

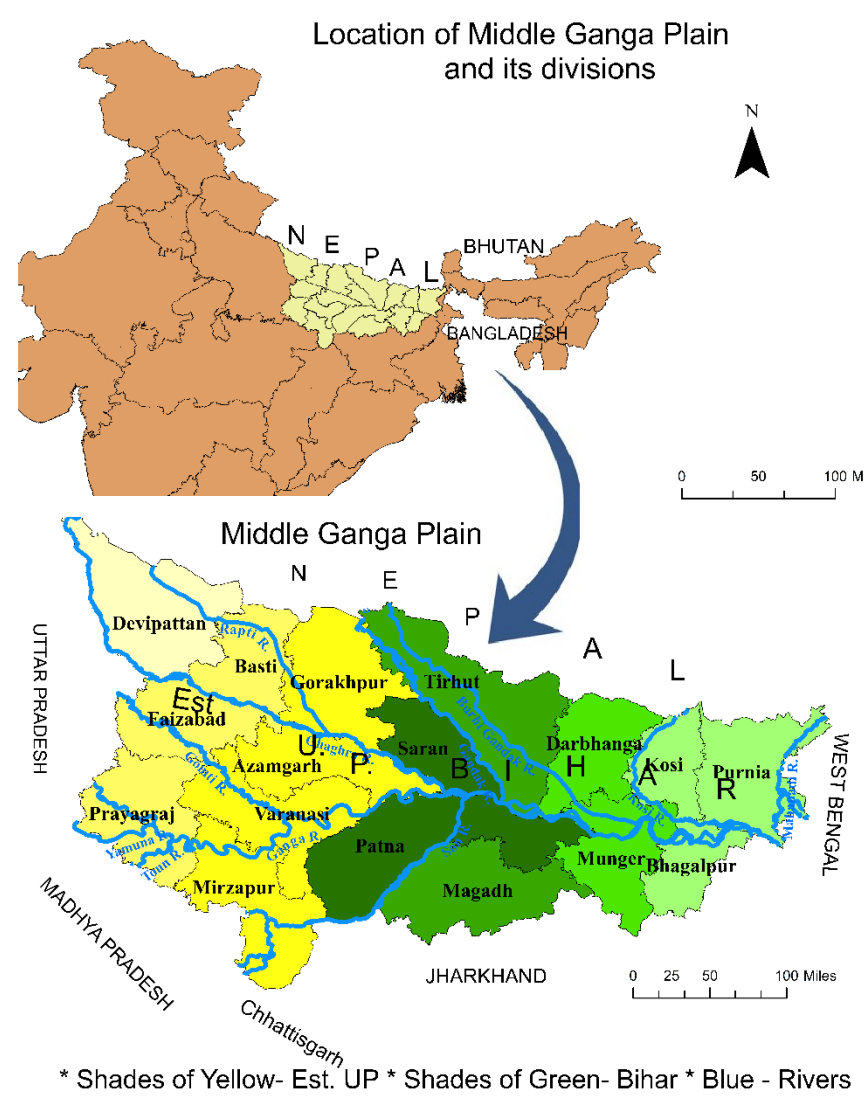
## About the Project

Middle Ganga Plain is a physio-cultural region, which expands between the foothills of Himalaya from north and Peninsula edge from south. It spreads in approximately 144,409 sq km covering 64 districts of UP and Bihar. Historically, migration from this region dates long back to the first quarter of nineteenth century. Due to persistent widespread poverty and underdevelopment, livelihood migration from this region continued even after independence and mainly confined to the developed western states of India. Recently, this region also showed a significant rise in trend of international migration towards the Gulf destinations. Livelihood migration from this region, whether international or internal, is dominated by males, leaving their families behind in the villages. The continuum of two century old association between migration and poverty which has led to the “culture of migration” in Middle Ganga Plain, needs deeper exploration.

## Objectives:

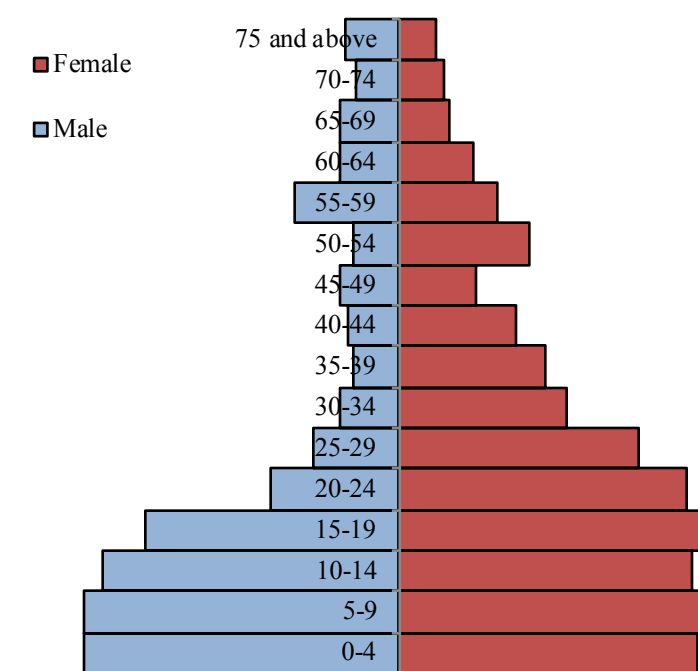
- To study the nature and pattern of migration including return and potential migration.
  - To understand the causes of migration and migration decision-making and its financing (self and non-self-action).
  - To study the role of migration and remittances in economic mobility and poverty-reduction-international, internal and seasonal / temporary migration.
  - To study the role of migration on empowerment / disempowerment of left behind women.
  - To study the impact of migration on children and elderly.
  - To examine the consequences on health and health seeking behaviour of left behind families.
- To review the programmes and policies related to migration and livelihood at the place of origin and suggest policy measures to improve the condition of migrants and their left behind families

Sampling Design (MGP)			
States (Year of Study)	Bihar (2018-19)	En. UP (2019-20)	Total
Divisions	09	08	17
Selection of Block : 02 Blocks from each division	based on sex ratio		
	18	16	34
Selection of PSUs : 02 PSUs from each block	based on PPS method		
	36	32	68
Selection of Households : 70 households from each PSU	following Systematic random sampling		
Total Households	2270	2074	4344

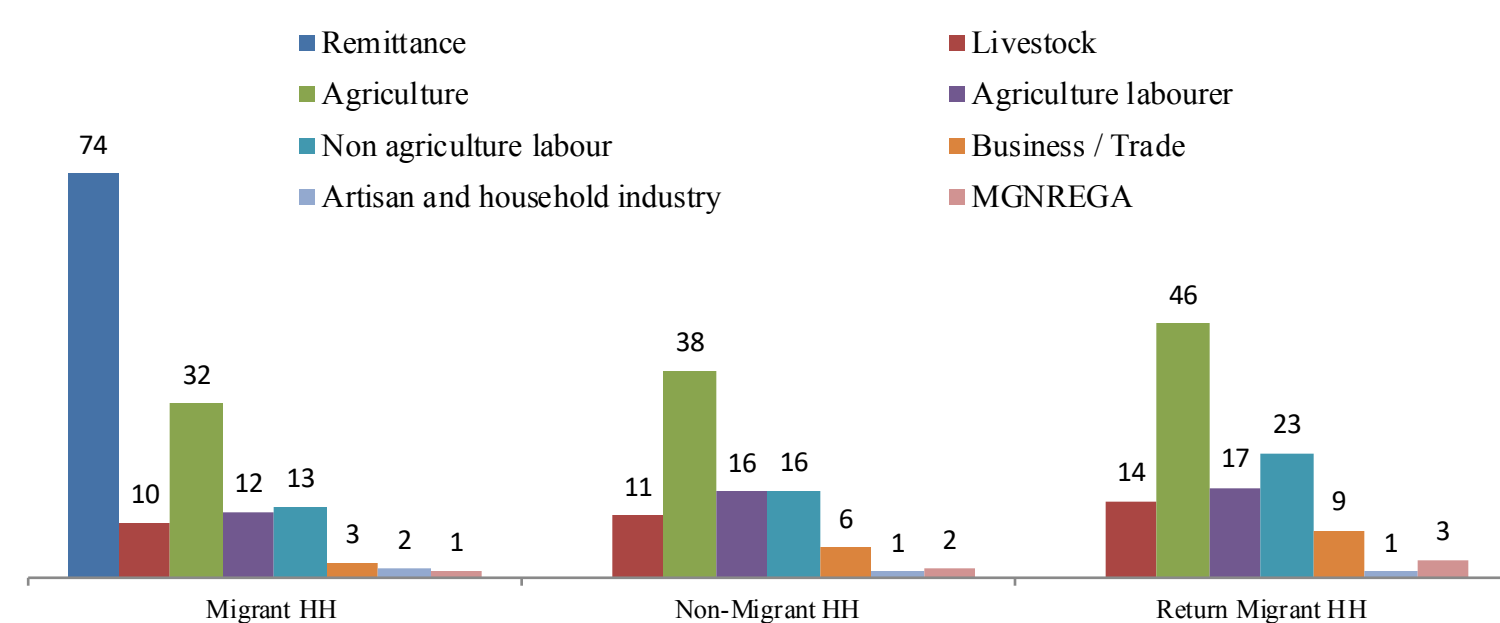


## Demographic Characteristics

## Age-sex structure of Migrant Households



## Percentage share of income from different sources to the total income of the household

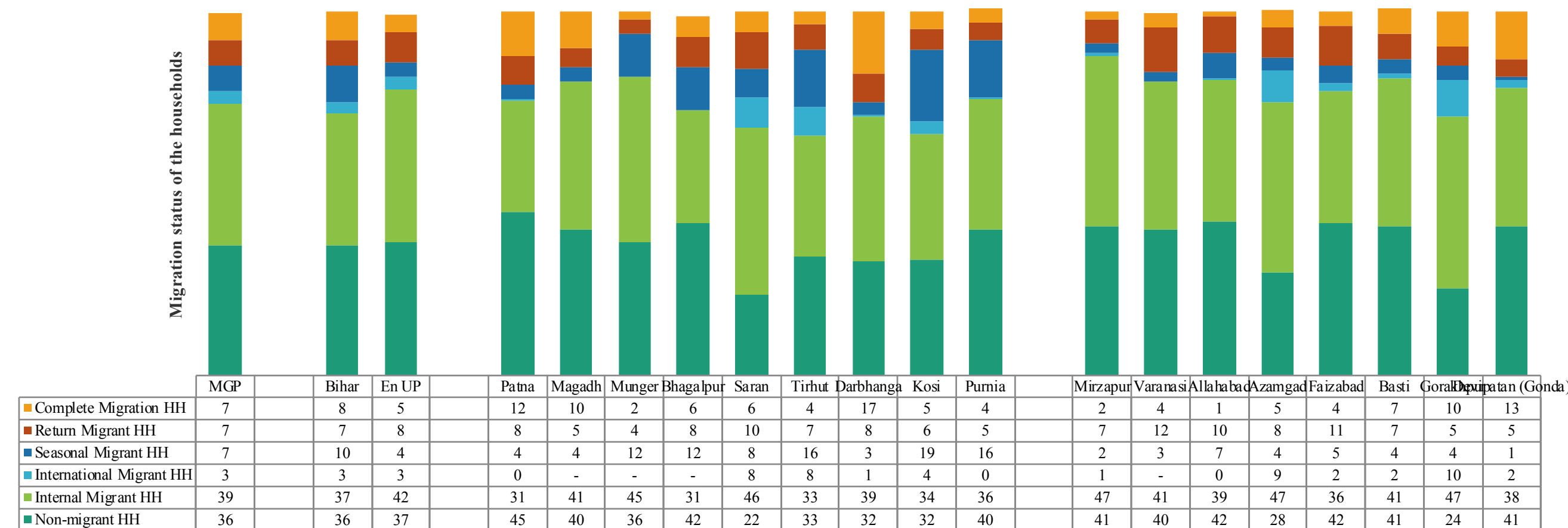


# Causes and Consequences of Out Migration from Middle Ganga Plain

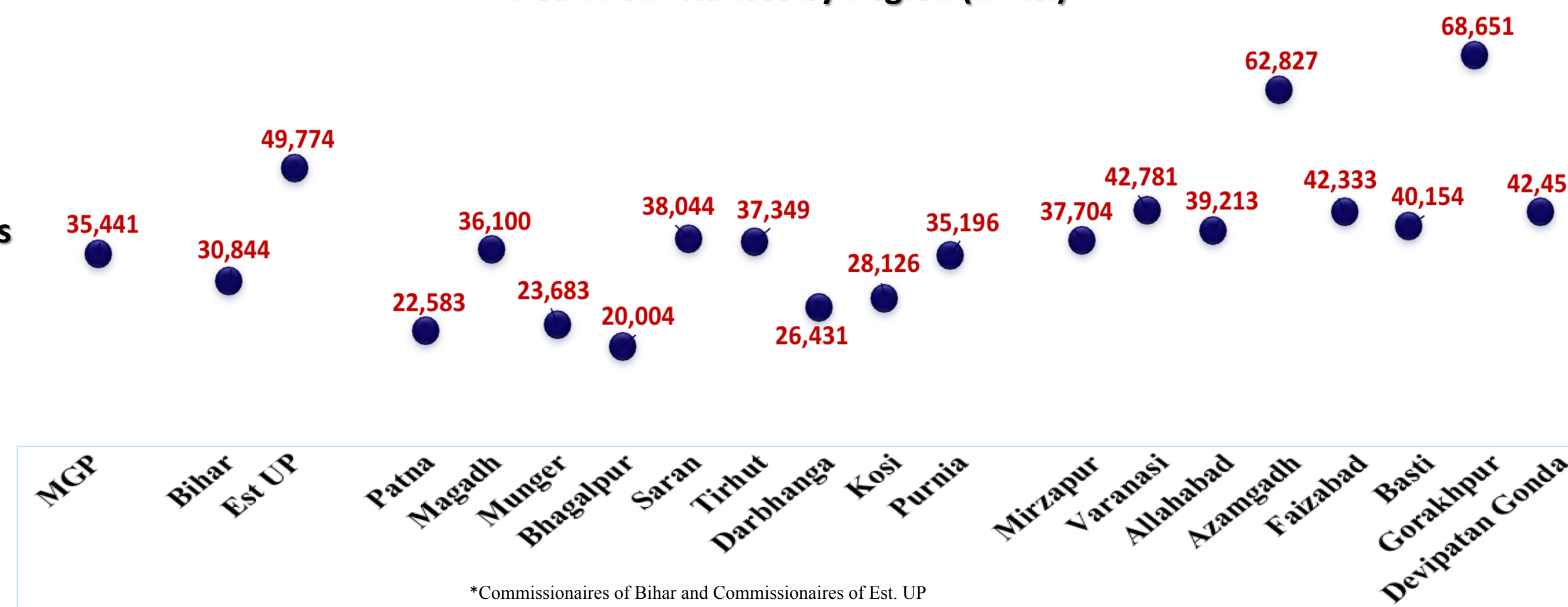
Unde by international institute for Population Sciences, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India

## FACT SHEET (Revised)

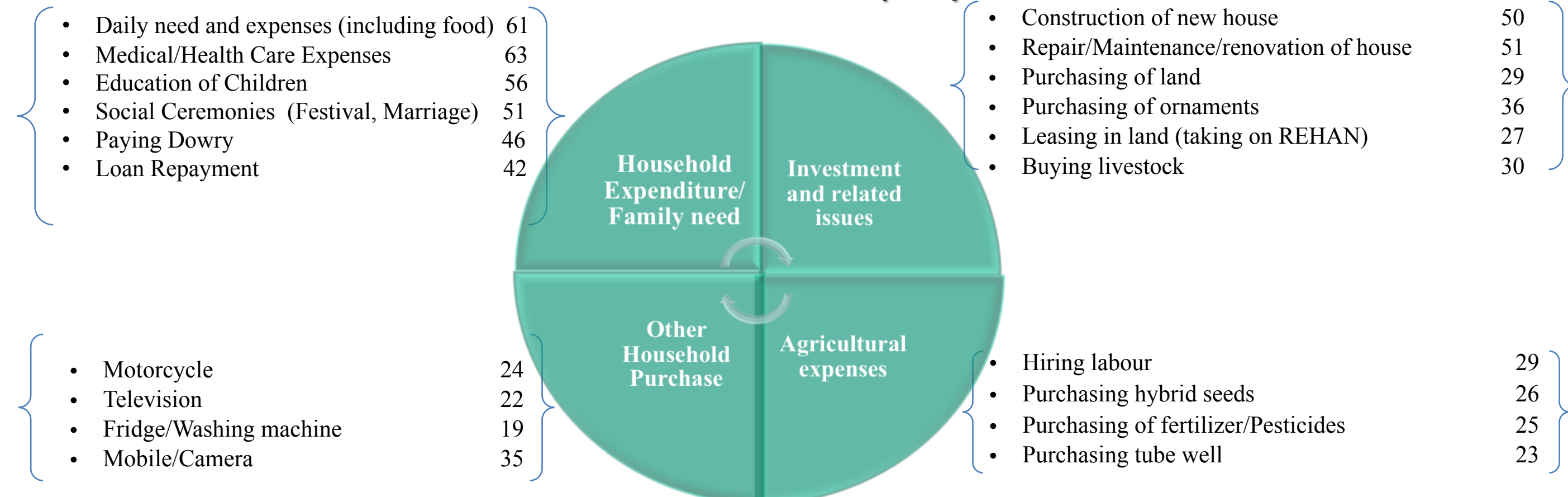
## Regional Pattern of Migration at Household Level (%)



## Mean Remittances by Region (in Rs.)

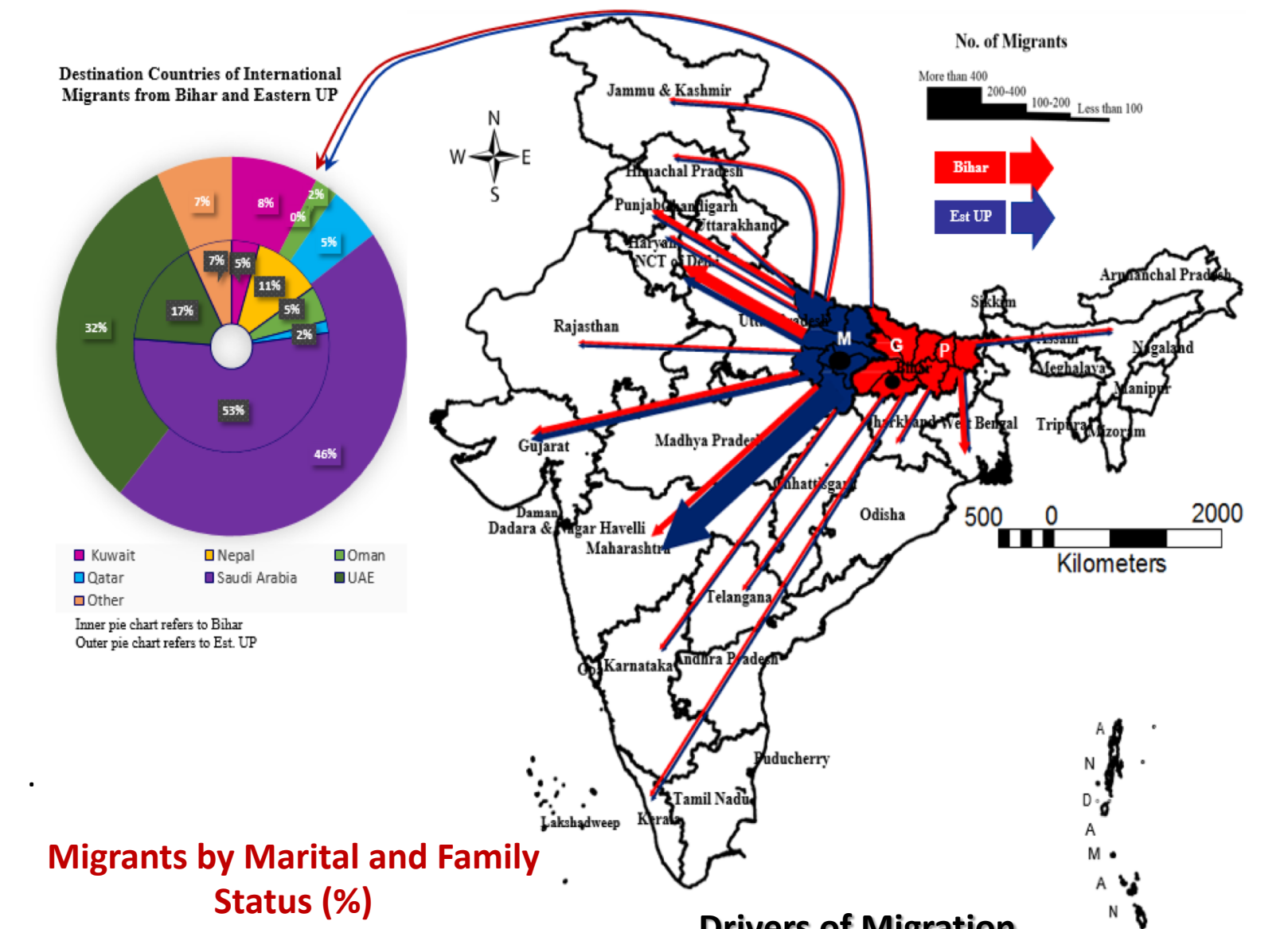


## Use of Remittances (in %)

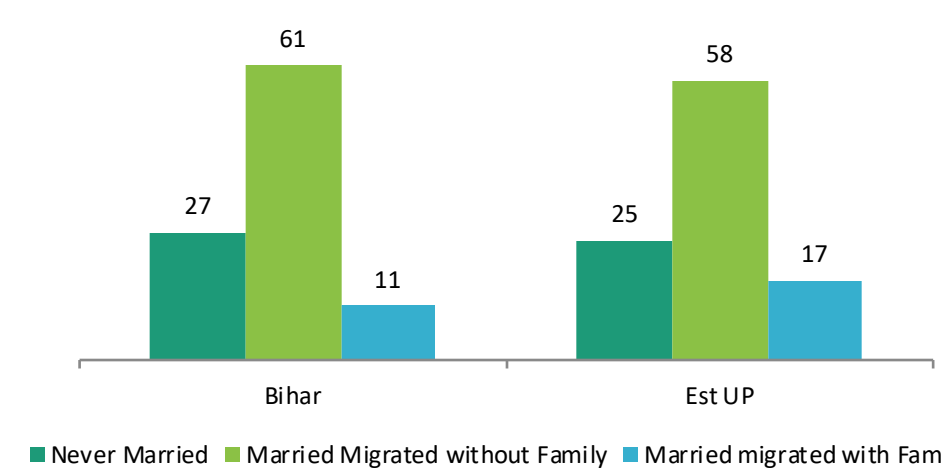


## Migration Pattern

Intra-state, Inter-state and International migration from Middle Ganga Plain (n=2653)



## Migrants by Marital and Family Status (%)



## Drivers of Migration

- Top three reasons for migration
- Poverty and Compulsion
  - Unemployment
  - Landlessness
  - Lack of food
- Network, friends and relatives play significant role migration
  - More than 90% of the total migrants migrated to other states within India.

## Characteristics of Migrants and Pattern of Migration

### Internal Migrants

“A de jure household member who has been residing outside of home district but within India for employment or business purpose for one year and more”

- Average age of migrant is 33 years
- 98.2% of internal migrants are males
- 82.1% are either landless or have less than 1 acre of land.
- 80% are married and 63.5% migrated without spouse
- Nearly 40% have passed grade 10
- 85.6% work in private factory or as casual labourer at the place of destination
- Average remittance sent by migrants Rs.31100(Bihar) Rs.47969 (Eastern UP) per annum

### International Migrants

“A de jure household member who residing outside India for employment or business purpose for one year and more”

- Average age of migrant is 35 years
- All international migrants are males and 85.3% migrated without spouse
- 50.0% of these migrants are landless and 32.0% have less than one acre of landholding.
- 88.0% are married and 85.3% migrated without spouse
- About 45.0% have passed grade 10
- Working on contracts at the place of destination
- Average remittance sent by migrants Rs 81060(Bihar) and Rs.140422 (Est Uttar Pradesh) per annum

## Highlights :

- More than half of the households are exposed to one or other type of migration. Migration from the region is male selective without family.
- Pattern of migration largely remains similar in Bihar and Est Uttar Pradesh, but varies across the commissionaires/administrative divisions.
- Highest migration occurs from traditional migration pockets of Saran, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh & Munger and from flood affected areas of Bihar like Darbhanga, Kosi, Tirhut and Purnia.
- In most of the regions, 40% households send internal migrants. Three percent households have international migrants.
- In comparison to Est UP seasonal migration is higher from Bihar and predominant from the divisions of Kosi, Tirhut and Purnia divisions.
- Migration is highest from the Other Caste groups followed by OBCs, SCs and STs
- Migration is highest for the landless group and nuclear families in Bihar but in case of En UP, there is no such variation across landholding categories and type of families
- Majority of the households depend on remittances for their livelihood.



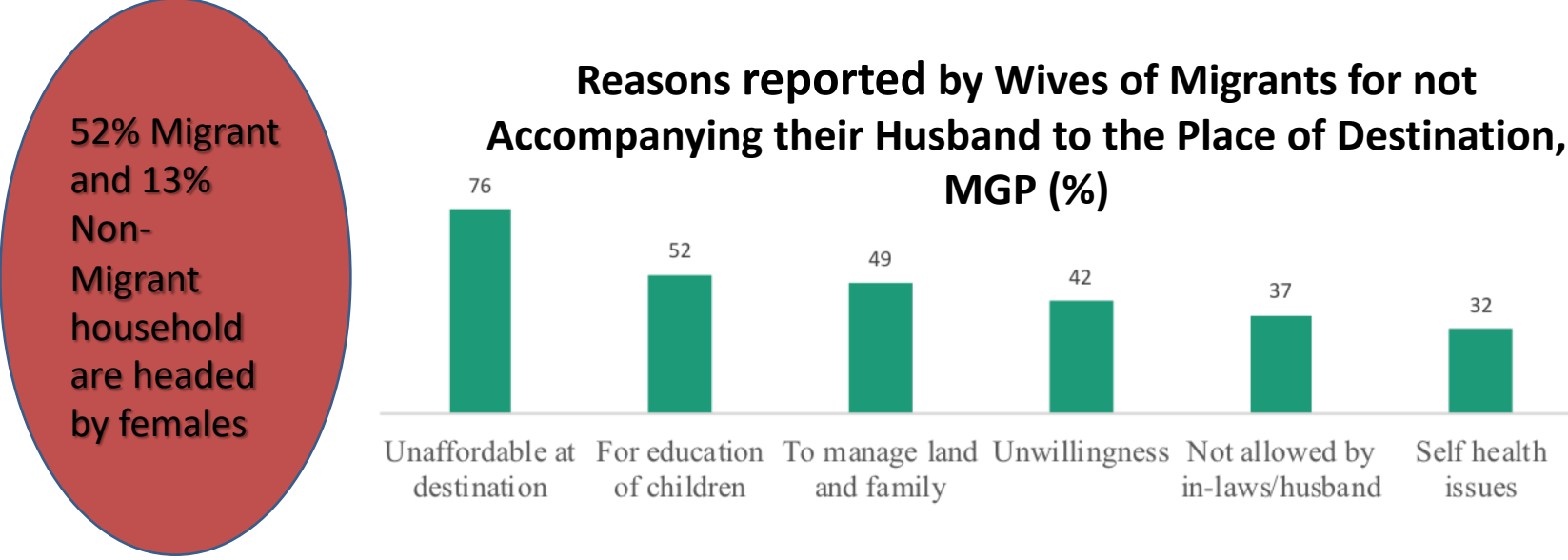
Wives of Migrants vs. Wives of Non-Migrants

❖ A woman in a household who is currently married (15 - 49 years) with minimum one year of marital duration. Wife of migrant is a left behind in a migrant household while wife of non migrant is a woman whose husband is non migrant in non migrant household.

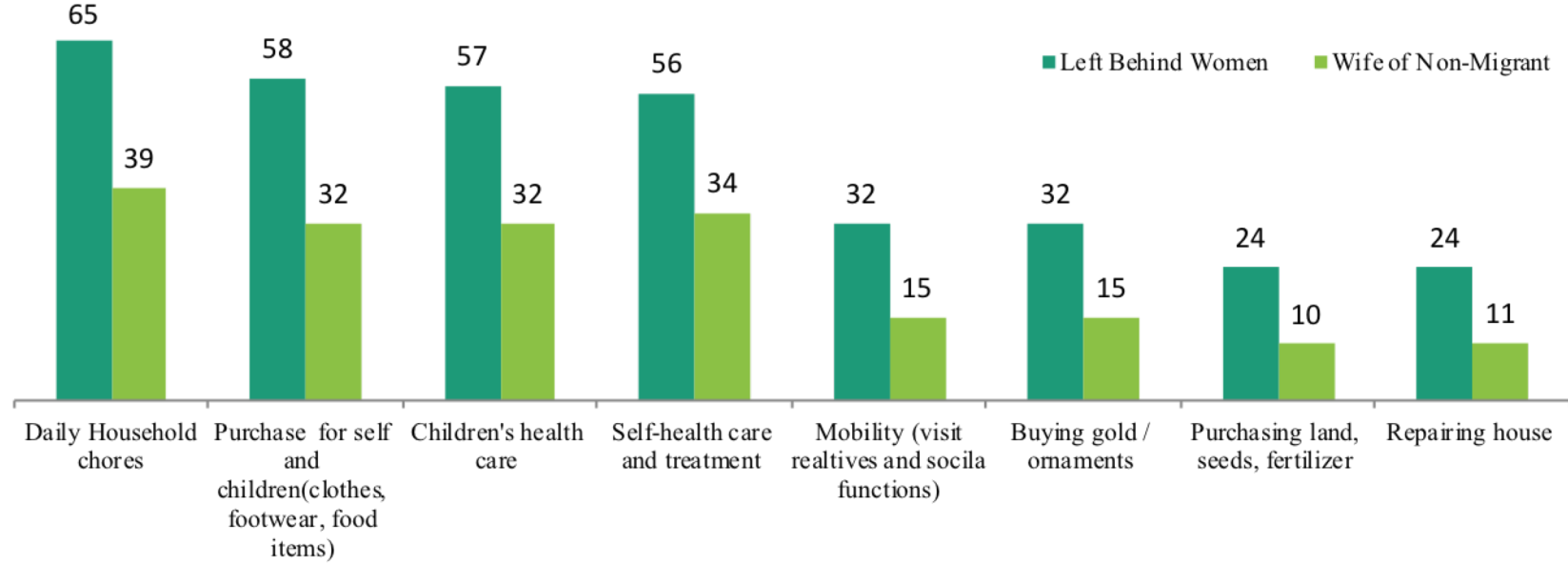
Characteristics	Wives of :	
	Migrant	Non-Migrant
Religion (%)		
Hindu	80	87
Muslim	20	13
Caste Category		
ST	2	3
SC	25	26
OBC	56	57
Others	18	15
Land Holding		
Landless	60	55
< 1 acre	29	27
> 1 acre	11	18
Family Type		
Nuclear	65	66
Joint/extended	35	34
% Literate	48	45
Mean Age (years)	31	33
Total(N)	1314	1402

Key findings :

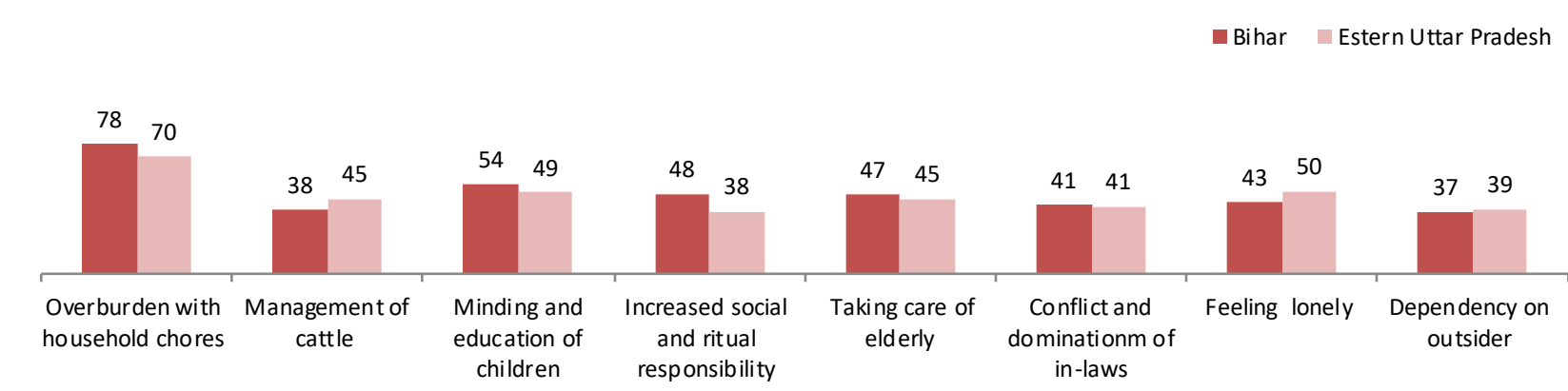
- 47 % of total women are literate in MGP.
- Only 28.3% of total women were member of any self-help groups; 70.0% have their own bank account.
- 20.7% of total women work for wages.
- 4.2% of left-behind women are wives of Gulf migrants.
- Majority of the left-behind women in En UP live with joint family (56%), whereas, majority of left behind women in Bihar live with nuclear family (71%).
- 75% of total left-behind women communicate with their husband daily on mobile.
- 40% of total left-behind women feel lonely in the absence of their husbands.
- Both wife of migrants as well as non-migrants perceive that economic status, lifestyle, autonomy, education and health of children improves after the migration of husbands.



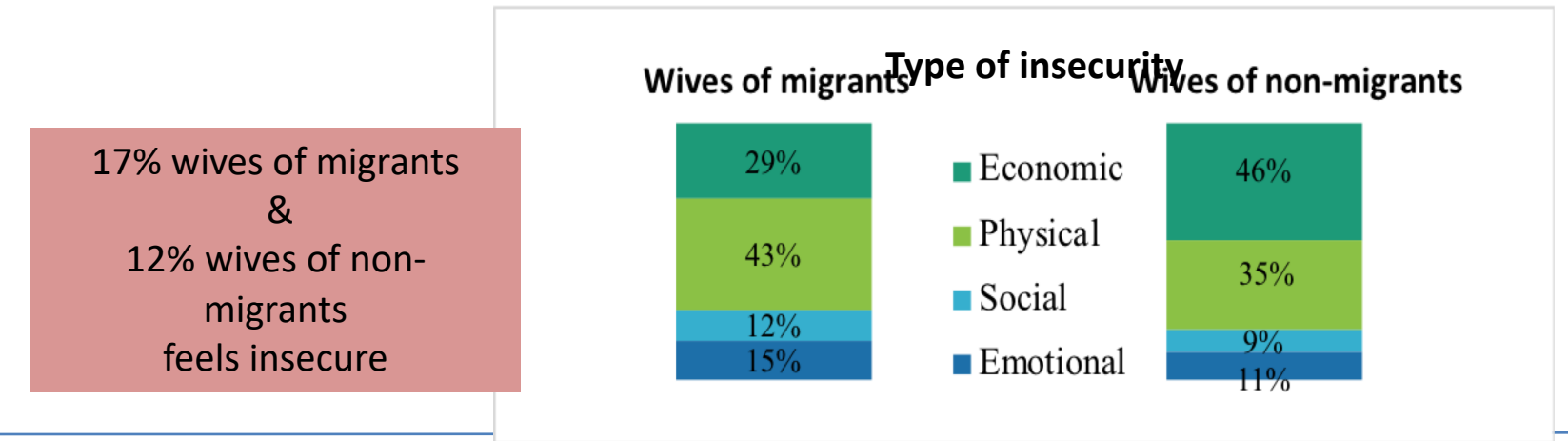
Women' Own Decision in Household Management



Type of Problems Faced by Wives of Migrants in Absence of their Husband



Insecurity Feeling : Wives of Migrant vs Wives of Non-Migrants



Elderly in Migrant vs. Elderly in Non-Migrant Households

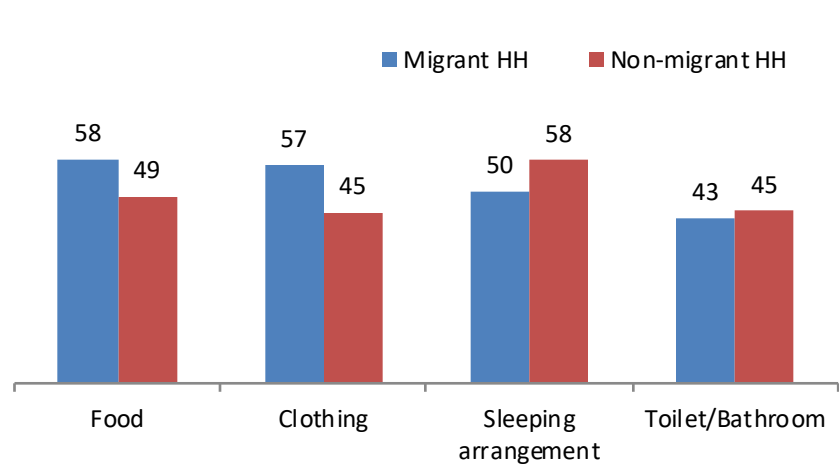
❖ Elderly in the sample is the household member who is 60 and above and living in the household for six months and more at the time of survey.

Characteristics	Sample Elderly from	
	Non-Migrant HH (%)	Migrant HH (%)
Religion		
Hindu	90	85
Muslim	10	15
Caste Category		
ST	2	39
SC	27	52
OBC	49	39
Others	21	34
Land Holding		
Landless	41	39
< 1 acre	33	36
≥ 1 acre	26	26
Family Type		
Nuclear	57	23
Joint/extended	43	77
Individual Characteristics		
Gender		
Male	82	71
Female	19	29
% Literate	49	53
Migrated in past	02	13
Mean Age (in years)	67	70
Total(N)	430	575

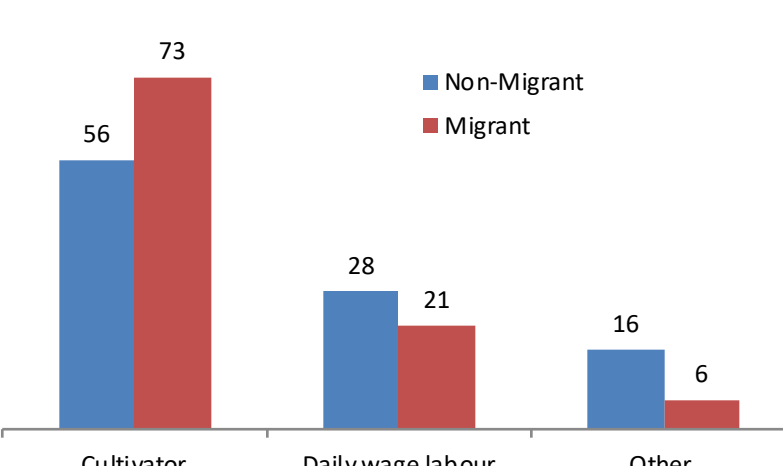
Key findings :

- 64.4 % of the elderly were currently married and living with spouse, and 35.0 % are widow/widower.
- 37.7 % are economically active.
- 63.7 % are head of the household.
- 11.8 % had migrated for employment in the past and 50.1 % of them have a migrant son at present.
- 88.3 % possess own house.
- 65.3 % resides in joint/extended family.
- 59.8 % are residing with their married children and one-fourth are with their spouse only.
- 57.2 % of them have separate room.
- 80.7 % have their own bank account and 90.3 % operate it themselves.

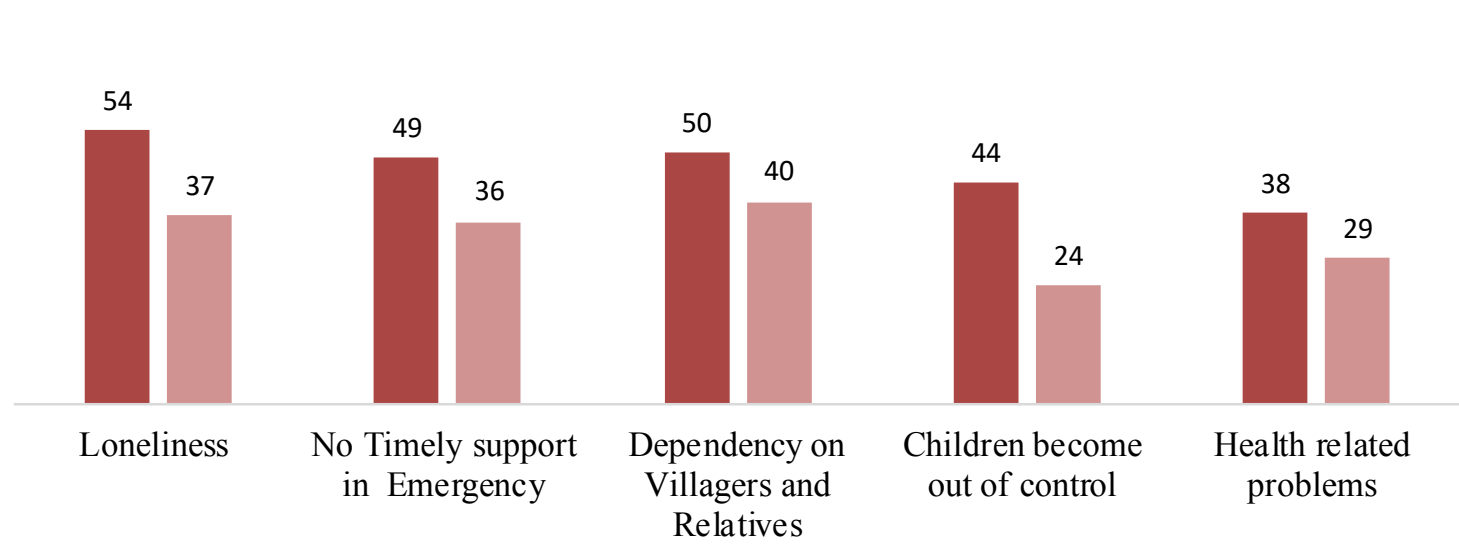
Percent of Elderly highly Satisfied with Living and Other Arrangements



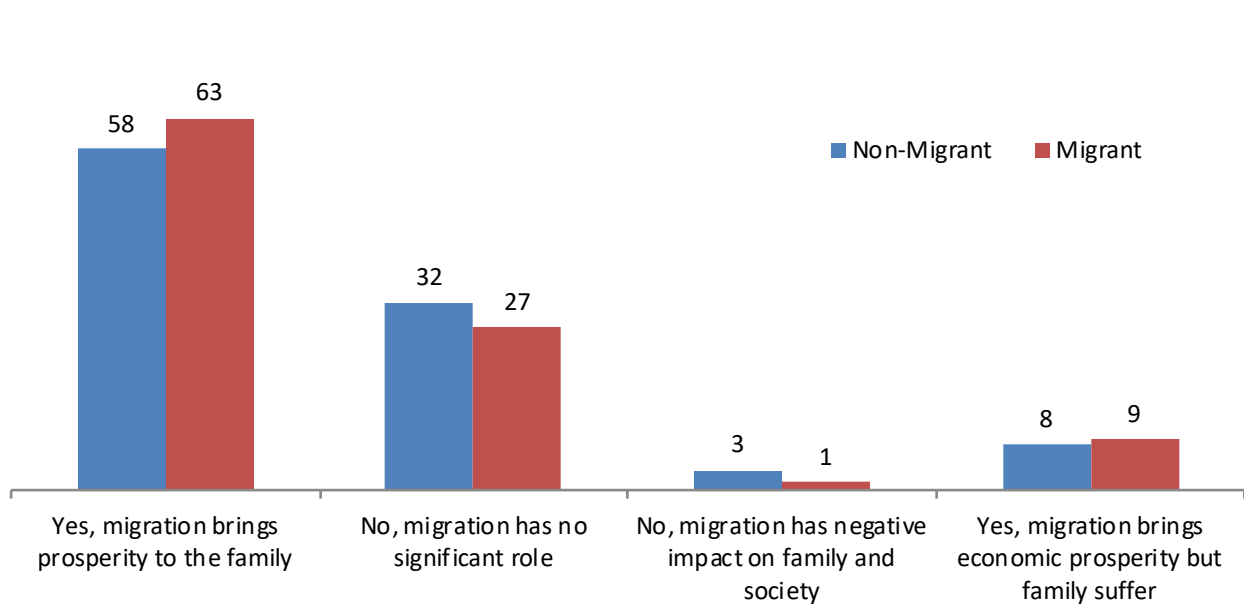
Occupation of Elderly



Problem faced by Elderly in Migrant Household in the absence of Migrant Children



Perception of Elderly about Migration : Do you think migration is a necessity/beneficial phenomenon for development of the family and society?



Short Term/Seasonal Migrants

❖ A household member, who frequently migrates for employment for less than six months in a year and lives in this household for major part of the year. It also includes short duration circular migrant, who makes repetitive movement between home village and the place of destination.

Key Findings :

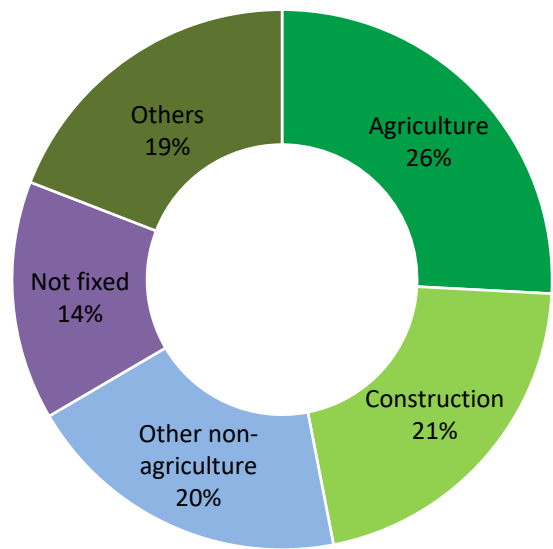
Characteristics	Short term / Seasonal Migrants From	
	Bihar	Est UP
Religion		
Hindu	84	95
Muslim	16	5
Caste Category		
ST	3	4
SC	34	47
OBC	53	37
Others	11	12
Land Holding		
Landless	75	39
< 1 acre	22	43
> 1 acre	4	19
Family Type		
Nuclear	72	49
Joint/extended	28	51
Mean Age	42	44
Education		
Primary	51	52
Secondary	39	48
Higher level	10	0
Total(N)	206	70

- Seasonal migration is more predominant in Bihar, as 72.8 % of the seasonal migrants are from Bihar.
- 98.3 % of them migrate alone.
- They make on an average 1.4 moves in a year for 120 days or 3 months and earn Rs. 439 per day.
- 49.5 % moved with the help of relatives and friends, only 11.2 % went with contractors and 32.0 % migrated themselves.
- 31.2 % in Bihar migrated to Punjab and 26.8% from Eastern Uttar Pradesh migrated to Maharashtra.
- Most of them worked for more than 8 hours per day (91.8%) and 7 days in a week (64.3).
- Half of them received remuneration on monthly basis, while one-fifth were daily wagers.
- 29.2 % of seasonal migrant bring cash at the end of the move and 54.2 % operate through banking system.
- 22% perceive no benefit from seasonal migration however, majority see economic gain and also a way to manage both family and work.

Housing of seasonal migrants at the place of destination



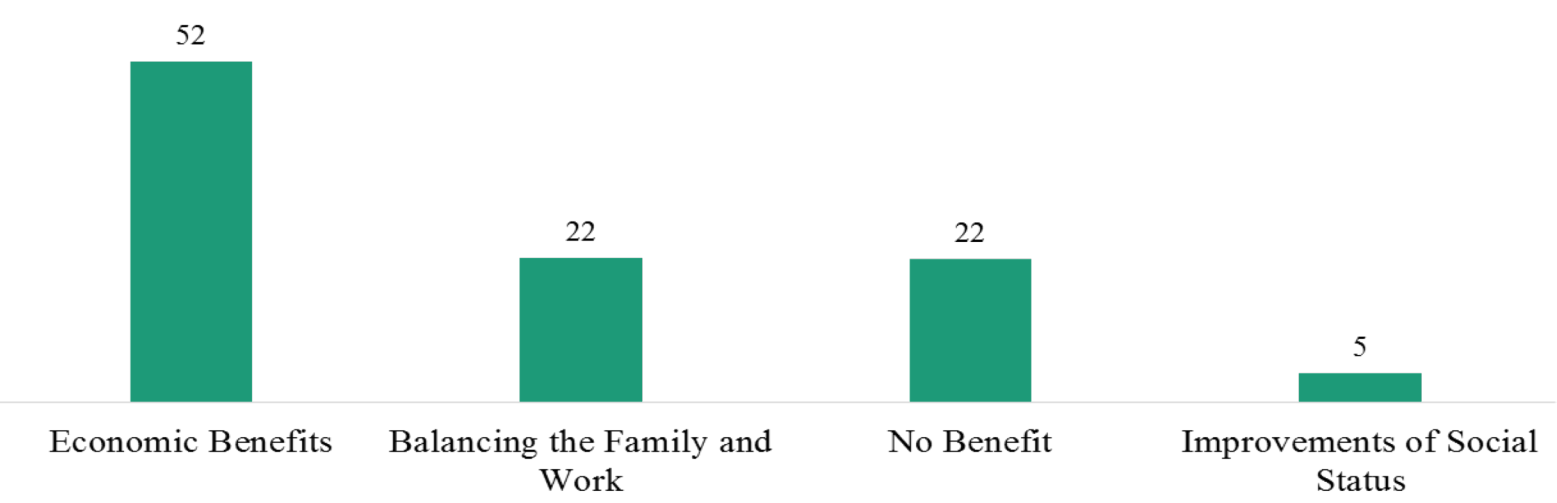
Seasonal Migrants by Work Sector at the Place of Destination



Reasons for opting seasonal migration over long term migration



Perception of Seasonal Migrants : How do you get benefit from seasonal/short term migration?



Return Migrants

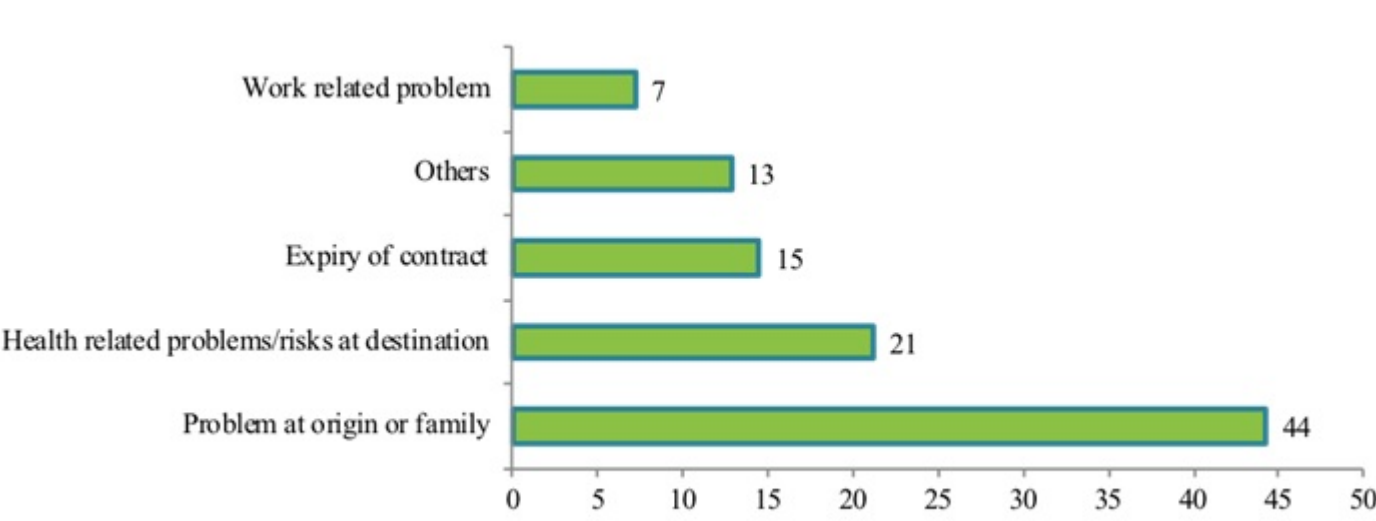
❖ Return migrant is a household member, who has migrated earlier for employment for one year or more but later returned home and currently living in this household for 6 month or more.

Characteristics	Return Migrants from	
	Bihar (%)	Est UP (%)
Religion		
Hindu	84	91
Muslim	16	9
Caste Category		
STs + SCs	21	28
OBCs	63	48
Others	16	24
Family Type		
Nuclear	74	46
Joint/extended	26	54
Land holding		
Landless	45	28
< 1 acre	42	37
≥ 1 acre	13	35
Total (n)	168	222

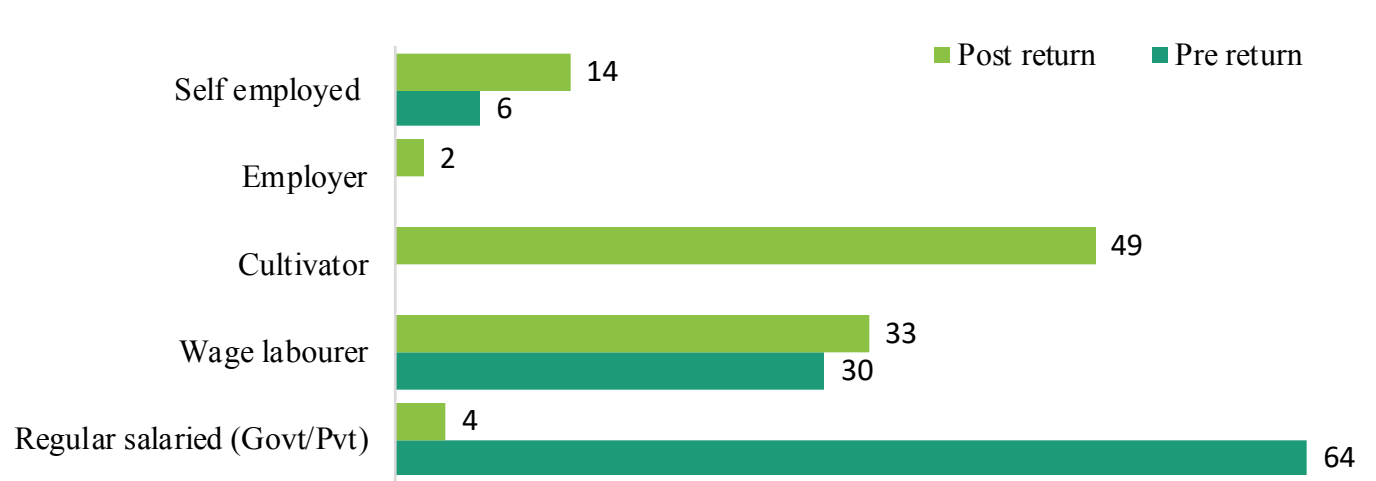
Key Findings :

- Out of 390 return migrants, 37 are the international return migrants.
- 46.4% of the return migrants are economically active after return .
- 44.9% of the return migrants in Bihar and 27.5% in Eastern UP are landless.
- 72.1% of internal return migrants and 57.1% of the international return migrants are happy with their decision to return.
- Nearly 90% acquired some skill at the place of destination.

Five Important Reasons for Return (%)



Comparative Occupational Structure of Return Migrant (%) Pre Return (at Destination) and Post Return (in Village)



Expectation of return migrants on Government intervention for migration

- Pre-departure counselling of potential migrants (54%)
- Help in starting employment for returnees (73%)
- Post return training and counselling and assistance utilization of saving (44%)
- Provide health insurance (63%)

29%

want to migrate again while more than 2/3<sup>rd</sup> would encourage their children to migrate for employment

66%

want their children to migrate for employment

75%

Perceived improvement in their family income, family bonding and social status

58%

Keep their saving in bank

45%

Helped their co-villages/relatives to migrate during their migration period

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