



# Positive Attitude towards Labour Migration Leads to High Socio-economic status of Migrant Labour

**Ehtesham Anwar**

Research Scholar

Department OF Economics

B. B. A. Bihar University,

Muzaffarpur

**Dr. R. K. Choudhary**

Principal,

Bagaha Degree College, Bagaha

## Abstract

Migration is the barometer of changing socio-economic and political condition at the natural and international level. Rural migration is the phenomenon that describes the movement of people from their villages to urban areas in search of a better livelihood. Migration occurs when the place of utility in a few sections becomes better than that of the present location.

In the present study the attitude of migrant labour of North and South Bihar towards migration is compared and it is found that their attitude towards migration differs with each other. It is found that the migrant labours of North Bihar possess positive attitude towards migration as compared to the migrant labours of south Bihar. The majority of migrant labours of North Bihar are landless farmers who prefer to migrate to the big cities of the country and wish to improve their socio-economic status. They compare their income at destinations from income at their place of origin and migrate if the former is more than the later. The migrants also found that the engagement in non-agricultural activities was more fruitful than agricultural activities.

## Introduction

Migration is the phenomenon that describes the movement of people from their origin to a new place or location, sometimes because of intended change of residence to settle and most of the time to improve their socio-economic and socio-cultural status. Migration primarily occurs due to disparity in regional development and when the place of utility in a few locations becomes better than that of the present location. The urge for migration was absent as long as the wants were satisfied from the local sources, but the innocent workers were deficient in sustenance, having

poor housing condition with minimum need of material comfort. Subsequently individual change arising out of changes in life style and growth of modern civilization paved the way for migration of rural labours to the urbanized cities and metropolitan cities of the country.

### **Research Hypothesis**

Attitude of out migrants towards migration in North Bihar differs with the attitude of out migrants towards migration in South Bihar.

### **Objective of the study**

To compare the attitude of out migrants towards migration in North and South Bihar.

### **Null Hypothesis of the study**

There is no significant difference between attitude of out migrants towards migration in North and South Bihar.

### **Methodology**

The present study was conducted on 400 migrant labours of Bihar 200 each from North and South Bihar, who opted migration to fulfill their needs. For the selection of a sampling frame the target population of out migrants of North and South Bihar, a sampling technique from 5x2x4x5 was used by the researcher. Therefore,  $5 \times 2 \times 4 \times 5 = 200$  households were selected following the purposive sampling technique the migrant from each district were randomly selected and from North Bihar and two (2) block from each selected block four (4) villages and from each village five (5) migrant households were selected for detailed household survey following the circular random sampling technique of sample selection.

The instruments employed to collect data were two self developed schedules on villages and household migrant families. The two schedules were (1) village schedule and (2) Household schedule. The village schedule was used to record the information or profile of the villages like social composition and geography of the village, social amenities available in the village, available social and economic infrastructure and occupational identification of the village. The household schedule was used to know the family composition of the household, land ownership, main and subsidiary occupation (if any) as well as causes and sources of migration.

Analysis of data was done by employing the state social technique which was and its analysis, for analyzing the data the hypothesis of the study was required to be tested and to test the significance the researcher has used to distribution known as the distributor of Chi square ( $\chi^2$ ). The value of  $\chi^2$  is obtained by the formula

$$(\chi^2) = \sum \left( \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e} \right)$$

Where  $f_o$  = Observed frequency on some experiment

$f_e$  = Expected frequency on some hypothesis

**Table 1.1 State Attitude Cross Tabulation**

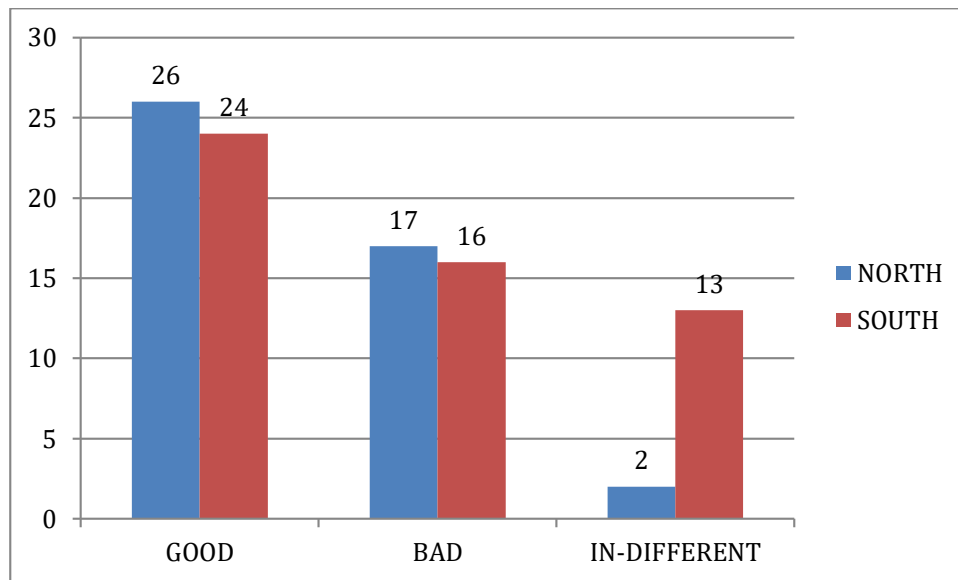
		Employment opportunities to Labour				Total
			Good	Bad	In different	
State	North	Count	26	17	02	45
		% of total	26.5%	17.3%	2.0%	45.9%
	South	Count	24	16	13	53
		% of total	84.5%	16.3%	13.3%	54.1%
TOTAL		Count	50	33	15	98
		% of total	51.0%	33.9%	15.3%	100

**Table 1.2 Chi-Square Test**

	Value	dt.	Asymp. Sig (2 sided)
Pearson Chi-square	7.547	2	0.023
Likelihood ratio	8.431	2	0.014
Linear by linear association	4.772	1	0.029
N of valid cases	98		

a) 0 Cells (0%) expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.89

BAR CHART



## Result

The calculated value of the chi square ( $\chi^2$ ) is 7.574 which is higher than the tabulated value i.e. 5.991. Therefore, the null hypothesis shall be rejected. It means that the attitude of out migrants towards migration differ significantly in North and South Bihar. It is clear from the bar diagram that the attitude of migrants of North Bihar is found more positive than the out migrants of South Bihar. It further means that the people from North Bihar are more intend to migrate from their native place to earn income at destination than the people from South Bihar. There is majority of landless labours in North Bihar who prefer to migrate and engage themselves in non agricultural activities in big cities and earn more income as compared to their income at home in agricultural activities. Earning of good income boosts their economic health and causes good social and cultural condition.

## References

1. Datta, Amrita (2016) Migration from Rural Bihar : Insight from the longitudinal study (1981-2011). The changing village in India.
2. Mc. Haren, Arjun (2002) Migration and livelihood in historical prospective : A case study of Bihar in India. Journal of Development studies Vol 30, No.5, pp. 115-142
3. IHD (2004) : Dynamics of Poverty, Employee and Human Development in Bihar, New Delhi Institute for Human Development
4. Kudu, A and L Saraswati (2002) : Migration and Exclusively urbanization in India, Economic and Political weekly, Vol 47, No. 26 and 27, pp. 219 - 227
5. Todaro M P (1969) : A model of Labour migration and urban unemployment in less developed countries. The American Economic Review, 59 (1), 138-148
6. Arya, P.O. (1982) : Labour Migration Relations in Public Sector Undertaking Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.