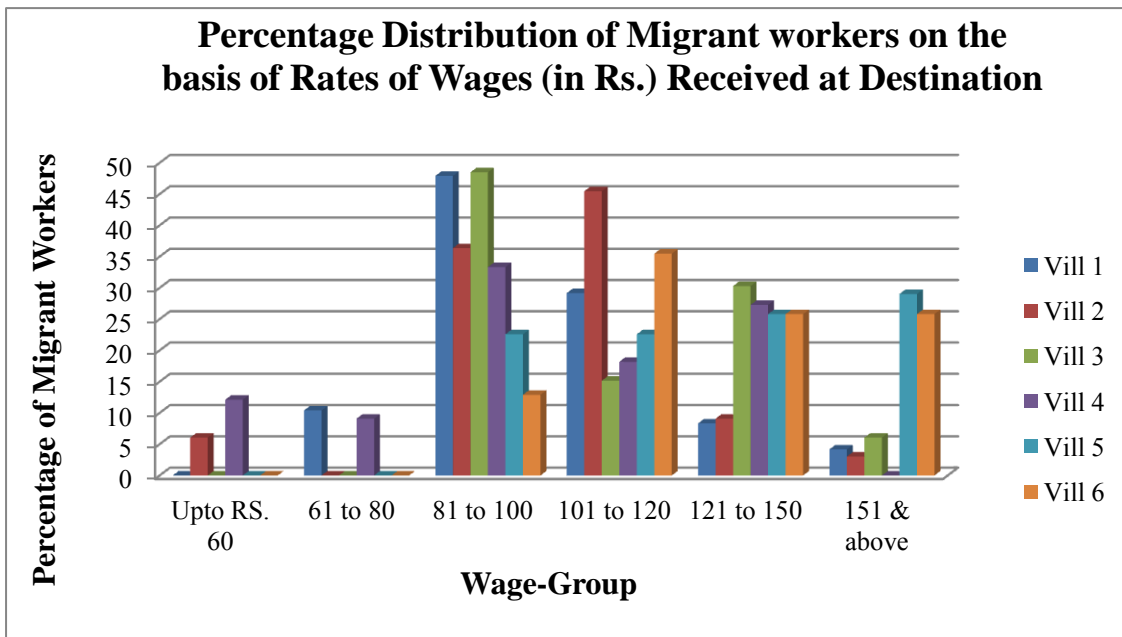
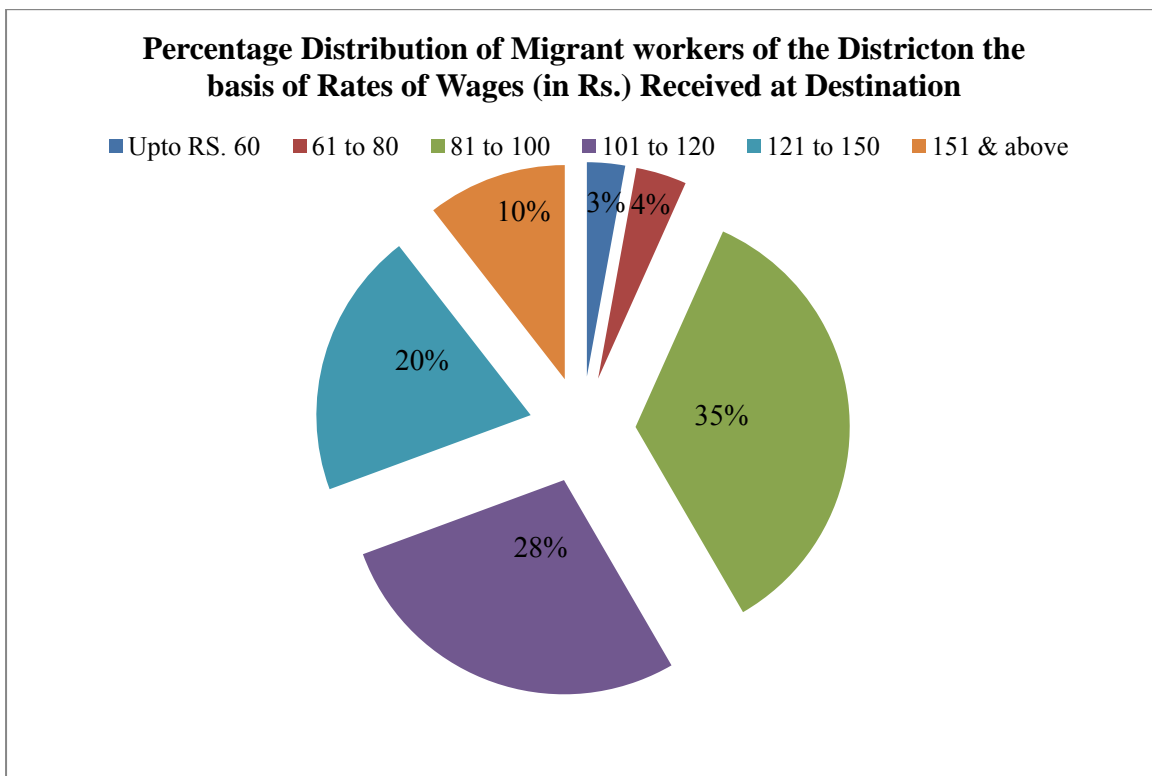


Fig. 5.11(b)



### 5.3.6 Working Hour Per Day

We have divided the working hours of the migrant workers per day at destination into three parts i.e., upto 6 hours, 7-8 hours and above 8 hours and analysed it through our field investigation. Table 5.13 represents the working hour per day of the migrant workers in different types of works which also depicted in bar and pie diagrams in Figs. 5.12(a) and 5.12(b).

<b>Table – 5.13</b>				
<b>Distribution of Migrant Workers on the Basis of Hour of Work Per Day</b>				
<b>Village</b>	<b>Upto 6 hrs.</b>	<b>7 - 8 hrs.</b>	<b>Above 8 hrs.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Village 1	0(0.00)	47(97.92)	1(2.08)	48(100.00)
Village 2	1(3.03)	26(78.79)	6(18.18)	33(100.00)
Village 3	0(0.00)	33(100.00)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 4	2(6.06)	29(87.88)	2(6.06)	33(100.00)
Village 5	0(0.00)	29(93.55)	2(6.45)	31(100.00)
Village 6	0(0.00)	31(100.00)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>3(1.44)</b>	<b>195(93.30)</b>	<b>11(5.26)</b>	<b>209(100.00)</b>

**Note:** Figure in brackets indicate the row wise percentages

**Source:** Field Survey.

Data reveal in the above Table 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. However, there are much inter- village variations among migrant workers regarding the engagement with activities by working hours per day. In villages 3 and 6, there was no any migrant workers engaged by working hours upto 6 hours and above 8 hours per day with activities and in villages 1 and 5, there was no even a single migrant worker engaged by working hours upto 6 hours per day with activities at destination. Therefore, most of the migrant workers engaged with their activities at destinations in the range of 7-8 working hours per day.



Fig. 5.12(a)

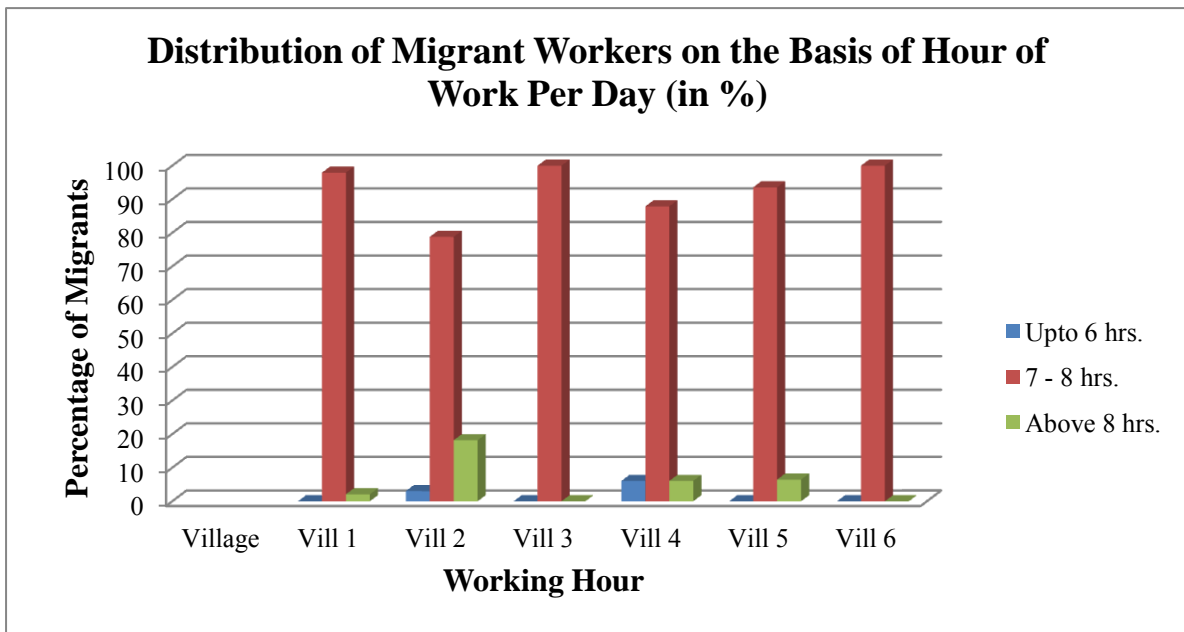
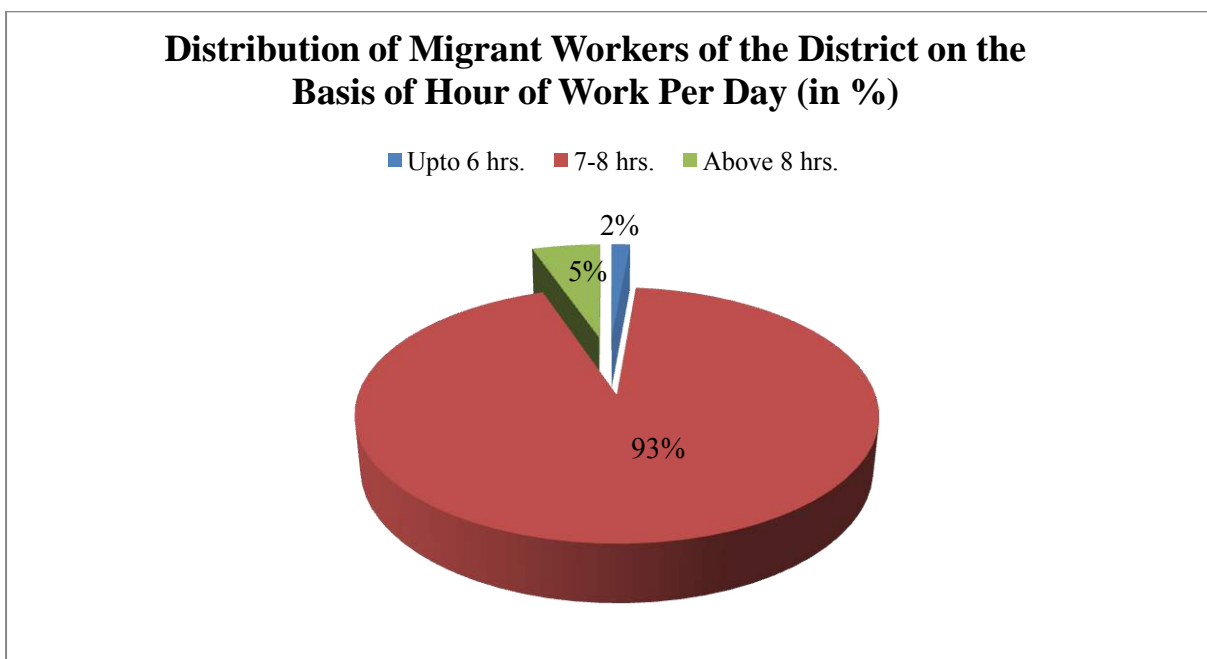


Fig. 5.12(b)



### 5.3.7 Duration of Stay at Destination

We have divided the migrant workers into five categories on the basis of duration of stay at destination, viz. upto 6 months, 7 to 12 months, 13 to 18 months, 19 to 24 months and above 24 months. Duration of stay at destination is likely to have an effect on the earning of migrant workers in a positive way. Table 5.14 shows the distribution of migrants on the basis of duration of stay at destination and also can be depicted it with the help of bar and pie diagrams in Figs. 5.13(a) and 5.13(b).

<b>Village</b>	<b>Upto 6 months</b>	<b>7 to 12 months</b>	<b>13 to 18 months</b>	<b>19 to 24 months</b>	<b>Above 24 months</b>	<b>Total</b>
Village 1	2(2.74)	11(15.07)	0(0.00)	16(21.92)	44(60.27)	73(100.00)
Village 2	3(7.14)	9(21.43)	0(0.00)	10(23.81)	20(47.62)	42(100.00)
Village 3	1(2.38)	9(21.43)	2(4.76)	8(19.05)	22(52.38)	42(100.00)
Village 4	6(17.65)	4(11.77)	2(5.88)	3(8.82)	19(55.88)	34(100.00)
Village 5	2(6.45)	5(16.13)	1(3.23)	6(19.35)	17(54.84)	31(100.00)
Village 6	2(6.45)	2(6.45)	1(3.23)	9(29.03)	17(54.84)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>16(6.33)</b>	<b>40(15.81)</b>	<b>6(2.37)</b>	<b>52(20.55)</b>	<b>139(54.94)</b>	<b>253(100.00)</b>

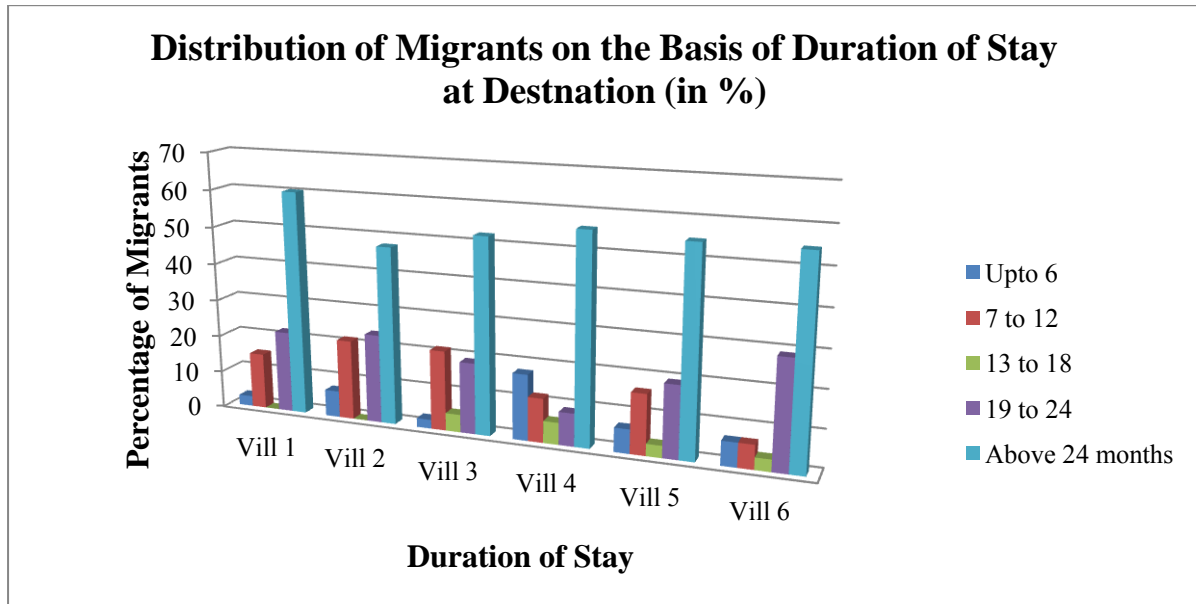
**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate row percentages.

**Source:** Field Survey.

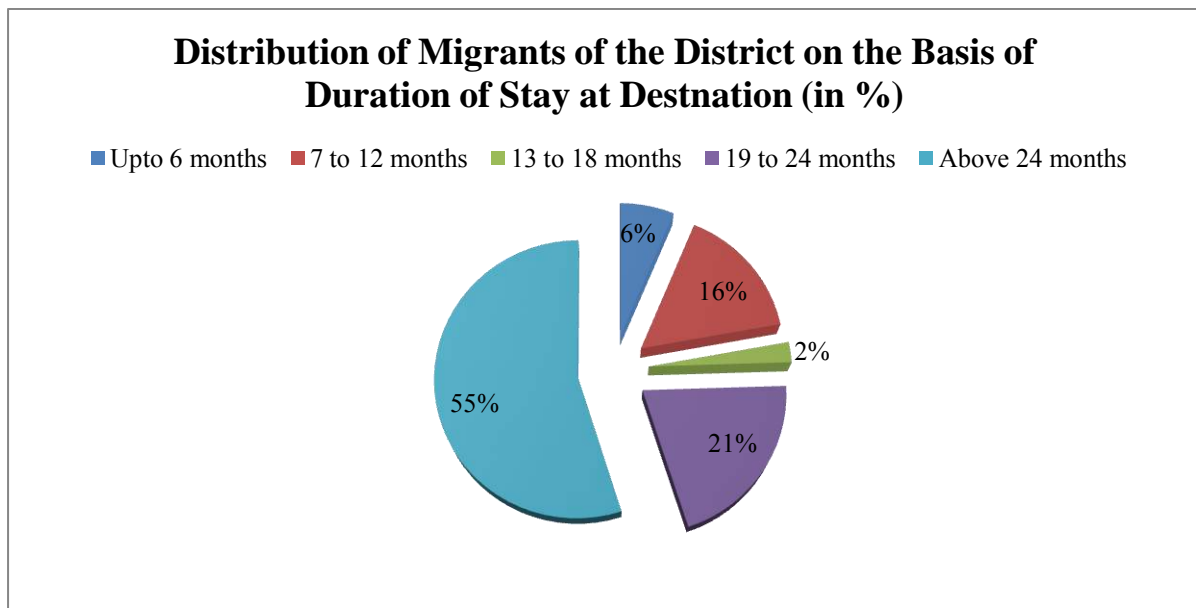
Data presented in the above Table reveal that the highest percentage of migrants from the surveyed households (about 55 percent) stayed at destination for a period of above 24 months. The second most duration of stay category of migrants remained for the period of 19 to 24 months in which nearly 21 percent 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. A few percentage i.e, about 6 percent migrant workers migrated for the duration upto 6 months. Only about 2 percent migrant workers of the surveyed households migrated for the duration 13 to 18 months that were found to be insignificant. However, there are much inter-village variations among migrant workers regarding the different durations of stay at destination. So, majority of migrant workers migrated for the duration of stay at destination of above 24 months. By staying the above mentioned various

durations at destinations, the migrants remain engaged with their assigned activities being employed in different sectors.

**Fig. 5.13(a)**



**Fig. 5.13(b)**



### 5.3.8 Frequency of Home Visit

We have classified frequency of home visit of migrant workers into four categories i.e., one time visit in a year, twice visit in a year, thrice visit in a year and more than three time visit in a year. Since migration of workers at destinations is not permanent they visit in their home once or several times in a year. However, frequent visit results in a loss of income of the migrants because it involves some transport cost and requires absence from work at destination for some days which also results in loss of income as most of the workers are engaged in temporary casual work. Table 5.15 below presents the distribution of migrants regarding the frequency of home visit.

<b>Table – 5.15</b>						
<b>Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Frequency of Home Visit</b>						
<b>Village</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Village 1</b>	40(54.79)	31(42.47)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(2.74)	73(100.00)
<b>Village 2</b>	27(64.29)	10(23.81)	1(2.38)	4(9.52)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
<b>Village 3</b>	9(21.43)	25(59.52)	1(2.38)	7(16.67)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
<b>Village 4</b>	2(5.88)	8(23.53)	10(29.41)	7(20.59)	7(20.59)	34(100.00)
<b>Village 5</b>	3(9.68)	24(77.41)	3(9.68)	1(3.23)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
<b>Village 6</b>	7(22.58)	19(61.29)	2(6.45)	(3.23)	2(6.45)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>88(34.78)</b>	<b>117(46.24)</b>	<b>17(6.72)</b>	<b>20(7.91)</b>	<b>11(4.35)</b>	<b>253(100.00)</b>

Notes: (i) Figures in brackets indicate row percentages.

(ii) 1=One time visit in a year; 2=Twice visit in a year; 3=Thrice visit in a year; 4=More than three time visit in a year; 5=Not applicable.

**Source:** Field Survey.

The data exhibits in the above Table that in the district, 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. However, there were much inter-village variations regarding frequencies of home visit among migrant workers of surveyed households. Thus,

majority of the migrant workers of the surveyed households visited their native villages twice in a year.

### 5.3.9 Duration of Stay during Home Visit

Migrant workers often visit to their native villages from their working places. We were interested in knowing their duration of stay during home visit. We have categorised duration of stay at home during home visit into three parts i.e. from 1 to 15 days stay, from 16 to 30 days stay and more than 30 days. Table 5.16 below presents the distribution of migrants on the basis of duration of stay at origin while their home visits.

<b>village</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>total</b>
<b>Village 1</b>	0(0.00)	64(87.67)	9(12.33)	0(0.00)	73(100.00)
<b>Village 2</b>	1(2.38)	41(97.62)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
<b>Village 3</b>	23(54.76)	19(45.24)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
<b>Village 4</b>	7(21.21)	19(57.58)	1(3.03)	6(18.18)	33(100.00)
<b>Village 5</b>	1(3.23)	22(70.97)	8(25.80)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
<b>Village 6</b>	1(3.23)	14(45.16)	16(51.61)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>33(13.10)</b>	<b>179(71.03)</b>	<b>34(13.49)</b>	<b>6(2.38)</b>	<b>252(100.00)</b>

**Notes:** (i) Figure in brackets indicate the percentage value of total sample of villages / districts.

(ii) 1= 1 to 15 days stay; 2= 16 to 30 days stay; 3=More than 30 days stay; 4= Not applicable

**Source:** Field Survey.

The data presented in the above table are revealed that 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. There were much inter-village variations observed among migrant workers regarding the stay at home while their visit from destination areas to their native villages. 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.

### 5.3.10 Staying Arrangement at Destination

There are several ways for migrants to stay at working places (destinations). We have explained below the detailed analysis of staying arrangement of migrant workers at their destination. The Table 5.17 shows the distribution of migrants on the basis of staying arrangement at destination which is also illustrated with the help of bar and pie diagrams in Figs 5.14(a) and 5.14(b).

<b>Table – 5.17</b>						
<b>Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Staying Arrangement at Destination</b>						
<b>Village</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Village 1</b>	24(32.88)	0(0.00)	27(36.98)	22(30.14)	0(0.00)	73(100.00)
<b>Village 2</b>	15(35.71)	8(19.05)	12(28.57)	2(4.76)	5(11.91)	42(100.00)
<b>Village 3</b>	19(45.24)	0(0.00)	14(33.33)	9(21.43)	0(0.00)	42(100.00)
<b>Village 4</b>	11(33.33)	4(12.12)	1(3.03)	2(6.06)	15(45.46)	33(100.00)
<b>Village 5</b>	2(6.45)	6(19.36)	12(38.71)	4(12.90)	7(22.58)	31(100.00)
<b>Village 6</b>	0(0.00)	6(19.36)	16(51.61)	5(16.13)	4(12.90)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>71(28.18)</b>	<b>24(9.52)</b>	<b>82(32.54)</b>	<b>44(17.46)</b>	<b>31(12.30)</b>	<b>252(100.00)</b>

**Notes:** (i) Figures in brackets indicate row percentages.

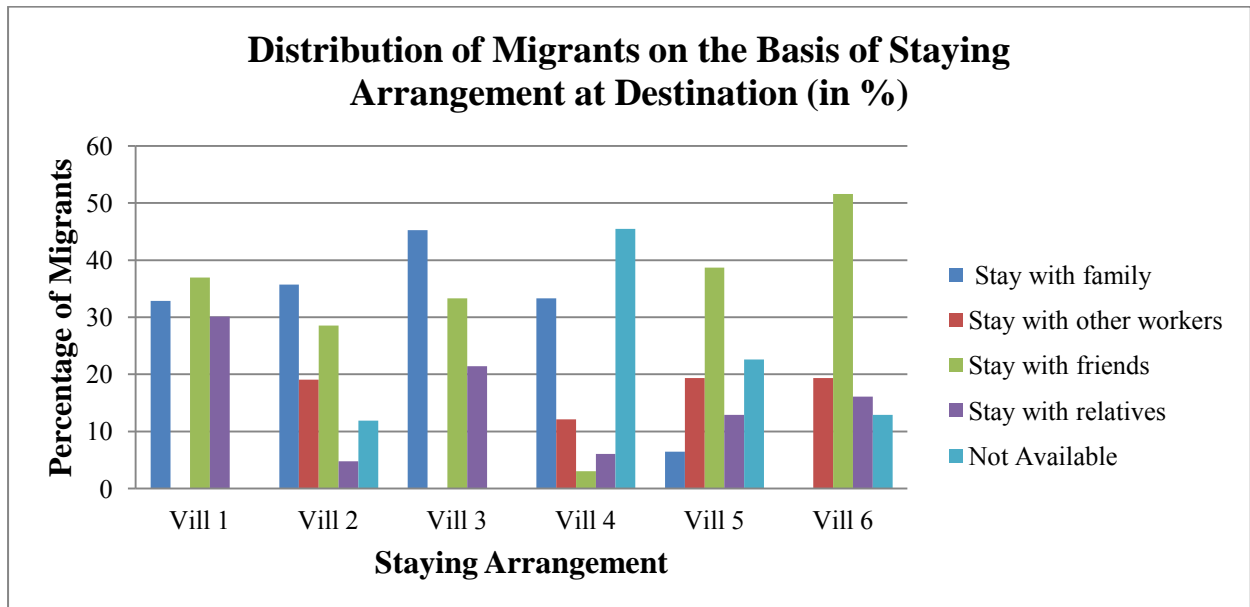
(ii) (1) Stay with family (2) Stay with other workers (3) Stay with friends (4) Stay with relatives (5) Not Available.

**Source:** Field Survey.

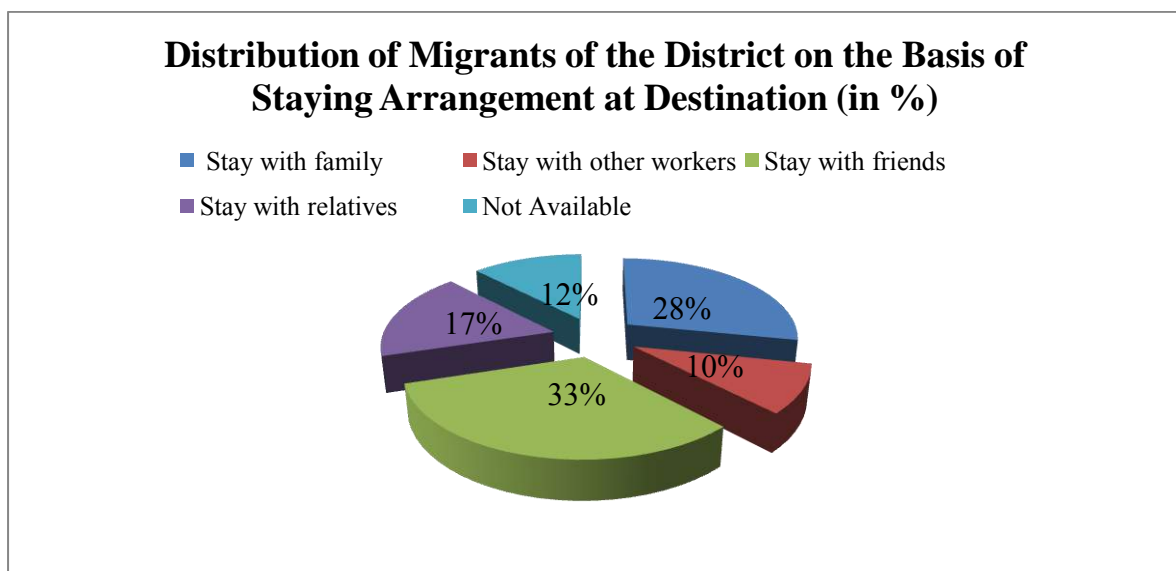
It can be seen from the above table that about 28 percent migrants of the surveyed households stayed with their family members at destination. Next, only about 10 percent migrant workers stayed with other workers at destination. Then, about 33 percent migrants from the surveyed households stayed with 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. However, there

were much inter-village variations revealed in the table among migrant workers regarding the ways of stay at destination. Thus, it is revealed that a large number of migrants migrated with family members and in destination they preferred to stay with family members and with their friends.

**Fig. 5.14(a)**



**Fig. 5.14(b)**



### 5.3.11 Condition of Housing at Destination

We thought about the necessity to look at the housing arrangements of migrant workers at destinations. For this, we have categorised the condition of housing in several types that are explained below through our field investigation. The collected data on this aspect are presented in Table 5.18 below. 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. However, there were much inter-village variations revealed in the table regarding the conditions of housing. 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. Still it can be said that they were in a little better condition at destination. This is because workers who lived in pucca houses or makeshift tarpauline houses got the toilet facility in sanitary latrines and safe drinking water facility which was not available at their origin.

**Table – 5.18**

**Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Condition of Housing at Destination**

<b>Village</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>
Village 1	13(27.09)	28(58.33)	4(8.33)	0(0.00)	3(6.25)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	48(100.00)
Village 2	2(6.06)	10(30.30)	21(63.64)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 3	1(3.03)	32(96.977)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 4	0(0.00)	14(42.42)	13(39.40)	0(0.00)	1(3.03)	0(0.00)	5(15.15)	0(0.00)	33(100.00)
Village 5	0(0.00)	16(51.61)	14(45.16)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(3.23)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
Village 6	0(0.00)	20(64.51)	10(32.26)	0(0.00)	1(3.23)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	31(100.00)
<b>District Total</b>	<b>16(7.66)</b>	<b>120(57.42)</b>	<b>62(29.66)</b>	<b>0(0.00)</b>	<b>5(2.39)</b>	<b>0(0.00)</b>	<b>6(2.87)</b>	<b>0(0.00)</b>	<b>209(100.00)</b>

**Notes:** (i) Figures in brackets indicate row-wise percentages.

(ii) 1= Tile; 2= Pucca House; 3= Tarpauline; 4= Mud; 5= Thatch / Straw; 6= Leaves; 7= Wood; 8= others.

**Source:** Field Survey.