Case of labour migration in Kishanganj district

Dr. Safder Moazzam

Abstract

In Bihar, Labour Migration process has been influencing social-economic condition of the people from the very beginning of human habitation but the impact of migration has become more remarkable during recent years because of increased mobility labour categories like the labour class people, the poor farmers. Mobility of man from rural to urban and less developed to more developed areas has been an increase in India. It has been made to analysis the trends of population movement and its impact on socio-economic condition of migrant and non-migrant families of the district of Kishanganj where the problems of high pressure of man on agricultural land, poor development of infrastructure, problems of flood and drought etc has been noticed. In recent years there has been recorded considerable out–migration of labour from different areas.

Keywords: Long term migration, short term migration, out migration, development, irrigation, household

Introduction

The state of Bihar has been contributing out migration of labourers, poor framers and other in considerable number and this process of out migration has been influencing socio economic conditions of people the state not particularly areas having the problems of flood and drought and comparatively poor or less development have been contributing more out migration. The district of Kishanganj located in North eastern corner of the province is comparatively less developed and also cases the problem of frequent food and drought. The present paper deals with changes socio-economic condition cause by out-migration of labourers and poor farmers. To what extent families contributing some members for other destinations have been economic gainer or social benefits. On the basis of primary and secondary data. Changes in socio-economic condition of migrant family of different portion of the district have been analyzed.

Study Area

Kishanganj is a border district. It is also known as the Seemanchal region of the state of Bihar. It is the gateway to the north east portion of the country and is located in the north-eastern corner of the province. It is situated between 25° 57n Latitude and 26° 45’N latitude and between 87° 35 East and 88° 16’ East Longitude. The study area is bounded by the land locked country of Nepal and the province of West Bengal in the south, Bengal in the east and Araria district in the west and comprises the area of 188400 square kilometers and a population of 12,96348 according to 2001 of census, 16, 90,400 according to 2011 census. The district is subdivided into seven development blocks. This district has recorded remarkable out - migration of people because of high density of population, increasing pressure of man on land because of Very high growth rate, much more involvement of workers in primary sectors and other problems.

Methodology

The methodology adopted in the present work include procurement of published and unpublished data, field work processing of data Both secondary and primary data have been considered. The secondary data have gathered from census report and for generating primary data of migration phenomena and economic consequences 7 villages from 7 development blocks have been selected and with the help of questionnaires and schedules have been collected Both primary and secondary data have been processed and suitable maps and.
diagrams have been constructed to highlight the changes in economic changes conditions caused by migration process have been analyzed. in detail. since the study area has been home district of the scholar who has a first-hand knowledge of the geographical block ground and impact of migration phenomena on economic conditions.

**Hypotheses**
The following hypotheses are important.
1. less educated migration move out the for shorter distance
2. Labour class migrants move out for a shorter period
3. Educated persons and professionals also migrate for longer instance. Labour class people have become more mobile than the land holders. Labour class people have become more mobile than the landholders.
4. Most of the people here are engage in Primary activity
5. Flood and drought have a greater impact on the inhabitant here

**Changes in economic Condition:** It has been noted that unequal development has been more responsible for the mobility of man from one area to another. It has been also highlighted that almost all human migrations are economically motivated. This condition involves all migrant people to have economic advantages in the process of human migration. It is true that people move out from their places of origin either due to economic hard Ship like lack of agricultural land for cultivation or extreme poverty or family debt of some other causes. At the same time places of destination enable them to earn more money within short time. More over migrant people also get the advantages of higher wages, regular work and other economic gain. That is why out migrants specially labour class people and others have recorded better developments. Most of the non-migrant families feel difficulties in meeting the expenses because they lack outside earning and the agriculture income hardly enable them to maintain the family.

No doubt out migration of Labour and poor farmers has enabled them to improve their economic conditions by outside earning but out migration process has adversely affected the rural development specially performance of agricultural activities because rural areas become victim of shortage of labours and others who can be helpful in rural development. certainly urban areas and other places of destinations of migrants become gainer. In urban areas workers enable the contusion work to get completed quickly

At the same time arrival of professionally educated persons & traders enable the places of destination to develop economically in a better way. In the present study attempt has been made to analysis the impact of out migration on economic condition of the people of Kishanganj district. For this purpose migrant and non-migrant families of the selected villages have been considered. This study also considers the changes in the economic condition of migrant and nonmigrant families. As mentioned earlier migrant families of the selected villagers are in a better position than non-migrant families, although these people belong to land less categories or marginal farmers In spite of that without side earning of the out migrants the concerned families are in a better position because they have got freedom from the clutches of money lenders. in the form of family debt and exploitation. On the other hand non-migrant families even having more hand than the migrant families experience economic problems because they have only agricultural income and these people lack hard cash for meeting other expenses.

To analyses changes in economic conditions of the out-migrant families and non-migrant families attempt has been made to make comparative analysis, of some aspects of respondents belonging to both migrant and non-migrant families. Similarly attempt has been also made to find out the number of migrant and non-migrant families who have either purchased or sold land. Other aspects like changes in land used development of irrigation facilities, use of high yielding seeds, cropping pattern, development of dairy industry, development of pisci-culture etc. have been also analyzed.

**Use of High Yielding Seeds:** It has been Observed that respondents of migrant families have recorded better interest Den the use of high yielding varieties of seeds of different crops than the non-migrant families. It may be due to their experience gained at places, of destinations. At the same time migrant respondents prefer better varieties of crops which also provided better taste. They choose certain varieties of paddy, wheat Maggie, vegetables, etc.

**Development of Dairy Industry:** The impact of outmigration has been also observed in the development of dairy activities in the rural areas, it is true that some people in rural areas specially cultivators prefer to have cow of she & buffalo for milk purposes and the oxygen for cultivation. These days some but migrant families have developed more interest in keeping improved varieties of cone for earning more money by selling milk

**Purchase of land:** It is important to a note that the district of Kishanganj has also recorded better in improvement in the economic condition of the migrant families than the non-migrant families even resourceful families feel difficulties in managing expenses held in the marriage or religious function unless they have some other sources of income. Migrant families do not feel much difficulties in managing such expenses because they remain capable to borrow money from fellow villagers and to return the same within in time.

**Purchase of Agricultural Implements:** Migrant families have also recorded more interest in the purchase of agricultural implements than the non-migrant families because they manage cash for purchasing agricultural implement or obtaining government subsidy because of outside Experience.

**Monthly Income of Respondents:** from the point of view of monthly income of the migrant and non-migrant respondents also there has been some difference. Families contributing some members for working elsewhere have comparatively higher income than non-migrant families. As such labour class people have been in a better position in terms of economic development than the non-migrant families. Virtually family depending upon agriculture income some time face the problem of food and drought or some other natural Problems and their income gets badly affected.
Construction of Relatively better Houses: Migrant families have also experienced comparatively better development in terms of houses. These families try to improve the condition of houses by investing more money than the non-migrant families. In other hand also migrant families has been brought changes in development of household industry, household items, purchase of vehicles, food habit, more expenditure on dress, education & social function.

Changes in Land Use: The impact of out migration has been also recorded on land use changes and agriculture-based income. Whenever migrant people go to different destinations, they observe the land use and importance of different crops at the places of destination and after coming back to their native places, try to implement at their places of origin. Migrant people have developed more interest in orchard and plantation of trees, development of homestead land.

Migrant respondents of the selected villages have also recorded more interest in converting fallow land into cultivable land.

Use of Fertilizer
It is also important to note that migrant families have revealed more interest in using suitable amount of chemical fertilizer in their crops because the hardly feel difficulties in managing hard cash for purchasing fertilizer. In the other hand, non-migrant families try to make economy in the use of fertilizer because of financial hardship.

Development of Irrigation Facilities: It is also important to note that migration process has also motivated migrant people to develop irrigation facilities by getting financial assistance from different agencies like banks or government subsidies for boring purpose or developing other means of irrigation as well as purchasing hard cash for these purpose. In case of non-migrant families developing on tube well facilities.

Conclusion
The study has revealed that detail economic background of the Kishanganj and the causes and consequences of out-migration has enabled investigator to reveal some of the main findings and to draw conclusion. The study area has recorded remarkable changes in the land utilization, agricultural practices, non-agricultural activities, and economic changes. Most of the migrants are in the age of ten to forty-five belong to all categories, but most of Muslims are mostly illiterates.

References