

CHAPTER-6
CAUSES OF RURAL OUT-MIGRATION IN KOCH BIHAR DISTRICT

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6.1. Introduction:

In mobility of the population, rural out-migration an essential feature of the developing parts of the world. There is a distinction among the term 'mobility,' 'migration', and 'circulation'. Mobility is a broad term that includes all population movements; migration denotes the permanent transfer of population; while circulation is related to the temporary change of residence and may further be classified as 'daily,' 'periodic,' 'seasonal' and 'long-term,' according to the length of the cycle (Raghavendar, 2008). Migration is a very complex phenomenon determined by various reasons and aspects that generally link to the people's socio-economic condition, which influences the size, structure, and distribution of population across geographical boundaries (Thaware, 2013; Patra & Agasty, 2013). Migration is very closely associated with the process of economic development. There are two crucial broad streams of migration, viz. international and intra-national, in India. Todaro (1977) gives four aspects of migration and reasons, which are: "relative benefits and costs- mostly financial, but also psychological"; except wage differential; the probability of jobs; urban-rural expected income differentials. Lee (1966) describes the processes of migration are influenced by four factors: "associated with the area of origin, destination, intervening factors, and personal factors". However, in India's case, the out-migration is a recreation against socio-economic distresses and dissatisfaction in society. It usually considers a calculation on the cost and benefit of out-migration at a particular point of time and place (Thaware, 2013). The Census 2001 reveals that 54.28 percent of rural-rural and 20.95 percent of rural-urban out-migrants are dominants whereas 0.75 percent in international migration. An analysis of census (2001) data reveals that female populations are dominated by rural-rural out-migration (77.99 percent), and the male population is dominated by the rural-urban out-migration (50.05 percent). The study found that most women moved after marriage, although some rural-rural area movements may be due to job search as is the case with males (Patra and Agasty, 2013).

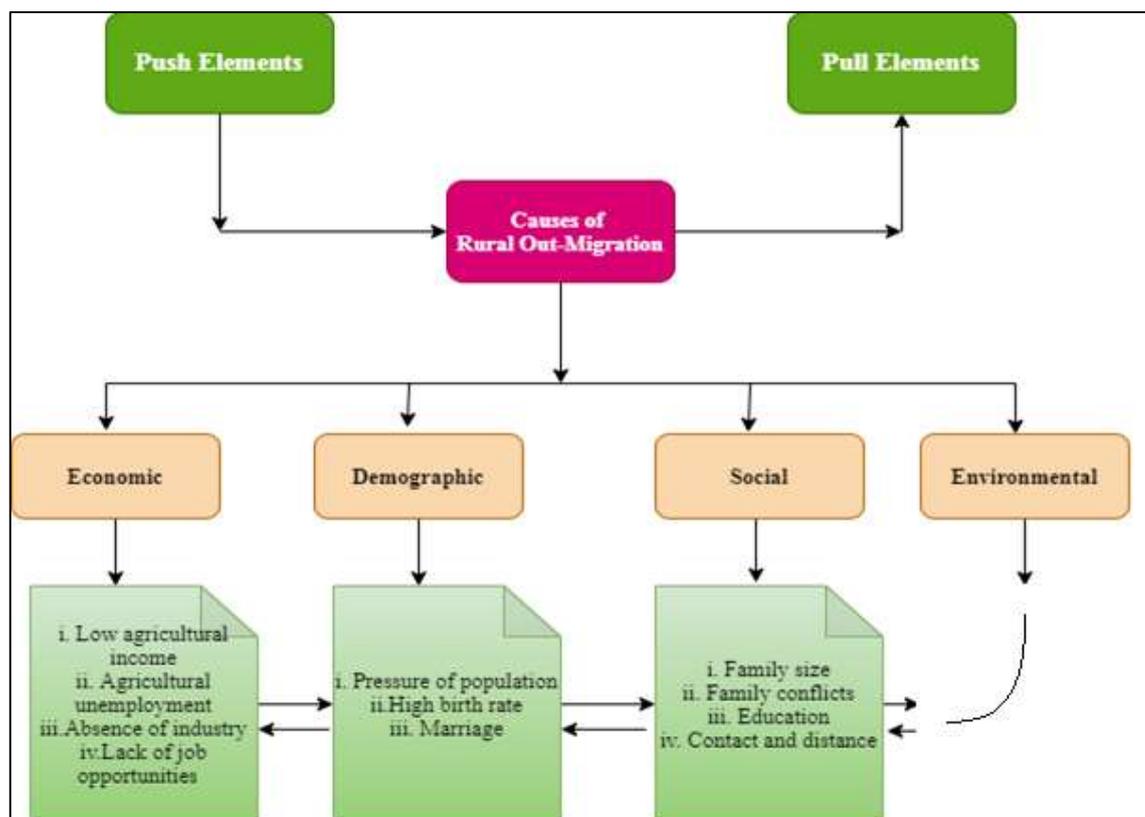
6.2. Causes of Rural Out-Migration:

There are two principal factors related to migration is Push and Pull factor. The study highlights push factors: poverty, unemployment, natural calamities, lack of jobs, etc., responsible for out-migration from an area. On the other hand, pull factors attract more

peoples from an (origin) area to the present area (area of destination) for employment opportunities, educational facilities, high wages, right working conditions, etc.

The study also reveals in rural India, lack of land distribution, poor agricultural production, population growth, and low level of development etc. leads the out-migration. People’ s movements from one area to another are determined by demographic, cultural, political, geographical, social, and economic factors. The pressure of population, marriage, unemployment or occupation, achievement, education of children, unfavourable geographical conditions are some of the numerous factors that have motivated people to migrate from one place to another. It is always impossible to identify one factor that has been the cause of persons’ migration; very often, migration is motivated by two or more factors (Sinha & Zacharia, 2007; Kainth, 2010). The critical factors which motivate people to move from rural areas of Koch Bihar district may broadly be classified into the following groups:

Figure 6.1: Causes of Rural Out-Migration



Source: Compiled by the researcher

1. Economic push and pull factors
 - i) Low agricultural income
 - ii) Agricultural unemployment
 - iii) Absence of industry
 - iv) Lack of job opportunities
2. Demographic push and pull factors
 - i) Pressure of population
 - ii) High birth rate
 - iii) Marriage
3. Social push and pull factors
 - i) Family Size
 - ii) Family conflicts
 - iii) Education
 - iv) Contact and distance
4. Environmental push and pull factors
5. Political factors

6.2.1. Economic Push and Pull Factors

Economic factor is indicating as the primary reason of rural out-migration (Kainth, 2010). Most people emigrate from places where they lack job opportunities and immigrate to places where jobs seem available. Different economic factors like low agricultural income, agricultural employment, and industry absence are important economic determinants of rural out-migration. A depressed economic condition is an area that generates rural out-migration.

i) Agricultural income

Rural out-migration is done for income differences in the agricultural sector of the rural areas of the district. The low agricultural income consists of a push factor of out-migration to the urban area. The depressed income condition generates out-migration tendencies (Chandna, 2009; Husain, 2009). Kaur et al. (2011) studied that low income or wages from agriculture at the origin contributed to the out-migration of 94.3 percent of the migrant in rural areas of Punjab. According to FAO, most available jobs in agriculture are associated with low and unable income and generate out-migration. Low agricultural return is a push factor of out-migration due to macroeconomics reforms linked with globalisation policies.

ii) Agricultural employment

The availability of agricultural land denotes the most important economic factor measuring the magnitude and direction of out-migration. The areas having tremendous pressure of population and limited agricultural land affects the out-migration in a region. The NSS data (1999-2000) reveals that agricultural unemployment has been increasing. Almost zero growth rates in agricultural employment cause out-migration. In 1993-94, the country's agriculture employment rate was 60.4 percent where it reduced to 56.7 percent in 1999-2000, and it is going to be less and less shortly.

iii) Absence of industry

Besides the low agricultural income and agricultural unemployment, the industrial pull is an essential factor of out-migration to urban areas. From the study brief industrial profile of Koch Bihar district, depends on agriculture, and the industrial sector is facing lack of proper infrastructure. The report found that agro-based industries like the manufacturing of jam, jelly, sauce, and chips have good potential in the district. As the districts, agricultural techniques have not been adopted on a large scale, cause of rural labour out-migration to other areas.

iv) Lack of job opportunities

Unavailability of employment opportunities in rural areas cause of rural out-migration (Chandna, 2009). The study also reveals that propensity of youth migration is higher than other age-group (Fields, 1975). The migration rate is gradually increased in the poor and developing countries due to work and necessary needs. Rural poor are engaged in out-migration due to poverty. Poverty is a social problems which resist the development. Poor people can get better job opportunities for poverty alleviation by this socio-economic mobility for sustainable development.

6.2.2. Demographic Push and Pull Factors

Different demographic factors also determine the migration and propensity spectrum (Chandna, 2009). There are some important demographic push and pull factors of migration;

i) Pressure of population

Population growth rate determines the extent of population in a geographical area. A high percentage of out-migration from high population density areas usually are explained by the insufficient natural resources available. It may be found that low or cultivation intensity, and thus, soil fertility is exogenous. The effect of population density on agricultural employment generates rural-out-migration, which increase agricultural prices.

ii) High birth rate

The total number of births per thousand population of a region is known as the birth rate. This birth rate may sometimes be high or low. A high birth rate harms the economy. In a region having negative economic growth, generates out-migration from the place of origin. A study focused by Zhang (2007) that the impact of birth rate on the economy and demographic characteristics.

iii) Marriage

Marriage is a common characteristic of rural out-migration basically for the females in India. The female out-migration was predominantly by marriage related reason, whereas the males migrated due to work or employment-related reason. The Census of India (2001) shows that 43.8 percent migration due to cause of marriage, where it was 2.1 per for male and 64.9 percent female persons in India whereas it was 2.63 percent male and 56.07 percent female marriage migrants in 2011. The study of Stark (1988) and Fulford (2015) reveals that women have migrated for marriage.

6.2.3. Social Push and Pull Factors

i) Family Size

Family size emphasises an essential role of rural out-migration in Koch Bihar district. A large number of out-migrants were migrated from relatively large families. Arthur (2005) indicates the different positive and negative choices of the family's size on people's socio-economic condition. Family size affects poverty, health, literacy, economy, etc. A smaller family may be provided with better education, good health, optimum income, and right thinking, whereas a large family ultimately faces a lower level of education, income, and weak economic status. Bratti et al. (2016) also found that family and demographic features have large impacts on migration.

ii) Family conflict

Family conflict reveals crucial reasons of rural out-migration. A different study found that the joint family system encourages leaving the young family members to another area's worksite.

iii) Education

The propensity to out-migration depends on the level of completed education. Young men and women who spent more years in schools, colleges, universities, etc., reveal the most probability of migrating to cities. India's young boys and girls who completed their education by migration to urban areas think in a rural area do not availability jobs (Sivamurugan, 2013).

iv) Contact and Distance

Migration in societies is affected by contact and distances. The "direct contacts a person in one region has with another region are partly a function of distance, and it is clear that the distance and contact are not perfectly correlated, where distance affects the intensity of migration in a place" (White, 2010).

6.3. Causes of Migration in India:

Various empirical studies show that rural out-migration has been identified as a "survival strategy" utilised by rural poor people's (Lipton, 1980; Ajaero and Onokala, 2013). Up to the census of 1961, the migration data was collected based on place of birth (POB). The census, 1971 was added on other question places of the last residence (POLR) to get more information about India's migration volume. From the data, "if the place of birth or place of the last residence is different from enumeration, a person is defined as a migrant" (Bhagat and Lusome, 2006). The census 1991, 2001, and 2011 added this question with the duration of stay at the place of enumeration. Find out the micro-level study on the reason migration is restricted. However, based on the last residence for the causes of migration based on age, sex, and residence duration less than 1 year, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, more than 10 years, and all residence duration. "Migrants of all durations are defined as lifetime migrants because the time of their move" is unknown (Bhagat and Lusome, 2006). It is also noted that the migrants who migrated within 0-9 years are called intercensal migrants. Reasons for migration of different censuses period (table 6.1) as grouped as follows;

Table 6.1: Causes of Migration in India

1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census	NSSO, 2007-08
a) Employment	a) Employment	a) Work/Employment	a) Work/Employment	a) Employment related reason
b) Education	b) Business	b) Business	b) Business	b) Studies
c) Family moved	c) Education	c) Education	c) Education	c) Forced migration
d) Marriage	d) Family moved	d) Marriage	d) Marriage	d) Marriage
e) Others	e) Marriage	e) Moved with birth	e) Moved after birth	e) Movement of parents
	f) Natural calamities	f) Moved with household	f) Moved with household	f) Others
	g) Others	g) Any other reason	g) Others	

Source: Different Census of India; NSSO 64th Round, 2007-2008.

Table 6.2: Causes of Migration in India according to POLR (0-9 years), 2011

Causes of Migration	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Work/employment	11.58	27.28	3.07
Business	0.81	1.68	0.34
Education	3.19	5.29	2.05
Marriage	37.28	2.63	56.07
Moved after birth	12.97	19.36	9.50
Moved with household	22.01	26.87	19.38
Others	12.15	16.89	9.58
Total	100	100	100

Source: Census of India, 2011 Migration D-Series
POLR-Place of Last Residence

6.3.1. Causes of Migration in India According to POLR by the Census of India

The Census of India focused that the migrant's last residence (POLR) as 0-9 years, the male and female migrants vary significantly. The data found work/employment was the significant reason among the male population (37.6%), whereas marriage was cited as a dominant factor by the female population (64.9%) in 2001. Table 6.2 reveals that 37.28 percent of total migrants are engaged in marriage related reasons, where only 2.63 percent of males and 56.07 percent are engaged.

6.3.2 Causes for Inter-State Male-female Rural Out-Migration in India by NSSO 64th Round, 2007-2008

Male Rural Out-Migration

According to NSSO 64th round (2007-2008), 79.9 percent of males are migrated due to employment related reason from one state to another state and the remaining 7.8 percent for studies, 7.6 percent for movement with parents or earning member, and 3 percent for other related reason in India. The following table provides statistics on the percentage of male rural out-migration in different states of India. Delhi and Chandigarh mark 100 percent of male out-migration due to employment-related reasons. Reason of male out-migration due to employment in more than 80 percent in Assam (94.9%), Bihar (88.1%), Goa (83.2%), Jammu & Kashmir (90.5%), Jharkhand (82.6%), Odhisha (87.2%), Punjab (83.1%), Rajasthan (80.2%), Tamilnadu (84.4%), Tripura (90.2%), Uttarakhand (84.4%), Uttar Pradesh (82.5%) and West Bengal (89.4%) (map 6.1). Studies by Babu and Gurunathan (2013) focused on the uncertainty of income agriculture; huge unemployed workers exist in Tamilnadu. Due to unemployment or poor salaries, many of them decided to out-migrate another region. Mitra and Murayama (2009) have found that male out-migration is more dominant in the high economic areas, whereas females are migrated within the state boundaries. They mainly focused on prospects for better job opportunities is the major dominant factor of rural to urban migration. Out-migration of male-related to study is highly observed in Sikkim (34.6%), Andhrapradesh (23.9%), and Nagaland (23.7%), and so on.

Female Rural Out-Migration

The dominance of female rural-rural out-migration occurred due to marriage-related migration. Approximately 70 percent of the total migration is female, where females indicated in terms of 'marriage' or 'associational' migration (Premi, 1980). Female migration is indicated as family migration, which causes marriage migration. Most of the immigrant females for the urban areas are determined by their non-agricultural activities in the villages (Thadani and Todaro, 1984). The migration of females, like males, is indeed likely to the job opportunities to the other region. The study done by Pryor (1977) phrased that 'unavoidable correlate' of migration as in India, where marriage involves a bride's movement from her parental house to spouse house is called marriage migration. Marriage could also be an alternative route of socio-economic status or social mobility. Pittin (1984)

viewed the “autonomous” migration on the young women in Nigeria, where some middle-aged grouped or elderly women migrated to the urban area for their work on household servants, water-sellers, or traders. Another study by Khoo et al. (1984) focused that some Asian countries reported the increasing number of young female migration into the cities due to study related reason, and many of them engaged their works on service, manufacturing sector, and informal sector of urban areas. NSSO (2007-2008) revealed that 83.4 percent of females are migrated due to marriage migration. Of them, 2.3 percent are females migrated due to work or employment. Reason of female out-migration due to marriage in more than 80 percent in Assam (87.1%), Delhi (100%), Gujarat (86.3%), Haryana (92.2%), Himachal Pradesh (84.3%), Jammu & Kashmir (95.4%), Karnataka (84.6%), Maharashtra (84.7%), Nagaland (82.4%), Punjab (91.3%), Rajasthan (87.8%), Tamil Nadu (83%), Tripura (83.8%), Uttar Pradesh (83.5%), West Bengal (94.7%), Chandigarh (84.3%), Daman & Diu (88.8%) and Puducherry (91.7%) (map 6.2). Another important reason for female migration is the mobility of the female workforce from rural to urban destinations. The females of rural areas lack employment and decide to out-migrate urban regions for better work or employment (Singh and Singh, 2016). The study by NSS focused, female rural female out-migration due to employment reasons from Meghalaya 39.2 percent, Lakshadweep 30.1 percent. In West Bengal, this percentage is very low for female out-migration. Connell et al. (1976) revealed that the propensity of female out-migration is increasing due to education. Another observation focused by Hugo (1993) is females’ educational participation increasing female migration in developing countries. It has also been observed by UNESCAP (2003) that female education encourages female migration. The highest percent of females are migrated due to education in Meghalaya (54.2%), Arunachal Pradesh (32.7%), Manipur (27.4%), Andaman& Nicobar Islands (24.8%), and so on (**Appendix-III.K**).

6.4. Determinants of Rural Out-Migration in Koch Bihar District:

Rural Out-migration has also been identified as a survival strategy utilised by rural poor people’s (Lipton, 1980; Ajaero and Onokala, 2013). In India, the out-migration from rural areas is a crucial issue gaining more significance year after year (Korra, 2010), which affects the rural population distributions (Findlay, Short & Stockdale, 2000). In migration studies, rural out-migration is mainly related to the labour out-migration from the rural region and related to remittances’ income (Lipton, 1980; Talyor, 1999). According to Lee (1966), the

causes of migration are related to the “push and pull” factors of a region, and “it is a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence”. Todaro (1977) gives four aspects of migration and reasons, which are: “relative benefits and costs—mostly financial, but also psychological”; except wage differential; the probability of jobs; urban-rural expected income differentials. In an earlier study in the district by Barman and Roy (2019), out-migration duration is classified into two ways, viz., short-term and long-term migration. The less than four-years of destination is called short-term, and more than four years duration is called long-term or permanent out-migration.

Census of India D-series represent migration duration into four categories, less than one-year duration, 1 to 4-year duration, 5 to 9-year duration, and all the duration residence. In the 5 to 9 years duration of migration, we found that 70.68 percentage persons migrate due to marriage, where 69.71 percent of them are female, and the remaining 0.97 percentage male migrate due to marriage-related reasons. Similarly, the percentage of female migration is observed in less than 1-year duration 40.36 percent, 1 to 4-year duration 66.72 percent and 53.28 percentage of all residence duration. It has been proven that female migration is strongly associated with marriage-related migration. The study by Singh and Singh (2016), marriage is a continuous reason for the overwhelming presence of females amongst the migrants; the increase is also due to economic factors. Otherwise, it has been observed that male migration is associated with work or employment reasons.

In less than one year residence out of all, 40.36 percent of them are female associated with marriage and remaining 21.56 percent persons are a movement with household, 9.61 percent is movement after birth, 5.31 percent for work or employment, 1.15 percent for education and 0.86 percent for the business-related reason of out-migration. Similarly, in 1 to 4-year duration, 66.72 percent of females and 1.01 percent of males were migrated due to marriage, whereas 6.35 percent of females and 5.32 percent of males were migrated with family. The Census of India D-series also shows 5 to 9-year duration migration in Koch Bihar district, where more than 70 percent of migration is affected by marriage. Marriage is a common associational migration among rural females in the district. So, in this case study, we have eliminated marriage as a determinant of rural out-migration (table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Percentage of Distribution of Various Causes for Migration by the Duration of Residence in Koch Bihar District, 2011

	Work/Employment			Business			Education			Marriage			Moved after birth			Moved with household			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Less than 1 year residence	5.31	4.26	1.05	0.86	0.67	0.19	1.15	0.66	0.49	40.94	0.58	40.36	9.61	4.94	4.67	21.56	10.07	11.49	20.58	10.68	9.90
1-4 year duration of residence	2.49	1.88	0.61	0.65	0.54	0.11	0.91	0.53	0.39	67.74	1.01	66.72	6.53	3.42	3.11	11.67	5.32	6.35	10.02	4.22	5.80
5-9 year duration of residence	2.30	1.80	0.50	0.63	0.55	0.08	0.41	0.26	0.15	70.68	0.97	69.71	5.36	2.81	2.55	11.49	5.60	5.89	9.13	3.93	5.20
All duration residence	2.08	1.69	0.39	0.61	0.54	0.08	0.31	0.20	0.11	54.30	1.02	53.28	3.52	2.01	1.51	14.56	8.29	6.27	24.62	13.84	10.79

Source: Migration D-Series, Census of India, 2011.

P=Person, M=Male, F=Female

6.4.1. Causes of Rural Out-Migration in Koch Bihar District

The crucial causes related to rural out-migration of labours in the district are lack of employment or unavailability of the job; Low income; Low daily wages; and No industrial sector. The percentage distribution of “push and pull” factors of rural out-migration in the district is given in Table 6.4. It would be seen from the data that reveals the majority of the rural out-migrants (60.3%) migrated from rural areas to another region due to lack of employment or unavailability of jobs in rural areas of the district. It can also be seen from table 6.13 that lack of land accounted for 20.6 percentage and rural out-migration for business 8.8 percentage of the total rural out-migration in the block (figure 6.2). The district is not having notable industry for availing job opportunities. The remaining pull factors like availability of job in urban areas, high income and high wages, facilities of education, etc., determine the rural out-migration in the block and the district.

Figure 6.2: Causes of Rural Out-Migration in Koch Bihar District

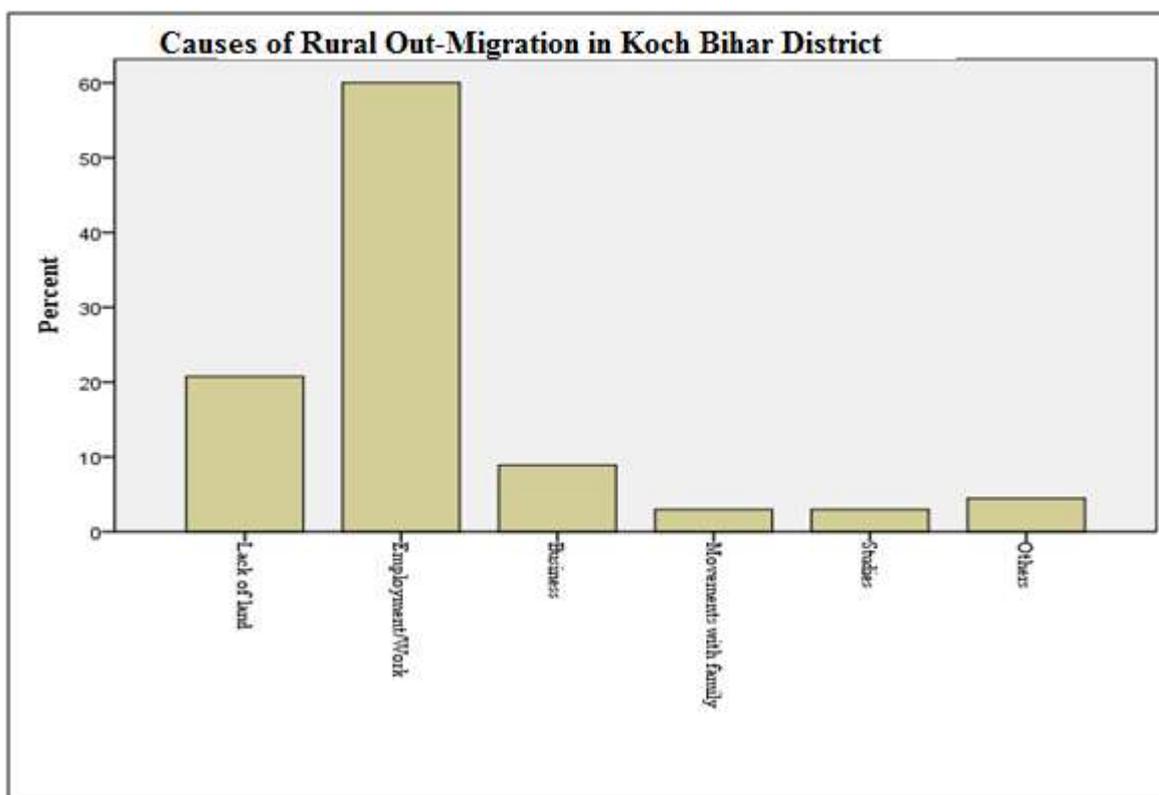


Table 6.4: Causes of Rural Out-Migration (Push and Pull Factors)

Causes	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Lack of land	56	20.6	20.6	20.6
Employment/Work	164	60.3	60.3	80.9
Business	24	8.8	8.8	89.7
Movements with family	8	2.9	2.9	92.6
Studies	8	2.9	2.9	95.6
Others	12	4.4	4.4	100.0
Total	272	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018.

Table 6.5: Gender Specific Causes of Rural Out-Migration

Causes		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Lack of land	Number	48	8	56
	% of Total	17.6	2.9	20.6
Employment/Work	Number	148	16	164
	% of Total	54.4	5.9	60.3
Business	Number	20	4	24
	% of Total	7.4	1.5	8.8
Movements with family	Number	4	4	8
	% of Total	1.5	1.5	2.9
Studies	Number	8	0	8
	% of Total	2.9	0.0	2.9
Others	Number	10	2	12
	% of Total	3.7	.7	4.4
Total	Number	238	34	272
	% of Total	87.5	12.5	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018.

Table 6.6: Association Test for Gender Specific Causes of Rural Out-Migration

Test	Value	df	Sig.	Cramer's V
Pearson Chi-Square	13.292	5	.021	0.221
Likelihood Ratio	10.641	5	.059	
Linear-by-Linear Association	.625	1	.429	
N of Valid Cases	272			

Table 6.5 focuses on the causes for rural out-migration in gender-wise. The study highlights that 87.5 percent of males and the remaining 12.5 percent belong to female out-migration. Of these, 54.4 percent of males migrated for employment or worked for their

livelihood, whereas 5.9 percent were females. It is essential to note that 17.6 percent of males and 2.9 percent of females were out-migrated due to the lack of agricultural land. It is to note that 7.4 percent of males and 1.5 percent of females migrate due to business related work. Both males and females are equally migrated with their family. The case study also shows that only threepercent of males are migrated due to studyrelated reasons. Table 6.6 reveals the Chi-Square test and Cramer's V which indicating there is a significant variation for the causes of male and female rural out-migration in Koch Bihar district.

Table 6.7: Causes of Rural Out-Migration by Marital Status

Causes		Marital Status			Total
		Married	Unmarried	Widowed	
Lack of land	Number	48	8	0	56
	% of Total	17.6	2.9	0.0	20.6
Employment/Work	Number	132	30	2	164
	% of Total	48.5	11.0	.7	60.3
Business	Number	22	2	0	24
	% of Total	8.1	.7	0.0	8.8
Movements with family	Number	8	0	0	8
	% of Total	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
Studies	Number	0	8	0	8
	% of Total	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9
Others	Number	6	6	0	12
	% of Total	2.2	2.2	0.0	4.4
Total	Number	216	54	2	272
	% of Total	79.4	19.9	.7	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018.

Table 6.8: Association Test for Causes of Rural Out-Migration by Marital Status

Test	Value	df	Sig.	Cramer's V
Pearson Chi-Square	45.808	10	.000	0.29
Likelihood Ratio	40.664	10	.000	
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.536	1	.000	
N of Valid Cases	272			

Table 6.7 revealed that out of all married respondents (79.3%), 48.1 percent migrated due to work or unemployment, whereas 11.1 percent for unmarried respondents and 17.8 percent for married respondents were migrated due to the lack of land. The majority of persons who out-migrate due to business are married by 8.1 percent. Table 6.8 depicting

there is a significant variation of causes of rural out-migration by their marital status in the district.

Table 6.9: Causes of Rural Out-Migration by Religion

Causes		Religion		Total
		Muslim	Hindu	
Lack of land	Number	2	54	56
	% of Total	.7	19.9	20.6
Employment/Work	Number	12	152	164
	% of Total	4.4	55.9	60.3
Business	Number	4	20	24
	% of Total	1.5	7.4	8.8
Movements with family	Number	4	4	8
	% of Total	1.5	1.5	2.9
Studies	Number	2	6	8
	% of Total	.7	2.2	2.9
Others	Number	2	10	12
	% of Total	.7	3.7	4.4
Total	Number	26	246	272
	% of Total	9.6	90.4	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018.

Table 6.10: Association Test for Causes of Rural Out-Migration by Religion

Test	Value	df	Sig.	Cramer's V
Pearson Chi-Square	22.720	5	.000	0.289
Likelihood Ratio	15.869	5	.007	
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.995	1	.001	
N of Valid Cases	272			

The study focuses on 90.4 percent of Hindu, and remaining 9.6 percent were migrated to the Koch Bihar district. Out of 90.4 percent, most Hindu respondents were out-migrated due to employment/work (55.9%), whereas it was only 4.4 percent for Muslim. It is important to note that many Hindu respondents migrated because of the lack of agricultural land (19.9%).

The Chi-Square test of table 10 indicating there the district is dominant by Hindu religion and majority of them are migrated due to work related reason. The Cramer's V (.289) also reveals significant effect of status of religion varies causes of rural out-migration in Koch Bihar district.

Table 6.11: Causes of Rural Out-Migration by Social Groups

Causes		Caste				Total
		SC	ST	OBC	General	
Lack of land	Number	40	0	16	0	56
	% of Total	14.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	20.6
Employment/Work	Number	110	4	44	6	164
	% of Total	40.4	1.5	16.2	2.2	60.3
Business	Number	18	2	2	2	24
	% of Total	6.6	.7	.7	.7	8.8
Movements with family	Number	2	0	4	2	8
	% of Total	.7	0.0	1.5	.7	2.9
Studies	Number	2	2	4	0	8
	% of Total	.7	.7	1.5	0.0	2.9
Others	Number	6	0	6	0	12
	% of Total	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.4
Total	Number	178	8	76	10	272
	% of Total	65.4	2.9	27.9	3.7	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018.

Table 6.12: Chi-Square Tests for Association of Causes of Rural Out-Migration among Different Social Groups

Test	Value	df	Sig.	Cramer's V
Chi-Square	45.491	15	.000	0.236
Likelihood Ratio	37.109	15	.001	
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.069	1	.014	
N	272			

Table 6.11 indicates that 40.4percentage of Scheduled Caste (SC) respondents migrated due to employment or work. 14.7 percent of Scheduled Caste (SC) and 5.9 percent of other Backward Class (OBC) respondents had no agricultural land and migrated to another region.

Table 6.12 reveals there is a significant difference of causes of rural out-migration in Koch Bihar district by the different social groups which having significant effect of distribution of out-migrants. In Koch Bihar districtmost of migrant respondents are from the Scheduled caste population compared to other social groups in the district, and it is essential to note that most of them belongtoRajbanshi communities. The majority of them are migrated due to work or employment related reasons.

Table 6.13: Block-Wise Percentage Distribution for Causes of Rural Out-Migration

Name of the Block		Lack of land	Employment/Work	Business	Movements with family	Studies	Others	Total
Dinhata-I	Number	10	6	0	0	0	0	16
	%	3.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Dinhata-II	Number	0	14	10	0	0	0	24
	%	0.0	5.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
Haldibari	Number	4	2	0	4	0	0	10
	%	1.5	.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.7
Koch Bihar-I	Number	16	12	2	0	0	2	32
	%	5.9	4.4	.7	0.0	0.0	.7	11.8
Koch Bihar-II	Number	0	12	0	0	2	0	14
	%	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	.7	0.0	5.1
Mathabhanga-I	Number	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
	%	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Mathabhanga-II	Number	4	14	0	0	0	10	28
	%	1.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	10.3
Mekhliganj	Number	6	2	8	2	0	0	18
	%	2.2	.7	2.9	.7	0.0	0.0	6.6
Sitai	Number	0	6	2	0	0	0	8
	%	0.0	2.2	.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Sitalkuchi	Number	14	30	2	2	4	0	52
	%	5.1	11.0	.7	.7	1.5	0.0	19.1
Tufanganj-I	Number	0	36	0	0	2	0	38
	%	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	.7	0.0	14.0
Tufanganj-II	Number	2	14	0	0	0	0	16
	%	.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Total	Number	56	164	24	8	8	12	272
	%	20.6	60.3	8.8	2.9	2.9	4.4	100

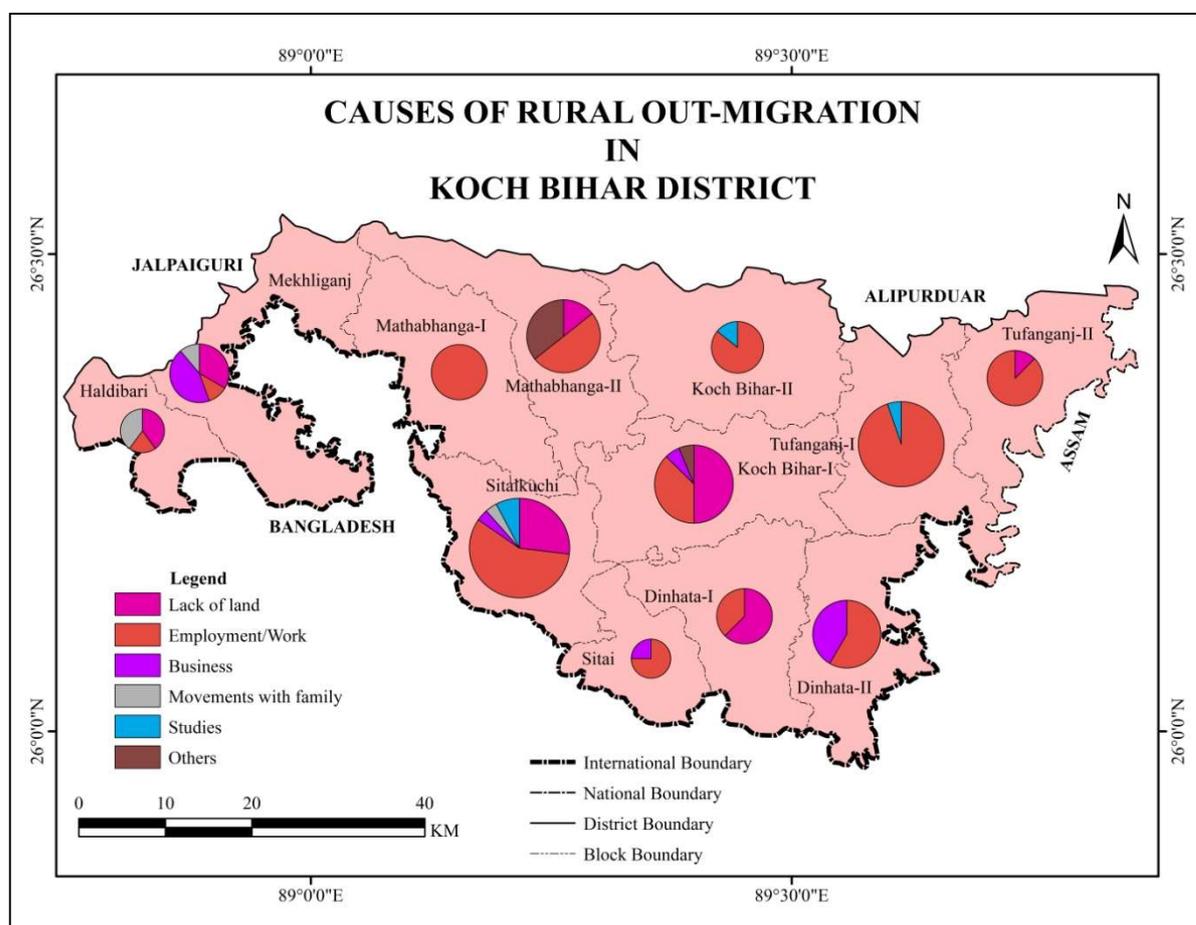
Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018

The above table 6.13 shows out of all the majority percentage of rural out-migration from the CD block Sitalkuchi (19.3%) followed by Tufanganj-I (14.1 %), Koch Bihar-I, Mathabhanga-II (10.4%), Dinhata-II (8.9%), Mekhliganj (6.7%) and so on. The study reveals that 13.2percent of respondents are migrating due to work from Tufanganj-I, followed by Sitalkuchi (11.1%), Mathabhanga-I (5.9%), and Dinhata-II (5.1%). The CD

blocks which are located at the Indo-Bangladesh border, majority of them having no cultivated land, regions having no notable industry, even there is not the availability of household based industry. Due to the unavailability of work in agriculture, the majority have them decide to out-migration. Table 6.14 reveals the district having significant variation of causes of rural out-migration.

Table 6.14: Chi-Square Tests for the Association of Causes of Rural Out-Migration

Test	Value	df	Sig.	Cramer's V
Pearson Chi-Square	298.611	55	.000	0.469
Likelihood Ratio	240.623	55	.000	
N of Valid Cases	272			



Map 6.1: Causes of Rural Out-Migration in Koch Bihar District

Table 6.15 depicting out of all duration of out-migrants 24.3 percent of them are migrated for 4 to 8 years due to work or employment. Study also reveals 10.3 percent of them in 1 to 4 year's duration due to lack of land. In 1 to 4 years duration, the study

observed 2.2 percent migrated for their higher studies into the urban areas, and 1.5 percent was migrated.

Table 6.15: Causes of Rural Out-Migration According to the Duration of Migrants

Causes		Duration			Total
		Less than 1 year	1 to 4 years	4 to 8 years	
Lack of land	Number	20	28	8	56
	% of Total	7.4	10.3	2.9	20.6
Employment/Work	Number	34	64	66	164
	% of Total	12.5	23.5	24.3	60.3
Business	Number	4	16	4	24
	% of Total	1.5	5.9	1.5	8.8
Movements with family	Number	4	4	0	8
	% of Total	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.9
Studies	Number	0	6	2	8
	% of Total	0.0	2.2	.7	2.9
Others	Number	0	10	2	12
	% of Total	0.0	3.7	.7	4.4
Total	Number	62	128	82	272
	% of Total	22.8	47.1	30.1	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018.

Table 6.16: Chi-Square Tests for the Association of Causes of Rural Out-Migration According to Duration of Migrants

Test	Value	df	Sig.	Cramer's V
Pearson Chi-Square	35.841	10	.000	0.257
Likelihood Ratio	41.698	10	.000	
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.005	1	.316	
N of Valid Cases	272			

Table 6.16 focused there there is significant difference among the causes of rural out-migration according to the duration of out-migratns.

6.4.2. Risk Factors of Rural Out-Migration by Binary Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis

This study has been conducted with 398 respondents in the Koch Bihar district by the simple random sampling method. The earlier chapter has been studied the characteristics of different selected socio-economic and demographic explanatory variables that affect the out-

migration, and the Logistic Regression model has been applied for measuring the direction and likelihood of risk factor of rural out-migration from Koch Bihar district. The model has been defined by Islam et al. (2013), Wondimagegnhu & Zeleke (2017), and Gujarati (2009) for the study of the risk of migration factor. Gujarati described that the following formula:

$$P_i = E(Y = 1|X_i) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i)}} \quad (1)$$

For the ease of exposition, (1) is rewritten as-

$$P_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z_i}} = \frac{e^{Z_i}}{1 + e^{Z_i}} \quad (2)$$

According to the equation, if P_i is the household probability of rural out-migration and the probability of households who not involved in rural out-migration, i.e., $1 - P_i$, is given as follows-

$$1 - P_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{Z_i}} \quad (3)$$

Therefore, we can write,

$$\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} = \frac{1 + e^{Z_i}}{1 + e^{-Z_i}} = e^{Z_i} \quad (4)$$

Now, $P_i/(1 - P_i)$ is simply the odds ratio (OR) favouring out-migrated households, the ratio of the probability that the household is not involved in rural out-migration. Now, if we take the natural log, we obtain the fascinating result of the logistic regression model of rural out-migration, which has several socio-economic factors given as the following-

$$\ln = \frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} = Z_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Age} + \beta_2 \text{Gender} + \beta_3 \text{Marital Status} + \beta_4 \text{Status of BPL} + \beta_5 \text{Social Groups} \\
&\quad + \beta_6 \text{POB} + \beta_7 \text{Types of family} + \beta_8 \text{Literacy} + \beta_9 \text{Agricultural land} \\
&\quad + \beta_{10} \text{Amount of agricultural land} + \beta_{11} \text{Main Agricultural crops} \\
&\quad + \beta_{12} \text{Livestock} + \beta_{13} \text{Types of house} + \beta_{14} \text{Separate kitchen room} \\
&\quad + \beta_{15} \text{Monthly income} + \beta_{16} \text{Income from MGNREGS} \\
&\quad + \beta_{17} \text{Monthly expenditure} + e_{\text{rural out-migrat}}
\end{aligned}$$

In this logistic model, the migrant is considered as the dependent variable, which is a dummy variable, indicated-

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{is considered as respondents are migrant} \\ 0 & \text{, considered as respondents are non – migrant} \end{cases}$$

Table 6.17: Characteristics of the Selected Variables and their Chi-Square and Cramer's V Test

Sl. No.	Variables	Migrant (%)	Non-Migrant (%)	Chi-Square	Cramer's V
1	Age (in years)			8.411**	0.152
	0-14	0.8	0.0		
	15-65	67.1	30.2		
	>65	0.5	1.5		
2	Gender			7.918**	0.145
	Male	59.8	26.6		
	Female	8.5	5		
3	Marital Status			4.158	0.102
	Married	54.3	25.6		
	Unmarried	13.6	5		
	Widowed	0.5	1		
4	BPL Status			58.901***	0.385
	Yes	17.1	20.6		
	No	51.3	11.1		
5	Social Groups			12.973***	0.181
	SC	44.7	19.1		
	ST	2	1.5		
	OBC	19.1	7		
	Others	2.5	4		
6	POB			12.465***	0.177
	Present Place	59.8	31.2		
	Another Place	8.5	0.5		
7	Types of Family			76.688***	0.439
	Joint	10.1	18.1		

	Nuclear	58.3	13.6		
8	Literacy			36.442***	0.303
	Primary	19.1	8.5		
	Upper Primary	12.1	8.5		
	Secondary	11.6	3.5		
	Higher Secondary	2	4.5		
	Graduation and Above	5	3.5		
	Illiterate	18.6	3		
9	Agricultural Land			17.191***	0.208
	Yes	49.2	16.1		
	No	19.1	15.6		
10	Amount of Agricultural Land (in Bigha)			19.334***	0.22
	<3	36.2	11.1		
	03 to 6	7.5	2		
	>6	5.5	3		
	Landlessness HH	19.1	15.6		
11	Main Agricultural Crops			21.795***	0.234
	Rice	37.2	11.1		
	Tobacco	10.1	5		
	Others	2	0		
	No Cultivation	19.1	15.6		
12	Livestock			19.873***	0.223
	Yes	29.1	21.1		
	No	39.2	10.6		
13	Types of House			28.817***	0.269
	Kutchha	36.7	9.5		
	Semi-Pucca	22.1	11.1		
	Pucca	9.5	11.1		
14	Separate Kitchen Room			4.438**	0.106
	Yes	56.3	28.6		
	No	12.1	3		
15	Monthly income (Rs.)			111.979** *	0.53
	<5000	53.8	7.5		
	5000- 10000	12.6	22.6		
	>10000	4.5	1.5		
16	Income from MGNREGS (Rs.)			12.809**	0.1179
	<5000	34.7	10.6		
	5000- 10000	29.1	19.6		
	>10000	4.5	1.5		
17	Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)				

	<3000	6.5	0	23.321***	0.242
	3000- 5000	29.1	10.6		
	5000- 7000	23.6	13.1		
	7000- 9000	6.5	6.5		
	>9000	2.5	1.5		
Total	N=398	68.30%	31.70%		

HH- Household, POB-Place of Birth, BPL-Below poverty level. ** $p < 0.05$ and *** $p < 0.001$ is significant at 95 and 99 percent confidence level

Table 6.18: Logistic Regression Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	167.671	.563	.789

Table 6.19: Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	38.513	8	.000

Table 6.20: Accuracy for Classification Table of Logistic Regression Analysis

Observed			Predicted		
			Migration status		Percentage Correct
Step 1	Migration status	Non-migrant	Migrant		
			Non-migrant	110	16
	Migrant	10	262	96.3	
	Overall Percentage			93.5	

Table 6.21: Logistic Regression Model Showing the Factors Affecting Rural Out-Migration in Koch Bihar district (N=398)

Variables in the Equation	Characteristics	B	SE.	Wald	Sig. (p)	Odds ratio (OR)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Age (years)	15-65®							
	0-14	-1.874	1.	3.511	.049	.154**	.022	1.090
	>65	1.898	.824	5.310	0.21	6.675	1.328	33.552
Gender	Female®							
	Male	1.353	.734	3.398	.065	3.869*	.918	16.305
Marital Status	Widowed®			1.847	.397			
	Married	2.076	1.761	1.390	.238	7.972	.253	251.305
	Unmarried	2.351	1.742	1.822	.177	10.497	.345	318.949
BPL	No®							
	Yes	-3.781	.669	31.935	.000	.023***	.006	.085
Social Groups	Others®			14.420	.002			
	OBC	-.122	.848	.021	.886	.885	.168	4.666

	ST	-2.341	1.398	2.803	.094	.096*	.006	1.491
	SC	1.818	.905	4.031	.045	6.158**	1.044	36.316
Place of Birth	Present Place®							
	Another Place	-4.623	1.390	11.057	.001	.010***	.001	.150
Types of Family	Nuclear®							
	Joint	-1.989	.625	10.140	.001	.137***	.040	.466
Literacy	Illiterate®			10.260	.068			
	Primary	-.606	.760	.636	.425	.546	.123	2.419
	Upper Primary	-.708	.953	.551	.458	.493	.076	3.193
	Secondary	.835	.892	.875	.350	2.304	.401	13.244
	Higher Secondary	-2.721	1.252	4.724	.030	.066**	.006	.765
	Graduation and Above	-.667	.954	.488	.485	.513	.079	3.333
Agricultural land	No®							
	Yes	-.916	.316	8.381	.004	.400**	.215	.744
Agricultural Land (Bigha)	Landless HH®			2.567	.277			
	<3	-1.454	.930	2.441	.118	.234	.038	1.447
	3 to 6	-.589	1.002	.345	.557	.555	.078	3.959
	>6			1.082	.582			
Livestock	No®							
	Yes	.710	.475	2.235	.135	2.033	.802	5.155
Types of House	Pucca®			2.806	.246			
	Kutcha	.643	.722	.793	.373	1.902	.462	7.830
	Semi-Pucca	-.374	.786	.227	.634	.688	.148	3.209
Separate Kitchen Room	No®							
	Yes	-.993	.657	2.280	.131	.371	.102	1.344
Monthly Income (Rs.)	>10000®			45.718	.000			
	<5000	4.316	1.487	8.428	.004	74.852*	4.063	1378.928
	5000- 10000	-.554	1.323	.175	.675	.574	.043	7.685
Income from MGNREGS (Rs.)	>10000®			12.545	.002			
	<5000	.146	1.192	.015	.902	1.157	.112	11.963
	5000- 10000	-1.706	1.170	2.126	.145	.182	.018	1.799
Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)	>9000®			13.826	.008			
	3000-5000	.711	1.154	.379	.538	2.035	.212	19.532
	5000- 7000	3.106	1.198	6.721	.010	22.324*	2.134	233.580
	7000- 9000	.703	1.155	.371	.543	2.020	.210	19.430
	Constant	1.702	2.826	.363	.547	5.486		

S.E.-Standard Error, HH- Household, POB-Place of Birth, BPL-Below poverty level. * $p < 0.10$ ** $p < 0.05$ and *** $p < 0.001$ is significant at 90, 95 and 99 percent confidence level
Source: Data have been computed by the researcher based on field survey.

6.4.3. Socio-Economic Determinants of Rural Out-Migration

The rural out-migration is a common scenario and a shared living livelihood strategy for the rural Koch Bihar. The above table 6.17 indicates different socio-economic variables with their characteristics, are calculated by logistic regression analysis in table 6.21 for determinants of rural out-migration of Koch Bihar district in West Bengal. The binary logistic regression model was performed to assess the effect of different factors on respondents' likelihood of reporting they had engaged with out-migration. The model contained 17 independent variables in table 6.21 (age, gender, marital status, social groups, place of birth, family types, and so on). The model as a whole explained between 56.3% (Cox & Snell R Square) and 78.9% (Nagelkerke R Square) in the variation in the migrant status (table 6.18) and correctly classified 93.5% of cases (table 6.20). The full model containing all predictors were statistically significant, $\chi^2(8, N = 398) = 38.513, p < .001$, indicating that the model distinguished between respondents who reported and did not report they migrated (table 6.19).

Age of the respondents: Out of the total migrated respondents, 97.2 percent were ages between 15 to 65 years, and two percent of the age group more than 65 years, which indicates most of the respondents in the study area are living in the productive age group. 30.2 percent of the surveyed respondents were non-migrants whose ages between 15 to 65 years. The chi-square test and Cramer's V are 8.411 and 0.152, respectively, indicating that the null hypothesis is rejected (Table 6.23). The regression coefficient of the age group 0-14 years is -1.874, and the odds ratio (OR) is 0.154, which implies that the age groups 0-14 years have an 84.6 percentage lower risk of rural out-migration. There is a significant association of a particular age group (15 to 65 years) among the migrant population.

Gender of the Respondents: The study revealed that out of 398 respondents, 86.4 percent were male, and the remaining 13.6 percent were female respondents in the district. Among the migrating households, 59.8 percent of respondents depict that males are more migratory than females in the study area. The logistic regression results had shown a significant relationship between the choice of migration and sex.

Marital Status: The result found that out of all migrants, 54.3 percent were migrants, while 25.6 percent were non-migrant. 13.6 percent of them were unmarried. The Chi-Square test (4.158) and Cramer's V (0.102) show a lower association in the respondent status. The

logistic regression indicates that the co-efficient of unmarried respondents was 2.351, and the Odds ratio was 10.497, indicating that the unmarried respondents were more migratory by 10.497 times than the widowed respondents. Similarly, married respondents were migratory by 7.972 times than widowed respondents.

Status of BPL: This is indicating the economic background of the respondents' households. 37.7 percent of respondents had a BPL card, and the remaining 62.3 percent did not have this card. Only 17.1 percent of the surveyed migrant respondents had BPL cards in the district. The status of BPL is a significant factor for rural out-migration in the district. The Chi-square test revealed a significant role of the BPL card for the decision making of migration. Cramer's V (0.385) indicates the strong relationship among the variable for the migration status. The logistic regression results focus, the regression coefficient of respondents having the BPL card is -3.781, and the odds ratio (OR) is 0.023, which indicates that the 97.7 percent of lower risk of rural out-migration of the respondents who have BPL card than who did not have as a BPL cardholder.

Social Groups: Out of all, 63.8 percent of the respondents belong to the Scheduled Caste groups. The calculated Chi-Square test value of 12.973 indicates a significant variation in the decision making of migration among SC, ST, OBC, and other groups of peoples. The regression coefficient of SC was 1.818, and the Odds ratio was 6.158 indicating the SC respondents are more migratory than the other caste or general caste group of population in Koch Bihar district. Similarly, OBC and ST population having a lower risk of out-migration than the other social groups.

POB (Place of Birth): The place of means where the respondents were born. These have been categorised into two ways, viz., present place and another place. The Field Study, 2017-2018 focused that most migrants have shown their present place of enumeration is the origin place. Only 8.5 percent of them recorded they came from other places. The Chi-Square reveals a relationship between the variable. The regression coefficient was 4.623, and the Odds ratio was 0.001, indicating the respondents whose place of origin was another place having 99.99 percent chances of lower risk of rural out-migration.

Types of Family: The study highlights that 71.9 percent of the respondents from nuclear families, and the remaining 28.9 percent were joint families. Out of this, 58.3 percent of the migrant respondents belonged to a nuclear family, and 10.1 percent were from joint families.

The Chi-Square test (76.688) indicated a significant variation among their types of family in the decision making of out-migration. The Cramer's V was 0.439 indicating there were medium to extensive effects of the migration's family types. The joint family's coefficient was -1.989, and the odds ratio (OR) was 0.137, which implies that the respondents belong from a joint family having 86.3 percent lower risk of rural out-migration in the district.

Literacy Status: The study focused that 19.1 percent of the migrant respondents have completed their primary education, and 18.6 percent did not have any education (table 6.23). A Chi-square test assesses whether literacy was related to migration. The Chi-square test was statistically significant, with Cramer's V 0.303, indicating a medium to the high relationship. The regression coefficient of the respondents who have completed secondary education is 0.835, and the odds ratio (OR) is 2.304 which implies that they have a 2.304 times higher risk of rural out-migration than the illiterate respondents. Similarly, other results show the respondents having primary, upper primary, higher secondary, graduation and above education have lower chances of out-migration than those who did not have any education.

Agricultural Land: Study focused household having agricultural land indicating 60 percent of lower chances of rural out-migration (OR=0.40). Out of all out-migrant respondents, 49.2 percent had cultivable land, while 16.1 percent were non-migrant. The Chi-Square (17.191) and Cramer's V (0.208) indicated a significant agricultural land variation. Moreover, this was interesting to note that out of all out-migrants, 36.2 percent of respondents having less than three *bighas* cultivated land. The logistic regression shows that the respondents who did not have any cultivable land more migratory than those with cultivable land.

Livestock: About 50 percent of the respondents were engaged with livestock. The Chi-Square test found there was a significant impact of livestock in their migration status. The regression coefficient was 0.710 and OR was 2.033, indicating that those households that did not rear livestock were more migratory by 2.033 times than non-livestock households.

Types of houses: The Chi-Square test (28.917) and Cramer's V (0.269) revealed significant variations among migrant and non-migrants' households. 46.2 percent of the respondents revealed they had *Kutchha* houses, and only 20.6 percent indicated they had *pucca* houses. The *Kutchha* house's regression coefficient was 0.643, and the Odds ratio was 1.902

indicating the households having *Kutcha* houses were migratory by 1.902 times than the households having the *pucca* house.

Separate Kitchen Room: Out of all migrant households, 56.3 percent have separate kitchen rooms, while only 28.6 percent of non-migrants have separate kitchen rooms. The Chi-Square test was statistically significant with their lower effect of Cramer's V (0.106). The regression coefficient of households having separate kitchen room was -0.993, and the odds ratio was 0.371 indicating 62.9 percent chances of lower risk of rural out-migration than the households did not have separate kitchen rooms.

Monthly income: There are three categories of monthly income Rs. <5000, Rs. 5000-10000 and Rs. >10000. The income of the respondents and their decision of migration having a significant relationship. The Chi-Square test focused on a significant variation in the monthly income, and the null hypothesis was rejected. High Cramer's V (0.53) also indicating the high effect of monthly income within the respondent's status. The logistic regression shows the coefficient of less than Rs. 5000 was 4.316 and the odds ratio (OR) was 74.852, which implies that the households with less than Rs income. 5000 per month, they have 74.852 times higher risk of out-migration. Similarly, those household income having Rs.5000 to 10000 per month were 42.6 percent lower risk of migration than the household's income having Rs. >10000 per month.

Wages from MGNREGS: MGNREGS is a rural employment guarantee scheme that provides 100 days job to households belonging to rural areas. This job is depending based on applied rural household. It has a significant relationship for decision making of out-migration of the households. The case study shows annual wages earned under this scheme Rs. <5000, Rs. 5000-10000 and Rs. >10000 were 45.3 percent, 48.7 percent, and 6 percent household respectively. The logistic regression shows the coefficient and odds ratio (OR) of the household's wages earned under MGNREGS Rs. 5000-10000 were -1.706 and 0.145, which implies those households who earned wages under Rs. 5000-10000 they have 85.5 percent lower risk to the decision of migration. Similarly, those households having earned less than 5000 having 1.157 times higher rates risk of rural out-migration than the households who have earned Rs. >10000 under this scheme.

Monthly Expenditure: Out of all migrant respondents' majority of them reveals their monthly expenditure within Rs. 3000 to 5000 per month. The Chi-Square test (23.321) and

Cramer's V (0.242) test indicated a significant variation in the monthly expenditure among the migrant and non-migrant households in the district. The calculated Odds Ratio of the logistic regression shows that the higher the monthly expenditure in a family, the higher the migration decision risks.

6.5. Conclusion:

The above discussion identified different socio-economic determinants of rural out-migration in Koch Bihar district. Since the study, it is clear that the people who belong to the rural areas are highly migrated for their livelihood. The facilities in the destination places are very high than the origin places. In this light government will take some policies for reducing the rural out-migration from the district. The significant findings are;

1. Based on the last residence for the causes of migration based on age, sex, and residence duration less than one year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, more than ten years, and all residence duration.
2. Migration with household covers 37.3 percent and 35.10 percent in 2001 and 2011 respectively. The work/employment covers 38.4 percent of males in 2001 28.01 percent males in 2011. Both the census shows the majority percent of females are migrated with their household due to different socio-economic causes.
3. The research shows for the males, the fundamental reason for rural to rural out-migration was employment (19.78%), followed by moved after birth (26.18%), moved with household (25.38%), education (6.78%), marriage (5.60%), business (0.98%) and others (15.30%). For the females, marriage (74.69%) was the most important reason for migration, followed by family moved (9.08%) and moved after birth (7%). Among the females, education was still not a prominent reason, 1.55 percent and 0.19 percent.
4. The study reveals causes for rural to urban migration in 0-9 year's duration in India, where the majority of the male migrants moved from villages to urban area reason of moved after birth (45.88%), followed by family moved (20.97%), work or employment (16.12%) and so on 42.02 % females were migrated due to marriage followed by moved after birth (28.86%), moved with household (18.96%) and so on. Another table-5.9 found (excluding marriage) most of the female migrated from rural to an urban area due to moved after birth (49.79%) and reason of family moved (32.69%).

5. National Sample Survey Organisation, 2007-08 found causes of inter-state rural male out-migration are employment (79.9%) and remaining 7.8 percent for studies, 7.6 percent for movement with parents or earning member and 3 percent for other related reason in India.
6. Causes of male out-migration due to employment in more than 80 percent in Assam (94.9%), Bihar (88.1%), Goa (83.2%), Jammu & Kashmir (90.5%), Jharkhand (82.6%), Odhisha (87.2%), Punjab (83.1%), Rajasthan (80.2%), Tamilnadu (84.4%), Tripura (90.2%), Uttarakhand (84.4%), Uttar Pradesh (82.5%) and West Bengal (89.4%) (NSSO, 2007-2008).
7. National Sample Survey Organisation, 2007-08 found causes of inter-state rural female out-migration occurred due migrated due to marriage (83.4%) while 2.3 percent are females migrated due to work or employment.
8. Causes of female out-migration due to marriage in more than 80 percent in Assam (87.1%), Delhi (100%), Gujarat (86.3%), Haryana (92.2%), Himachal Pradesh (84.3%), Jammu & Kashmir (95.4%), Karnataka (84.6%), Maharashtra (84.7%), Nagaland (82.4%), Punjab (91.3%), Rajasthan (87.8%), Tamil Nadu (83%), Tripura (83.8%), Uttar Pradesh (83.5%), West Bengal (94.7%), Chandigarh (84.3%), Daman & Diu (88.8%) and Puducherry (91.7%)(NSSO, 2007-2008).
9. It would be seen from the data that reveals the majority of the rural out-migrants (60%) migrated from rural areas to another region due to lack of employment or unavailability of jobs in rural areas of the district. The lack of land accounted for 20.7 percentage and rural out-migration for business 8.9 percentage of the block's total rural out-migration. The remaining pull factors like availability of job in urban areas, high income and high wages, facilities of education etc., determine the rural out-migration in the block and the district.
10. The study highlights that 88.9 percent of males and the remaining 11.1 percent are female out-migrants in Koch Bihar district. Of these, 54.8 percent of males migrated for employment or worked for their livelihood, whereas 5.2 percent were females. It is essential to note that 17.8 percent of males and 3 percent of females were out-migrated due to the lack of agricultural land. It is interesting to note that 8.1 percent of male and 0.7 percent of females were migrated due to business-related work. Both males and females are indicated as migrated with the family of 3 percentage of total migration.

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