

An Influence of migration on Bihar's labour force



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Abstract

India significantly undervalues migration and mobilities. Particularly, circular migration, which involves people moving back and forth between source and destination locations, continues to be poorly understood. This research discovers that the great majority of migrants labour and live in precarity in mostly urban and wealthy destinations throughout India based on survey data from rural Bihar, a significant source area of migration in India. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, other backward classes I, and the labouring class, who are at the bottom of the social and economic ladder in the source regions, are, however, the ones who fare worst at the destination because they are a part of the most precarious shorter-term migration streams, earn the lowest wages, have the worst working conditions, and live in the harshest conditions. The study demonstrates that social and economic hierarchies in the source location are replicated in the destination, and as a result, there is little evidence that social mobility is correlated with geographical mobility. The paper highlights migrant precarity and contributes to a small body of empirical literature that is significant in understanding the spatial and structural components of circular migration in India and, in turn, the migration crisis that emerged as a result of the economic shock of the COVID 19 pandemic. It does this by focusing on migrants' locations, work, employment, income, housing, and access to basic services at destination.

Keywords: *Circular migration, Labour migration, Rural–urban migration, Bihar, India, COVID 19*

Introduction

Scholars have long been interested in the significant out-migration from Bihar because it became a metaphor for out-migration caused by underdevelopment and poverty. The discussion over many problems relating to emigration from the state has been hastened by the ruling class's violent response to Bihari migrants and the host community. Bihari migrants are seeing an increase in antagonism from the political elite, but the continued urban planning strategy, which is biased towards the wealthier segment of urban inhabitants, is also making it harder for impoverished migrants to survive. Understanding the true pattern of out-migration and its significance for the community of origin is crucial in this situation. Migration is an essential component in the development process. It shows how the areas of origin and destination are linked dynamically. At both the sending and receiving ends, migration takes place within the context of social, cultural, economic, and institutional factors, and it plays a significant role in changing the conditions of the whole area in which these processes take place (de Haas, 2008). Migration is often explained as the result of an imbalance in development between the region of origin and the place of destination. However, there is utter disagreement in regards to how migration will turn out in the region of origin. The developmentalist viewpoints contend that along with the flow of migration, counterblows of cash (remittances and investment) and knowledge are also produced to the place of origin. These counterblows may be invested in and are seen to ultimately encourage growth and modernization. According to the pessimist viewpoint, in a capitalist society, resource flow from impoverished regions to developing ones is a greater phenomenon than people moving away from their places of origin. The concentration of resources from the peripheral (an area that is undeveloped) to the center (an area that is developing) accentuates the underdevelopment of the periphery. However, the interaction between the core and peripheral on the full development area is not excluded by new research on out-migration, which instead emphasizes the crucial role of remittance in the process of development at the periphery. The volume, trend, pattern, and reasons of outmigration have all been attempted to be investigated in this research. The quantity of remittance is also evaluated, and its contribution to household assistance has been looked at. The Census of India, 2001, and the NSSO 64th Round, 2007, are the primary sources of data for this research. Because census data is based on a comprehensive enumeration, it may be used to understand the volume and stream of out-migration. While NSSO statistics provide in-depth details on the reasons for out-migration and remittances sent back to the household.

The historical context of out-migration from the state

The situation of advancement and destitution in Bihar make it as basic illustration of the fringe locale in the whole space of improvement. Whole state is considered as the pocket of persistent neediness. The backwardness of the province of Bihar is reflected in the lower horticultural result, slanted dissemination of land and higher rate of landlessness, higher reliance on farming and absence of industrialization and a few financial and institutional

boundaries. The stagnation in all areas of economy in the past prompted lower per capita pay and higher rate of neediness in the state. The absence of foundation, institutional boundaries and unfortunate administration in the state has fostered a milieu of underdevelopment and the state is depicted as 'the state without trust'. This present circumstance is considered as the main component of weighty out-movement from the province of Bihar. The ongoing peculiarity of work movement from the province of Bihar can be followed back to pilgrim period. This locale began to encounter work out-movement at the earliest. This peculiarity is to a great extent credited to the example of territorial disparity and underdevelopment cultivated in pioneer period. In the last 50% of the nineteenth hundred years, when the English Raj settled, the rule of law and common organization moved along. In this period, a few improvement in water system office and further developed exchange because of further developed correspondence organizations (streets and railroads), drove some horticultural turn of events and specialization in editing design in the western parcel of India, while the eastern district, where the populace pressure was most elevated, couldn't experience such sort of advancement.

The Zamindari Arrangement of land settlement, wherein the Zamindars were reserving the privilege to excuse the freedoms of occupants in the event of their inadequacy to pay high requests of lease, prompted a much slanted circulation of land and a huge extent of landlessness among laborers. The commercialization of agribusiness likewise expanded with practically no addition of creation, expanded their hopelessness further, which drove them to move to the various pieces of the country, especially towards the eastern district of India and, surprisingly, unfamiliar nations for their endurance. In the later 50% of the nineteenth hundred years, a toward the east patterns of relocation turned out to be deep rooted, especially movement from western piece of Bihar to Bengal and Assam. The movement stream was overwhelmed by lower station and landless workers, who were remaining at exposed means level and prepared to answer the fair high compensation hole between their local spot and east. They found work in the plants, production lines, docks and coal mineshafts, or on the streets and railroads, or in collecting the yields of different areas of West-Bengal. This relocation was for the most part occasional, and further developed correspondence through rail routes made it feasible for them to move effectively and return for horticultural and different exercises at their local spot. The round relocation was fundamentally significant for horticultural workers and peripheral ranchers of Bihar for their uncovered resource. At the point when the workers and workers couldn't get enough from development, this relocation was assuming a significant reciprocal part to satisfy their base necessities.

Level and trend of current out-migration from Bihar

Table 1 shows the complete number of out-travelers and their extent offer to the area of beginning by utilizing the information of spot of last home of statistics 2001. The Table shows that the volume of out-relocation from

Bihar is extremely high. More than 5.2 million individuals from Bihar included in different provinces of India, which is almost 6.3 percent of all out populace of the state in a similar evaluation year. Likewise, a somewhat higher volume of out-transients (5.5 million) were caught by utilizing the spot of birth information. The Table shows that male populace of Bihar is more out-transient than female as male out-traveler involve 7.1 percent of absolute male populace as against the 5.6 percent of complete female populace, in any case the volume of female movement is additionally similarly critical. The penchant of relocation of metropolitan populace of Bihar is exceptionally high than country populace; out-transients from metropolitan region involve 10.1 percent of all out metropolitan populace of the state, though out-travelers from rustic region include simply 5.5 percent of provincial populace of the state. Yet, as the degree of urbanization of the state is extremely low (just 10.5 percent, as per enumeration 2001), the volume of out-relocation from the metropolitan region of the state is exceptionally low in contrast with rustic region and out-movement from the state has to a great extent become the peculiarity of country outmigration.

Table 1: Number and Percentage of Out-migrants from Bihar to Other States of India

	Number (in Thousand)				Percentage to Population of Bihar		
	Rural	Urban	Unspecified*	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	2,390	495	165	3,049	6.2	10.6	7.1
Female	1,711	381	119	2,211	4.8	9.4	5.6
Total	4,101	876	284	5,261	5.5	10.1	6.3

Source: Census of India, 2001, D-2

*Area of origin is not specified

Table 2 shows the surges of out-movement from Bihar. The rustic to metropolitan stream of out relocation is the transcendent stream which contains around 55% of out-transients from the state followed by provincial to country out-movement with a portion of around 23% of all out travelers. The portion of metropolitan to metropolitan relocation stream is around 15% to the all out of out-transients and metropolitan to provincial movement comprise the least part (just 2%) of all out-travelers. Once more, the Table uncovers out-relocation from the state is particularly a move towards metropolitan regions, since around three-fourth of transients move to metropolitan region of different states. Again the Table demonstrates the orientation differentials to the selectivity of area of objective. Among male 80% of out-travelers move to metropolitan region, while around 63% of female out-transients move to metropolitan region. On per thousand guys, simply 573 female's move to the metropolitan region, while to the provincial region their proportion expanded to 1339. The general sex proportion of out transients is 725 females for every thousand guys.

Table 2: Streams of Out-migration from Bihar to the Other States of India, 2001

Place of Last Residence	Place of Enumeration	Percentage of Different Stream			Sex-Ratio (Female/ Male)
		Persons	Males	Females	
Rural	Urban	54.74	61.83	44.97	527
Urban	Urban	14.46	14.30	14.68	744
Unspecified*	Urban	3.90	4.03	3.73	672
Total	Urban	73.11	80.16	63.38	573
Rural	Rural	23.21	16.54	32.42	1421
Urban	Rural	2.18	1.92	2.55	962
Unspecified*	Rural	1.50	1.38	1.66	874
Total	Rural	26.89	19.84	36.62	1339
Total	Total	100	100	100	725

Source: Census of India, 2001, D-2
*Area of origin is not specified

Table 3 shows the span of stay of out-transients at their place of current home. A significant piece of out-transients (around 42%) was remaining at their place of current home for a period under 10 years, which is characterized as interdenial travelers. The extent of between censal travelers among male out-transients was higher (around 46%) than female out-transients (around 38%). Indeed, even among the new out-travelers (relocated in most recent 1 year), the extent of male out-transients was higher (around 5%) than female travelers (around 3.5 percent). The country metropolitan distinction in length of stay isn't exceptionally huge.

Table 3: Duration of Residence of Out-migrants from Bihar to other States, 2001

Duration of Residence	All Area			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Less than 1 year	4.3	5.0	3.5	4.7	5.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.0
1-4 years	20.9	23.2	17.8	20.9	23.4	17.4	23.9	25.5	21.8
5-9 years	17.3	18.0	16.4	17.8	18.6	16.7	18.2	18.4	17.8
10 years and above	49.9	46.5	54.6	52.3	48.4	57.6	48.6	46.7	51.0
Unspecified*	7.5	7.3	7.7	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.8	5.5	6.4

Source: Census of India, 2001, D-3
*Duration of stay is not specified

Conclusion

In light of an experimental review, this paper accentuated components of precarity in movement streams from provincial Bihar. A larger part of transients were utilized in prosperous metropolitan locales across India, yet worked in problematic circumstances in the casual economy, with little professional stability. Livelihoods from relocation were low, and in spite of having worked and lived in the objective for extensive stretches, movement didn't offer the likelihood to acquire relatives or settle down objective regions neither might transient specialists at some point guarantee any connection to objective areas via admittance to privileges as their personality records

were connected to source districts. While by far most of transient specialists carried on with an unsafe presence in objective, those at the least rungs of the social and economic stepping stool in source districts — the booked standings and planned clans, other in reverse classes I and the working class — were the most obviously terrible off. They were important for the trickiest more limited term movement streams, acquired the least salaries, had the least fortunate states of work, and lived in the cruelest circumstances contrasted with others. Subsequently, a person's weak social and economic situation in the town was firmly entwined with his movement direction and results at objective. As displayed over the paper, precarity in source locale was imitated at objective, and there was little proof that spatial versatility was a forerunner to social portability.

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