

# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION FROM BIHAR**

**Dissertation**

**Submitted to the Punjab Agricultural University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of**

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
in  
FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
(Minor Subject: Home Science Extension and Communication Management)**

**By**

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**Department of Family Resource Management  
College of Home Science  
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LUDHIANA-141 004**

**2018**

## **CERTIFICATE – I**

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION FROM BIHAR**” submitted for the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**, in the subject of **Family Resource Management** (Minor subject: **Home Science Extension and Communication Management**) of the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, is a bonafide research work carried out by **Ms. Kumari Amrita Sinha (L-2014-HSC-114-D)** under my supervision and that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree.

The assistance and help received during the course of investigation have been fully acknowledged.

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## **CERTIFICATE – II**

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, “**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION FROM BIHAR**” submitted by **Ms. Kumari Amrita Sinha (L-2014-HSC-114-D)** to the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**, in the subject of **Family Resource Management** (Minor subject: **Home Science Extension and Communication Management**) has been approved by the Student’s Advisory Committee after an oral examination on the same.

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### ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted on “Socio-Economic Implications of Migration from Bihar”, with the objectives; to examine the socio-economic status of selected migrants from Bihar residing in Ludhiana; to study the pattern of remittances sent back home by migrants, its usage and socio-economic implications; to study the problems faced by sender, and receiver, of remittances. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 120 migrants from Bihar, who migrated to Punjab prior to 2011. The household belonging to the selected migrants in only three districts of Bihar state namely Nalanda, Samastipur and Muzaffarpur, 40 from each district were selected. Thus making the total sample of 240 (120 migrants from Ludhiana city and their corresponding 120 households in Bihar where they were sending the remittances). The data collection was done with the help of specially structured interview schedules; one for migrants in Ludhiana and another for their households back in Bihar. Gururaj *et al* (2015) modified Kuppaswamy as well as Pareek and Trivedi scales which were used to study the socio-economic status of respondents in Punjab and Bihar respectively. Results reveal that the major push factor of migration was poor industrial growth in Bihar and major pull factor was continuous employment or gets employment easily whenever required in Punjab. The socio-economic status of migrant’s family in Bihar was better than the migrants in Ludhiana. Migrants used to sent materials as well as money in the form of remittances. On an average, respondents were sending ₹6891.66 per month to their families. The main use of remittances was in saving for future (100.00%) followed by children’s education (75.83%) and purchase of land (63.33%). The highest socio-economic implication was seen on the increase in family income followed by clothing, relationship with relatives/neighbours, food quality, communication, social participation, health status, mode of transportation, housing, children’s education, leisure and knowledge/skills. Correlation among remittances sent and income of migrants as well as total family income showed that positive and highly significant correlation was observed of money and utility items with income of migrants and total family income. Migrants faced language problem due to which they were unable to mix with the local people. During sending of remittances migrants faced several problems among which high transportation cost, high postal charges of sending utility materials and lack of time during banking hours were the issues faced by all of the respondents. Migrants’ family in Punjab faced several problems related to social acceptance. Children and women of migrant’s family felt socially discriminated and exploited in school and neighbourhood respectively. In receiving of remittances maximum number of respondents did not had knowledge regarding use of ATM. Other financial issues were insufficient money, untimely wage and lack of banking knowledge.

**Keywords:** Migrant labourers, problems, remittances, socio-economic implications, socio-economic status

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Signature of Major Advisor

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Signature of the Student

ਖੋਜ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਦਾ ਸਿਰਲੇਖ	: ਬਿਹਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਥਾਨਾਂਤਰਨ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ
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### ਸਾਰ ਅੰਸ਼

ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਖੋਜ “ਬਿਹਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਥਾਨਾਂਤਰਨ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ” ਸਿਰਲੇਖ ਅਧੀਨ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਬਿਹਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ; ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਪੈਸੇ ਭੇਜਣ ਦੀ ਸੰਰਚਨਾ, ਇਸਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਨ; ਪੈਸੇ ਭੇਜਣ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਅਧਿਐਨ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ 2011 ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਆਏ 120 ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਬਿਹਾਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਬਿਹਾਰ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ - ਨਾਲੰਦਾ, ਸਮਸਤੀਪੁਰ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਜ਼ਫਰਪੁਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ, 40 ਇੱਕ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ, ਨੂੰ ਚੁਣਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਲਈ ਕੁੱਲ 240 (ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ 120 ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਹਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ 120 ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਹ ਪੈਸੇ ਭੇਜਦੇ ਹਨ) ਉਤਰਦਾਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਹਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਖਾਸ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਵਲੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਂਕੜੇ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਹਾਰ ਦੇ ਉਤਰਦਾਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਗੁਰੁਰਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਥੀਆਂ (2015) ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੁਪੁਸ਼ਟਾਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਰਖ ਅਤੇ ਤ੍ਰੀਵੇਦੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਸੇਧਤ ਪੈਮਾਨਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ। ਅਧਿਐਨ ਦੇ ਨਤੀਜਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਚੱਲਿਆ ਕਿ ਬਿਹਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਠੀਕ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਿਹਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਸਥਾਨਾਂਤਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਰੋਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਮਿਲਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਿਹਾਰ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਖਿੱਚ ਵਧੀ ਹੈ। ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਬਿਹਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਕ ਪੱਧਰ ਵਧੀਆ ਦਰਜੇ ਦਾ ਸੀ। ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਹੋਰ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਵੀ ਭੇਜਦੇ ਸਨ। ਉਤਰਦਾਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਔਸਤਨ 6891.66 ਰੁਪਏ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜਦੇ ਸਨ। ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਲਈ ਬਚਤ (100%) ਵਜੋਂ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ (75.83%) ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਖਰੀਦਣ (63.33%) ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਕ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦਾ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ, ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰਾਂ/ਗੁਆਂਡੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਾਂ, ਭੋਜਨ ਦੀ ਗੁਣਵਤਾ, ਸੰਚਾਰ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਹਿੱਸੇਦਾਰੀ, ਸਿਹਤ ਦੇ ਪੱਧਰ, ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਦੇ ਸਾਧਨ, ਘਰ, ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ, ਫੁਰਸਤ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ/ਕੌਸ਼ਲ ਉਪਰ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ। ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਨਾਲ, ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਦੇ ਸਹਿ-ਸਬੰਧ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਚੱਲਿਆ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਲ ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਧਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਪਯੋਗੀ ਵਸਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਕਾਰਾਤਮਕ ਅਤੇ ਅਰਥਪੂਰਨ ਸਬੰਧ ਸੀ। ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਉਹ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਘੁੱਲ-ਮਿਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਕਦੇ। ਪੈਸੇ ਭੇਜਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੈਸੇ ਭੇਜਣ ਤੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਖਰਚਾ, ਸਮਾਨ ਭੇਜਣ ਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਦਾ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਖਰਚਾ ਅਤੇ ਬੈਂਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੁੱਲਣ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਕਮੀ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਆਈਆਂ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਅਪਣਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ। ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਹਿਲਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕ੍ਰਮਵਾਰ ਆਂਢ-ਗੁਆਂਢ ਅਤੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਭੇਦਭਾਵ ਅਤੇ ਸੋਸ਼ਣ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਪਿਆ। ਪੈਸੇ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਉਤਰਦਾਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਏ.ਟੀ.ਐਮ. ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਰਿਆਪਤ ਧਨ, ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਨਾ ਮਿਲਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਬੈਂਕਿੰਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪਿਆ।

**ਮੁੱਖ ਸ਼ਬਦ:** ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ, ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ, ਪੈਸੇ ਭੇਜਣਾ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਕ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ-ਆਰਥਕ ਪੱਧਰ

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Migration of human beings is a phenomenon by which people move from one place to another in large groups. Migration within a country may be classified as intra-state and inter-state migration. This is commonly found in both rural as well as urban area. India had witnessed threefold increase in the level of mobility from 10.8 percent of the total population classified as migrants in 1951 to 24.68 percent in 1993 (Anonymous 1998), which further increased to 30 percent in 2001 as reported in the Indian Census records. It was also recorded that the total number of migrants in 2001 census was 314 million among which majority of them were intra-state migrants (85%), followed by inter-state migrants (13%) and inter-country migrants (1.6%). People from rural area are shifting to urban area which can directly be observed from the census data. India's urban population has increased from about 286 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011, and is expected to increase to 600 million (out of a total population of 1.4 billion) by 2030 (Census of India, 2011 and Planning Commission, 2011). For the first time since Independence (1947), urban population growth (91 million) has exceeded rural population growth (90.5 million) within the last decade (Census of India, 2011). In India, a country whose economy is based on agriculture and 70 percent of its population still living in villages (Anonymous 2009 b), internal migration has been considered as a coping strategy by the rural people against agrarian distress and the destroyed rural economy. The national commission on rural labour, focusing on seasonal migration, observed that uneven development was the main cause of seasonal migration. Since independence, the seasonal migration accelerated due to disparity related to region and socio-economic classes as well as the adoption of development policies. The landless poor, who mostly belong to economically backward regions, migrate for survival and constitute a significant proportion of seasonal labour flow in the destination areas (Srivastava and Sasikumar 2003). It has been noticed that during the last decade, the rate of such migration especially into the Punjab, is on the increase. The trend of migration shows that 80 percent people migrated towards north and north western states of India due to better agricultural and industrial development (Roy *et al* 2015).

The report of census 2001 showed that majority of migrants were from remote backward rural areas like Bihar and U.P to the major industrial towns of the country. It is argued that the flow of migrants depends largely on the differential level of economic development of different regions. It is said that higher the poverty more is the chance of migration. The unskilled population from Bihar and U.P migrates to towns and villages of Punjab either individually or in groups, with or without the help of contractor. It was reported in a newspaper (Ludhiana Tribune, 2004) that 2.5 million migrant labourers have come to Punjab among which majority of them were settled in Ludhiana. In Punjab, the industries of

small and medium scale as well as agriculture and allied activities like poultry and dairy are fully dependent on the migrant labourers. The incidence of migration from rural Bihar is probably greater than anywhere else in India, with migrants from Bihar constituting 5.68 per cent of the total migrants from India (Tsuji *et al* 2010). As per the Census 2011, Bihar, the third most populous state of India, is home to 10.38 crores (8.58 %) of Indians. Due to the continued pressure of high population growth on the land that is already densely populated and a stagnant rural economy, the migration in search of job opportunities becomes a dire need. The migration to Punjab, from other states of India, especially Bihar may be viewed in this context. The incidence of rural poverty in Bihar has been recorded at 42.1 per cent in 2004-05 and the corresponding figure for Punjab stood at 9.0 percent during the same period.

Labourers contribute to the maximum portion of the migrant population. They migrate in search of work and income. The demand of labour is created by the developed/developing states where as the supply is done by the rural and backward state. In other words it can be said that for improving their socio-economic status, people move from the areas of low social development and less economic opportunities to the fast developing areas. The societies from which the migrants are originated are known as sending societies whereas the areas where they settle down are known as receiving societies. It is important to note that casual labour in India has three major characteristics. First, they do not have a regular job contract. Second, their wages are lower than other categories of employment such as regular employment and self employment. Third, they do not receive any social security benefit. Interestingly, migrants form a significant part of the casual labour market in India (Deshingkar and Farrington, 2006).

Both domestic and international migration may be considered as the strategy of sustenance for the poor families. The factors responsible for migration may be grouped into two categories i.e. pull and push factors. The examples of pull factors are better wages and availability of jobs where as that of push factors are agricultural failure, lack of employment and high debts. Some of the reasons of migration are conflict due to ethnicity, instability in politics, hardships in economy, betterment in standard of living, to escape from famine, drought, flood, etc. Other major reason of migration may be employment. People migrate due to lack of sufficient work at the native place because agricultural work is available there only for three to four months in a year. Hence, for the rest of the year particularly seasonal labourers were forced to migrate. Low wages was the main reason for their migration. Agriculture as the prime occupation and large family coupled with low income from land was not adequate to maintain to their families (Chakarpani and Kumar 1994). Higher wages and almost assured regular employment were the major economic factors to attract the migrants to Punjab in the beginning. But at the later stage, the social factors, i.e., the network of the co-villagers and caste people attracted the migrants. Some other factors that compelled them to

move to Punjab were floods, droughts, non-availability of jobs, poverty and indebtedness at the native place of immigrants (Gupta and Bhakoo 1980). Most probably, the economic influence may be the principal determinant to migrate but it seems that social factors can either reinforce or in some cases reverse such decision (Jain and Henry 1985).

In the context of livelihood promotion strategy, migration and remittances may have positive, negative or neutral impact on the household or communities. Impact may also vary with time. For example, in the beginning there may be lack of labourers in household as well as rural economy but in the long term, remittances received by the household improves productivity by creating assets and generating income at the household level (Deshingkar and Start 2003).

Migration has several positive impacts on the household as well as sending societies. People from rural regions of the country migrate to the cities gaining better qualifications for employment. They also gain experience and skills for particular task which makes them more capable for having better jobs. The lifestyle of people improves due to increase in income. Ultimately they are capable to have better food, housing and education. This not only improves the migrant's household but has greater impact on the sending societies. Migrants create source of income for others in the same place benefiting several more household. Migration also has demographical and political benefits. Migration of workers prevents the overcrowding and over population at the rural or deprived areas having limited resources due to which the availability of resources to the left behind people improves. The unemployment in the sending societies decreases due to mobilization of unemployed population to the cities. The social benefit of migration is that it brings cultural diversities. Traditions from different corners of the country can be brought to the cities. Traditional recipes of different states can be used as a source of employment for the migrants by opening traditional restaurant. There are several economical benefits to the migration. Migrant labourers willingly get hired even with harsh working conditions like, low wages, long working hours, dirty jobs and no working insurance.

Migration results in the dislocation of socialites in the native villages of the migrants posing a problem of readjustment with the social system on the part of those who do not migrate. Besides this, those who migrate to the new area experience certain socio-psychological problems of adjustment with the people at the place of immigration. People may think that migrating from less developed area to the more developed one may solve their problems but in reality migration gives rise to several new problems. Migrant labourers have tenure of temporary nature in which they have to work in poor environmental conditions. Their human rights are violated by several verbal as well as physical abuses. They are ill-treated by the locals as they are considered as second class citizens and their job is regarded as 3 Ds denoting dirty, dangerous and difficult. The wages of migrant labourers are irregular

and very less with no social security. They live in difficult environment in cities and unhygienic condition (Sahu and Das 2008).

The migrants send sizeable amount of income on a regular basis to their families in the native villages either directly to their wives or elder male members (Parikh 1986, Sahu and Das 2008). They want their hard earned money to be sent in a fast and safe mode (Sen 2007). It was found that migrant's choice of mode for sending money to the households was not based on cost but was driven by access to the services. In formal financial institution the cost of remittance is the lowest but the access to the service is not friendly to the migrants whereas in the informal institution the associated cost is higher but they preferred to use these channels due to convenience and flexibility (Ramamurthy 2010). There was a great need of cheaper, quicker and simpler mode of financial services to the poor to increase access and decrease cost of sending and receiving the remittances of even smaller amount more frequently to support the families left behind (Sahu and Das 2008). The education of migrant's children improved due to the remittances received by the families at the place of origin. Due to migration, the rate of school dropout decrease and school enrolment increased. The gender gap also reduces and child labour got control.

The movement of people from one area to another is an important and characteristic phenomenon of the population residing in developing regions of the country. Every part of country that has undergone modernization and industrialization has simultaneously experienced major population redistribution. Such movements exert a persistent influence on the social, economic, political and demographic structure of both the sending and receiving regions (Khan 2010). By migrating from one place to other people may get momentary relief from poverty but it is not a permanent solution to poverty alleviation. They have to face several hardships and discrimination at the new place. There must be some policy to check the issue of migration and provide sufficient facilities at the place of origin so that people don't feel the need to migrate and remain at their own place of origin with their family maintaining utmost respect and dignity. Some of the suggestions based on previous researchers may be the mainstreaming of their children's education system which can be done by imparting the formal as well as non-formal education to fulfill their right to education (Roy et al., 2015). Other important measure that can be taken to solve the problem of migrants may be developing source of employment at the place of origin because it has been observed that people migrate due to lack of sufficient work at the native place.

Punjab being an economically better-off state has been attracting migrants from Bihar, so much so, that Punjab agriculture and industries are highly dependent on migrants from Bihar (Anonymous 2008). It is against this backdrop that the present study was planned

to explore socio-economic implications of migration from Bihar with the following objectives:

1. To examine the socio-economic status of selected migrants from Bihar residing in Ludhiana.
2. To study the pattern of remittance sent back home by migrants, its usage and socio-economic implications.
3. To study the problems faced by sender and receiver of remittances.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature available on the subject helps to understand the existing knowledge in the problem area. It not only provides the requisite background for the research project but also makes the researcher aware of the status of the issue. Hence, it helps to identify the gap that exists in the area of the research. This chapter is an attempt to provide an overview of various aspects and issues of this study through the review of existing literature. Some of the relevant studies undertaken for the review have been detailed and discussed as follows.

The literature has been reviewed under the following subheads:

- 2.1 Socio-economic status of migrants
- 2.2 Remittances sent by migrants
- 2.3 Problems faced by migrants

#### **2.1 Socio-economic status of migrants**

Singh *et al* (2003) conducted a research in Punjab on migrant labourers and reported that peak season operations in agriculture continue to be performed by migrant labour. There were more than 819,000 migrant workers, mainly from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, in rural Punjab and accounted for 23 percent of the workforce engaged in agriculture sector activities.

Singh (2016) conducted a study on rural urban migration and found that the rate of net rural to urban migration has increased from 21.2 percent in the census report of year 1991 - 2001 to 24.1 percent in the census report of year 2001-11.

Anonymous (2007) reported that people of Orissa, Uttar Pradesh travel to far places seeking employment at the lowest rungs in construction of roads, irrigation projects, commercial and residential complexes, in short, building the “Shining” India.

Anonymous (2017 a) found that people from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar accounted for almost half the migrants in the period of 2015-16. Out-migration rate—or the rate at which people have moved out—increased in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and dipped in Assam. The survey reinforces the fact that the less affluent states have more out-migrants and the most affluent states are the largest recipients of migrants.

Singh *et al* (2003) revealed that the territory of Punjab is being thronged in by population from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and a few more states as both the farm and non-farm sectors have developed manifolds. Majority of the migrant population has migrated from Bihar, followed by Uttar Pradesh, the rest of Indian states contribute a little lesser. Not only from within the country but a number of migrants come from India’s neighbouring country- Nepal.

Anonymous (2017 b) reported that in the five years ending 2016, an average of nine million people migrated between states every year for either education or work, according to Economic Survey 2016-17. That's almost double the inter-state migration recorded in 2001-2011 and captured by Census 2011. Rising labour mobility has cut across language barriers and has been more pronounced among women, the survey found, stressing the need for more flexible social security schemes that cut across states to sustain the trend

Gupta (1991) and Gupta and Bhakoo (1980) concluded in their study that the inflow of labour particularly from the states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Rajasthan to Punjab increased manifold. In the beginning, higher wages and almost assured employment were the major economic factors to attract the migration of farm labour to Punjab. But later, the social factors like network of the co-villagers and caste fellows started attracting the migration. Some other factors that compelled them to move to Punjab were incidence of floods, droughts, non-availability of jobs, poverty and indebtedness at their native place.

Roy (2011) studied that diversification of economy and increased land productivity in certain areas, rapid improvement in transport and communication means, improvement in education, increase in population pressure and zeal for improving living added momentum to the mobility of population in India.

Kundu (1999) discussed that the rural labourer are ready to take the risk of migration to the urban area if the distance between the rural and the urban area is small, because, the probability of getting a job in the urban informal sector with higher wages and travelling cost will also be minimum. But, with an increase in the distance, the worker becomes less interested in migration due to the lower probability of getting a job in the urban informal sector due to lack of information about the jobs and also due to higher travelling expenses.

Saikia (2008) conducted a study to examine the socio-economic conditions of the migrant workers in Kerala. The study analysed the income, consumption and savings pattern, and nature of work of the migrant workers in the Thiruvananthapuram district, based on data from a sample of 166 migrant workers. While existing studies provide evidences for short distance migration to Kerala from nearby states like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, they found evidence for long distance migration from states like West Bengal and Assam in recent years. They found that informal information networks through migrant workers from native place plays important role in migration of workers to Kerala. Poor economic conditions in the native place and high wage rate and better employment opportunities in Kerala have been identified as the main reasons of migration to Kerala. Though there was barely any change in the nature of employment of the migrants even after migration, there has been a shift from the low-income brackets before migration to high-income brackets after migration. Notwithstanding the improved income level the living condition for most of migrant workers

is deplorable, most of them live together in either poor rented houses or work sites with one room shared by many, without proper provision of hygienic sanitation.

Mishra and Reddy (2005) observed that the agricultural labour households with higher size of family and dependency ratio were acted as major factors for higher level of seasonal migration since they need larger quantum of maintenance expenses. It was also evident that higher caste educated households with larger number of dependents were more prone to permanent migration.

Zachariah and Rajan (2001) revealed that education, religion and economic status have clear relation with migration as, the rate of migration was higher among more educated and who belonged to Muslim and Christian community. There was a negative association between migration and economic factors as the economic factors played fewer roles in migration.

Singh and Yadava (1981) studied the socio-economic and demographic factors responsible for migration. The objectives of the study were to explain the stress situations in places of origin which push the people to move out; to determine the volume and direction of movements with relation to some variables like age, education, social status and push & pull factors in places of migration. It was observed that place of migration, age of migrants, education, occupational opportunities, social status and various push (poverty, unemployment, persuasion by family for a better standard of living, family disputes and educational aspects); and pull factors are certain vital aspects which lead to migration.

Singh and Kaur (2007) in their study mentioned the factors of migration as economic, social, psychological, political and natural. The study attempted to bring out the important push and pull factors of migration of the respondents to Ludhiana city of Punjab. The result of mean score of 90 migrant labourers indicated that poverty, low employment at native place and more employment and higher wages in Punjab were the prime factors for their migration. Other equally important economic causes of migration were indebtedness, small land holdings and low incomes in villages. The study mentioned the role of other reasons for migration as well and reported that economic and social causes were the prime factors which forced the respondents to migrate to Punjab.

Devi *et al* (2009) carried out an empirical analysis to find out the determination of rural out migration in Coimbatore city. The study made a survey of 100 migrants from four zones. It was revealed that migration among the low income group is mainly because of poverty and search of better employment. By finding the economic reasons as the main cause for migration, the study analyzed the discrimination between the two groups such as those migrated for economic reasons and for non- economic reasons. It was found that the means of the factors of the migrants who had migrated for economic reasons were higher among the nuclear family belonging to the Hindu religion and backward communities.

Singh and Singh (2001) studied that more and more of rural farm labour especially belonging to landless, marginal and small farmers category migrate to urban centers mainly because of pull and push factors. Large majority of the respondents reported that they mainly migrated because of the motivation by the relatives and friends and in search of job (pull factors) and also as there is lack of social security in the village and maladjustment with the parents (push factor). In most cases, migrants are young and middle aged and they leave vulnerable section of the population i.e. older people women and children aside.

Mitra and Murayana (2008) found that though many of the relatively poor and backward and poor states show large population mobility, which can be attributed to the search for a livelihood, the mobility of especially male population is quite prominent in relatively advance states.

Sethi *et al* (2010) revealed that out of 100 respondents, 74 per cent migrant labourers were found to be from Bihar and the remaining 26 per cent were from Uttar Pradesh. All (100%) respondents were found to be from rural areas. Not even a single labourer migrated from urban area. High poverty and unemployment in their native places, wage difference and attraction of city life are major factors responsible for their migration to other area.

Mallya and Shrinivas (2011) observed that the major net sending states are the historically poorer “BIMAROU” states- Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh- thereby reinforcing the influence of the push factor of poverty and lack of opportunity that drives the people or their areas to other states in search of employment and livelihood. In the light of the marked improvement from Bihar into Punjab, Haryana and other states on account of the implementation of MGNREGA programme. Among the net receiving states that are the states with positive net migration figures it is on the surprise that Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Punjab are at the top of the list- their better economic performance and the implied promise of opportunity attracts people, particularly youngsters from other parts of the country.

Bhatnagar (2002) throws light on impact of migration on migrated families and their families left in villages. Majority of respondents were in favor of migration and reported that due to migration their income has increased and socio economic status of families left in village has gone up. The study depicted that migrant’s family economy is being affected in positive direction by migration process.

Sidhu *et al* (2003) analysed in their study conducted in Ludhiana city that mostly the migrants are from states of Bihar, Uttar Pardesh, Weast Bengal and Nepal and major factors which motivated them to migrate to Ludhiana were poverty, economic distress being faced in the native place, unemployment and due to low wages and low agricultural productivity. So, they migrate to Ludhiana from gainful employment opportunities.

Hazara (2010) concluded in his study that migration is still a survival strategy for rural India. Migration generally seems to have a positive impact on the households involved and migration has the potential to contribute to poverty reduction, with wide areas and generally beneficial impacts. Migration between urban and rural area has fundamentally changed interaction between rural and urban settlements. Rural urban migrants retain strong links with their home village to the benefit of households embers in both locations.

Singh *et al* (2003) conducted a study on nature, extent and implications of migrant labour in Punjab. The study brought out that the percentage of scheduled classes, general category and backward classes among migrants was 68.69, 18.69 and 12.62 per cent respectively. About 55 and 45 per cent migrants belonged to joint and nuclear families respectively. The percentage of employed migrants was higher in non-farming sectors in Punjab. The permanent and casual skilled labour was not being employed in farming. The study further concluded that in Punjab as most of operation in farming was being carried out by unskilled labour.

Singh and Kaur (2006) conducted a study on causes and consequences of migrant labour in Ludhiana city which revealed that most of the migrant respondents hailed from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Most of them belonged to Hindu religion, younger age group, and illiterate and from the intermediate and lower caste, almost all the respondents came to Punjab through relatives and friends already living and working in Ludhiana city. The study further concluded that the major reasons for migration were poverty, wide spread unemployment at their native places and better opportunities for working in Ludhiana. Most of the migrants changed their occupation from agricultural labour/farming to various types of skilled labour. Migrant labourers were able to reduce their indebtedness at native places besides providing education to the children and achieved respectable social status. Most of the migrants have adopted the food habits and dressing pattern of the Punjabi people. The study further concluded that migrant labour also has favourable influence on local employers due to cheap and amenable labour.

Kabeer (2007) made a study on the economic and social aspects of female migration in the Asian continent. The author specifically studied the social protection and citizenship of females in the continent. The study presents the patterns, causes, consequences and implications of migration from a gender perspective. It was found that men as well as women migrate but both have different motives to fulfill. Migration picked up pace after globalization, liberalization and social transformation across the world. Migration has both positive as well as negative effects as it brings both benefits as well as drawbacks for both the sending and receiving states.

Kundu and Sarangi (2007) studied information on consumption expenditure, employment status, socio-economic and location characteristics in order to identify

determinants of poverty for individuals. The paper studied the incidence of poverty in urban centers by analyzing the nature of migrant, occupational characteristics, level of consumption expenditure and educational attainment. It was observed that economic factors were not the only factors for migration even for the seasonal migrants. Both rich and poor families reported migration. Poor families sent one or more of its members in order to have economic support, while for the rich families migration was exercised by the entire families. It was observed that migration labourers have lower risk of poverty as compared to non-migrants. Rural-urban migrants faced a higher risk of being below poverty line as compared to urban-urban migrants. The study also found that salaried and permanently employed people who were below poverty line were least in number whereas, the number of casual labourers was the maximum. Families with large number of members were found to be poorer in all the categories of employment. Education level had an indirect relationship with poverty. The probability of a person being above poverty line was higher in urban cities as compared to lower order cities. Migration was identified as an important instrument for improving economic well-being for the adult population in large, medium and small towns.

Khairkar (2008) studied the impact of urbanization and industrialization on migration in Pune. The study showed that migration was a selected process in terms of sex, age, education and job which further affected the demographic characteristics of the receiving or sending areas. The study showed that economic factors played a dominant role in influencing people to migrate, inability to support and raise the respective families due to unemployment and under employment, unequal land distribution, lack of modern technology and high population growth push them to migrate to well developed urban areas. These migrants are pulled by attractions in urban areas which were better employment opportunities, high income, educational facilities, healthcare, better standard of living. The study explained that setting up of an industry leads to more industries and better infrastructure which further attracts more migrants. These labourers preferred to stay in groups at the place of destination for social reasons but this also provided them a sense of security. Two types of migrant groups were noticed in the city; firstly, the educated and rich youth who adapted the city lifestyle and secondly, poor and less educated who lived in slums and formed enclaves in the city. The poor migrants from Karnataka took up the work of construction workers while those from Andhra Pradesh worked in *bidi* manufacturing. Migrants from Uttar Pradesh worked in the dairy industry and those from Kerala took up administrative jobs, *Marwarhis* took up commercial and trade activities.

Bhagat (2006) conducted a study on the migrants in Ludhiana who worked as vegetable-sellers. The study showed that there was a little scope to bring about an increase in the net sown area in state and also, there was very little scope to increase the irrigated area, thus, migrant labourers look out for non-agricultural employment opportunities in the states

like rickshaw pulling, construction workers, skilled and unskilled workers in factories, tea stalls, cigarette shops, vegetable-seller etc. the author observed that economic factors like unemployment, under-employment, low wages and some other factors act as forces for migration. Most of the migrants (vegetable-sellers) were within the age group of fifty years and above; and mostly the business of vegetable selling was adopted by low caste people.

Kumar and Sidhu (2005) identified various factors which influence the labourers to migrate. The study showed that there were five factors influencing migrants to migrate: economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, political factors and miscellaneous factors where economic factors play a dominant role. These factors were further classified into pull and push factors. Push factors were the ones which compelled the individuals to leave their place of work and migrate; like low productivity of agricultural land, unemployment, underemployment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, natural calamities, introduction of technologically developed and capital intensive methods of farming, increase in land man ratio, socio-economic status, to get rid of debt, to establish a nuclear family and to avoid social feud. Whereas, pull factors were better opportunity for employment, higher wages, better working conditions, and better public amenities and better educational facilities.

## **2.2 Remittances sent by migrants**

Yadava *et al* (1997) conducted a study regarding economic implications of rural out-migration in Uttar Pradesh which showed that the migrant households were socio-economically and educationally better placed than others. It was found that the remittances improve the income of out-migration households and decrease the inequalities in the overall income distribution in the study area. It was also found that a migrant household received an average of about 24 per cent of its income from remittances sent by the migrants.

Hadi (1999) found that in rural Bangladesh, the remittances sent by the migrants contribute towards the ability of the household members left behind to save money and improve their standard of living. The capacity to buy land, invest in building or repairing a house, and repay debt is also positively associated with the length of staying abroad. The findings also demonstrated that the indicators of social well-being increase with the duration of exposure of migration. The migrants were seeking health care from the modern physicians since the mortality and morbidity is lower among them. The study also indicated that 'diffusion effect' with secular values from western countries as a result of international migration had also played a significant role in the reduction of inequality and improvement in women's position and also in the aspiration of the education of children in Bangladesh.

Ratha and Mohapatra (2007) found that while migration has economic, social, and cultural implications for the sending and host societies, remittances the migrants send home

are perhaps the most tangible and least controversial link between migration and development.

Ratha *et al* (2010) revealed that according to the official estimates, migrants from developing countries sent over \$315 billion to their origin countries in 2009, three times the size of official development assistance. The true size of remittances including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels is likely to be even higher. While remittances to developing countries declined modestly in 2009 because of the global financial crisis, these flows have remained resilient compared to private capital flows, and have become even more important as a source of external financing in many developing countries.

Deshingkar *et al* (2006) studied the conditions and development patterns arising in Bihar due to migration of *Biharis* to other states and remittances which were being sent back home to Bihar by these migrants. The study observed that rural people migrate due to lack of employment opportunities, limited access to land and livestock, poor education, healthcare, low social status and better livelihood opportunities elsewhere. The study further observed that people belonging to the scheduled and backward caste usually took up low paid jobs and migrated longer distance. The choice of the place of destinations is determined by social networks, attractions in the city like ecology, population density, infrastructure, transportation and some other factors. Remittances by migrants improve the levels of living of people back home. Migration brings about not only improvement in the skills of these labourers but also increases social and health hazards. Due to lack of proper education the migrants were able to earn only meager wages.

Singh *et al* (2004) made an attempt to study the extent of labour migration, economic impact of migration on economy of Punjab and their native economies. It was found that highest income of migrant worker was in construction sector and the lowest in the farm sector. The expenditure by the migrants was mainly done on food (both vegetarian and non-vegetarian), rented accommodation, durable goods, *zarda*, cigarettes and drugs. The study further found that for migrant's savings were positively correlated with incomes. The annual savings were high in construction work and lowest in livestock and allied enterprises but these were the highest in agricultural activities as the employer provided these labourers with foods, clothes and accommodation. The migrants also remitted money back home for various purposes like repayment of debt, creation of assets and social ceremonies. Remittances by migrants were the highest in agriculture while the lowest in the transport sector. The study also showed that migration of labourers during the year 1999-00 to urban areas increased. The migration of skilled labourers was faster as compared to unskilled labourers. Further, economic contribution of migrant labourers to the economy of Punjab was studied. The migrants dominated the work in the agricultural, livestock, manufacturing and construction

sectors. The migrants gained experience and improved their skills; however, participation of migrants was lower in trade and commerce.

### **2.3 Problems faced by migrants**

Ramaswamy (2003) found that the middlemen and the employers being hand –in-glove exploit the labour, their women folk and employ them under depressive working conditions of long hours, lesser wages with no hygienic conditions at the work place, flagrantly violating the human rights of the labour, and at the same time they commit the constitutional crime of violation of the human rights of these people.

Kaur (2015) reported that labourers working in harsh circumstances and living in unhygienic conditions also suffer from serious occupational health problems and were vulnerable to disease. Migrants cannot access various health and family care programmes due to their temporary status. As there was no provision of maternity leave for women so they were forced to resume work almost immediately after childbirth. Workers, particular those working in tile factories and brick kilns suffer from occupational health hazards such as body ache, and skin irritation. As there were no creche facilities, children often accompany their families to the workplace to be exposed to health hazards. They were also deprived of education: the schooling system at home does not take into account their migration pattern and their temporary status in the destination areas does not make them eligible for schooling there. In the case of male-only migration, the impact was on family relations and on women, children and the elderly left behind. The absence of men adds to material and psychological insecurity, leading to pressure & negotiations with wider family.

Pai *et al* (1997) reported that each state has a unique epidemiological profile of communicable diseases. When an outbreak was caused by the importation of the disease-causing agent by migrant workers, the health system was unable to respond promptly because it was not prepared for this situation. Kerala, one of the most developed states in India with respect to health indicators, had nearly eliminated malaria. However, there had been a resurgence of malaria in the state due to a growing influx of migrant labourers from various malaria-endemic parts of the country.

Schenker (2010) found that migrant labourers are usually employed in the 3-D jobs- dangerous, dirty and degrading. These are jobs which the local population of the developed state would not take up and hence, labour was brought in from outside the state for the same wages and sometimes for less. These jobs were invariably associated with more occupational hazards than other jobs. Migrant labourers working on construction sites commonly suffer from falls, injuries caused by machines, amputations and crush injuries.

Mansuri (2006) studied that children who migrate along with their families do not get adequate opportunities for education. As a result of this, along with the poverty in which the migrants live, the children were pushed into child labour. They were often engaged in

occupations which are as dangerous as those in which the adults were engaged. Thus, the children were exposed to health problems and occupational hazards similar to those faced by the adults. This hampers the overall growth and development of the child. It also contributes to increased childhood morbidity and mortality.

Rogaly *et al* (2002) reported that female migrant labourers face several important gender-based problems, including gender-based discrimination at work and violence. Several women were subjected to physical, verbal and sexual abuse at the workplace and their place of residence. Apart from this, emerging research shows that intimate partner violence is higher among migrant women than other women. Given the lack of a supportive environment and social system, this can have a significant impact on the physical and mental health of these women (Raj 2002). Migrant labourers do not have social capital and social support structures in the place to which they have migrated. They uproot themselves from their native place and move to a totally new environment, and initially, they face problems adjusting to the new sociocultural milieu. This gives rise to a good deal of psychological distress. The absence of strong social support perpetuates the psychosocial distress and had an adverse effect on the migrant labourers mental health.

Harris (2003) revealed that although these middle men lure the rural labourers for work in the urban areas, they do not provide them with decent living conditions in the city. Yet again, with the minimal wages received by these workers it becomes difficult for them to procure basic facilities by themselves that were essential to survive in the city. This negatively impacts their socio-economic condition in the city to immense extent. Scholars envisage this degree of informalisation of work as employers or capitalists attempt to shift the various risks associated with production such as financial loss, unexpected increase in production cost and so forth on the employees.

Kumar (1978) conducted a study to examine the socio-economic characteristic of migrants from rural and urban population to rural Punjab and different reasons for their migration along with the problems they face while adjusting in a new area. The study showed the most of the reasons for them to migrate were economic and social, where social factors played a dominant role. The various kinds of problems they faced were related to housing, extent of their participation, treatment by locals and co-operation by them. The study further observed that most of the migrants had problems regarding adjustment. Majority of the migrants shifted their eating habits.

Singh (2000) observed that in Ludhiana, the number of migrants is more than 5 lakh that almost every 4<sup>th</sup> inhabitant of this industrial town is a migrant and in Ludhiana an incidence of urban violence is on increase and which shows the increase involvement of migrant labour in murder, kidnapping, drug addiction and other heinous crimes. He reported that such incidences mainly happen in localities which are adjoining the localities of migrant

labour and so the local population is living in a continuous fear and terror due to increase number of migrant involve in crime.

Kareer (2003) observed that the migrant labour has enormously increased in Punjab. Although they have played a significant role in the development of state's economy but also they have adversely affected the cultural fabric of state. In Industrial sector 80 per cent and in agriculture 70 per cent of migrants are dominating thus affecting the local labour and also responsible for increase in crime incidents in state.

Rodgers and Rodgers (2011) concluded that migration had been triggered change rural Bihar, there is some shift in agricultural practices under way, universal education is likely to create new social conditions, gender relation are changing, the state is starting look like a benefactor rather than an exploiter, the physical environment is improving, rising incomes are leading to new patterns of behavior and expenditure and income inequality may be falling, if only because it is among poorer groups that the gains from migration are the greatest. At the same time, local production systems were still very narrowly based, agricultural innovation is concentrated among richer farmers, pressure on land continues to rise and the sustainability of a migration-based development path has to be questioned.

Narain (2012) in their study concluded that most of the migrants in Bihar to Assam belong to lower and depressed section of the society who was the worst victims of exploitation of landlords and big farmers. The demographic pressure coupled with famine, flood and starvation occurring due to failure of monsoon is the potent cause of migration. This forced the weaker section of society to move along with other known persons already engaged in job. Being motivated by the desire to seek freedom from life of incessant toil and shameful exploitation, a big chunk of schedule caste and backward class community migrated to Assam. The study reflects that 60% of the workers were illiterate. They belong to *Pasi, Chamar, Dhobi, dusad, Mullah, Muslims, Kahar, Beldar, Kurmi, Ahir and Koeri* caste of people. The study further reveals that they migrated from the district of Vaishali, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, urnea and Kishanganj. In their native place they were facing acute financial crises and were unable to carryout financial burden of their families. Their family status was not high, hence they felt no hesitation to go out of their villages in search of material gains.

Sharma and Jaswal (2006) conducted a study to analyse the psychological distress amongst the migrants. The study observed that the psychological distress was more amongst the migrants as compared to locals especially in the industrial sector. Young immigrants develop a negative attitude in terms of anger, depression and tension (psychological circumstances). The study pointed out that shorter the stay of immigrants in a new place, the lesser the cultural shock.

### **Critical appraisal of review**

The review of previous studies done so far indicates that a lot of research has been done on migration of labourers from Bihar to different developed cities. Most of the studies have been conducted on farm or agricultural workers but very few studies were done on industrial workers. The studies which were done on industrial workers were too old and needed revision. None of the study was done to check the problems of migrants and their families at Bihar in sending and receiving of remittances. The previous studies done on Bihar did not cover Nalanda, Samastipur and Muzaffarpur from where most of the industrial workers come to Punjab. Therefore, the present study was planned to fill the gap by covering the districts from where majority of industrial workers migrated to Ludhiana. Migrants as well as their families were interviewed for problems faced during sending and receiving of remittances.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The present study was aimed at studying the socio-economic implications of migration from Bihar. The objectives were accomplished by collecting the data from the industrial labourers who were migrated from Bihar to Ludhiana as well as their families residing in Bihar. The research methodology for the study comprised the following:

#### **3.1 Locale of study**

The study was conducted in the states of Bihar and Punjab. Bihar was selected for the study because firstly, it was the second largest sender of migrant labourers to Punjab (Anonymous 2009 a) and secondly investigator was well acquainted with the state. On the basis of review it was found that maximum number of migrants from Bihar were settled in Jodhewal Basti (Singh and Kaur 2006). Other areas of Ludhiana were selected by snow ball technique in which the residents of Jodhewal Basti were asked about other areas of Ludhiana where migrants from Bihar were settled. So, in Ludhiana five major migrant settlements i.e. Jodhewal Basti, Govind Bihar, Subhash Nagar, Kailash Nagar and Kakowal areas were selected. Migrant industrial labourers were selected purposively from these selected areas. The selection of districts in Bihar was done on the basis of permanent residence of the selected migrants in Ludhiana. It was found that maximum number of industrial labourers in Ludhiana had their permanent home in Nalanda, Samastipur and Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar.

#### **3.2 Sample design**

In the present study, purposive sampling technique was used to select 120 migrants from Bihar, who migrated to Punjab prior to 2011 i.e. the migrants who were staying in Punjab for at least five years. The household belonging to the selected migrants in only three districts of Bihar state, 40 from each district were selected. Thus making the total sample of 240 (120 migrants from Ludhiana city and their corresponding 120 households in Bihar where they were sending the remittances).

#### **3.3 Selection of respondents**

For the purpose of the present study a migrant connotes the one who had initially migrated to Punjab for working as wage labourer in industry and sending the remittances back to their home in Bihar. The households, in which the members had migrated for educational purposes, marriage or for government/ private but fairly paid jobs were not considered for the study. Migrants working in industries were selected for the study because maximum number of respondents migrated from the Nalanda, Samastipur and Muzaffarpur districts were industrial workers.

### **3.4 Construction of interview schedule**

Specially structured interview schedules, one for migrants in Ludhiana and another for their head of households back in Bihar were constructed. The questions were framed in a simple language and arranged in a systematic manner to facilitate smooth conversation and easy collection of data. The overlapping of questions was avoided. The interview schedule was used to record the personal profile, family structure, migration related information, financial details, basic facilities available, material possessions by migrants and their families, Pattern of remittances sent by respondents, usage pattern and socio-economic implications of remittances received by the household. Problem faced by respondents in sending and receiving the remittances. Each interview schedule comprised of four parts.

**Part I.** It included the questions/statements related to the profile of migrants and their households respectively.

**Part II.** It comprised of socio-economic status of selected migrants as well as their corresponding households. Gururaj *et al* (2015) modified Kuppuswamy (Annexure-II) as well as Pareek and Trivedi scales (Annexure-III) which was used to study the socio-economic status of respondents in Punjab and Bihar respectively. In rural areas Pareek scale based on classification of nine characteristics viz. caste, occupation, education, level of social participation of head of the family, landholding, housing, farm power, material possession and total members in the family was widely used. Kuppuswamy scale was used to measure the socio-economic status (SES) in the urban communities. The scale includes the education, occupation of head of the family and income per month from all sources.

**Part III.** It consisted of the questions regarding pattern of remittances sent by the migrants settled in Ludhiana to their families in Bihar. Further, it also contained questions and statements related to its usage pattern in migrants' families in Bihar and its socio-economic impact.

**Part IV.** It included the problems faced by sender of remittances from Ludhiana and receiver of remittances back home in Bihar.

### **3.5 Pre-testing of the interview schedule**

Before putting the research instrument of investigation into actual use for data collection, interview schedule was pre-tested on five respondents each from Punjab and corresponding families in Bihar making a total of ten respondents. On the basis of experience gained in pre-testing, necessary modifications were incorporated and the schedule was finalized for data collection.

### **3.5 Collection of data**

The data were collected with the help of interview schedule by personally interviewing the migrants in Ludhiana and their corresponding households in Bihar. They were assured that the information rendered by them was exclusively required for a research

project and personal identity of any subject would not be divulged to anyone. All the responses were obtained from one person at a time.

**Statistical analysis of data:** The data thus collected were analyzed by using the following statistical tools:

3.5.1 Frequency and Percentages

3.5.2 Mean scores

3.5.3 Standard deviation

3.5.4 Correlation analysis

### **3.6.1 Frequency and Percentages**

Frequency and percentages were worked out to find out the distribution of respondents according to demographic profile, income of migrants and their families, basic facilities, material possessions, migration related information, reasons given by migrants, socio-economic status, monthly expenditure on various items and pattern of sending remittances, problems faced by respondents in sending and receiving the remittances.

### **3.6.2 Mean scores**

The arithmetic mean or mean score of a set is often computed during data analysis operation. Mean scores of respondents was worked out for two types of scales. One was four point scales (1-Not satisfied, 2-Moderately satisfied, 3-Satisfied and 4- Highly satisfied). It was used to calculate the satisfaction level of selected migrants and their families regarding government facilities. The other was five point scales (1-Strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3- No opinion, 4- Agree and 5- Strongly agree). It was used to calculate the socio-economic implications.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X_i}{N}$$

Where,

$\bar{X}$  = Mean score

$X_i$  = observations score

$N$  = Total number of observations

Further the mean ranks were assigned on the basis of calculated mean scores.

### **3.6.3 Standard deviation**

It is measure of amount of dispersion or variation of a set of values from its mean. It is denoted by sigma ( $\sigma$ ) and is expressed in the same unit as the data. It is the square root of variance. The formula for calculating standard deviation is given below:

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n}}$$

Where

S.D= Standard deviation

$\Sigma$ = Sum

$X_i$  = individual score

$\bar{X}$  = mean of sample

n= Total no. of respondents

**3.6.4 Correlation analysis:** the correlation coefficient is a numerical measure of the linear relationship between two variables. It aims at finding the degree and direction of the relationship. It can be depicted by following formula:

$$r = \frac{n(\Sigma xy) - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{[n\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2][n\Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2]}}$$

Where,

n = number of pairs of scores

$\Sigma xy$  = sum of the products of paired scores

$\Sigma x$  = sum of x scores

$\Sigma y$  = sum of y scores

$\Sigma x^2$  = sum of squared x scores

$\Sigma y^2$  = sum of squared y scores

$\Sigma xy$ = number of pairs of scores

#### **Operational Definition**

**Implications:** The implications of something are the things that are likely to happen as a result of some cause. Another definition of implication is the conclusion that can be drawn from something although it is not explicitly stated.

**Migration:** It is a process of shifting from the place of residence for some purpose and for some length of time. The genesis of migration partly lies in relative dissatisfaction with the contemporary environment.

**Migrants:** Migrants are those people who have come to Punjab from Bihar state for working as industrial labourers in the Ludhiana city.

**Social participation:** It denotes those actions or dispositions that reflect an individual's interest, concern or identification with an organization, programme or group.

**Socio economic status:** It is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education and occupation.

**Remittances:** The amount of money or other utility items sent as payment or gift to someone back at the place of residence. In this study, remittances refer to the amount of money and materials sent by migrants to their family members in Bihar.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data collected for “socio-economic implications of migration from Bihar”. The findings have been discussed under the following sub-heads.

- 4.1 Personal profile and migration related information of respondents
- 4.2 Socio-economic status of respondents
- 4.3 Pattern of remittances sent by respondents
- 4.4 Usage pattern and socio-economic implications of remittances received by the households
- 4.5 Correlation of socio-economic implications, remittances and expenditure with income of migrants and their families
- 4.6 Problems faced by respondents in sending and receiving the remittances

#### **4.1 Personal profile and migration related information of respondents**

The personal profile includes demographic profile, income, basic facilities, material possession of migrants and their families. Whereas, migration related information includes the general information, number of earning members and reasons of migration.

##### **Demographic profile**

It includes the details pertaining to age, education, marital status, types of family, family size and caste of selected respondents. The detailed results are discussed below:

**Age:** Data enfolded in Table 4.1 reveal that half of respondents (50.83 %) belonged to the age group of 21-34 years followed by the age group of 34-47 years (32.50 %) and the age group of 47-60 years (16.67 %). Average age of the respondents was 36 years with the standard deviation of  $\pm 10.75$ . Similar findings were reported by Singh and Kaur (2006) in a study done on migrant labour in Ludhiana city. The results further revealed that maximum number of migrant respondents belonged to the age group of 25 to 30 years (34.44 %) followed by 30 to 35 years (25.56 %). Kaur (2014), also found that the maximum number of migrant respondents in Punjab were in the age group of 21 to 30 years.

**Education:** As regards the education level of respondents was concerned, it was found that maximum number of respondents (33.33 %) were having middle school certificate followed by primary school certificate (23.33 %), high school certificate (19.17 %), illiterate (16.67 %) and intermediate (7.50 %). A similar study done on migrant farm worker by Kaur (1998) shows that 56 per cent migrants were illiterate. The difference in literacy rate may be due to the betterment of the education system. Srivastava (2003) also suggested that bulk of migrant work force in India had little or no education. The findings of this data suggest that the majority of the migrants lack minimum education and hence, end up getting jobs in informal sector.

**Marital status:** Regarding the marital status of respondents Table 4.1 shows that maximum number of respondents were married (88.33 %) whereas only 11.67 per cent were unmarried. Singh and Kaur (2006) supported the present study by reporting that maximum number of migrant respondents (77.78 %) were married. Kaur (2014) and Sethi *et al* (2010) also found that maximum number of migrated labourer in Punjab were married.

**Family type:** It was found that (Table 4.1) maximum number of respondents (84.17 %) were living in nuclear family whereas only 15.83 per cent were living in joint family.

**Family size:** It was found that (Table 4.1) maximum number of respondents (69.17 %) had 4 to 6 members followed by 6 to 8 members (25.83 %) and 8 to 10 members (5.00 %) in their family. A similar study on migrant farm workers in Ludhiana gave same finding that maximum number of respondents were having 5 to 8 members in their family (Kaur 1998).

**Table 4.1: Demographic profile of selected migrants and their families**

**n=120**

Demographic parameters	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age (years)	21-34	61	50.83
	34-47	39	32.50
	47-60	20	16.67
Average age $\pm$ SD	36 $\pm$ 10.75		
Education	Illiterate	20	16.67
	Primary school certificate	28	23.33
	Middle school certificate	40	33.33
	High school certificate	23	19.17
	Intermediate	9	7.50
Marital status	Married	106	88.33
	Unmarried	14	11.67
Family type	Nuclear	101	84.17
	Joint	19	15.83
Family size (members)	4-6	83	69.17
	6-8	31	25.83
	8-10	6	5.00
Caste	General Caste	15	12.50
	Other backward class	47	39.17
	Scheduled caste	58	48.33

**Caste:** It is evident from the data in Table 4.1 that nearly half of the respondents were belonging to scheduled caste (48.33 %), followed by other backward class (39.17 %) and general caste (12.50 %). Ramamurthy (2010) conducted similar study in Orissa and Gujarat and found that only backward class people have migrated. Studies conducted by Singh and Kaur (2006), Kaur (2014) and Sethi *et al* (2010), on migration to Punjab revealed that maximum number of respondents were from backward class and least number of respondents were from general caste which is in accordance to the present study.

**Income of selected migrants and their families**

**Income of migrants:** Source of income of migrants was the wage or salary given by the employer of industries. The data in Table 4.2 reveal that average monthly income of respondents was ₹10,700 with a standard deviation of  $\pm 1423.68$ . Another similar study done on industrial migrant labourers in small scale units show that the monthly income of the labourers was ₹2930.51 (Mehra, 2012). The findings of Kaur (2014) reported that the average income of migrant labour in Punjab was ₹6155.87 per month. The trend shows that income of migrants increased with the advancement of year. There was 110.06 per cent increase in the income of migrants from year 2012 to 2014 and 73.8 per cent increase in the income from the year 2014 to 2017.

**Income of migrant’s family in Bihar:** Sources of income of migrant’s family in Bihar were agricultural field, animal husbandry, skill based occupation like stitching, beauty parlour as well as remittances received from migrated family members. Table 4.2 reveals that average monthly income of migrant’s family was ₹7,550 with a standard deviation of  $\pm 1892.31$ .

**Total family income:** It is the sum total of the migrants and their family income. Table 4.2 shows that average total income of respondents was ₹18,250 with a standard deviation of  $\pm 2161.52$ .

**Table 4.2: Income of selected migrants and their families**

**n=120**

<b>Income</b>	<b>Average <math>\pm</math> SD</b>
Income of migrants ₹ (Per month)	10,700 $\pm$ 1423.68
Income of migrant’s family in Bihar ₹ (Per month)	7,550 $\pm$ 1892.31
Total family income ₹ (Per month)	18,250 $\pm$ 2161.52

### **Basic facilities available to selected migrants and their families**

This section describes about the residence, type of house, number of rooms in a house, type of washroom, kitchen, type of cooking fuel, type of cooking device and source of drinking water. The facilities available to migrants living in Punjab and their family residing in Bihar were presented collectively in Table 4.3 and were discussed as under.

**Residence:** In Punjab, all the respondents were living in rented house whereas, in Bihar, all the respondents were having their own house but out of these 36.67 per cent were living in rented house away from own house, for the sake of education of their children.

**Type of house:** In Punjab, all the respondents were living in pucca house (Plate 2). In Bihar, maximum number of respondents were living in mixed house (44.17 %) (Plate 1 b) followed by pucca house (31.67 %) (Plate 1 c) and kutcha house (24.17 %) (Plate 1 a). Unlike the present study, Kaur (2014) and Mehra (2012) found that maximum number of respondents were having kutcha house at their native place.

**Number of rooms in house:** In Punjab, maximum number of respondents were living in the house having only one room (75.83 %) followed by two to three rooms (24.17 %). In Bihar, maximum number of respondents were living in the house having two to three rooms (72.50 %) followed by three to four rooms (27.50 %).

**Type of Washroom:** In Punjab, all the respondents were using covered washroom which was shared. In Bihar maximum number of respondents were using covered washroom (60.83 %) followed by uncovered washroom (23.33 %) and 15.83 per cent of respondents were not having any washroom.

**Kitchen:** In Punjab, maximum number of respondents were cooking in the bedroom (85.00 %) (Plate 3) and only 15.00 per cent were having separate kitchen. In Bihar, maximum number of respondents were having separate kitchen (76.67 %) and 23.33 per cent of the respondents were cooking in open area (Plate 4).

**Type of cooking fuel:** In Punjab, maximum number of respondents were using liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (67.50 %) and only 32.50 per cent were using kerosene oil for cooking. In Bihar, maximum number of respondents (76.67 %) were using LPG for cooking followed by dung cake (60.83 %) and wood/agricultural fuel (48.33 %).

**Type of cooking device:** In Punjab, maximum number of respondents (67.50 %) were using LPG cooking stove followed by oil stove (32.50 %). In Bihar, maximum number of respondents (76.67 %) were using LPG cooking stove for cooking followed by traditional *chulha* (56.67 %) and smokeless *chulha* (13.33 %).

**Source of drinking water:** In Punjab, maximum number of respondents (71.67 %) were using corporation tap as a source of drinking water followed by motor pump (28.33 %). Whereas, in Bihar, maximum number of respondents (67.50 %) were using own hand pump followed by well (18.33 %), public hand pump (14.17 %) and motor pump (11.67 %) as source of drinking water.

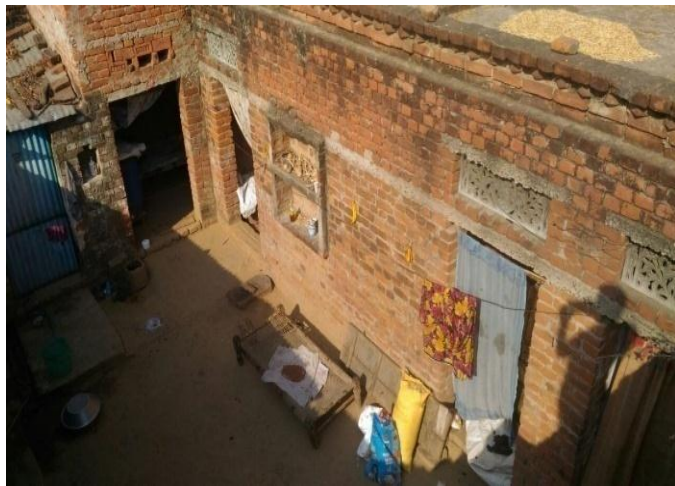
**Table 4.3: Basic facilities available to selected migrants and their families**

Basic facilities at home	Category	Punjab (n=120)		Bihar (n=120)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Residence	Owned	-	-	120*	100.00
	On rent	120	100.00	44*	36.67
Type of house	Kutchha	-	-	29	24.17
	Pucca	120	100.00	38	31.67
	Mixed	-	-	53	44.17
Number of rooms in house	Less than 2	91	75.83	-	-
	2-3	29	24.17	87	72.50
	3-4	-	-	33	27.50
Type of washroom	Covered	120	100.00	73	60.83
	Uncovered	-	-	28	23.33
	None	-	-	19	15.83
Kitchen	Separate kitchen	18	15.00	92	76.67
	Bedroom cum kitchen	102	85.00	-	-
	In open area	-	-	28	23.33
Type of cooking fuel*	Wood/agricultural fuel	-	-	58	48.33
	Dung cakes	-	-	73	60.83
	LPG	81	67.50	92	76.67
	Kerosene oil	39	32.50	-	-
Type of cooking device*	Smokeless <i>chulha</i>	-	-	16	13.33
	Traditional <i>chulha</i>	-	-	68	56.67
	Oil Stove	39	32.50	-	-
	LPG cooking stove	81	67.50	92	76.67
Source of Drinking Water*	Own hand pump	-	-	81	67.50
	Corporation tap	86	71.67	-	-
	Well	-	-	22	18.33
	Public hand pump	-	-	17	14.17
	Motor pump	34	28.33	14	11.67

\*Multiple responses



**(a) Kutchha house**



**(b) Mixed house**



**(c) Pucca house**

**Plate 1: Type of houses in Bihar**



**Plate 2: Pucca house in Punjab**

**Cooking area in Punjab and Bihar**



**Plate 3: Bedroom cum kitchen in Punjab**



**Plate 4: Open area kitchen in Bihar**

### **Material possessions of selected migrants and their families**

This section gives the details about the land holding, own house, vehicles, electronic devices, electrical appliances, furniture and furnishing material. Plate 5 and 6 portrays the interior view of home of respondents in Punjab and Bihar respectively. The results in Table 4.4 show that none of the respondents were having land holding and own house in Punjab. In Bihar, maximum number of respondent (68.33 %) were having less than one acre of land and only 31.67 per cent respondents were having one to two acre of land. All of the respondents were having own house in Bihar. Regarding vehicles, maximum number of respondents were having bicycle both in Punjab (74.17 %) and Bihar (61.67%). Whereas, only 25.83 per cent and 9.17 per cent of respondents were having motor cycle in Punjab and Bihar respectively. Under electronic devices, all the respondents were having mobile phone both in Punjab and Bihar, followed by television (Punjab= 54.17 %, Bihar= 42.50 %) and compact disc player (Punjab=17.50 %, Bihar= 5.83%). Among electrical appliances irrespective of states, all the respondents were having fan. In Punjab, 32.50 per cent and 7.50 per cent respondents were having cooler and refrigerator respectively. Whereas, in Bihar, only 4.17 per cent respondents were having cooler and none of them were having refrigerators. In Punjab, maximum number of respondents were having cot (74.17 %), followed by chairs (30.00 %), table (10.83 %), bed (10.83 %), quilt (10.00 %) and cupboard (9.17 %). Whereas, in Bihar, maximum number of respondents were having cot (99.17%), followed by quilt (74.17%), chairs (50.83 %), table (35.83 %), cupboard (27.50 %) and bed (24.17%). All the remaining materials which cannot be fitted under previous categories are presented under the miscellaneous section. In Punjab, maximum number of respondents were having cooking gas (67.50 %), followed by trunk (42.50 %), gold ornaments (24.17 %) and bin for grain storage (19.17 %). In Bihar, all the respondents were having bin for grain storage whereas, 76.67 per cent respondents were having cooking gas, followed by trunk (72.50 %) and gold ornaments (44.17%). Kaur (2014) also revealed similar findings that in Bihar maximum number of migrant's family was having up to one acre land (42.50 %) and among material possession, they were having mobile phone (100.00 %), bicycle (93.75 %), stove/*Chula* (87.50 %), fan (77.50 %), radio (53.75%), cooking gas (12.50 %), television (11.25 %) and motor bike (6.25 %).

**Table 4.4: Material possessions of selected migrants and their families**

Material possessions		Punjab (n=120)		Bihar (n=120)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Land holding	Less than 1 acre	-	-	82	68.33
	1 acre-2 acre	-	-	38	31.67
Own house		-	-	120	100.00
Vehicles	Bicycle	89	74.17	74	61.67
	Motor cycle	31	25.83	11	9.17
Electronic devices	Television	65	54.17	51	42.50
	Compact Disc Player	21	17.50	7	5.83
	Mobile phone	120	100.00	120	100.00
Electrical appliances	Cooler	39	32.50	5	4.17
	Fan	120	100.00	120	100.00
	Refrigerator	9	7.50	-	-
Furniture and furnishing items	Chair	36	30.00	61	50.83
	Table	13	10.83	43	35.83
	Bed	13	10.83	29	24.17
	Cot	89	74.17	119	99.17
	Quilt	12	10.00	89	74.17
	Cupboard	11	9.17	33	27.50
Miscellaneous	Gold Ornaments	29	24.17	53	44.17
	Cooking gas	81	67.50	92	76.67
	Grain storage bin	23	19.17	120	100.00
	Trunk	51	42.50	87	72.50

**Materials possession by migrants in Punjab and Bihar**



**Plate 5: Interior view of migrant's home in Punjab**



**Plate 6: Interior view of migrant's home in Bihar**

### Migration related information of selected migrants in Punjab

This section comprises of the details regarding general information of the migrants, number of earning members in Punjab and reasons of migration. Each of these is discussed as under.

Table 4.5 shows the migrant's general information like time of stay, number of migrants per family and accompany person. Maximum number of respondent were living in Ludhiana for 13 to 19 years (65.83 %) followed by 6 to 13 years (26.67 %) and 19 to 26 years (7.50 %). In maximum number of households, there were one to three (63.33 %) migrant's family members followed by three to five (26.67 %) and five to seven (10.00 %). Maximum number of respondents migrated alone (40.83 %) followed by with wife (18.33 %), friends (14.17 %) and wife and children (10.83 %). Similar to the present study, Mehra (2012) reported that maximum number of industrial migrant labourers were staying in Ludhiana for ten or more than ten years (41.20 %). Sethi *et al* (2010) also had similar findings as out of the total married respondents more than three-fourth (77.00 %) of the respondents has been living in Punjab without their spouse and children, followed by 17.80 per cent living with spouse and children both. When the migrant labourers migrate to Punjab, they have to struggle and remain idle for some days so, in order to save their wives and children from these kinds of problems, they migrate without their wives and children. Other reason was that the wives of these migrant labourers have to look after the aged members especially, parents-in-laws at the native place.

**Table 4.5: General information of selected migrants in Punjab**

**n=120**

General information	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Time of stay in Ludhiana city	6-13 years	32	26.67
	13-19 years	79	65.83
	19-26 years	9	7.50
Number of migrants per family	1-3	76	63.33
	3-5	32	26.67
	5-7	12	10.00
Accompany persons	None	49	40.83
	Wife	22	18.33
	Wife & Children	14	10.83
	Brother	8	6.67
	Friends	17	14.17
	Relatives	11	9.17

### Number of earners in selected migrants' family

It was observed that migrant families were having one to four earners. Higher the number of earner more was the family income. The results in Table 4.6 Indicate that 46.67 per cent of the migrant respondents had only one earner in Punjab followed by two earners (40.83 %), three earners (10.00 %) and four earners (2.50 %). Due to more number of nuclear family, it was observed that maximum numbers of migrant's family were having only one earner. Majority of the families did not allow their women to work and the main purpose of women was to take care of their family, due to which only male members were earning. Kaur (1998) conducted similar study on farm workers and found that maximum number of migrant's family was having one, two and three earners.

**Table 4.6: Number of earners in selected migrants' family**

**n=120**

Number of earners	Frequency	Percentage
Sole earner	56	46.67
2 earners	49	40.83
3 earners	12	10.00
4 earners	3	2.50
Total	120	100.00

### Reasons given by selected migrants for migration

Individual migrates from an area with little opportunities to the one with more opportunities. The various determinants or factors of migration can be classified into 'push factors' and 'pull factors'. The 'push factors' are the ones which force an individual to leave its present place and move to a new place like poverty, unemployment, indebtedness and various other reasons while 'pull factors' are the ones which attract or pull the migrants towards a new place of destination like opportunities for employment and business, life style of the city, modern amenities, recreational facilities and better social status. The push and pull factors for migration of workers from Bihar to Punjab are presented in Table 4.7. The table shows that major push factors of migration were poor industrial growth in Bihar (100.00 %) followed by unemployment (92.50 %) and lack of technology (90.83 %). Whereas, major pull factors were continuous employment (87.50 %), gaining experience & skills to start own business (63.33%) and attraction of getting a higher wage (83.33 %). Similar study conducted by Mehra (2012) also revealed that the main reason of migration was poverty, followed by attraction of getting higher wage, ancestral trend of migration and continuous employment. Kaur (2014) also listed similar reasons for migration of labour in Punjab. Some of those major reasons were low wages, poverty, unemployment, search of better quality of life, relatives and friends at workplace.

**Table 4.7: Reasons given by selected migrants for migration****n=120\***

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>Push factors</b>			
Poor industrial growth in Bihar	120	100.00	I
Unemployment at native place	111	92.50	II
Lack of technology	109	90.83	III
Pushed by parents/relatives/ friends	97	80.83	IV
Less land holding	72	60.00	V
Caste exploitation at native place	54	45.00	VI
Corruption at native place	47	39.17	VII
To have nuclear family	47	39.17	VIII
To get rid of social and family dispute	45	37.50	IX
Crime at native place	44	36.67	X
Poverty at native place	37	30.83	XI
Ancestral trend of migration	33	27.50	XII
Non-availability of houses in native place	29	24.17	XIII
Indebtedness	27	22.50	XIV
Natural calamity (droughts/famines etc.)	23	19.17	XV
Lack of irrigation facilities at native place	23	19.17	XVI
To shift from ancestral work	14	11.67	XVII
Mistreatment by previous employers	11	9.17	XVIII
<b>Pull factors</b>			
Continuous employment	105	87.50	I
Attraction of getting a higher wage	100	83.33	II
Gaining experience & skills to start own business	76	63.33	III
Better working conditions	55	45.83	IV
Better opportunities	49	40.83	V
Employment diversification	27	22.50	VI
In search of favourable environment in terms of housing and recreational facilities	24	20.00	VII
Better transport facilities	22	18.33	VIII
Marital purposes	12	10.00	IX

\*Multiple responses

It can be concluded that demographic profile of the respondents showed that average age of the respondents was 36 years. As regards the education level of respondents was concerned, it was found that maximum number of respondents were having middle school certificate. Maximum number of respondents were married. It was found that maximum number of respondents were living in nuclear family whereas only 15.83 per cent were living in joint family. Maximum number of respondents had 4 to 6 members in their family. Nearly half of the respondents were belonging to schedule caste. The average monthly income of respondents was ₹10,700. The average monthly income of migrant's family was ₹7,550. The average total income of respondents was ₹18,250. In Punjab, all the respondents were living in rented house whereas, in Bihar, all the respondents were having their own house but out of these 36.67 per cent were living in rented house away from own house, for the sake of education of their children. In Punjab, maximum number of respondents was cooking in the bedroom and only 15.00 per cent were having separate kitchen. In Bihar, maximum number of respondents were having separate kitchen and 23.33 per cent of the respondents were cooking in open area. None of the respondents was having land holding and own house in Punjab. In Bihar, maximum number of respondent were having less than one acre of land. Regarding the migrant's general information like time of stay, number of migrants per family and accompany person, maximum number of respondent were living in Ludhiana for 13 to 19 years. Maximum number of migrants migrated alone followed by wife, friends and wife and children. The major push factors of migration were poor industrial growth in Bihar (100.00%) followed by unemployment (92.50%) and lack of technology (90.83%). Whereas, major pull factors were continuous employment (87.50%) and attraction of getting a higher wage (83.33%).

#### **4.2 Socio-economic status of respondents**

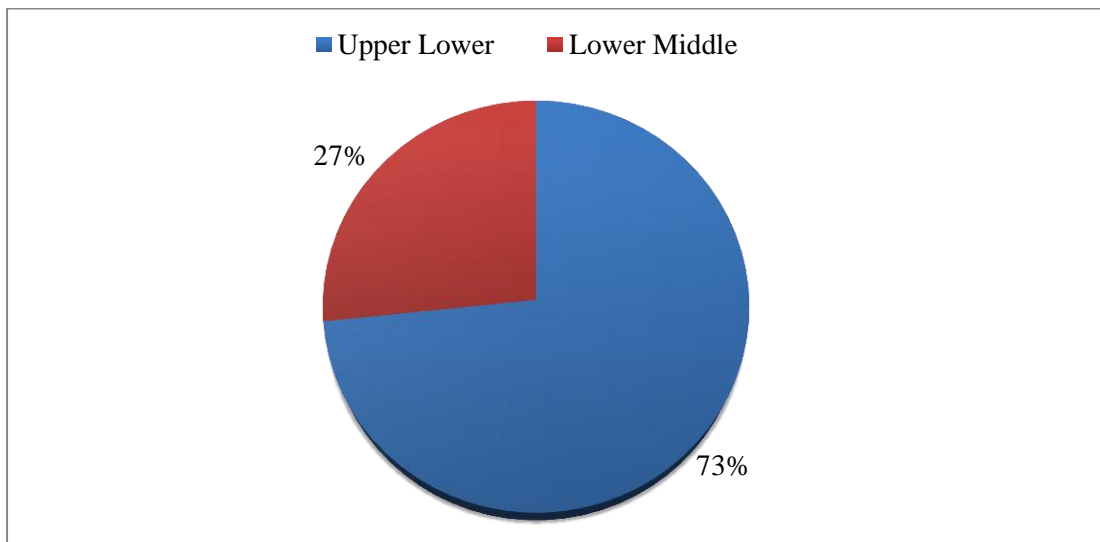
Socio-economic status is an economic and sociological combined measure of an individual's family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education and occupation. Two type of scales were modified by Gururaj *et al* (2015) which were used to assess the socio-economic class or status of the respondents. First scale was Kuppuswamy scale for urban area, which was used to assess the socio-economic status of respondents in Punjab. Whereas, the second scale was Pareek and Trivedi scale for rural area, which was used to assess the socio-economic status of respondents in Bihar.

The analysis of Kuppuswamy scale for respondents in Punjab was done and the results are presented in Table 4.8 which reveals that 73.33 per cent respondents belong to the upper lower socio-economic class whereas, only 26.67 per cent respondents belong to lower middle socio-economic class. The average score of socio-economic class of respondents was 9.45 which indicate the upper lower class. The distribution of respondents on the basis socio economic class was presented in the Fig. 4.1.

**Table 4.8: Socio economic status of the selected migrants in Punjab**

**n=120**

Parameters	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Education</b>	Illiterate	20	16.67
	Primary school certificate	28	23.33
	Middle school certificate	40	33.33
	High school certificate	23	19.17
	Intermediate	9	7.50
<b>Occupation</b>	Skilled worker	13	10.83
	Semi-skilled worker	79	65.83
	Unskilled worker	28	23.33
<b>Income</b>	5773-9633	22	18.33
	9634-14462	98	81.67
<b>Socio-economic class</b>	Upper lower (IV) 5-10	88	73.33
	Lower middle (III) 11-15	32	26.67
<b>Average score of socio-economic class <math>\pm</math> SD</b>	9.45 $\pm$ 1.99 (Upper lower)		



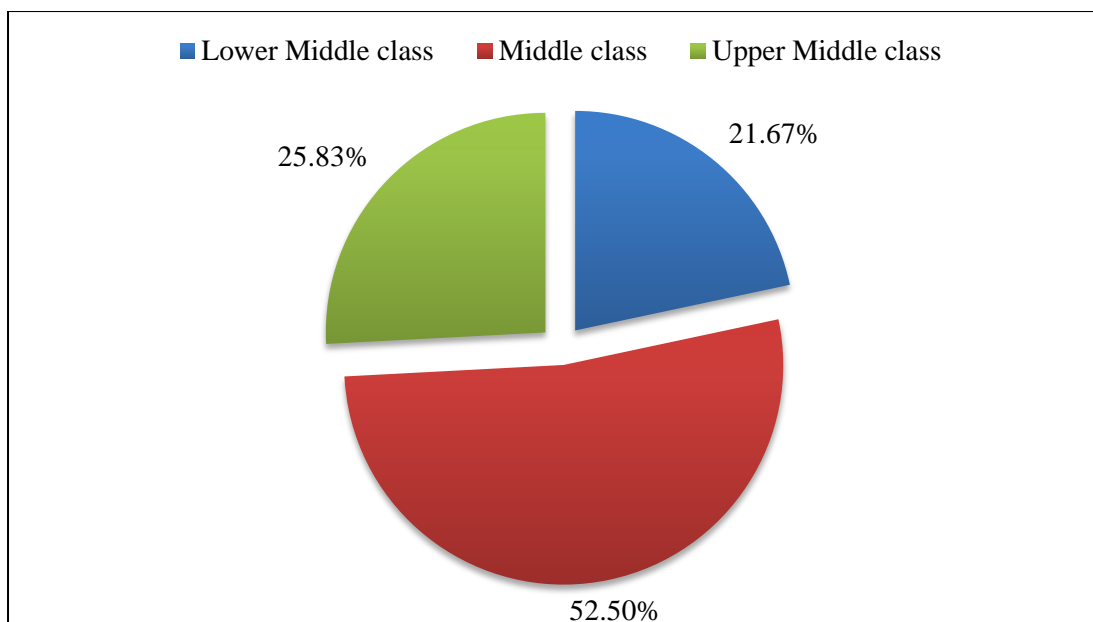
**Fig. 4.1: Distribution of respondents on the basis of socioeconomic classes in Punjab**

The data related to socio-economic status of respondents using the Pareek and Trivrdi scale is presented in Table 4.9. Results reveal that around half of the respondents belong to middle socio-economic class (52.50%), followed by upper middle class (25.83%) and lower middle class (21.67%). Average grade of socio-economic class of respondents was 28.05 which indicated that the respondents belong to middle class. Fig. 4.2 shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of socioeconomic class in Bihar. The socio-economic status of migrants' household was higher than the migrants. The higher socio-economic status would be consequence of the remittances sent by migrants to their household.

**Table 4.9: Socio-economic status of selected migrants' family in Bihar**

**n=120**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Caste</b>	Scheduled caste	44	36.67
	Artisan caste	14	11.67
	Agriculture caste	47	39.17
	Prestige caste	5	4.17
	Dominant caste	11	9.17
<b>Occupation</b>	None	13	10.83
	Labourer	11	9.17
	Independent profession	37	30.83
	Cultivation	59	49.17
<b>Education</b>	Illiterate	20	16.67
	Primary	28	23.33
	Middle	40	33.33
	High School	32	26.67
<b>Land</b>	No land	7	5.83
	Less than 1 acre	86	71.67
	1-5 acre	27	22.50
<b>Social Participation</b>	None	120	100.00
<b>House</b>	<i>Kacha</i>	29	24.17
	Mixed	53	44.17
	<i>Pucca</i>	38	31.67
<b>Farm power</b>	No draught animals	39	32.50
	1-2 draught animals	57	47.50
	3-4 draught animals	24	20.00
<b>Material possessions</b>	Cycle	74	61.67
	Chairs	61	50.83
	Mobile phone	120	100.00
	Television	51	42.50
<b>Family Type</b>	Single	101	84.17
	Joint	19	15.83
<b>Socio-economic class (Grade)</b>	Lower middle class (D) 13-23	26	21.67
	Middle class (C) 24-32	63	52.50
	Upper middle class (B) 33-42	31	25.83
<b>Average grade of socio-economic class <math>\pm</math> SD</b>	28.50 $\pm$ 5.16 (Middle class)		



**Fig. 4.2: Distribution of respondents on the basis of socio economic class in Bihar**

#### **Expenditure of selected migrants and their families**

Total monthly expenditure of migrants and their families is explained in Table 4.10. The expenditure on clothing and festivals was done annually and on agriculture it was done half yearly. The data presented in Table 4.10 shows monthly expenditure where, annually and half yearly data were converted to monthly expenditure. In Punjab, highest expenditure was done on food (₹1545.83), followed by education (₹585.71), house rent (₹547.50), electricity bill (₹235.83) and intoxicants (₹196.07). Whereas, in Bihar, highest expenditure was done on food (₹2253.33) followed by house rent (₹631.82), education (₹542.71), animal (₹449.58), clothing (₹219.93) and transportation (₹201.92). In Punjab, respondents were living in shared rooms due to which they had to pay only a portion of the rent. It was observed that three to four respondents were living in one room due to which the room rent got distributed among all the occupants. On the contrary, in Bihar, forty four respondents were living in rented room in which they were getting one bedroom with kitchen and a common bathroom. Those respondents were also having their own home in village but due to unavailability of better schools they used to live on rent in the city. In Bihar, only eighty five respondents were spending their money on agriculture. Rest of the respondents were giving their land on lease in which they did not pay any amount for agriculture but in return to their land they were getting the portion of crops. In a similar study by Sethi *et al* (2010), it was shown that maximum amount of expenditure by factory workers in Punjab was done on food (₹1100) followed by, intoxicants (₹320), house rent (₹140), transportation (₹83), electricity bill (₹62), fuel (₹58), and clothing (₹20). Results show that high amount of money was spent on intoxicants. Nevertheless, the consumption of those intoxicants is harmful to the labourer's health and economy.

**Table 4.10: Total expenditure of selected migrants and their families on various items**

n=120

Items	Expenditure (Mean)		
	Punjab (₹)	Bihar (₹)	Total (₹)
Food	1545.83	2253.33	3799.16
House rent	547.50	631.82*	1179.32
Medical	100.41	135.46	235.87
Clothing	126.04	219.93	345.97
Electricity bill	235.83	178.42	414.25
Mobile phone	157.75	176.07	333.82
Intoxicants	196.07**	137.72***	333.79
Transportation	150.69	201.92	352.61
Education	585.71****	542.71	1128.42
Agriculture	0.00	55.42*****	55.42
Animals	0.00	449.58*****	449.58
Festivals	66.67	98.89	165.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>3712.50</b>	<b>5081.27</b>	<b>8793.77</b>

\*n=44, \*\*n=102, \*\*\*n=54, \*\*\*\*n=14, \*\*\*\*\*n=85, n=48

**Savings of selected migrants and their families**

Table 4.11 portrays the details regarding savings done by migrants and their families. Irrespective of states, all the respondents were saving their money in saving accounts. It was also observed that more number of savings were done in Bihar because respondents did not get time to visit different saving account offices in Punjab. Both in Punjab and Bihar maximum amount of savings was done in saving bank account (Punjab=₹9440.00, Bihar=₹17020.00) followed by fixed deposit account (Punjab=₹4666.67, Bihar= ₹7005.17), life insurance (Punjab= ₹4090.90, Bihar= ₹5202.68) and post office (Punjab= ₹1000.00, Bihar=₹1916.67). Sander (2003) said that remittances contribute to the welfare and improve livelihood of the receiving household, thereby building human and social capital or to a smaller extent saving or business investments. Unlike to the present finding, Mehra (2012) found that industrial migrant labourers used to save only ₹7784.62 annually. The difference in amount of saving in both the findings can be justified by the amount of income. As the income has increased so, the saving has also increased by the advancing year.

**Table 4.11: Total savings of selected migrants and their families****n=120**

Source		Frequency (%)		Annual saving (₹) (Mean)		Total
		Punjab	Bihar	Punjab	Bihar	
Bank Account*	Saving account	120 (100.00)	120 (100.00)	9440.00	17020.00	26460.00
	Fixed deposit account	18 (15.00)	116 (96.67)	4666.67	7005.17	11671.84
Post office		11 (9.17)	45 (37.50)	1000.00	1916.67	2916.67
Life insurance		22 (18.33)	112 (93.33)	4090.91	5202.68	9293.59
<b>Total</b>				19197.58	31144.52	50342.1

\*Multiple responses

**Purpose of saving of selected migrants and their families**

Saving money can help people to become financially secure and provide a safety net in case of an emergency. Tables 4.12 shows ranking of purposes why respondents save their money. It was observed that main purpose of saving was to purchase land (94.17%) followed by purchase/construction of house (92.50%), children's marriage (69.17%), children's education (47.50%) and to meet emergency expenses (43.33%).

**Table 4.12: Purpose of saving of selected migrants and their families****n=120\***

Purpose	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Purchase of land	113	94.17	I
Purchase/construction of house	111	92.50	II
Children's marriage	83	69.17	III
Children's education	57	47.50	IV
To meet emergency expenses	52	43.33	V

\*Multiple responses

**Satisfaction level of selected migrants and their families regarding government facilities**

Government provides several general facilities from which migrant labourers and their families can also be benefited. Some of those facilities which were availed by the respondents are presented in Table 4.13. Table presents the satisfaction level of migrants and their families on a four point scale where, four denoted highly satisfied, three denoted

moderately satisfied, two denoted satisfied and one denoted not satisfied. Results reveal that in Bihar, respondents were satisfied with the facilities like ration card (mean score = 2.75), free books (mean score = 2.73), Bicycle for girls (mean score = 2.64), mid day meal (mean score = 2.56), free education (mean score = 2.54). Respondents were moderately satisfied with the women and child development programme (mean score = 2.36), free school dress (mean score = 2.10) old age pension (mean score = 1.88), medical facility (mean score = 1.80) and reservation in education and job (mean score = 1.51). Respondents were not satisfied with the facility of concessional residential plot (mean score = 1.15). Whereas, in Punjab only medical facility was provided by the employers to the respondents and its satisfaction level was 2.05 which depicts that the respondents were moderately satisfied.

**Table 4.13: Satisfaction level of selected migrants and their families regarding government facilities**

<b>n=120</b>		
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Mean score (Score range: 1-4)</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>In Bihar</b>		
Ration card	2.75≈ 3	I
Free books	2.73≈ 3	II
Bicycle for girls	2.64≈ 3	III
Mid day meal	2.56≈ 3	IV
Free education	2.54≈ 3	V
Women and child development programme	2.36≈ 2	VI
Free school uniform	2.10≈ 2	VII
Old age pension	1.88≈ 2	VIII
Medical facility	1.80≈ 2	IX
Reservation in education and job	1.51≈ 2	X
Concessional residential plot	1.15≈ 1	XI
<b>In Punjab</b>		
Medical facility	2.05≈ 2	I

**1-Not Satisfied, 2-Moderately Satisfied, 3- Satisfied, 4-Highly Satisfied**

**Comparative availability and access of different social amenities to migrants and their families in Punjab and Bihar**

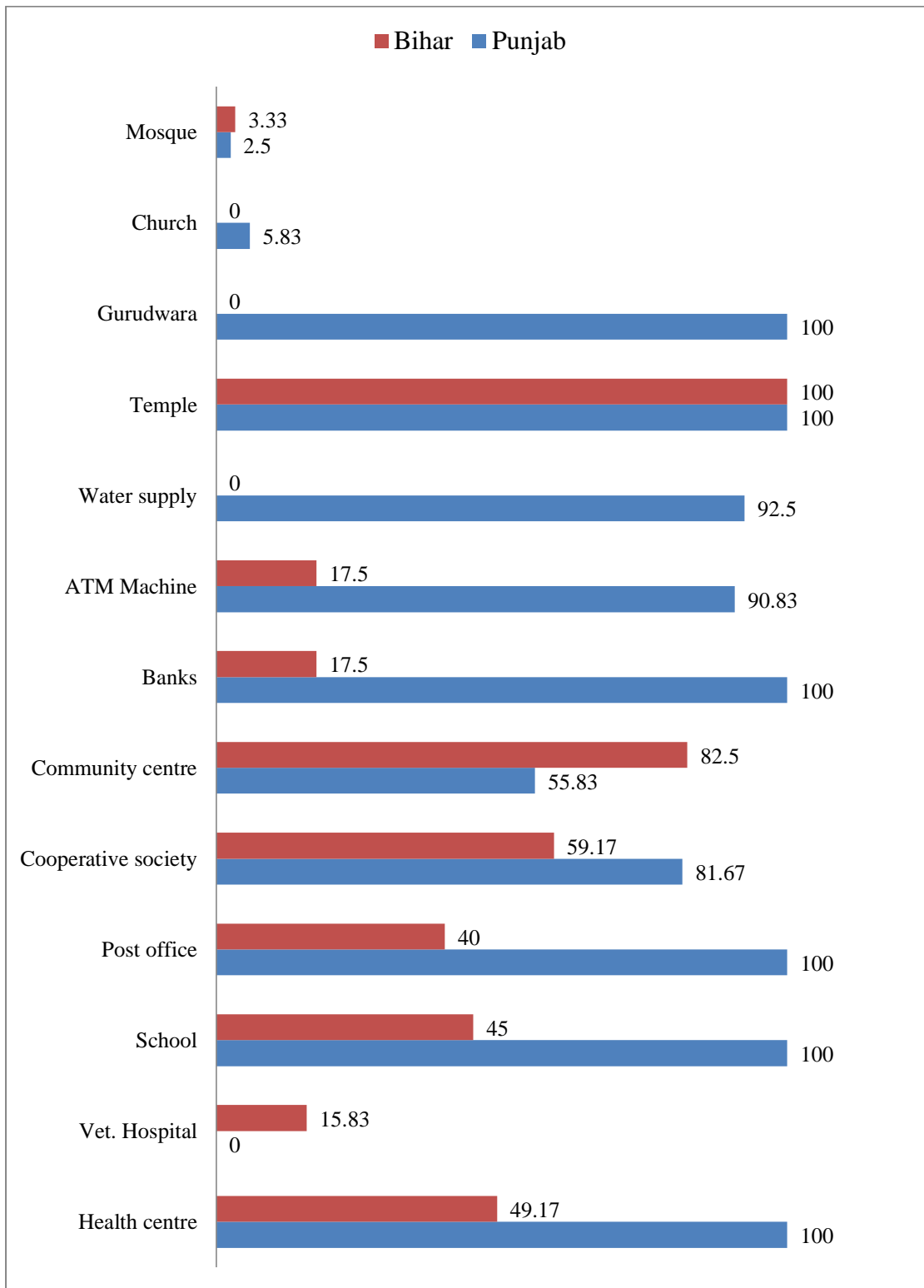
Social amenities refer to places, buildings or infra structural facilities which provide comfort, convenience or enjoyment to the local and surrounding communities. Table 4.14 displays different social amenities available and accessible to the migrant and their families in

Punjab and Bihar respectively. It was observed that in Punjab, all of the respondents had health centre, schools, post office, banks, temple and gurudwara but all of them did not have access to these amenities. In Punjab, inspite of having 100 per cent availability, 72.50 per cent, 7.50 per cent, 65.83 per cent, 75 per cent, 69.17 per cent and 55 per cent respondents had access to health centre, school, post office, banks, temple and gurudwara respectively. In Bihar only temple was both available and accessible by all the respondents. Among other amenities, communities centre was available to maximum number of respondents (82.50%) followed by cooperative society (59.17%), health centers (49.17%), school (45.00%) and post office (40.00%). Regarding access to the above mentioned amenities only 73.33 per cent, 59.17 per cent, 13.33 per cent, 26.67 per cent and 30.83 per cent respondents had access to community centre, cooperative society, health centre, school and post office respectively. The graphical representation of availability and access of different social amenities were presented in Fig. 4.3 and 4.4 respectively.

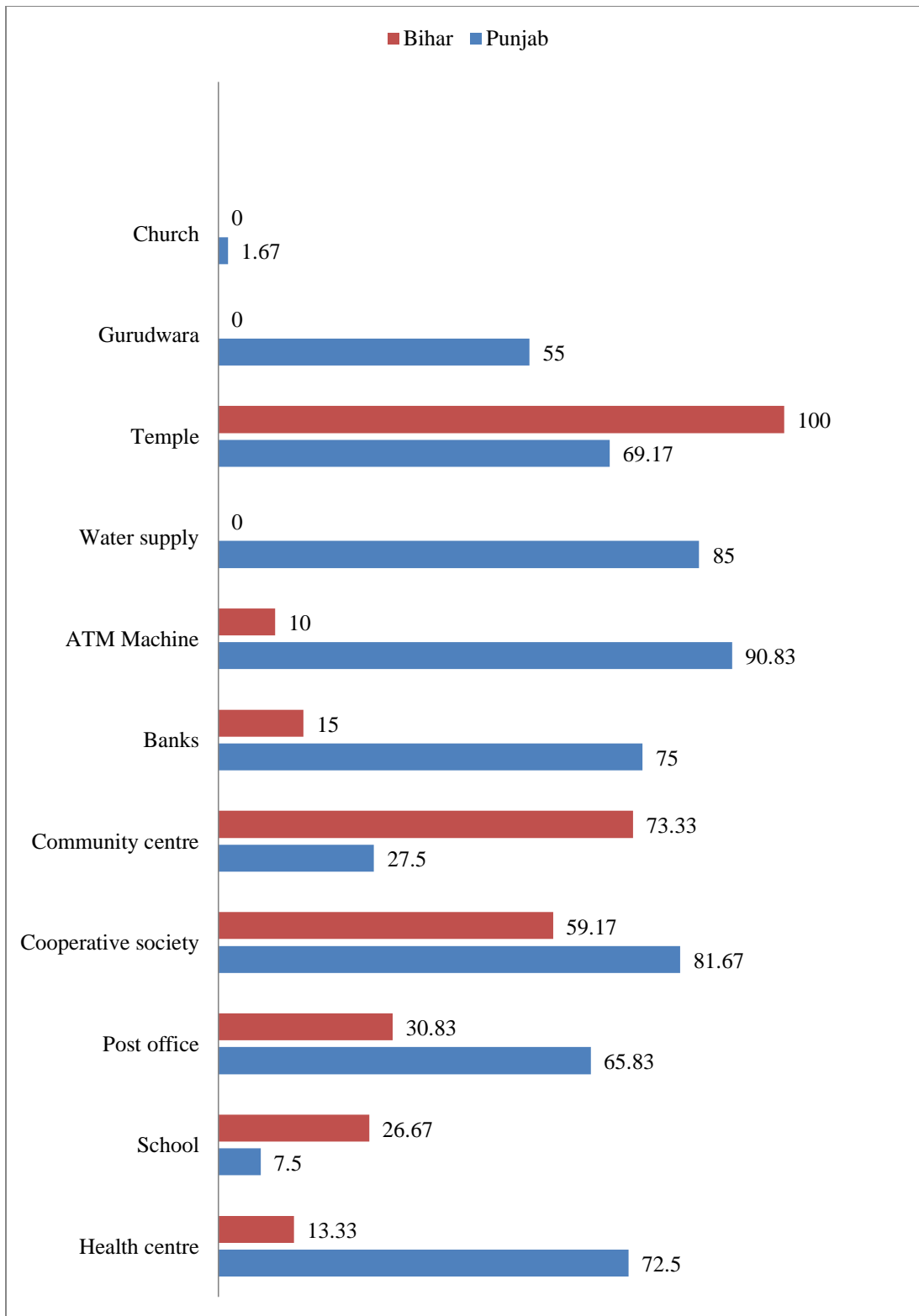
**Table 4.14: Comparative availability and access of different social amenities to migrants and their families in Punjab and Bihar**

Social amenities	Availability				Access			
	Punjab (n=120)		Bihar (n=120)		Punjab (120)		Bihar (120)	
	f	(%)	f	(%)	f	(%)	f	(%)
Health centre	120	100.00	59	49.17	87	72.50	16	13.33
Veterinary Hospital	-	-	19	15.83	-	-	-	-
School	120	100.00	54	45.00	9	7.50	32	26.67
Post office	120	100.00	48	40.00	79	65.83	37	30.83
Cooperative society	98	81.67	71	59.17	98	81.67	71	59.17
Community centre	67	55.83	99	82.50	33	27.50	88	73.33
Banks	120	100.00	21	17.50	90	75.00	18	15.00
ATM Machine	109	90.83	21	17.50	109	90.83	12	10.00
Water Supply	111	92.50	-	-	102	85.00	-	-
Religious Places*								
1. Temple	120	100.00	120	100.00	83	69.17	120	100.00
2. Gurudwara	120	100.00	-	-	66	55.00	-	-
3. Church	7	5.83	-	-	2	1.67	-	-
4. Mosque	3	2.50	4	3.33	-	-	-	-

\*Multiple responses



**Fig. 4.3: Comparative availability of different social amenities to migrants and their families in Punjab and Bihar**



**Fig. 4.4: Comparative access of different social amenities to migrants and their families in Punjab and Bihar**

So, we can sum up that in Punjab, the average score of socio-economic class of respondents was 9.45 which indicated the upper lower class. Whereas in Bihar, average grade of socio-economic class of respondents was 28.05 which indicated that the respondents belong to middle class. In Punjab, highest expenditure was done on food (₹1545.83) followed by education (₹585.71), house rent (₹547.50), electricity bill (₹235.83) and intoxicants (₹196.07). Whereas, in Bihar, highest expenditure was done on food (₹2253.33) followed by house rent (₹631.82), education (₹542.71), animal (₹449.58), clothing (₹219.93) and transportation (₹201.92). Both in Punjab and Bihar, maximum amount of saving was done in saving bank account followed by fixed deposit account, life insurance and post office. It was observed that main purpose of saving was the purchase of land (94.17%) followed by purchase/construction of house (92.50%), children's marriage (69.17%), children's education (47.50%) and to meet expenses in emergency (43.33%). Some of the facilities that provided satisfaction level to the respondents in Bihar were the ration card facilities followed by free books, Bicycle for girls, mid day meal, free education, women and child development programme and free school dress. Whereas, in Punjab only medical facility was provided by the employers to the respondents and its satisfaction level was 2.05 which depicts that the respondents were moderately satisfied. In Punjab, inspite of having 100 per cent availability, only 72.50 per cent, 7.50 per cent, 65.83 per cent, 75 per cent, 69.17 per cent and 55 per cent respondents had access to health centre, school, post office, banks, temple and gurudwara respectively. In Bihar only temple was both available and accessible by all the respondents.

#### **4.3 Pattern of remittances sent by respondents**

Remittances are the amount of money or other utility items sent as payment or gift to someone back at the place of residence. In this study, remittances refer to the amount of money and materials sent by migrants to their family members in Bihar.

This aspect presents the information regarding amount of money sent as well as mode and frequency of sending the money by migrants to their families. Results in Table 4.15 reveal that maximum number of respondents (40.00%) sent ₹4500 to 7000 per month to their families followed by ₹7000 to 9500 (36.67%), ₹2000 to 4500 (14.17%) and ₹9500 to 12000 (9.17%). Average amount of money sent by migrants to their families was ₹6891.66 with standard deviation of  $\pm 2254.01$ . The preferred mode of sending money by maximum number of respondents was bank (94.17%) followed by relatives/friends (85.00%), Automated Teller Machine (ATM) (18.33%) and mobile transfer (6.67%). Regarding frequency of sending money, it was observed that maximum number of respondents (40.83%) was sending money on monthly basis followed by after two months (22.50%), after three months (13.33%), after five months (12.50%) and after four months (10.83%). Sen (2007), reported that migrants sent their remittances in the form of money order from post office, demand draft by bank and through informal sources like physical carrying of cash by themselves or their relatives and friends.

**Table 4.15: Pattern of sending remittances in the form of money by selected migrants****n=120**

<b>Pattern</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Amount of money sent, ₹/month</b>	2000-4500	17	14.17
	4500-7000	48	40.00
	7000-9500	44	36.67
	9500-12000	11	9.17
<b>Average amount of money sent <math>\pm</math> SD, ₹</b>	6891.66 $\pm$ 2254.01		
<b>Mode of sending money*</b>	Bank	113	94.17
	ATM	22	18.33
	Relatives/Friends	102	85.00
	Mobile transfer	8	6.67
<b>Frequency of sending money</b>	Every month	49	40.83
	After 2 months	27	22.50
	After 3 months	16	13.33
	After 4 months	13	10.83
	After 5 months	15	12.50

**\* Multiple responses**

Remittances sent by migrants in the form of materials were also studied and are presented in Table 4.16. It was observed that the respondents used to send utility items, gaming items and durable goods. Some of the materials like, utility items and gaming items were sent annually whereas, durable goods were sent once in a life time. Utility items were sent in the form of clothes and footwear. Maximum number of respondents sent the clothes (35.83%) of price less than ₹1000 and footwear (22.50%) of price ₹500 to 600. Average amount of money spent per year on purchasing the utility items i.e. clothes and footwear was ₹1104.77 with the standard deviation of  $\pm$  392.18. Among gaming items maximum number of respondents sent bat/ball (40.83%) followed by football (11.67%) and carom board (5.83%). Average amount of money spent per year on purchasing the gaming items was ₹646.25 with the standard deviation of  $\pm$  375.23. Regarding durable goods, maximum number of respondents were sending blanket (99.17%) followed by sewing machine (47.50%), mobile phone (36.67%), television (25.83%), motor bike (24.17%) and bicycle (20.00%). Average amount of money spent per year on purchasing the durable goods was ₹3494.02 with the standard deviation of  $\pm$  4276.02.

**Table 4.16: Pattern of sending remittances in the form of materials by selected migrants****n=120\***

Materials	Items	Cost (₹)	Frequency	Percentage	
Utility items (annual)	Clothes	Less than 1000	43	35.83	
		1000-2000	24	20.00	
		2000-3000	16	13.33	
	Footwear	Less than 500	13	10.83	
		500-600	27	22.50	
		More than 600	23	19.17	
Average money spent on utility items $\pm$ SD (annual)		1104.77 $\pm$ 392.18			
Gaming items (annual)	Bat /ball	400-500	49	40.83	
	Football	200-300	14	11.67	
	Carom board	400-600	7	5.83	
Average money spent on gaming items $\pm$ SD (annual)		646.25 $\pm$ 375.23			
Durable goods	Television	5000-10000	31	25.83	
	Blanket	600-1200	119	99.17	
	Mobile Phone	3000-6000	44	36.67	
	Vehicle	Bicycle	2000-4000	24	20.00
		Motor bike	40000-50000	29	24.17
	Sewing Machine	4000-6000	57	47.50	
Average money spent on durable goods $\pm$ SD		3494.02 $\pm$ 4276.02			

**\*Multiple responses**

It can be concluded that on an average amount of money sent by migrants to their families was ₹6891.66 per month. The preferred mode of sending money by maximum number of respondents was bank. Regarding frequency and sending money, it was observed that maximum number of respondents were sending money on monthly basis. Remittances sent by migrants in the form of materials were utility items, gaming items and durable goods. Utility items were sent in the form of clothes and footwear. Average amount of money spent per year on purchasing the utility items was ₹1104.77. Average amount of money spent per year on purchasing the gaming items was ₹646.25. Average amount of money spent per year on purchasing the durable goods was ₹3494.02.

#### 4.4 Usage pattern and socio-economic implications of remittances received by the household

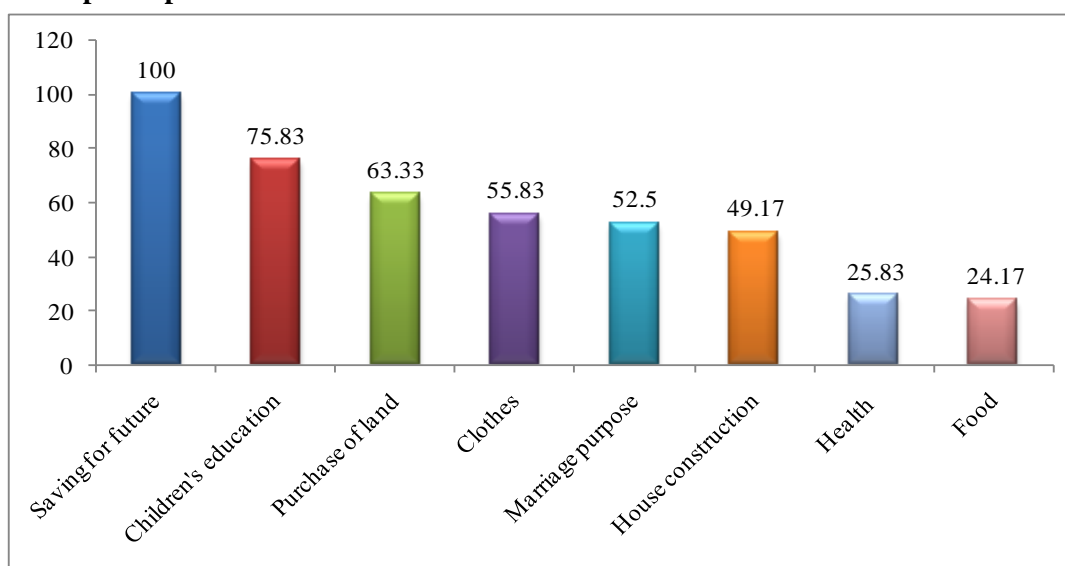
Remittances received by the families of migrant labourers were being used in fulfilling their basic requirements. Table 4.17 shows that the main use of remittances was in saving for future (100.00 %) followed by children's education (75.83 %), purchase of land (63.33 %), clothes (55.83%), marriage purpose (52.50%), house construction (49.17 %), health (25.83%) and food (24.17 %). In a similar study done by Mehra (2012) it was found that the remittances sent by migrant labourers were used mainly for house construction, medical treatment, education of children and buying land. Singh and Kaur (2006) also reported that the remittances sent by the migrants had contributed towards children's education, marriages of siblings and clearing their debts. The graphical representation of usage of remittances sent by selected migrants to their families is displayed in fig. 4.5.

**Table 4.17: Usage of remittances sent by selected migrants to their families**

n=120\*

Usage	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Saving for future	120	100.00	I
Children's education	91	75.83	II
Purchase of land	76	63.33	III
Clothes	67	55.83	IV
Marriage purpose	63	52.50	V
House construction	59	49.17	VI
Health	31	25.83	VII
Food	29	24.17	VIII

\*Multiple responses



**Fig. 4.5: Usage of remittances sent by selected migrants to their families**

Socio-economic implications of migration were studied on the migrant's family by assessing the impact in fulfillment of different basic needs. Table 4.18 gives the overview of impact of migration on the basic needs of migrant's family. It is clear from the table that highest impact was seen on the increase in family income (mean score=4.45). It was also observed that with the improvement in basic facilities, stress also increased (mean score=3.98). The main reason for increasing stress was the extra burden on the family due to non availability of the migrated member. Other improvements were observed in clothing (mean score=3.94), relationship with relatives/neighbours (mean score=3.93), food quality (mean score=3.92), communication (mean score=3.91), social participation (mean score=3.75), health status (mean score=3.63), mode of transportation (mean score=3.62), housing (mean score=3.58), children's education (mean score=3.57), leisure (mean score=3.45) and knowledge/skills (mean score=3.05).

Since, the migrant labourers came from village to city hence; they learnt the better way to live. Improvement was observed in all the aspects of life i.e. clothing, relationship, food quality, communication, social participation, health status, mode of transportation, housing, children's education, leisure time and knowledge/skill. Improvement in clothing was due to the modernization of clothing pattern as clothes of new trend were sent by the migrated members to the families. Due to increase in family income, migrant's family was willing to help their relatives and neighbours by cash or kind which improved their relationship with relatives and neighbours. Migration had also improved the quality of food by increasing the variety and intake of different food groups in their diet which has improved the health status of migrants and their families. Health status also improved due to increase intake of supplements and awareness to visit better health care centers and take medicine when necessary. Improvement in communication was due to availability of low cost smart phones with cheap internet facility which connected the family members through social media. Social participation improved due to celebration of different festivals and special occasions with relatives and neighbours. Due to increase in income, migrant's family started using several public and private vehicles instead of walking which improved the mode of transportation. Increase in family income due to migration had attributed to the improvement in various aspects of housing. The kuchha houses were renovated with pucca houses, the number of rooms increased due to additional construction, furniture and furnishing items also increased which lead to the improvement of house. Children were either shifted to better schools or were provided with extra tuitions which improved their grades. Due to increase in family income, family members did not need to do extra work which gave them leisure time for family. Migrant's family members had learnt the use of

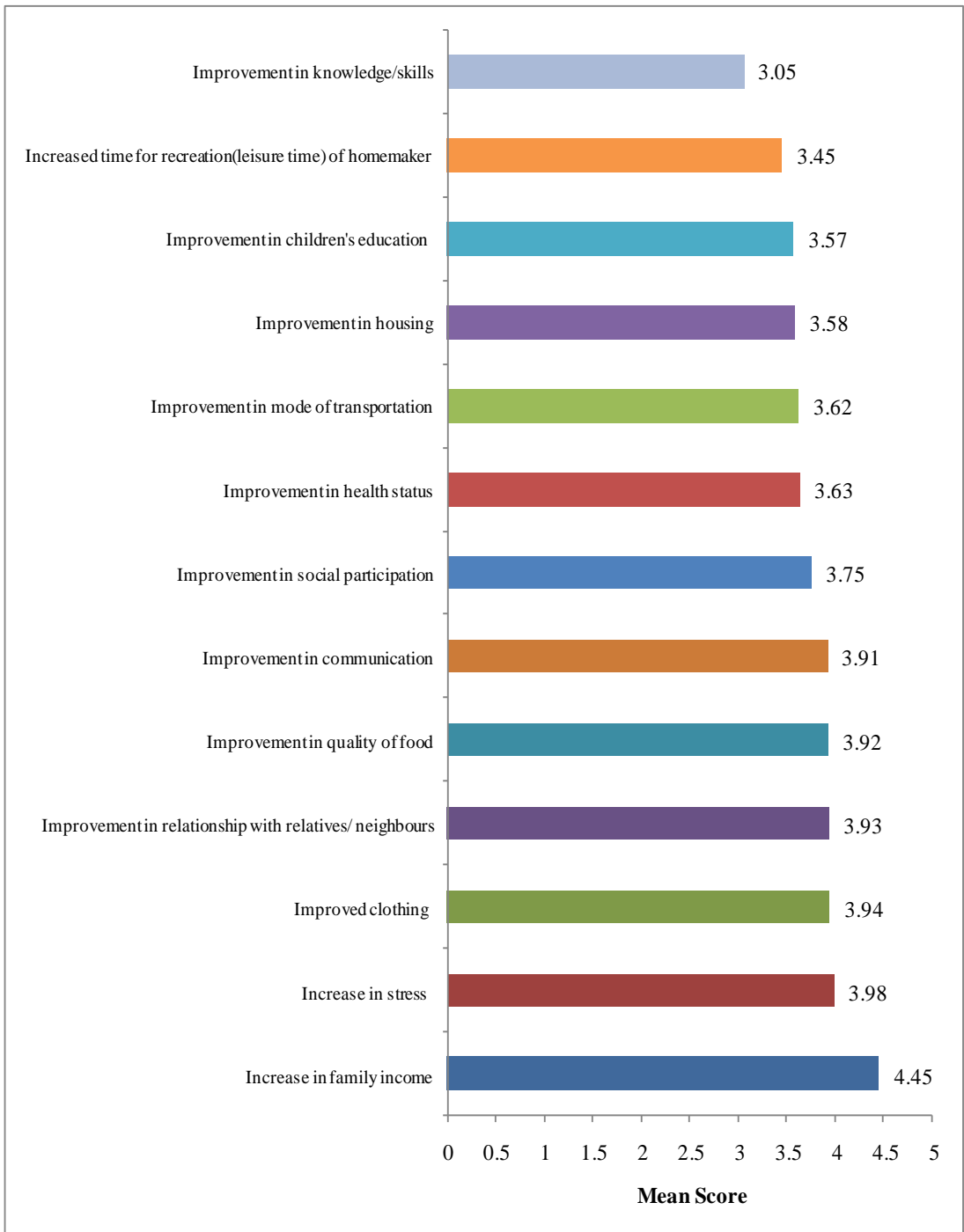
banks and ATM for transacting the money sent by migrated member. They had also learnt several skills like at beauty parlour, stitching and making decorative items. In a similar study it was reported that all the migrant respondents in Ludhiana have changed their dressing pattern and love to wear Punjabi dresses (Singh and Kaur 2006). Another study also confirms that remittances have several positive impacts on their livelihood as it is used in loan repayment, used for agriculture production, food, education, electricity, traveling, social function, clothing, house maintenance and medical purpose (Kaur 2014). The graphical representation of Socio-economic implications of migration on migrants' family is displayed in fig. 4.6.

**Table 4.18: Socio-economic implications of migration on migrants' families**

**n=120**

<b>Implications</b>	<b>Mean scores</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Increase in family income	4.45	I
Increase in stress	3.98	II
Improved clothing	3.94	III
Improvement in relationship with relatives/ neighbours	3.93	IV
Improvement in quality of food	3.92	V
Improvement in communication	3.91	VI
Improvement in social participation	3.75	VII
Improvement in health status	3.63	VIII
Improvement in mode of transportation	3.62	IX
Improvement in housing	3.58	X
Improvement in children's education	3.57	XI
Increased time for recreation(leisure time) of homemaker	3.45	XII
Improvement in knowledge/skills	3.05	XIII

1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3-No opinion, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly agree



**Fig. 4.6: Socio-economic implications of migration on migrants' families**

It can be concluded that the main use of remittances was in saving for future followed by children's education, purchase of land, clothes, marriage purpose, house construction, health and food. Socio-economic implications of migration were studied on the migrant's family by assessing the impact in fulfillment of different basic needs. The highest impact was seen on the increase in family income. It was also observed that with the improvement in basic facilities, stress also increased. Other improvements were observed in clothing, relationship with relatives/neighbours, food quality, communication, social participation, health status, mode of transportation, housing, children's education, leisure and knowledge/skills.

#### **4.5 Correlation of socio-economic implications, remittances and expenditure with income of migrants and their families**

The relation of migrant's income and total family income on the socio-economic implication, remittances and expenditure was studied with the help of correlation. Data pertaining to correlation among socio-economic implications and income of migrants and their family are presented in Table 4.19. Perusal of data shows that communication, clothing, family income, mode of transportation, health status, relationship with relatives/ neighbours, housing, children's education and quality of food were positively and significantly correlated with income of migrants and total family income. Whereas, leisure time of homemaker, stress and social participation were non- significantly correlated with income of migrants and total family income.

**Table 4.19: Correlation between income and socio-economic implications of the migrant's family**

<b>Socio-economic implications</b>	<b>Income of migrants</b>	<b>Total family income</b>
Communication	0.87**	0.73**
Clothing	0.86**	0.66**
Family income	0.74**	0.57**
Mode of transportation	0.69**	0.53**
Health status	0.58**	0.43**
Relationship with relatives/ neighbours	0.57**	0.41**
Housing	0.33**	0.23*
Children's education	0.29**	0.21*
Quality of food	0.27**	0.30**
Knowledge/skills	0.15	0.06
Leisure time of homemaker	0.11	0.03
Stress	0.01	0.07
Social participation	0.00	0.07

\*significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*significant at 1% level of significance

Correlation between remittances sent and income of migrants as well as total family income is presented in Table 4.20. Positive and highly significant correlation was observed of money and utility items with income of migrants and total family income. Correlation among durable goods and income of migrants and their family as well as gaming items and income of migrants and their family was positive but non- significant.

**Table 4.20: Correlation between remittances sent and income of migrants as well as total family income**

<b>Remittances</b>	<b>Income of migrants</b>	<b>Total family income</b>
Money	0.52**	0.53**
Utility items	0.28**	0.28**
Durable goods	0.14	0.14
Gaming items	0.01	0.00

\*\*significant at 1% level of significance

Correlation between expenditure and income of migrants as well as their family income is depicted in Table 4.21. Highly significant positive correlation was found between expenditure on mobile phone, festival, electricity, transportation, clothing, medical and education with income of migrants and their family. Positive but non-significant correlation was found of both the incomes with expenditure on food, house rent. Correlation of income of migrants and total family income with agriculture and animal was negative and non-significant.

**Table 4.21: Correlation between expenditure and income of migrants as well as total family income**

<b>Expenditure of migrant's family</b>	<b>Income of migrants</b>	<b>Total family income</b>
Mobile phone	0.67**	0.68**
Festivals	0.64**	0.64**
Electricity	0.54**	0.55**
Transportation	0.52**	0.59**
Clothing	0.41**	0.41**
Medical	0.40**	0.41**
Education	0.32**	0.38**
Food	0.10	0.15
House rent	0.03	0.03
Agriculture	-0.00	0.06
Animals	-0.15	-0.12

\*\*significant at 1% level of significance

So, we can sum up the correlation among socio-economic implications and income of migrants and their family showed that communication, clothing, family income, mode of transportation, health status, relationship with relatives/ neighbours, housing, children's education and quality of food were significantly correlated with income of migrants and total family income. Correlation among remittances sent and income of migrants as well as total family income showed that positive and highly significant correlation was observed of money and utility items with income of migrants and total family income. The correlation between expenditure and income of migrants as well as their family showed that highly significant positive correlation was found between expenditure on mobile phone, festival, electricity, transportation, clothing, medical and education with income of migrants and their family.

#### **4.6 Problems faced by respondents in sending and receiving the remittances**

This section shows the problems faced by migrants and their families in the process of sending and receiving the remittances. Problems were divided into five subheads i.e. problems faced by migrants in settling down, problems faced by migrants in the new social set-up, problems of migrants regarding social acceptance in Punjab, problems experienced by migrants while sending remittance and problems faced by the receivers of remittances. All of these subheads were described as under:

##### **A) Problems faced by selected migrants in settling down**

Migrants also faced problems while sending the remittances which are presented in Table 4.22. The problems faced by migrants in the process of migration were studied and it was found that major problem was of exploitation/harassment (80.00%) followed by difficulty in movement (74.17%), negative role of agents/contractors (30.83%) and issue of debt and repayment (6.67%). Respondents were exploited and harassed at the workplace by calling “*bhaiya*” and giving less wages than local labourers. Moreover, the work environment was also stressful due to which migrant labourers have to work in difficult condition for long hours. Negative role of agents and contractors means the false promises made by them. Respondents did not get all the facilities as promised prior to the migration. The wages were also lesser than the promised value. Respondents used to borrow money from friends and employer in case of emergency or extra demand from family. In return the amount taken was paid in the form of debt or repayment. Since the income was limited and they had to send fixed amount of money to home hence, it was a big issue to pay the debts in time. Sethi *et al* (2010) also reported that the behaviour of the local people of Punjab towards these migrant labourers was rude/bad. As reported by migrant labourers, sometimes

certain railway officials were very rude towards the migrants. In certain cases, under the grab of security checking, the police personnel searched their belongings such as bags, trunk, pockets etc. and snatched their valuable articles as well as hard earned money from them which were meant for their family members living in their native places. Taking advantage of their illiteracy and poverty, middlemen (masons) practice exploitive recruitment practices and in many cases, retain a significant portion of their wages as their own commission. It was also reported that majority of the migrant labourers that is 87 per cent were called not by their actual names but by the term convenient to the local people such as Bhaiya, Ramu, Shamu etc. Noticeably, the “Bhaiya”, “Ramu”, “Shamu” etc were called with a sense of contempt towards the migrant labourers.

Respondents also faced problems in availing the health related facilities. Maximum number of respondents faced problem due to low income (96.67%) followed by distant doctors (60.00%), distant primary health centers (55.83%) and lack of basic facilities in health centers (25.83%). Respondents also faced problem in availing education for their children as 71.67 per cent respondents felt that the lack of affordable teachers for tuition was the major issue followed by low income (69.17%) and lack of affordable schools (65.83%).

**Table 4.22: Problems faced by selected migrants in settling down**

**n=120\***

<b>Problems</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Problems in the process of migration</b>		
Issue of debt and repayment	8	6.67
Negative role of agents/contractors	37	30.83
Difficulty in movement	89	74.17
Exploitation / harassment	96	80.00
<b>Problems in availing health related facilities</b>		
Distant primary health centers	67	55.83
Distant doctors	72	60.00
Low income	116	96.67
Lack of basic facilities in health centers	31	25.83
<b>Problems in availing education for the children</b>		
Lack of affordable schools	79	65.83
Lack of affordable teachers	86	71.67
Low income	83	69.17

**\*Multiple responses**

**B) Problems faced by selected migrants in the new social set-up**

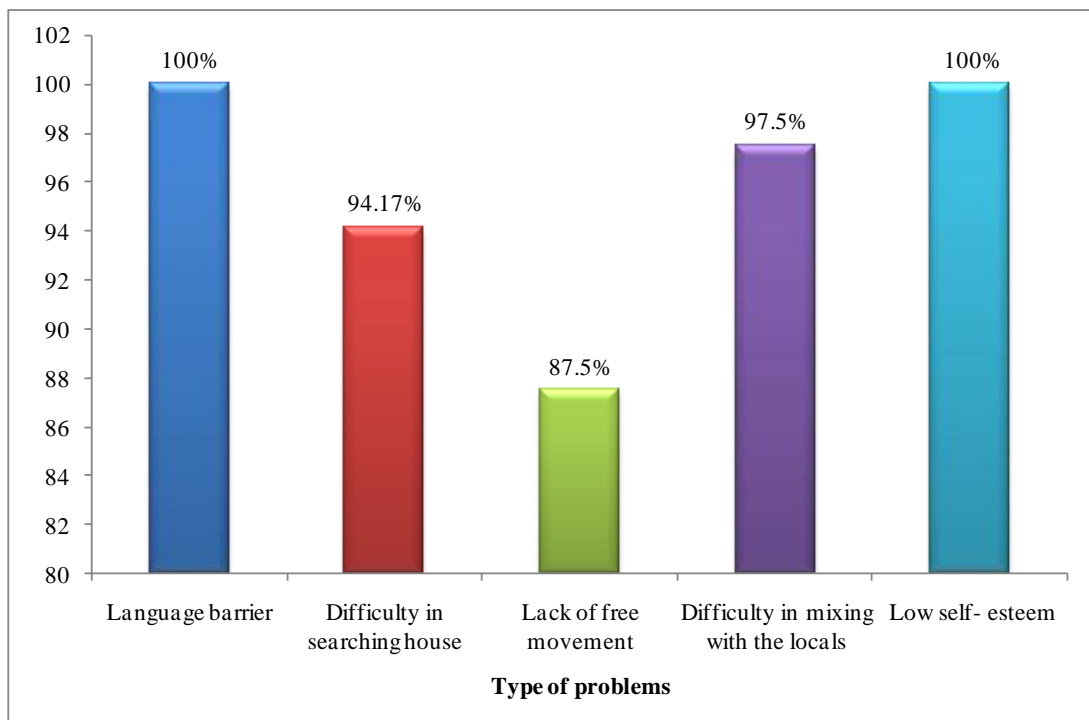
Migrants faced several problems in Punjab. Some of the major problems are listed in Table 4.23 and Fig.4.7. All the respondents were facing language problem and low self-esteem. Due to language problem respondents were unable to mix with the local people (97.50%). If migrants interacted in their own language then local people made fun of it due to which they felt neglected and humiliated which decreased their self-esteem. Other problems faced by the respondents were difficulty in searching house (94.17%) and lack of free movement (87.50%). It was difficult for the respondents to search low cost home near to the industry so that they could save their money on transportation. The free movement of respondents was restricted due to lack of time.

**Table 4.23: Problems faced by selected migrants in the new social set-up**

n=120\*

Types of problems	Frequency	Percentage
Language barrier	120	100.00
Difficulty in searching house	113	94.17
Lack of free movement	105	87.50
Difficulty in mixing with the locals	117	97.50
Low self- esteem	120	100.00

\*Multiple responses



**Fig. 4.7: Problems faced by selected migrants in the new social set-up**

Similar results were obtained by Kaur (1998) as all the migrants faced language problem after migrating to Punjab and 70 per cent of them faced the problem of mixing with the locals. A few faced problems related to housing, free spatial movement, lack of respect and delayed payment of wages. Singh and Kaur (2006) also reported that 83.33 per cent of migrant labourers in Ludhiana faced language problem and in the beginning they were not able to understand “Punjabi” but slowly they were able to converse in it.

**C) Problems of migrants regarding social acceptance in Punjab**

Migrant’s family in Punjab faced several problems related to social acceptance. Children and women of migrant’s family felt socially discriminated (children 18.33%, women 82.50%) and exploited (children 10.83%, women 18.33%) in school and neighbourhood respectively. Maximum number of respondents felt that the attitude of local neighbours for them was neutral (69.17%) and only 6.67 per cent of them felt the friendly behavior whereas, 24.17 per cent felt the indifferent attitude of local neighbours.

**Table 4.24: Problems of migrants regarding social acceptance in Punjab**

n=120*			
Social acceptance issues	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Social discrimination to migrant’s family members	Children	22	18.33
	Women	99	82.50
Social exploitation of migrant’s family members	Children	13	10.83
	Women	22	18.33
Attitude of local neighbours	Friendly	8	6.67
	Neutral	83	69.17
	Indifferent	29	24.17

\*Multiple responses

**D) Problems experienced by selected migrants while sending remittances**

During sending of remittances migrants faced several problems (Table 4.25) among which high transportation cost, high postal charges of sending utility materials and lack of time during banking hours were the issues faced by all of the respondents. Transportation cost was high due to heavy weight of materials (51.67%) and long distance from home. Bank timing was 10:00 am to 4:30 pm and the working time of respondents was 9:00 am to 7:00 pm due to which they did not have time to visit bank. Other major issue regarding banking was insufficient income (85.00%), lack of knowledge (81.67%) regarding banking transaction as well as use of ATM, damage of material (78.33%) during transportation and lack of proper postage channel (56.67%).

**Table 4.25: Problems experienced by selected migrants while sending remittances****n=120\***

<b>Remittances</b>	<b>Problems</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Money	Insufficient income		102	85.00
	Banking issues	Lack of time	120	100.00
		Lack of knowledge	98	81.67
Utility items	High postal charges		120	100.00
	Damage of materials		94	78.33
	Lack of proper postage channel.		68	56.67
	High transportation cost		120	100.00
	Heavy weight of items		62	51.67

**\*Multiple responses****E) Problems faced by the receivers of remittances**

Receivers of remittances were the family members who lived in Bihar and received some sort of financial or materialistic benefits from the migrated family member. In term of receiving money or material, receivers also faced some problems which are given in Table 4.26. The problems were categorized under two broader sub heads i.e. family issues and problem faced during receiving of remittances. Family issues raised due to absence of migrated member in Bihar. Maximum number of respondents felt that they had extra work pressure (93.33%) due to absence of the helping hand of migrated members. Decrease in interest and warmth in relation (88.33%) was also reported among the migrated members and their families. Migrant's families felt that their earning hands had increased but the caring hands had decreased (69.17%). Other problems reported were increased tension (59.17%) and family dispute (59.17%) followed by exploitation/ harassment at home/work (55.00%), lack of emotional connectivity with children (50.83%) and parents/ elderly being ill-treated (49.17%). In receiving of remittances migrant's family members faced problems related to financial issues and receiving of utility materials. Regarding financial issues maximum number of respondents did not have knowledge regarding use of ATM (76.67%). Other financial issues were insufficient money (52.50%), followed by untimely wage (34.17%) and lack of banking knowledge (22.50%). Regarding receiving of utility materials none of the respondents had knowledge regarding tracking and filing complaints. "No home

delivery” facilities and high transportation cost were the major issues for all respondents. Other issues regarding receiving of utility materials were distant post office (56.67%) and heavy weight of items (51.67%).

**Table 4.26: Problems faced by migrants’ family**

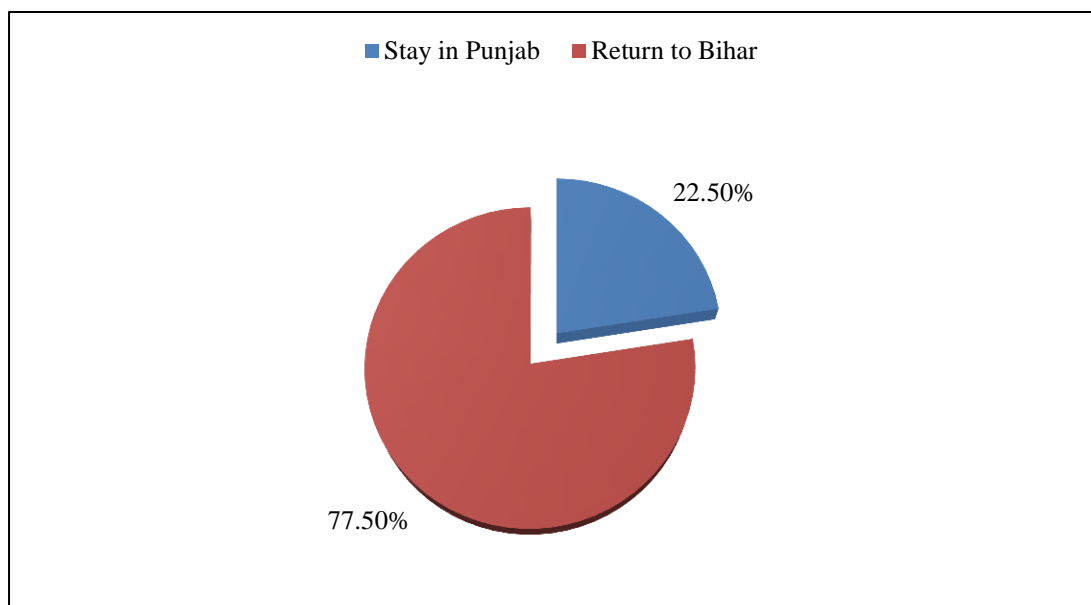
**n=120\***

Aspects	Problems	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Family issues</b>			
Due to absence of member	Extra work pressure	112	93.33
	More tension/stress	71	59.17
	Exploitation, harassment at home/work	66	55.00
	Increase in family dispute	71	59.17
	Lack of emotional connectivity with children	61	50.83
	Decrease in interest and warmth in relation	106	88.33
	Parents/elderly being ill-treated	59	49.17
	Increased earning hands but decreased caring hands	83	69.17
<b>Receiving of remittances</b>			
Financial issues	Untimely wage	41	34.17
	Insufficient money	63	52.50
	Lack of banking knowledge	27	22.50
	Lack of knowledge regarding ATM	92	76.67
Utility materials	Lack of knowledge regarding tracking and filing complaint	120	100.00
	Distant post office	68	56.67
	No home delivery facility	120	100.00
	High transportation cost	120	100.00
	Heavy weight of items	62	51.67

**\*Multiple responses**

Respondents were interviewed about their opinion of permanent settlement in future and its results are presented in Fig. 4.8. Results reveal that maximum number of respondents (77.50%) wanted to return back to Bihar. Whereas, only 22.50 per cent respondents wanted to

stay in Punjab. Respondents felt that if they get same job in Bihar with same wage, they would have never come to Punjab for working. Reasons for development of opinion about permanent settlement are given in Table 4.27. The reasons for staying in Punjab were the higher wage (80.83%), high standard of living (21.67%) and opportunity to child education (7.50%). The main reason for returning to Bihar was greater self respect (89.17%) followed by family affection (77.50%) and love with own culture (68.33%). Kaur (2014) also found that around half of the respondents wanted to go back to their native place after working for 5 to 6 years in Punjab.



**Fig. 4.8: Migrants' opinion about their permanent settlement**

**Table 4.27: Reasons for permanent settlement in selected locations**

**n=120\***

Location	Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Stay in Punjab	Standard of living	26	21.67
	Opportunity to child education	9	7.50
	Higher wage	97	80.83
Return to Bihar	For family	93	77.50
	Love with own culture	82	68.33
	Self respect	107	89.17

**\*Multiple responses**

The expectation of migrants from Punjab are listed in Table 4.28. All of the respondents felt need of love and respect from local people and housing facilities from employers. Increase in wage was expected by 81.67 per cent respondents. Other expectations

from Punjab were easy transportation facilities (67.50%) and to provide education opportunities for migrant's children (24.17%).

**Table 4.28: Expectations of migrants from Punjab and Punjab government**

**n=120\***

<b>Expectations</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Love and respect from local people	120	100.00
Increase in wage	98	81.67
Better education opportunities for their children	29	24.17
Easy transportation facilities	81	67.50
Housing facilities	120	100.00

**\*Multiple responses**

It can be concluded that migrants faced several problems in settling down which were categorized under three sub heads namely problems in the process of migration, problems in availing health related facilities and problems in availing education for the children. In the process of migration maximum number of respondents had experienced exploitation and harassment by the employers, contractors and local people. Regarding health related facilities, maximum number of respondents faced problem due to low income, distant doctors, distant primary health centers and lack of basic facilities in health centers. They also faced problem in availing education for their children as 71.67 per cent respondents felt that the lack of affordable teachers for tuition was the major issue followed by low income and lack of affordable schools. In the new social set-up, due to language problem respondents were unable to mix with the locale people. Migrant's family in Punjab also faced several problems related to social acceptance. Children and women of migrant's family felt socially discriminated and exploited in school and neighbourhood respectively. Other problems faced by the respondents were difficulty in searching house and lack of free movement. During sending of remittances migrants faced several problems among which high transportation cost, high postal charges of sending utility materials and lack of time during banking hours were the issues faced by all of the respondents. Regarding problems faced by receiver of remittances, it was found that maximum number of respondents felt that they had extra work pressure due to absence of the helping hand of migrated members. Decrease in interest and warmth in relation was also reported among the migrated members and their families. Other problems were increased tension and family dispute, exploitation/ harassment at home/work, lack of emotional connectivity with children and parents/ elderly being ill-treated. In receiving of remittances maximum number of respondents did not had knowledge regarding use of ATM. Other financial issues were insufficient money, untimely wage and lack of

banking knowledge. Regarding receiving of utility materials none of the respondents had knowledge regarding tracking and filing complaints. No home delivery facilities and high transportation cost were the major issues for all respondents. Respondents were asked about their preference of stay in Punjab. It was recorded that maximum number of respondents wanted to return back to Bihar. Whereas, only 22.50 per cent respondents wanted to stay in Punjab. The reasons for staying in Punjab were the higher wage, high standard of living and opportunity to child education. The main reason for returning to Bihar was greater self respect, family affection and love with own culture. Regarding expectation of respondents from Punjab, all of the respondents felt need of love and respect from local people and housing facilities from employers. Increase in wage was expected by 81.67 per cent respondents. Other expectations from Punjab were easy transportation facilities and providing education opportunities for migrant's children.

On the basis of above findings we can sum up that, the socio-economic status of migrant's families residing in Bihar was better than the migrants living in Punjab. This was due to the remittances sent by the migrants. It was observed that migrants sent money as well as materials in the form of remittances. These remittances were used by the migrant's family in Bihar for future saving, children's education, purchase of land, improvement in clothing, marriage purpose, house construction, health care and food. The effect of migration on the migrant's families was observed to be positive as it increased the family income and improved clothing, food, communication, health status, housing and children's education. The negative effect of migration on the migrant's families was the increase in stress. Major problems faced by migrants in the new social set-up were language barrier feeling of low self-esteem. Migrants also faced problems in sending the remittances among which major problems were lack of time for banking, high postal charges and high transportation cost. Whereas, in receiving the remittances the main problems were lack of knowledge regarding tracking and filing complaint, no home delivery facilities and high transportation cost.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY

Migration is a complex process, symptomatic of basic economic and social change. It has notable feedback on the place of origin, as the migrants maintain different kinds and degrees of contacts there. It has a great impact on the economic, social, cultural and psychological life of the people both at the place of migration as well as at origin. There are a plenty of reasons of why a person is forced to migrate or why the individual choose to migrate. Causes vary from regions to regions in the world. Statistics has shown that migration in developing countries usually happens mainly for economic reasons, apart from the ethnic violence for which many people migrate. People migrate in search of better livelihood opportunity. Migrant labourers mainly from Bihar were regarded as the cogs and wheels of the industry of Ludhiana. Each product whether it was hosiery or textile brand or sweets or any other in the market had passed through the hands of these migrants. Numerous studies brought out that the recruitment of migrants by employers was motivated by the strategies of labour control and wage cost reduction. Migrants were preferred by the employers due to the fact that their labour was easier to control and extract under arduous conditions (Oberai and Singh 1983). Moreover, the supply of labour could be easily increased or decreased with little cost to employers and migrants were got ready to work for long and flexible hours. They were more willing to give extra hours of work and absenteeism was very low among them as compared to the local labour. In many areas of the city where local labour force was not available, migrant workers were there to bridge the gap. It was felt that Ludhiana industry could not function without migrants. During the festive seasons when they went back to their home states, factories could be seen virtually on the verge of closing and stress were seen apparently on the faces of employers (Khanna 2009). But, migrants face several adjustment problems to settle in Ludhiana. These may vary from their issues of low self esteem to the problems faced during sending the remittances. In the light of above, present study was planned with the following objectives:

1. To examine the socio-economic status of selected migrants from Bihar residing in Ludhiana.
2. To study the pattern of remittances sent back home by migrants, its usage and socio-economic implications.
3. To study the problems faced by sender, and receiver, of remittances.

In the present study, purposive sampling technique was used to select 120 migrants from Bihar, who migrated to Punjab prior to 2011. The household belonging to the selected migrants in only three districts of Bihar state namely Nalanda, Samastipur and Muzaffarpur, 40 from each district were selected. Thus making the total sample of 240 (120 migrants from

Ludhiana city and their corresponding 120 households in Bihar where they were sending the remittances). The migrant connotes who had initially migrated to Punjab for working as wage labourer and sending the remittances back to their home in Bihar were selected for the study. The households, in which the members had migrated for educational purposes, marriage or for government/ private but fairly paid jobs were not considered for the study. The data collection was done with the help of specially structured interview schedules; one for migrants in Ludhiana and another for their households back in Bihar were constructed. Gururaj *et al* (2015) modified Kuppuswamy as well as Pareek and Trivedi scales which was used to study the socio-economic status of respondents in Punjab and Bihar respectively. The interview schedule was used to record the personal profile, family structure, migration related information, financial details, basic facilities available, material possessions by migrants and their families, Pattern of remittances sent by respondents, Usages pattern and socio-economic implications of remittances received by the household and Problem faced by respondents in sending and receiving the remittances. The data thus collected were analyzed by using the statistical tools that is frequency and percentages, mean scores, standard deviation and correlation analysis.

The major findings of the study were:

- Demographic profile of the respondents showed that average age of the respondents was 36 years. As regards the education level of respondents was concerned, it was found that maximum number of respondents were having middle school certificate. Maximum number of respondents were married. It was found that maximum number of respondents was living in nuclear family whereas only 15.83 per cent were living in joint family. It was found that maximum number of respondents had 4 to 6 members in their family. Nearly half of the respondents were belonging to scheduled caste.
- The average monthly income of respondents was ₹10,700. The average monthly income of migrant's family was ₹7,550. The average total income of respondents was ₹18,250.
- In Punjab, all the respondents were living in rented house whereas, in Bihar, all the respondents were having their own house but out of these 36.67 per cent were living in rented house away from own house, for the sake of education of their children.
- In Punjab, maximum number of respondents was cooking in the bedroom and only 15.00 per cent were having separate kitchen. In Bihar, maximum number of respondents were having separate kitchen and 23.33 per cent of the respondents were cooking in open area.

- None of the respondents were having land holding and own house in Punjab. In Bihar, maximum number of respondent were having less than one acre of land.
- Regarding the migrant's general information like time of stay, number of migrants per family and accompany person, maximum number of respondent were living in Ludhiana for 13 to 19 years. Maximum number of migrants migrated alone followed by wife, friends and wife and children.
- The major push factors of migration were poor industrial growth in Bihar (100.00%) followed by unemployment (92.50%) and lack of technology (90.83%). Whereas, major pull factors were continuous employment (87.50%) and attraction of getting a higher wage (83.33%).
- In Punjab, the average score of socio-economic class of respondents was 9.45 which indicated the upper lower class. Whereas in Bihar, average grade of socio-economic class of respondents was 28.05 which indicated that the respondents belonged to middle class.
- In Punjab, highest expenditure was done on food (₹1545.83) followed by education (₹585.71), house rent (₹547.50), electricity bill (₹235.83) and intoxicants (₹196.07). Whereas, in Bihar, highest expenditure was done on food (₹2253.33) followed by house rent (₹631.82), education (₹542.71), animal (₹449.58), clothing (₹219.93) and transportation (₹201.92).
- Both in Punjab and Bihar maximum amount of saving was done in saving bank account followed by fixed deposit account, life insurance and post office. It was observed that main purpose of saving was the purchase of land (94.17%) followed by purchase/construction of house (92.50%), children's marriage (69.17%), children's education (47.50%) and to meet expenses in emergency (43.33%).
- Some of the facilities that provided satisfaction level to the respondents in Bihar were the ration card facilities followed by free books, Bicycle for girls, mid day meal, free education, women and child development programme and free school dress. Whereas, in Punjab only medical facility was provided by the employers to the respondents and its satisfaction level was 2.05 which depicts that the respondents were moderately satisfied.
- Average amount of money sent by migrants to their families was ₹6891.66 per month. The preferred mode of sending money by maximum number of respondents was bank. Regarding frequency of sending money, it was observed that maximum number of respondents were sending money on monthly basis.
- Remittances sent by migrants in the form of materials were utility items, gaming items and durable goods. Utility items were sent in the form of clothes and footwear.

Average amount of money spent per year on purchasing the utility items was ₹1104.77. Average amount of money spent per year on purchasing the gaming items was ₹646.25. Average amount of money spent per year on purchasing the durable goods was ₹3494.02.

- The main use of remittances was in saving for future (100.00%) followed by children's education (75.83%), purchase of land (63.33%), clothes (55.83%), marriage purpose (52.50%), house construction (49.17%), health (25.83%) and food (24.17%).
- Socio-economic implications of migration were studied on the migrant's family by assessing the impact in fulfillment of different basic needs. The highest impact was seen on the increase in family income. It was also observed that with the improvement in basic facilities, stress also increased. Other improvements were observed in clothing, relationship with relatives/neighbours, food quality, communication, social participation, health status, mode of transportation, housing, children's education, leisure and knowledge/skills.
- Correlation among socio-economic implications and income of migrants and their family showed that communication, clothing, family income, mode of transportation, health status, relationship with relatives/ neighbours, housing, children's education and quality of food were significantly correlated with income of migrants and total family income.
- Correlation among remittances sent and income of migrants as well as total family income showed that positive and highly significant correlation was observed of money and utility items with income of migrants and total family income.
- The correlation between expenditure and income of migrants as well as their family showed that highly significant positive correlation was found between expenditure on mobile phone, festival, electricity, transportation, clothing, medical and education with income of migrants and their family.
- Respondents faced problems in availing the health related facilities. Maximum number of respondents faced problem due to low income, distant doctors, distant primary health centers and lack of basic facilities in health centers. They also faced problem in availing education for their children as 71.67 per cent respondents felt that the lack of affordable teachers was the major issue followed by low income and lack of affordable schools.
- Due to language problem respondents were unable to mix with the locale people. Other problems faced by the respondents were difficulty in searching house and lack of free movement.

- Migrants' family in Punjab faced several problems related to social acceptance. Children and women of migrant's family felt socially discriminated and exploited in school and neighbourhood respectively.
- During sending of remittances migrants faced several problems among which high transportation cost, high postal charges of sending utility materials and lack of time during banking hours were the issues faced by all of the respondents.
- Regarding problems faced by receiver of remittances, it was found that maximum number of respondents felt that they had extra work pressure due to absence of the helping hand of migrated members. Decrease in interest and warmth in relation was also reported among the migrated members and their families. Other problems were increased tension and family dispute, exploitation/ harassment at home/work, lack of emotional connectivity with children and parents/ elderly being ill-treated.
- In receiving of remittances maximum number of respondents did not had knowledge regarding use of ATM. Other financial issues were insufficient money, untimely wage and lack of banking knowledge. Regarding receiving of utility materials none of the respondents had knowledge regarding tracking and filing complaints. No home delivery facilities and high transportation cost were the major issues for all respondents.
- Maximum number of respondents wanted to return back to Bihar. Whereas, only 22.50 per cent respondents wanted to stay in Punjab. The reasons for staying in Punjab were the higher wage, high standard of living and opportunity to child education. The main reason for returning to Bihar was grater self respect, family affection and love with own culture.
- All of the respondents felt need of love and respect from local people housing facilities from employers. Increase in wage was expected by 81.67 per cent respondents. Other expectations from Punjab were easy transportation facilities and providing education opportunities for migrant's children.

On the basis of above findings it can be concluded that, the socio-economic status of migrant's families residing in Bihar was better than the migrants living in Punjab. This was due to the remittances sent by the migrants. It was observed that migrants sent money as well as materials in the form of remittances. These remittances were used by the migrant's family in Bihar for future saving, children's education, purchase of land, improvement in clothing, marriage purpose, house construction, health care and food. The effect of migration on the migrant's families was observed to be positive as it increased the family income and improved clothing, food, communication, health status, housing and children's education. The negative effect of migration on the migrant's families was the increase in stress. Major

problems faced by migrants in the new social set-up were language barrier feeling of low self-esteem. Migrants also faced problems in sending the remittances among which major problems were lack of time for banking, high postal charges and high transportation cost. Whereas, in receiving the remittances the main problems were lack of knowledge regarding tracking and filing complaint, no home delivery facilities and high transportation cost.

#### **Implications of the study**

- The findings of the study will provide useful data for policy makers in Punjab to make programmes and policies for the migrants.
- The findings of the present study will provide useful data for the policy makers in Bihar to control migration by developing better job opportunities for migrants at their home place.
- The result of the present study will be useful for the employer of migrant labourer to provide the facilities for migrant's betterment.

#### **Suggestions for further study**

- A similar study can also be conducted to compare the migrant labourers with the local labourers in Punjab.
- A comparative study can be conducted in Bihar to compare the families of migrant labourers with the family of local labourers.
- Similar study can be conducted on the migrants other than industrial labourers.
- Similar study can be conducted on the migrants from other states than industrial labourers

#### **Limitations of the study**

- The study has been conducted in Ludhiana district. The results may vary with regards to other parts of the state as well as in case of other states.
- In this study all of the labourers were from Bihar. Results may vary where the migrant labour from other states has settled.
- Present study was done on only industrial labourer. Results may be different for other type of migrants.

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- If migrated alone, when did your family joined? \_\_\_\_\_ Year
- Reasons of migration:
  - a) No employment at the place of origin
  - b) Came with spouse
  - c) Came for visit and stayed
  - d) Inspired by family member/friend
  - e) Any Other \_\_\_\_\_

**4) Details of income of migrants and his/her family**

Earning member	Types of Labour (Permanent/ Casual/ Part time)	Type of wage payment (Daily/Monthly)	Cash	Kind	Value of kind payment

**Income from other sources:**

1. Self employed: Rs \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dairy/Poultry/ Bee keeping/ Piggery/ any other: Rs \_\_\_\_\_
3. Pensions: Rs \_\_\_\_\_
4. Number of draught animals: a) none b)1-2 c)3-4 d)5-6
5. Agriculture: a) Owned farm b) Rented farm
6. Any other: Rs \_\_\_\_\_

**5) Material possession by migrant and his/her family:**

Materials	Number/Size	
	In Punjab	In Bihar
<b>Land Holding (acre/yard)</b>		
Area of residential land		
Area of agricultural land		
<b>Material possessions</b>		
House construction		
Cycle		
Scooter		
Motor cycle		

Materials	Number/Size	
	In Punjab	In Bihar
Bullock cart		
Television		
Radio		
Tape recorder		
C.D.		
Mobile phone		
Land Line phone		
Cooler		
Fan		
Gold Ornaments		
Cooking gas		
Refrigerator		
Washing machine		
Chair		
Table		
Bedding		
a)Bed		
b)cot		
c)Quilt		
Other		
a) Trunk		
b) Cupboard		
c) Grain bin storage		
d) Any other		

**6) Total Monthly expenditure:**

Particulars	Punjab	Bihar	Total
Total Family Income per month			
Expenditure per month			
Food			
Shelter			
Medical			
Clothing			
Electricity			

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>Total</b>
Water			
Telephone			
Intoxicants			
Transportation			
Education			
Fuel			
Agriculture			
Animal			
Functions/ Religious/Marriage			
Festivals			
Other Expenditures			
Total expenditure per month			

**7) Total Savings ( Monthly/ Annually):**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Bihar</b>
Bank, ₹ ( Monthly/ Annually)		
Name of bank		
Type of account		
a) Saving account		
b) Current account		
c) Recurring account		
d) Fixed deposit account		
e) Jan dhan account		
f) Sukanya samriddhi account		
g) any other		
Post Office, ₹ ( Monthly/ Annually)		
Self, ₹ ( Monthly/ Annually)		
Landlord/Farmer, ₹ ( Monthly/ Annually)		
Shopkeeper, ₹ ( Monthly/ Annually)		
Serviceman, ₹ ( Monthly/ Annually)		
Relatives/Friends, ₹ ( Monthly/ Annually)		
Any other, ₹ ( Monthly/ Annually)		
Total saving, ₹ ( Annually)		

8) Purpose(s) of savings:

- a) Education land                      b) Marriage                      c) Buying/constructing home                      d) Buying  
 e) Medical purpose                      f) Unforeseen condition                      g) Any other

9) Any insurance: a) Yes                      b) No

10) Type of insurance: \_\_\_\_\_

11) Purpose: \_\_\_\_\_

12) Amount: a) Bihar \_\_\_\_\_ b) Punjab \_\_\_\_\_

**13) Living Status of the individual on the basis of availability of basic facilities at home**

Basic facilities at home	Type	Punjab	Bihar
Residence	a) Owned		
	b) Rent		
	c) Lease		
Type of house	a) No house		
	b) Hut		
	c) Kacha		
	d) Mixed		
	e) Pucca		
	f) Mansion		
Number of rooms in house			
Type of Bathroom	Covered		
	Uncovered		
	None		
Type of Toilet	Pit latrines		
	Compositing toilets		
	Flush toilets		
	Public toilets		
	None		
Type of kitchen	Separate kitchen		
	In living/bedroom		
	In open area		
	Proper shelves/ storage cabinet available		
	No shelves/ storage cabinet available		
Type of cooking fuel	Wood/agricultural fuel		

Basic facilities at home	Type	Punjab	Bihar
	Cow dung cake		
	LPG		
	Electricity		
	Kerosene oil		
Type of cooking range	Smokeless chulha		
	Traditional chulha		
	Oil Stove		
	LPG cooking range /Gas stove		
Source of Drinking Water	Own hand pump		
	Corporation tap		
	Well		
	Public hand pump		
	Any other		

**14) Social Participation of the individual**

Type of participation	Punjab	Bihar
Member of one organization		
Member of more than one organization		
Office holder in the organization		
Public leader		
None		

**15) Ever participated in political activities: Yes/ No if yes (position)**

Areas	Punjab	Bihar
Panchayat		
Labour union		
Political parties		
Any other		

16) Ever got the benefits of Govt. schemes:

Scheme	Punjab	Bihar	Remarks	Level of satisfaction							
				Highly satisfied		Moderately satisfied		Satisfied		Not satisfied	
				Punjab	Bihar	Punjab	Bihar	Punjab	Bihar	Punjab	Bihar
Old age pension											
Govt. scheme											
Accidental Compensation											
Free education											
Residential plot											
Free electricity											
Ration card											
Reservation											
Any Other											

**17) Facilities from school**

Facilities	Punjab (If yes, amount)	Bihar (If yes, amount)
Mid day meal		
Fee concession		
School dress/ Books		
Any other		

**18) Availability/ Access of migrants to different social amenities**

Social amenities	Availability		Access		Remarks
	Punjab	Bihar	Punjab	Bihar	
Health centre					
Vet. Hospital					
Schools					
1. Primary					
2. Middle					
3. high					
4. Secondary					
5. Elementary					
6. Public					
7. Navodaya					
Post office					
Library					
Cooperative society					
Community centre					
Banks					
1. Commercial					
2. Cooperative					
3. Private					
4. ATM					
5. Online banking					
Water Supply					
Religious Places					
5. Temple					
6. Gurudwara					
7. Church					
8. Mosque					
9. Any other					

**19) Ever taken loan after migrating Yes/ No**

Source	Amount	Year	Place		Purpose	@	Repaid	Outstanding
			Punjab	Bihar				
Landlord/ Farmer								
Bank								
Shopkeeper								
Serviceman								
Relatives/ Friends								
Any other								

**20) Discrimination faced in Punjab**

Discrimination	Yes	No
Health centre		
Education institute		
Religious institute		
Community centre		
Casting of votes		
Influence of land lord		
Wage rate		
Length of working hours		
Risky working condition		
Holidays provision		
Any other		

**21) Remittances sent by migrants to their families in Bihar**

- How much money do you send to your family in Bihar? \_\_\_\_\_ per month
- Mode of sending money: a) Through Bank    b) Through ATM    c) Through Online Banking    d) Through Relatives/Friends    e) Money order    f) Self    g) Mobile transfer
- Frequency of sending money: Monthly/bi-monthly/quarterly/half yearly/yearly/as required

**22) Utility items sent by migrant to his/her family in Bihar**

Items		Cost	Brand	Place of purchase	Condition of items (Fresh/Used)	Mode of sending (Self/Relative/Friend/Post)	Frequency (Monthly/bi-monthly/quarterly/half yearly/yearly)
Clothes							
Cosmetics							
Woolen							
Blanket							
Food Items							
Footwear							
Kitchen Utensils							
Electronic kitchen Equipments							
Mobile Phone							
Any other							
Furnishing Materials	Bed sheet						
	Cushions						
	Sofa Cover						
	Curtains						
	Door mat						
	Pillow						
	Any other						
Electrical Gadgets	Incandescent bulb						
	CFL bulb						
	LED bulb						
	Wire						
	Fan						
	Cooler						
	Any other						

Items		Cost	Brand	Place of purchase	Condition of items (Fresh/Used)	Mode of sending (Self/Relative/Friend/Post)	Frequency (Monthly/bi-monthly/quarterly/half yearly/yearly)
Study Material	Pen						
	Copy						
	Pencil						
	School bag						
	Book						
	Study Table						
	Pencil box						
	Pen Stand						
	Water bottle						
	Any other						
Toy items for children	Pram						
	Baby Sitter						
	Walker						
	Swing						
	Baby Toys						
	Any other						
Gaming Items	Football						
	Bat						
	Ball						
	Carom board						
	Ludo						
	Chess						
	Business game						
	Video games						
	Any other						

Items		Cost	Brand	Place of purchase	Condition of items (Fresh/Used)	Mode of sending (Self/Relative/Friend/Post)	Frequency (Monthly/bi-monthly/quarterly/half yearly/yearly)
Electronic Household Goods	T.V						
	CD Player						
	VCR						
	Any other						
Vehicle	Bicycle						
	Motor bike						
	Scooter						
	Any other						
Cleaning Items	Mop						
	Cleaners Liquid						
	Any other						
Sewing Machine							
Pico Machine							
Any other							
Home Decoration Items							
Furniture	Table						
	Chair						
	Bed						
	Any other						
Jewellery							
Any other							

**23) Usage of remittances sent by selected migrants to their families**

Usage	Punjab	Bihar
Saving for future		
Children's education		
Purchase of land		
Clothes		
Marriage purpose		
House construction		
Health		
Food		

**24) Socio-economic implications of migration on migrant's family**

Questions	Strongly disagree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Strongly agree
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Improvement in children's education</b>					
Are the children shifted to better school/ college?					
Is there any improvement in grades of the children?					
Are the children able to take benefits of e-learning due to availability of electronic devices?					
<b>Increase in family income</b>					
Is there any increase in total family income due to migration of family member?					
Is there any decrease in total family income due to migration of family member?					
<b>Improvement in relationship with relatives/ neighbours</b>					
Have you observed any difference in the behavior of your relatives due to improvement in your quality of life?					
Do you think that your relationship with relatives has improved because they are expecting some monetary / job related benefits from you?					
<b>Improvement in quality of food</b>					
Is there any change in the variety of					

Questions	Strongly disagree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Strongly agree
	1	2	3	4	5
foods intake by inclusion of different food groups in diet like salads, fruits, milk products, sweets, etc.?					
Are you purchasing good quality of food grains, vegetables, fruits etc which you never did before migration of your family member?					
<b>Improvement in housing</b>					
Have you shifted to your owned house from the rented one?					
Is there any improvement in the type of home you live in?(Kacha to Pucca)					
Is there increase in the number of rooms in your home?					
Is there increase in the number of furniture at home?					
Is there any improvement in the design and organization of the kitchen?					
Have you purchased fans/room heaters/coolers after migration?					
Have you purchased any electrical appliances like TV, Refrigerator, Washing machine etc?					
Is there improvement in the overall quality of life at your home?					
<b>Improvement in health status</b>					
Have you observed that family members have gained good health?					
Is there any decrease in diseases?					
Are you taking supplements/medicines (if required) to maintain good health?					
Are you able to avail the facility of free health checkups from a reputed hospital near your village?					
<b>Improvement in mode of transportation</b>					
Have you purchased any vehicle after migration of your family member?					
Do you now prefer to take auto/rickshaw for the distance that you earlier used to walk?					

Questions	Strongly disagree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Strongly agree
	1	2	3	4	5
Do you book your seats in train/bus for travelling?					
Do you send your children to the school by bus/auto/rickshaw/van?					
<b>Increased time for recreation(leisure time) of homemaker</b>					
Do you feel that since your income has increased hence you don't need to do extra work to earn money?					
Do you think that you have more time for rest and recreation?					
Do you think that you are able to devote more time to yourself, children and family?					
<b>Increase/ decrease in stress</b>					
Since family income has increased hence you are more relaxed about your present and future expenses?					
Due to job security of you r migrant family member you are more contented?					
Due to good performance of your children in studies you feel stress free?					
Due to fulfillment of all the basic needs you are more satisfied?					
Are you worried about the security and wellbeing of the migrant family member?					
Do you have extra burden of your family due to migration of member/s?					
<b>Improvement in communication</b>					
Does the availability of mobile phone shortened the distance between you and the family member/s?					
Are you able to avail the internet facility?					
Are you using social media like whatsapp, facebook, and messenger etc to communicate with your family members?					
Do you and your children feel more confident to speak at the workplace/school?					

Questions	Strongly disagree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Strongly agree
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Improved clothing</b>					
Is there increase in the number of clothes?					
Is there increase in the number of woolen clothes?					
Is there any improvement in the quality of clothes purchased?					
Have you and your family started wearing modern clothes like jeans, night dress etc.?					
<b>Improvement in social participation</b>					
Do you celebrate birthdays of your children?					
Do you attend parties in your neighborhood and family?					
Do you entertain people at your home on special occasions and festivals like Diwali, Holi, Dusshehra etc.?					
Do you take any step for the upliftment of your community and village?					
Are you a member of any committee or social group?					
<b>Improvement in knowledge/skills</b>					
Do you have the knowledge of transactions in bank?					
Do you know how to use ATM?					
Do you have knowledge of online banking?					
Are you able to operate computer/laptop?					
Are you able to operate mobile phone/smart phone?					
Have you taken any training for skill development like stitching/parlour /making decorative items/food preservation?					

## 25) Problems faced by selected migrants in the new social set-up

Types of problems	Yes	No
Language barrier		
Difficulty in searching house		
Lack of free movement		
Difficulty in mixing with the locals		
Low self- esteem		

## 26) Problems faced by sender of remittances

Questions	Responses
As a migrant to Punjab what are the constraints/problems you face in the process of migration?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Issue of debt and repayment</li> <li>2. Role of agents/contractors</li> <li>3. Physical movement</li> <li>4. Exploitation, harassment</li> <li>5. Any other</li> </ol>
What problems you face in sending the money to your family in Bihar?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Don't get payment on time</li> <li>2. Insufficient income</li> <li>3. Don't get leave from work during bank hours to send money</li> <li>4. Lack of knowledge regarding ATM and online banking.</li> <li>5. Any other</li> </ol>
What problems you face in sending the utility materials to your family in Bihar?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High postal charges</li> <li>2. Damage of materials while sending</li> <li>3. Destination poorly linked to the postage channel.</li> <li>4. High transportation cost</li> <li>5. Too heavy to carry</li> <li>6. Any other</li> </ol>
What are the problems you face in availing education for your children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non availability of Schools</li> <li>2. Non availability of Teachers</li> <li>3. Insufficient income</li> <li>4. Any other</li> </ol>
What are the problems you face in availing existing health facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non availability of Primary Health Centres</li> <li>2. Non availability of Doctors at PHCs</li> <li>3. Lack of income</li> <li>4. Any other</li> </ol>
Do you feel that children of migrant families are socially discriminated?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>

Questions	Responses
Do you feel children of migrant families are harassed / exploited at workplace / neighbourhood?	1. Yes 2. No
Are children of migrant families receiving basic facilities of Anganwadi, Health Centres (Checkups, immunization, treatment, etc.), Primary education?	1. Yes 2. No
Are women of migrant families socially discriminated/exploited at work place/ neighbourhood subjected to gender based violence?	1. Yes 2. No
How do you rate the attitude of the locals as neighbours towards migrants?	1. Friendly 2. Neutral 3. Hostile 4. Indifferent
Given the chance would you settle in Punjab or return to your own place?	1. Stay in Punjab 2. Return
Why?	1. 2.
What changes you desire in your day-to-day life in Punjab?	1. Improving economic opportunities 2. Providing education opportunities for their children 3. Provision of health facilities 4. Any other

## 27) Problems faced by the receiver of remittances

Questions	Responses
Being the family member of migrant, what problems do you face due to his/her absence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extra work</li> <li>2. More tension/stress</li> <li>3. Exploitation, harassment at home/work</li> <li>5. Any other</li> </ol>
What problems do you face in receiving the money from your migrant family member?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Don't get money on time</li> <li>2. Insufficient money</li> <li>3. Don't know how to access bank to withdraw money</li> <li>4. Lack of knowledge regarding ATM and online banking.</li> <li>5. Any other</li> </ol>
What problems do you face in receiving the utility materials?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of knowledge regarding tracking and filing complaint in case material is not delivered</li> <li>2. Post office too far to reach</li> <li>3. Home delivery facility not available in the village</li> <li>4. High transportation cost</li> <li>5. Too heavy to carry</li> <li>6. Any other</li> </ol>
What is the attitude of the locals as neighbours towards migrant's family?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Liked 2. Not liked</li> <li>3. Hostile 4. Indifferent</li> </ol>
Given the chance would you like to settle in Punjab or call back your family member to your own place?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stay in Punjab 2. Return to Bihar</li> </ol>
Why?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> </ol>
What family problems do you face due to migration of the family member?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase in family dispute</li> <li>2. Decrease in family warmth</li> <li>3. Children not much connected to the migrated member</li> <li>4. Spouse being overburdened leading to decrease in interest and warmth in relation</li> <li>5. Parents/elderly being ill-treated by the family members</li> <li>6. Increased earning hands but decreased caring hands</li> </ol>

## ANNEXURE II

### Kuppuswamy classification of socioeconomic status (Urban)

<b>I. Education</b>	<b>Education of the head</b>	<b>Score</b>
1	Profession or honors	7
2	Graduate or post graduate	6
3	Intermediate or post high school diploma	5
4	High school certificate	4
5	Middle school certificate	3
6	Primary school certificate	2
7	Illiterate	1
<b>II. Occupation</b>	<b>Occupation of the head</b>	<b>Score</b>
1	Profession	10
2	Semi- Profession	6
3	Clerical, Shop-owner	5
4	Skilled worker	4
5	Semi-skilled worker	3
6	Unskilled worker	2
7	Unemployed	1
<b>III. Income</b>	<b>Family income per month in ₹</b>	<b>Score</b>
1	≥38600	12
2	19291-38599	10
3	14463-19290	6
4	9634-14462	4
5	5773-9633	3
6	1933-5772	2
7	≤1932	1
<b>IV. Total Score</b>	<b>Socioeconomic Class</b>	
26-29	Upper (I)	
16-25	Upper Middle (II)	
11-15	Lower Middle (III)	
5-10	Upper Lower (IV)	
<5	Lower (V)	

## ANNEXURE III

### Udai Pareek socio-economic status scale (Rural)

Components	Weighted score	Components	Weighted score
<b>A. Caste</b>		<b>E. Social participation</b>	
Schedule caste	1	None	0

Lower caste	2	Member of one organization	1
Artisan caste	3	Member of more than one organization	2
Agriculture caste	4	Office holder in such a organization	3
Prestige caste	5	Wide public leader	4
Dominant caste	6	<b>G. House</b>	
<b>B. Occupation</b>		No house	0
None	0	Hut	1
Laborer	1	Kutchha house	2
Caste occupation	2	Mixed house	3
Business	3	Pucca house	4
Independent profession	4	Mansion	5
Cultivation	5	<b>H. Farm power</b>	
Service	6	No draught animals	1
<b>C. Education</b>		1-2 draught animals	2
Illiterate	0	3-4 draught animals	4
Can read only	1	5-6 draught animals	6
Can read and write	2	<b>I. Material possessions</b>	
Primary	3	Bulloc cart	0
Middle	4	cycle	1
High school	5	Radio	2
Graduate	6	chairs	3
And above	7	Mobile phone	4
<b>D. Land</b>		Television	5
No land	0	Refrigerators	6
Less than 1 acre	1	<b>J. Family type</b>	
1-5 acre	2	Single	1
5-10 acre	3	Joint	2
10-15 acre	4	Extended	3
15-20 acre	5	Size up to 5	2
20 and above	6	Any other distinctive features	2

#### Class categorization

Grade	Category	Score on scale
A	Upper class	Above 43
B	Upper middle class	33-42
C	Middle class	24-32
D	Lower middle class	13-23
E	Lower class	Below 13

## VITA

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