

Nature and Characteristics of Rural Labour Out-Migration: A Case Study of Sitalkuchi Block in Koch Bihar District, West Bengal

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ABSTRACT

Migration from one place to another in search of improved livelihoods is a key feature of human history. There are different streams of migration generally relating to the degree of economic and social development in the area of origin as well as area of destination. In the rural areas of West Bengal lack of job opportunities is the main reason for labour out-migration. The landless poor people who mostly belong to lower castes, indigenous communities and economically backward regions constitute the major portion of migrants. The labour out-migration occurred in two ways viz. short-term migration and long-term migration. These migrant labourers visited in industrial, brick kilns, stone quarrying, plantations, construction, and rice mills etc. for their livelihood. This paper reveals nature and characteristics of rural labour out-migration scenario in the CD-block Sitalkuchi in Koch Bihar district in West Bengal.

Key Words: Labour Out-Migration, Migration Streams, Duration, Origin, Destination.

1. INTRODUCTION:

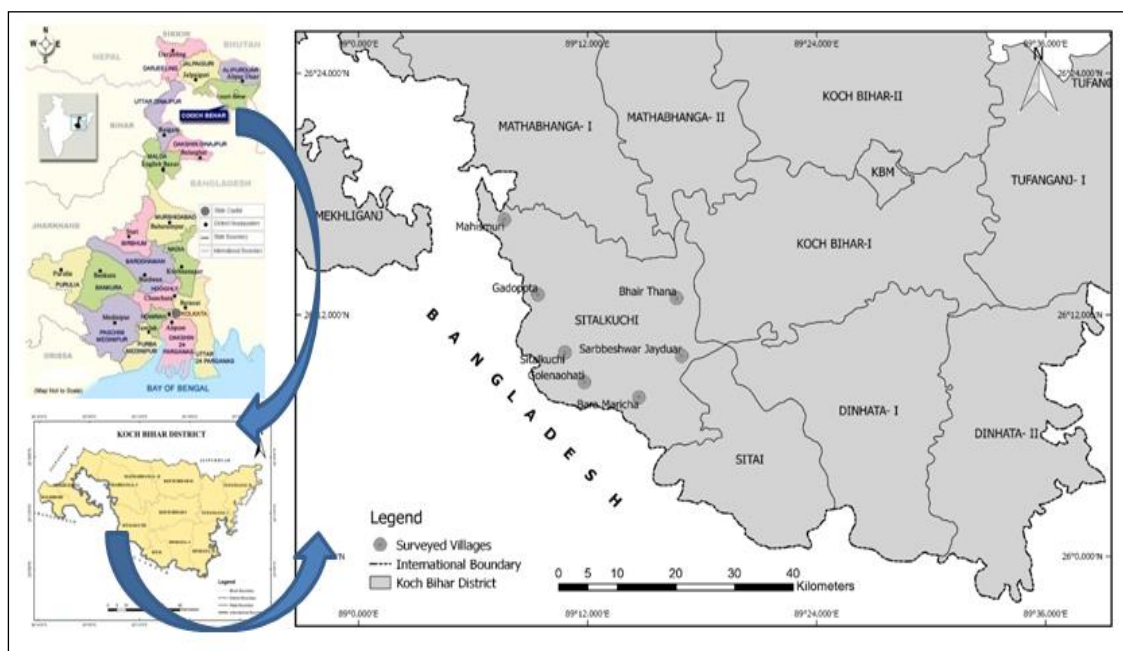
Migration is a major demographic process that has been an integral and salient feature of human history. It has been an important means by which human civilization has spread out, enriching clusters, disseminating ideas and generating social, political and economic changes at the place of origin and of destination (Sekher, 1997). Rural out-migration is a movement of rural people from one geographical region to another region for different reasons and it is a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence (Lee, 1966). In the developing countries like India, the rural out-migration is a common livelihood strategy and important form of population redistribution. The movement of people from one place to another is called migration. According to Dictionary of Geography “the terms in-migration and out-migration are used for internal migration, where no national boundaries are crossed, and the simplest classification separate from international migration”. In the study of migration the worker who migrates in order to find employment they are called migrant labour. Migration may be temporary or permanent and over long or short distances, often involving movement across international frontiers. There are many examples in the contemporary world of economies which have come to rely to a significant extent upon migrant labour. Historically the

movement of labour has been crucial to economic growth and cultural change. Migration has become a universal phenomenon in modern times. Due to the expansion of transport and communication, it has become a part of worldwide process of urbanization and industrialization. Analysis of labour migration is important to understand the people's movement within the country as a response to changes in economic, political and cultural factors (Singh, 1986). The labour out-migration is mostly influenced by social structures and pattern of development. Uneven development is the main cause of out-migration along with factors like lack of unemployment, poverty, landlessness, family pressure etc. In different reasons from the peoples of the rural areas decide to migrate to relatively prosperous areas in search of better employment and income (Kaur, Singh, Garg, Singh, & Singh, 2011). This study has been done on the CD-block Sitalkuchi of Koch Bihar district. This survey reveals that most of the agricultural family have no needed the agricultural labour; they completed their work by their family members. So it is common to labour migration from the villages of the block. Labour migration is complex. Streams differ in duration, origin, destination and migrant characteristics. Economic and social impacts on migrants and their families are variable. Migration often involves longer working hours, poor living and working conditions, social isolation and poor access to basic amenities (Srivastava and Sasikumar, 2003).

2. PROFILE OF THE CD BLOCK:

The study area is Sitalkuchi block which is located in Koch Bihar district of West Bengal. Southern part of the block is bounded by Indo-Bangladesh border. This is one of the Community Development block (CD-Block) of Koch Bihar situated from 57 km. from district headquarters. The latitudinal and longitudinal extension covers 26⁰3'15'' N to 26⁰18'15''N and 89⁰4'40''E to 89⁰19'30''E. This block is under Mathabhanga Subdivision. The block consists 8 G.Ps (*Gram Panchayets*) namely Sitalkuchi, Lalbazar, Khalisamari, Gosairhat, Golenoahati, Chhotosalbari, Bhawerthana and Barakaimari (Map 1). This block mainly covers the rural area. The total area of the block is 101.53 sq. km. The present study shows that the block consists of 42,587 households with total population of 1, 85,353 of which 94,277 are male and 91,076 female (Census of India, 2011). The economy of the block is mainly agrarian. There is no significant industry in the block. In the study area most of the respondents are engaged in primary economic activities and most of them are landless poor people. These majorities of the landless poor people's are engaged in daily or contract labours. Agricultural activities in the block are characterised by traditional farming systems with intensive use human labours. The excessive pressure of population on agricultural

sectors with continuous fragmentation of land holdings has intensified the numbers of disguise unemployment in the block. As a consequence, lack of employment opportunities among the people forced them to out-migration to urban areas. In this regard from the sample study we observed that the majority percentage of the respondents from the rural areas have decided to migrate to another region in search of better employment and income. The present study reveals on the field survey and personal interviews with the respondents of seven villages namely *Sitalkuchi*, *Mahismuri*, *Golenaohati*, *Sarbbeswar Jayduar*, *Bahir Thana*, *Gadopota* and *Bara Maricha* (map 1).



Map 1. Location Map of the Study Area

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: This study has following objectives;

- i. To identify the causes of rural labour out-migration,
- ii. To identify the streams of rural labour out-migration, and
- iii. To identify the nature and characteristics of rural out-migration.

4. METHODOLOGY:

In order to fulfil the above mentioned objectives, the study has been carried on primary data and secondary data. The primary data have been collected from the seven randomly selected villages of Sitalkuchi. The survey is based on purposive random sampling method of 235 households. The sample survey was supplemented by in-depth interviews with a few migrant workers, employers and local labour. The data has been analysed by using cartographic and

statistical tools and techniques. The rate of out-migration is very useful to measure of intensity of out-migration of a population. The out-migration rate is the ratio of total volume of migration during a specific period and the total population (Wunch and Temote, 1978; Narayan and Singh, 2015). The formula for identifying the rate of out migration (OMR) is

$$OMR = \frac{M_i}{P_i} * K$$

Where, OMR=Out migration rate, M_i = Total number of migrants during a given year or a period, P_i = Midyear population; K = denotes a constant (100/1000).

In this context Age Specific Migration Rate (ASMR) can be defined as-

$$ASMR = \frac{M_x}{P_{ix}} * K$$

Where, M_x is the number of out-migrated respondents aged at x , P_{ix} is the number of total out-migrated respondent x at i period, K is Constant (100/1000).

Migration streams: The movement of people from an area of origin (place of birth) i to the area of destination j during a given interval of the time denotes migration stream from i to j (Ramakumar and Gopal, 1986). Then the migration stream denotes;

$$\frac{M_{ij}}{P_i} * K$$

Where, P_i is the population (out-migrant) at the area of origin or place of birth, M_{ij} is the out-migrated persons from area i (area of origin) to j (destination). K is the constant (100/1000). The study is done by different quantitative techniques such as average, percentage, Chi-square etc.

5. LITERATURE SURVEY:

Thaware (2013) studied on the basis of 2001 Census data and found that out-migration is mainly responsible for two factors viz. push and pull factors. Peoples are migrated due to their vulnerable socio-economic condition, lack of job opportunities, low wage rates in origin, poor basic amenities at their home place. In a general sense poverty and socio-economic exploitation at the village level creates more out-migration and which creates shortage of labour in a region. The decision of out-migration usually is taken after getting information on wage rates, employments opportunities, connectivity by rail, road. Among out-migrated rural peoples it is found that they are engaged in different informal sectors in the urban area like hotels, restaurants, construction sector etc. (Barman and Roy, 2013) due to

unavailability of job opportunities in the rural area. Korra (2011) identified nature and characteristics of seasonal migration in Mahabubnagar district in Andhra Pradesh. The study reveals that most of the out-migrants destination towards the urban area in search of job opportunities. The out-migrants are categorised in two ways; rural migration and urban migration. In this context the destination selection is largely influenced by the accessibility of information about nature of work, awareness of life style, past experience, availability and suitability of work. In the another work on “Causes and Impact of Labour Migration: A Case Study of Punjab Agriculture” Kaur et al, (2011) reveals that in Punjab, the influx of migrant labour particularly in agriculture sector started with the green revolution and picked up subsequently. Due to monoculture in the cropping pattern, the state has become largely dependent on migrant labourers for various agricultural operations. The influx of seasonal as well as permanent labour from outside has led to various socio-economic problems in Punjab. In the wake of this, the present study was purposively conducted in the Central Zone of Punjab for the year 2011 to find the causes and impact of labour in-migration in Punjab. Surabhi K.S.and N. Ajith Kumar (2007) in their working paper “Labour Migration to Kerala: A Study of Tamil Migrant Labourers in Kochi” expressed that the migrant labourers get much higher monetary wages than in their native places. But, they work for longer hours and their real wages may be lower as they have to incur higher cost of living in Kochi on food, shelter and transport. They live in shanty houses/rooms in slum like localities often on a sharing basis. A few of them live on verandas of shops. They have limited access to sanitation facilities and safe water. Their practices of waste disposal pose problems of public health and environment. Their working and living conditions and habits make them suffer from a number of diseases. But their access to public services like health and education is limited. They enjoy very limited protection from labour laws. They also face problems of social integration in Kerala. There are reports of large number of human rights violations. With the possibility of much larger influx in view of the large scale expansion of economic activities in the State, the migrants can put heavy pressure on urban infrastructure, environment and public services. They may also pose many challenges in governance particularly of urban areas. Robyn Iredale and Kalika N. Doloswala (2004) in their paper “International labour migration from India, the Philippines and Srilanka: Trend and Policies” that the labour migration has risen rapidly from the Asian region. Their paper analysed on contract labour migration –which may be organised by the governments of sending or receiving countries, by employers, by special agents, or by combination of these.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**6.1. Nature and Characteristics of Migrant Households in the Study Villages:**

The study of sample households from the selected villages shows that out of total sample households 24.28 % have their family members out-migrant. The nature of out-migrant is of seasonal in character. Out of all out-migrants 44.98% have engaged their workplace less than one year. These out-migrants are visited to different brick kilns and they back to home at the rainy season. The study also reveals that 5.19% out-migrants in the block having engaged their work since more than four years. The study mainly focuses the nature and characteristics of seasonal labour migration from the villages. The out-migrant household can be divided into two groups on the area to which they migrated. Among these households, some had members who migrated to the rural areas and others to the urban areas.

6.1.1. Reasons for Rural Labour Out- Migration:

Various empirical studies show that rural out-migration does occur from low to high income regions but some debate remains regarding the importance of the characteristics of origin and destination of explaining migration. Migration from rural areas means the departure of individuals or households, for more than a week or and it has also been identified as a survival strategy utilized by rural poor people's (Lipton, 1980; Ajaero and Onokala, 2013). In India the out-migration from rural areas is an important issue that is gaining more significance year after year (Korra, 2010) which affects the rural population distributions (Findlay, Short & Stockdale, 2000). In studies of migration the rural out-migration is mainly related to the labour out-migration from the rural poor region and which related to income of remittances (Lipton, 1980; Talyor, 1999). According to Lee (1966) the causes of migration is 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; probability of jobs; urban-rural expected income differentials. Rahmato (1984) ; Cohen *et al*, (1988); Berhanu and White (1998)revealed in a short view from earlier research indicates that landlessness, poor agricultural policy, land fragmentation, absence of farm oxen, introduction of commercial farms, environmental degradation, population pressure, recurrent drought and famine, war, and political crisis were major factors responsible for rural out-migration. Migration can also occur as a flight from undesirable social or economic situations which constitute expulsive push by the community (Surabhi & Kumar, 2007; Debnath, 2003). There are two important reasons for rural out labour migration in Koch Bihar district is 'push' and 'pull' factors. The 'push' factor indicates the severe social and economic problems faced by

the rural labourers, where migration is necessary for stay alive. Mainly they are lower communities who are generally landless people belongs to scheduled caste and minority communities. The second reason ‘pull’ factors for out-migration is also rooted in subsistence and arises because of the need to supplement income in order to fill the gaps of seasonal employment. The important causes related to rural out-migration of labours in block as follows; a) Lack of employment or unavailability of job; b) Low income; c) Low daily wages and d) No industrial sector. The percentage distribution of push and pull factors of rural out-migration in Sitalkuchi block is given in table 1. It would be seen from the data that reveals the majority of the rural out-migrants (41.66%) migrated from rural areas to another region due to lack of employment or unavailability of job in rural areas of the district. It can also be seen from table 1 that low daily wages accounted for 31.25% and rural out-migration for low income 25.19% of the total rural out-migration in the block. The study also found that in the block has no any industry for availing the job opportunities. The remaining pull factors like availability of job in urban areas, high income and high wages etc. determines the rural out-migration in the block as well as in the district.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of Causes of Rural Labour Out-migration

Causes of Rural labour out-migration	Total (%)
Lack of employment or unavailability of job	41.66
Low income	25.19
Low daily wages	31.25
No industrial sector	1.90
Total	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

6.1.2. Streams of Labour Migration:

From the study it is clear that the block level rural labour out-migration streams occur in following ways;

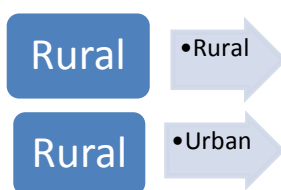


Figure 1. Streams of rural labour out-migration

6.1.2. a. Rural to Rural (R-R):

Rural to Rural out-migration indicates the workers who visited the different village working fields as a labour such as- Brick fields, agricultural contract labour in season. The sample study emphasizes that 38.82% households engaged to the rural destination whereas it was highest from Mahismuri villages (48%) followed by Golenaohati (47.37%), Bahir Thana

(44.12%), Bara Maricha (41.67%) and so on (table 2). This type of out-migration denotes as seasonal migration (<1 year)

6.1.2. b. Rural to Urban (R-U):

Rural to urban out-migration indicates the workers who visited in the state or outside the state for long time work. Such as building construction, mining work etc. The study found that 61.18% households chosen to urban destination from the block in search of work/employment or better job opportunities. Out of seven sample villages Sarbbeshwar Jayduar (72.92%) recorded highest percentages of urban out-migration whereas it is lowest in Mahismuri (52%) (table 2).

Table 2: Distribution of Rural Out-Migrant Households According to Destination

Villages of Sitalkuchi Block	Total No. of Households*	MH** (%)		No. of Out-Migrated Households [#]
		UMH (%)	RMH (%)	
<i>Sitalkuchi</i>	8607	68.75	31.25	48
<i>Mahismuri</i>	1238	52	48	25
<i>.Golenaohati</i>	2313	52.63	47.37	38
<i>Sarbbeshwar Jayduar</i>	800	72.92	27.08	48
<i>Bhair Thana</i>	849	55.88	44.12	34
<i>Gadopota</i>	569	61.11	38.89	18
<i>Bara Maricha</i>	420	58.33	41.67	24
<i>Total</i>	14,796	61.18	38.82	235

*Household indicates 2011 Census data. **MH-Migrant Household, RMH- Rural Migrant Household , UMH-Urban Migrant Household , #Household indicates field survey in 2016.

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3: Test for Urban Out-Migrant Households (UMH) in Respect to Villages of the Block

d.f	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
6	26.91	$\chi^2(0.05)_6 = 12.59$ $\chi^2(0.01)_6 = 16.81$	χ^2 observed > χ^2 table value. H_0 rejected, Migrants Households are not equal with respect to the villages in the block.

Source: Field Survey

Table 4: Test for Rural Out-Migrant Households (RMH) in Respect to Villages of the Block

d.f	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
6	6.91	$\chi^2(0.05)_6 = 12.59$ $\chi^2(0.01)_6 = 16.81$	χ^2 observed < χ^2 table value. H_0 accepted, Migrants Households are equal with respect to the villages in the block.

Source: Field Survey

From the analysis of table 1, 2 and 3 it is clear that rural labour out-migration to the urban area is more dominant to the urban destination. The table 2 and 3 shows that tendency of out-migration to the urban area is not equal whereas it is equal to the rural destination.

6.1.3. Spatial Distribution of Labour Out-Migration:

The sample study shows there were 235 households having 289 individuals migrant where 167 individual migrant visited to urban destination and 122 individual visited to rural destination. Highest individual labour out-migration to the urban area (OMRU) has been observed in Sitalkuchi (76.92%) village followed by Gadopota (61.90%), Sarbbeshwar Jayduar (61.54%), Bhair Thana (56.82%), Golenaohati (51.22%), Bara Maricha (46.88%) and Mahismuri (38.24%) (table 2). The out-migration to rural area (OMRR) highest in Mahismuri village (61.76%), these migrants was basically moved with family members.

Table 5: Distribution of Number of Labour Migrants from Migrant Households

Villages of Sitalkuchi Block	OMR** (%)	
	OMRU (%)	OMRR (%)
<i>Sitalkuchi</i>	76.92	23.08
<i>Mahishmuri</i>	38.24	61.76
<i>Golenaohati</i>	51.22	48.78
<i>Sarbbeshwar Jayduar</i>	61.54	38.46
<i>Bhair Thana</i>	56.82	43.18
<i>Gadopota</i>	61.90	38.10
<i>Bara Maricha</i>	46.88	53.13
<i>Total</i>	57.78	42.22

**OMR-Out Migration Rate, OMRR-Out Migration Rate into Rural Area, OMRU-Out Migration Rate into Urban Area.

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 6: Test for Distribution of OMRU-Out Migration Rate of labours into Urban Areas in Respect to Villages of the Block

<i>d.f</i>	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
6	35.41	$\chi^2(0.05)_6=12.59$ $\chi^2(0.01)_6=16.81$	χ^2 observed > χ^2 table value. H_0 rejected, Out Migration Rate into Urban area not equal with respect to the villages in the block.

Source: Field Survey

Table 7: Test for Distribution of OMRR-Out Migration Rate of labours into Rural Areas in Respect to Villages of the Block

<i>d.f</i>	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
6	11.34	$\chi^2(0.05)_6=12.59$ $\chi^2(0.01)_6=16.81$	χ^2 observed < χ^2 table value. H_0 accepted, Out Migration Rate into Rural area is equal with respect to the villages in the block.

Source: Field Survey

Similarly the out-migrant households the individual migrants are more dominant to the urban area where rural out-migration of labour rate into the urban area is not equal from the villages of the block (table 6 and 7).

6.1.4. Age-Sex Composition of Rural Labour Out-Migration:

Age-sex composition is one of the important components of population study. The Age-specific rate of out-migration from rural areas of Sitalkuchi block is not equal. The table 7 shows 82.04% of rural male and 17.96% of rural female is out migrated to the urban area of all age group. The study reveals the age group of 15-24 years male and 25-34 years female are more dominants age group in Sitalkuchi block. In this case it is found that the young male population group visited to urban places of other states for their livelihood and survival for their family members. This migrant group did not complete their education, these means they were droop-out from school or college education. Similarly, age-specific migration rate (ASMR) to the rural destination of male (51.54%) population is higher than the female (48.36%) population among the rural out-migrant labourers. The age group of 35-44 years of male and female population represents 22.13% and 19.67% respectively. This type of age group of peoples is visited to the rural areas of other district or state for their livelihood (table 8).

Table 8: .Age-Sex Composition of Rural labour Out-Migrants

Age group (years)	OMRU (%)		Total(%)	OMRR (%)		Total (%)
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
<14	1.20	01.80	02.99	04.10	03.28	07.38
15-24	30.54	03.59	34.13	01.64	02.46	04.10
25-34	26.95	08.38	35.33	17.21	14.75	31.97
35-44	13.17	04.19	17.37	22.13	19.67	41.80
45-54	08.38	0	08.38	04.92	06.56	11.48
>55	01.80	0	01.80	01.64	01.64	03.28
Total	82.04	17.96	100	51.54	48.36	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 9: Test for Distribution of OMRU-Out Migration Rate of labourer into Urban Area in Respect to the Age Groups

df	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
5	17.53	$\chi^2(0.05)_5=11.07$ $\chi^2(0.01)_5=15.05$	χ^2 observed > χ^2 table value. H_0 rejected, Out-Migration Rate into Urban area is not equal with respect to the all age groups.

Source: Field Survey

Table 10: Test for Distribution of OMRR-Out Migration Rate of labourer into Rural Area in Respect to the Age Groups

df	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
5	0.885	$\chi^2(0.05)_5=11.07$ $\chi^2(0.01)_5=15.05$	χ^2 observed < χ^2 table value. H_0 accepted, Out-Migration Rate into Rural area is equal with respect to the all age groups.

Source: Field Survey

The table 9 found that tendency of rural out-migration to the urban area of all age group is not similar; it is depend on a particular age-group and null hypothesis also been rejected whereas the tendency of out-migration into the rural area (table 10) is equal within all the age groups and the null hypothesis not been rejected.

6.1.5. Composition of Religion of Rural Labour Out-Migration: The study shows 55.36% of the total population of Muslims and 44.64% of Hindus are recorded as out-migration of Sitalkuchi block, whereas Muslim male migrants are more dominant than male Hindu migrants. It is observed from the table 11 and 12 that male and female migrants are equal with respect to religion in the block. In the all religion Muslims are dominant but the Hindus are equally distributed. It is to note here that the Hindus are predominant religion while other religion is also independent in the block.

Table 11: Distribution of labour Out-Migrants According to the Religion from the block

Religion	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Hindu	30.80	13.84	44.64
Muslim	38.41	16.96	55.36
Total	69.20	30.80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 12: Test for Distribution of Rural labour Out-Migration in Respect to Religion

d.f	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
1	0.004909	$\chi^2(0.05)_1=3.84$ $\chi^2(0.01)_1=6.63$	χ^2 observed < χ^2 table value. H_0 accepted, Rural Out-Migration Rate is equal with respect to the all religions.

Source: Field Survey

6.1.6. Composition of Caste of Rural Labour Out-Migration: It is observed from the table 13 that OBCs (47.40%) are found more dominant among other castes in villages of Sitalkuchi block. In this regard it is clear that 32.18% male record OBCs and 29.07% records male SCs labour out-migrants' population. Table 14 studied that rural labour out-migration rate equal to the all castes in the villages. In all the castes OBCs male out-migrants account for the highest percentage but other categories are equally distributed.

Table 13: Distribution of labour Out-Migrants According to the Caste from the block

Caste	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
SCs	29.07	12.46	41.52
STs	0	0	0
OBCs	32.18	15.22	47.40
Others	07.96	03.11	11.07
Total	69.21	30.79	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 14: Test for Distribution of Rural Labour Out-Migration in Respect to Castes

<i>d.f</i>	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
2	0.13876822	$\chi^2(0.05)_2=5.99$ $\chi^2(0.01)_2=9.21$	χ^2 observed < χ^2 table value. H_0 accepted, Rural Out-Migration Rate is equal with respect to the all caste groups.

Source: Field Survey

6.1.7. Duration of Rural Labour Out-Migration:

According to their destination the duration of labour migration classified in two ways viz., short-term and long-term out-migration. We have identified the labour out-migration stream into two types. Sometimes, the out-migration to rural and urban area became temporary and permanent change of residence for their livelihood.

6.1.7. a. Short-term or temporary labour migration:

Temporary labour migration is the relocation of a worker to a place of work outside of his/her home place or village for a limited period of time as stated in the terms of a labour contract. This type of out-migrants changes their residence for sometimes in a year. Primarily the labour out-migrants visit to the destination place in the time of non-agricultural season at the origin. Out of all rural labour out-migrants 44.22% of rural to urban labour migrants having less than one year to the destination whereas it was 37.37% of rural to rural labour out-migrants (table 15).

6.1.7. b. Long-term or permanent Labour migration:

Permanent Labour migration is the resettlement of a worker in place outside his own place in perpetuity. The study also found that 5.19% of rural out-migrant reveals more than 4 year experience in the origin. Observation from the field it is clear that urban out-migrants are staying at the origin since long time (table 15)

Table 15: Duration of Rural Labour Out-Migration to the Destination

Duration of Migrants (years)	Rural Labour Out-Migrants (%)		Total (%)
	Rural to Urban (R-U)	Rural-Rural (R-R)	
<1	42.22	37.37	44.98
1-2	05.88	02.42	08.30
2-3	02.42	01.38	03.81
3 -4	02.08	01.04	03.11
>4 year	05.19	0	05.19
Total	57.79	42.21	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 16: Test for Distribution of Rural labour Out-Migration in Respect to Duration

<i>d.f</i>	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
4	15.1985981	$\chi^2(0.05)_4=9.49$ $\chi^2(0.01)_4=13.28$	χ^2 observed > χ^2 table value. H_0 rejected, Rural Out-Migration Rate is not equal with respect to the duration.

Source: Field Survey

Table 16 indicates rural labour out-migration rate to the rural and urban area on the basis of duration is not equal. Duration of the respondents varies due to the nature of work and the streams of migration.

6.1.8. Working Days of Rural Labour Out-Migrants: It is observed that from the table 17, most of the respondents (77.51%) are engaged in their workplace more than 20 days in a month. Both the rural to rural (33.91%) and rural to urban (43.60%) areas majority respondents are involved their workplace at least more than 20 days in a month (table 17).

Table 17: Working Days of Rural Labour Out-Migration

Number of working days	Rural Labour Out-Migrants (%)		Total
	Rural to Urban (R-U)	Rural-Rural (R-R)	
<10 days	05.54	02.76	08.30
11-20 days	8.65	05.54	14.19
>20 days	43.60	33.91	77.51
Total	57.79	42.21	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 18: Test for Rural Labour Out-Migration in Respect to Number of Working Days

d.f	(χ^2) Observed	(χ^2) table value	Remarks/Result
2	1.16	$\chi^2(0.05)_2=5.99$ $\chi^2(0.01)_2= 9.21$	χ^2 observed < χ^2 table value. H_0 do not reject, Rural Out-Migration Rate equal with respect to the number of working days per month.

Source: Field Survey

The table 18 shows that rural labour out-migration rate in respect to the number of working days per month is equal and the null hypothesis is accepted. Basically, majority of the labour out-migrants are short-term in nature and they back to home at the off season.

6.1.9. Occupational Structure of Rural Labour Out-Migrants:

The labour out-migrants are engaged in different activities like brick kilns, construction, industry, house painting etc. The table 19 reveals that out of total out-migrant labour, 34.95% are engaged in brick kilns, 31.49% are in construction, 30.48% are in industrial sector and 3.11% are in house painting.

Table 19: Types of Occupation of Rural Labour Out-migration

Types of occupation	Rural Out-Migrants (%)		Total (%)
	Rural to Urban (R-U)	Rural-Rural (R-R)	
Brick Kilns labourer	0	34.95	34.95
Construction labourer	29.78	01.73	31.49
Industrial labourer	24.91	05.54	30.48
House painter	03.11	0	03.11
Total	57.79	42.21	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 20: Test for Rural Labour Out-Migration in Respect to Types of Occupation

<i>d.f</i>	(x^2) Observed	(x^2) table value	Remarks/Result
3	215.96	$x^2(0.05)_3=7.81$ $x^2(0.01)_3=11.34$	x^2 observed $> x^2$ table value. H_0 rejected, Rural Out-Migration Rate is not equal with respect to the types occupation.

Source: Field Survey

The table 20 shows the rural labour out-migration towards urban and rural area is not equal on the basis of occupation. Most of the Rural to urban labour migrants are selected occupation as construction labourer (29.78%) whereas it is 34.95% of brick kilns labourer in rural to rural labour out-migrants. This study shows the null hypothesis is rejected means of rural-urban labour out-migrants are dominant in construction sector and rural-rural labour out-migrants are dominant in brick kilns sites.

6.1.10. Income of the Rural Labour Out-Migrants:

The sample study of the table 21 shows 42.91 % of the respondents monthly income is more than 8000 rupees per month whereas it is 38.75% in rural to urban migrant and 4.15% in rural to rural out-migrant. The table also shows majority (29.07%) of the Rural to rural labour migrant’s income ranges from 7000-8000 rupees per month. The table 22 founds the testing of the hypothesis is rejected

Table 21: Distribution of Monthly Income of Rural Labour Out-Migrants

<i>Income in Rupees</i>	Rural Labour Out-Migrants (%)		Total (%)
	Rural to Urban (R-U)	Rural-Rural (R-R)	
<5000	03.11	04.50	07.61
5000-6000	01.38	02.08	03.46
6000-7000	03.81	02.42	06.23
7000-8000	10.73	29.07	39.79
>8000	38.75	04.15	42.91
Total	47.06	42.23	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The study found that a large percentage of labour out-migrant depends on *dalal* or third person in search of livelihood in different urban areas of India. These third persons are also known as *Thikadar*. Rural labour out-migrants of brick kilns have received a large amount as *Dadan*(amount of rupees which is paid earlier to the labour out-migrants by the *Thikadar*) and paid amount will be deducted after joining their work at the destination.

Table 22 : Test for Distribution of Rural Labour Out-Migration in Respect to the Respondents Monthly Income

<i>d.f</i>	(x^2) Observed	(x^2) table value	Remarks/Result
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4	102.57	$\chi^2(0.05)_4=9.49$ $\chi^2(0.01)_4= 13.28$	χ^2 observed > χ^2 table value. H_0 rejected, Monthly income (Rs.) of Migrants are not equal in respect to the migration stream.
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Source: Field Survey

8. CONCLUSIONS: Migration in India is mostly influenced by Social Structures and pattern of development. Added to it, are the disparities, Inter regional and amongst different socio-economic classes. The landless poor who mostly belong to lower castes, indigenous communities and economically backward regions constitute the major portion of Migrants. The Govt. of India enacted the “Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act-1979” which covers interstate migrants, it lays down that contractors must pay timely wages equal or higher than the minimum wages, provide suitable residential place, medical care, necessary cloths etc. But these are needless to say, that the Act remained only on the paper. For reduce the rural labour migration from the rural areas, the Govt. should provide the different laws and Act in a correct way. The Govt. should provide different schemes and development project in the rural areas which deals the availability of job opportunities and reduce the poverty. Not only the Govt. but also the NGOs should start different workshop and programme for improvement of better job security in rural areas which will reduce the rural labour out-migration.

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