

Migration, Remittances, and Development in Rural Bihar, India

Amit Kumar

PhD Scholar, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

Abstract

The incidence of out-migration from rural Bihar is probably greater than anywhere else in India. This paper based on fieldwork conducted in rural areas of one district (Siwan) of Bihar (300 households) in the year 2013. Siwan is second highest male out-migration district in Bihar. Respondent of this study selected the left behind women due to male out-migration (whose husband migrated in search of employment/livelihood and stayed elsewhere at least for the last six). This study examines the pattern and causes of migration. Moreover, examine the remittances flow and its use. Furthermore, this study also explores development impact of migration and remittance on family/relatives/friends and communities. The study found that Internal migration (91%) from rural Bihar is mostly inter-state (96%) in nature and dominated largely by the other backward caste (68%), historically disadvantaged communities (SCs 23% and other caste (7%) and illiterate (26%). International Migration (8.3%) dominated by Muslim community who often go to Saudi Arab. Hindus are more migrate than Muslim overall. The people migrate mostly due to search for work (68%) and after that due to less income from agriculture at origin place (25%) and family related cause (5%). Mean remittances are 47429 Rupees. Moreover, the highest mean of remittance 67714 Rupees come from international migration compare internal migration 45816 Rupees. The remittances sent by the migrant are used mostly in food items, education, health, and pay the utility bills by recipients. Migration and remittances also result in qualitative changes in the lives of direct recipient and communities both via directly and through a trickle-down effect.

Introduction

Bihar is predominantly a rural state with more than 88 percent of its population living in villages (Census, 2011). A few decades back it was one of the poorest states of the country and also ranks among the slowest growing region of the country. The slow growth of the state along with the demographic pressure has led to its economic retrogression- the per capita income, not only stagnant during the 1990s but showed a rate of decline. However, in recent years, the growth rate has started accelerating, and signs of improvement can be seen on several fronts (Institute for Human Development, 2010).

The key for the overall development of the state economy is agriculture. It is the backbone of Bihar's economy with 81 per cent of the workforce and generating nearly 42 per cent of the State Domestic Product. The percentage of the population employed in agriculture production system in Bihar is estimated to 81 percent, which is much higher than the national average (Bansil, 2011). Due to low industrialization, lack of employment and economic backwardness the migration rate particularly out-migration is higher in Bihar than other states.

The incidence of out-migration from rural Bihar is probably greater than anywhere

else in India (Sharma, 2009). A combination of circumstances, both natural and societal, has created a situation in the state where sending a family member out to earn has been the only way of staying alive. There was a marked increase in migration after 1990 and even more towards the end of the decade as the rural economy ground to a virtual standstill. It is worthwhile to mention that migration from flood and drought prone areas was not new, the closure of industries as well as law and order problems added to the outflow of people (Deshingkar et al. 2006). In India, as well as in Bihar, the labour movement has predominantly been from rural to urban areas. The rural population, mainly small landholders and landless agriculture labour, move towards urban areas in the hope of improving their socio-economic conditions. It observed that the migration from the rural areas, whether it is permanent, seasonal or circular has the characteristics that the migrants remain attached to their native places. They continue to maintain the link with their families and villages through regular visit as well as sending remittances.

An assessment of the effects of migration on rural areas has remained relevant since migration acts as a catalyst in the transformation process of not only the destiny of individual migrants but also the conditions of family members left behind, local communities and the wider sending regions. One significant source of development for the rural populace as a result of this increasing drift towards the cities is remittances. Recently, migrants' remittances and the income multipliers they create are becoming critical resources for the sustenance strategies of receiving households, as well as agents of regional and national development (World Bank, 2005). Households that receive these remittances tend to use the proceeds primarily for current consumption (food, clothing), as well as investments in children's education, health care, improvement in household food and security, and water and sanitation. A number of studies have conducted on these types of migration, and their impacts on the socio-economic development of rural areas have been examined (Shekhar 1993).

A sizeable amount of research has well-conducted on the topic of migration, remittances and its social and economic impact on origin place over the last few years in Bihar. However, this paper reviews evidence on how migrants contribute to the social and economic development of their place of origin. In addition to describing the state of knowledge regarding the type of migration, duration of migration, cause of migration, the flow of remittances and use of remittances. It also focuses on the current literature dealing with the development impact of transfers of money, knowledge, attitude, social values, eating habits and lifestyle by migrants back to their home areas.

Data and Method

This paper base on fieldwork conducted in rural areas of one district (Siwan) of Bihar (300 households) in the year 2013. Siwan is second highest male out-migration district in Bihar. Respondent of this study selected the left behind women due to male out-migration (whose husband migrated in search of employment/livelihood and stayed elsewhere at least for the last six). First of all, a complete house listing of all these villages have done, and information collected from migrant household about type and duration of migrations, the cause of migrations, remittances, use of remittances, marital status of migrants, size of landholding, and caste characteristics. After the complete listing, households were identified as a migrant (where at least one

male member had out-migrated for employment purposes). A systematic random sampling technique was used to select households for a detailed survey. If a selected household did not meet these criteria, it was replaced by another household. The questions were asked in the local language, Bhojpuri, using local terminology. The univariate and Bivariate technique has been used to analysis the data.

Results

Pattern of Migration

Table 1 shows that overall migration pattern in the study area. We clear see that the internal migrant is higher (91.7%) compare International migration (8.3%). Moreover, Interstate migration has the higher share (90.7%) compared intra-state migration (1%) in internal migration. Further, it clear evident shows that all internal migrant has migrated rural to urban.

Table: 1 Percentage of migrant by type of migration.

Type of Migration	Percentage of migrant
Internal Migration	91.7
International Migration	8.3
Intra-state Migration	1.0
Inter-state Migration	90.7
International Migration	8.3
Rural-Urban Migration	91.7
International Migration	8.3
Total	100

Place of migration

One of the most import findings of the study is to table out successfully the clear links between the origin and destination. We can see that metropolitan cities are most favourite destination among migrants. Further, we analysed and found that more than 50 percentage migrants go to four old metropolitan cities (Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Chennai). More than one-fourth of the migrants go to Delhi in Search of employment. Another hand we can say that Delhi is a most favourite destination among migrants, because Delhi is home to nearly them and availability of good rail services, As well as they get easily many works at construction sites or drive rickshaws or auto-rickshaws and easily engage in petty business in Delhi. After that followed by Kolkata (10.4 %) and Mumbai (6.3%) are second and third favourite destination place respectively. Moreover, fourth favourite destination place is Surat, where 6.3 percentage migrants went. More than four percentage migrants go to

Bangalore and follow by Pune and Lucknow. We also found 3.1% migrants choice is Hyderabad as a destination place, follow by Amritsar.

When talking about which states preferred to migration, we found that Maharashtra is most preferred migration place. We observed that second preferred place is West Bengal, and the third preferred place is Gujarat and Jammu Kashmir, Who 10.4 % and 6.3 % migrants go there respectively. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Haryana have found a choice of the destination place. Apart from this Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, and Assam are also the choices of the migrant as the destination place, but Very fewer Migrants go to these places.

Most of the migrant labourers absorbed into the occupations such as rickshaw pulling, building construction, carpentry or by masonry work and various other types of casual work in the informal sector in these metropolitan cities.

Table: 2 Percentage of migrants by place of destination.

Destination Place	Percentage of Migrant	Destination Place	Percentage of Migrant
Delhi	27.1	Haryana	2.0
Kolkata (West Bengal)	10.4	Faridabad	1.0
Bangalore (Karnataka)	4.2	Gurgaon	1.0
Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	2.1	Andhra Pradesh	
Maharashtra	10.5	Hyderabad	3.1
Mumbai	6.3	Kerala	
Pune	4.2	Kochi	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	5.2	Madhya Pradesh	
Lucknow	4.2	Jabalpur	1.0
Noida	1.0	Orissa	
Jammu Kashmir	6.3	Bhubaneswar	1.0
Jammu	4.2	Bihar	
Katra	2.1	Patna	1.0
Rajasthan	3.1	Chhattisgarh	
Jodhpur	1.0	Raipur	1.0
Jaipur	2.1	Assam	
Punjab	4.1	Guwahati	1.0
Panipat	1.0		
Amritsar	3.1	International	
Gujarat		Saudi Arabia	5.2
Surat	6.3	Dubai	2.1
Goa	1.0	Sri Lanka	1.0
Total Sample		300	

Background Characteristic of Migrants

The table shows that percentage distribution of migrant by background. It found that the internal migration is higher than international migration across the background characteristics. Hindu migrants have higher (95.9%) compared Muslim migrants (76.2%) in internal migration. Interestingly, Muslim migrants have higher (23%) preferred to international migration compared Hindu (4.1%). It could be the reason behind mostly Muslim migrant goes to Middle East countries, these countries are Muslim populated. They easily adjust their culture and environment, but Hindu migrant could not adjust such type of culture and environment.

Table: 3 Percentage distribution of type of migrants by background characteristics.

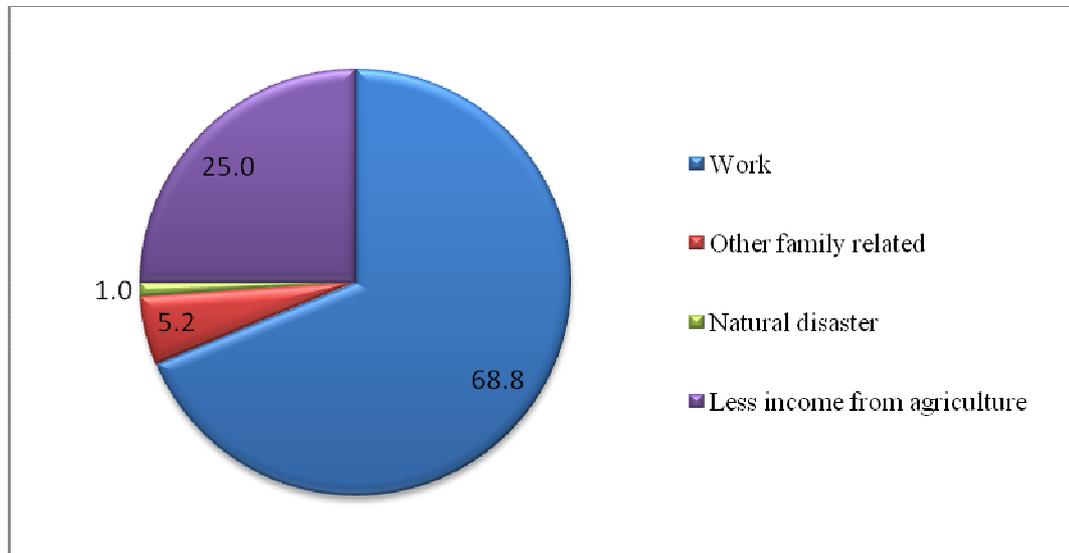
Background Characteristics	Internal Migration	International Migration
Religion		
Hindu	95.9	4.1
Muslim	76.2	23.8
Caste		
Scheduled caste	100.0	0.0
OBC	87.5	12.5
Other	100.0	0.0
Poverty		
Poor	97.4	2.6
Non-poor	87.5	12.5
Education		
No education	100.0	0.0
Primary	100.0	0.0
Middle	89.7	10.3
High school	80.8	19.2
Higher and above	100.0	0.0
Family Type		
Nuclear Family	95.6	4.4
Joint Family	87.8	12.2
Migrant Age Group		
Below 25	83.3	16.7
25-29	83.9	16.1
30-34	94.3	5.7
35-39	100.0	0.0
40 & above	100.0	0.0
Duration of Migration		
Less than one year	100.0	0.0
1-2 year	98.1	1.9
Above 2 year	30.0	70.0
Total Sample	300	

Who is poor migrant has migrated higher (97.4%) to internal migration than Non-poor migrant (87.5%)? But contrary result found that international migration is higher in Non-poor migrant compare the poor migrant. Similar result observed among the type of family for internal and international migration. Moreover, Scheduled caste and other castes highly migrated for internal migration compared Other Backward Caste (OBC) while inverse situation observed for international migration, Percentage of OBC migrant have higher (12.5%) compared Scheduled caste and other castes; followed by the type of family. Who migrants completed middle and high schooling has less preferred to internal migration compared to primary education, higher education, and no education. For international migration, it observed an inverse situation that middle and high schooling completed migrants have higher than primary, higher education, and no education migrants. Migrant has increased with age of migrant for internal migration while migrant has decreased with age of migrant for international migration. Further, it observed that internal migration has increased with duration of migration while the inverse situation for international migration.

Reason for migration

When we look at the specific individual reasons for migration (see Figure 1). The people migrated mostly due to search for work (68%) and after that due to less income from agriculture at origin place (25 %) and family related cause (5 %). Other family-related causes 5.2 % cited as the cause of their migration. Moreover, only one percentage migrant cited their cause of migration.

Figure: 1 Specific reason for migration in percentage.



Frequency of remittances

A mammoth 95.8 % of the migrants remit money to their home while only 4.2 % migrant does not remit money (figure 2). The frequency of remittance for 16.7 % of the remitting migrants is irregular. Monthly remitter has 38.5% share, followed by 30.2 percentage remitters who remit bimonthly. Moreover, 5.1% remitters sent money by quarterly similar followed by 5.1% who remit half yearly.

Figure: 2 Frequency of remittances sent by migrants in percentage.

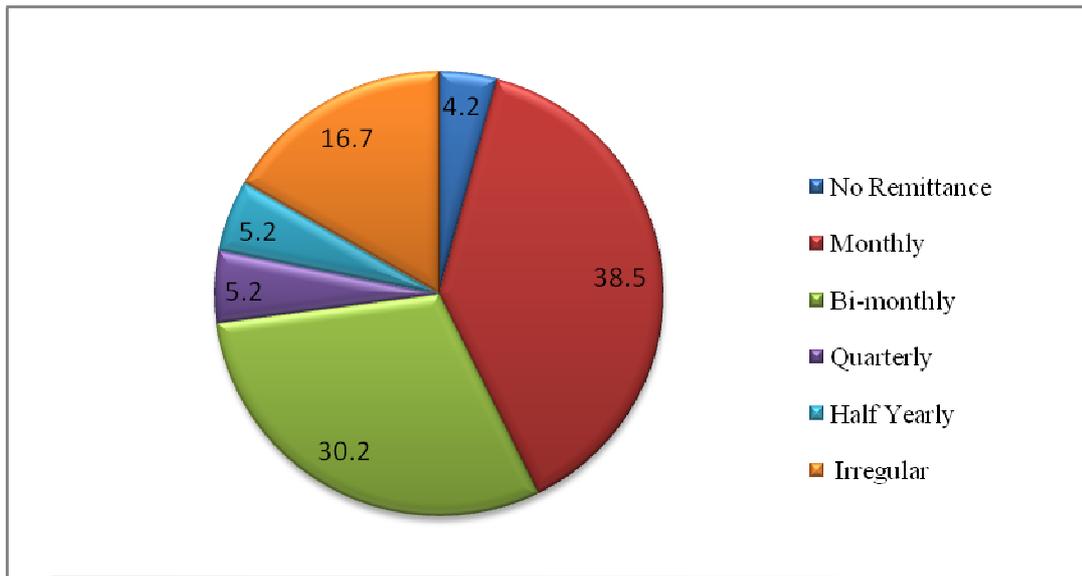


Table 4 shows that the frequency of remittance sent by migrants with background characteristics. It observed that most of the migrant sent remittance monthly and after that bi-monthly across the background. Muslim migrant has sent high remittance (40.9%) monthly than Hindu (37.8%) followed by the quarterly among Muslim (18.2%) than Hindu (1.4%) and also similar result found that Muslim migrant sent higher remit (9.1%) among half yearly. But it also observed that Among Bi-monthly, 35.1% Hindu migrant is higher than Muslim migrant 13.65% followed by irregular Hindu is higher 17.6% than Muslim 13.6%. According to monthly, scheduled castes have sent higher remittance (52.2%) and lower 28.6 percent in other caste. Similar result found in bi-monthly and half yearly across the caste. Quarterly, only OBC Migrant sent remittance. It clear evident shows that other caste has sent around 40 percent irregular compared 16.7% and 8.7% among OBC and scheduled caste respectively. The non-poor migrant has sent higher (43.1%) compared to the poor (31.6%). Similar result found among quarterly and irregular while bi-monthly poor is higher (36.8%) than non-poor (25.9%). According to education level, which did not educate has sent higher (46.7%) remittances monthly compared to all education level. Bi-monthly percentage of migrants is close to similar 26.7%, 25% and 25% among no education, primary and high school respectively. 8.3% Primary education remitters who remit quarterly followed by 8.3% higher and above remitters who remit quarterly. According to half yearly, high schooling remitter has sent high remittance (10.7%) than other education of level. 25% higher and above remitters who remit irregular. Who remitter belong to the nuclear family has sent remittance higher 42.2% and 36.2% with monthly and bi-monthly respectively compared to joint family 34.7% and 24.5% with monthly and bi-monthly respectively. But inverse results found for irregular and quarterly. Age group 40% and above has sent higher remittance (66.7%) monthly compared to other age groups. 37.9% age group 35-39 who remit with bi-monthly. Age group 30-34 has sent higher remittance (20%) irregular than other age group followed by 5.7% of 30-34 age group who higher remit half yearly. Who remitter stayed less than one year ate destination place send higher remittance (66.7%) monthly compared to 1-2 year stay and above two-year stay. Similar result

found for bi-monthly, less than one year at destination place send higher remittance (33.3%) monthly compared to 1-2 year stay and above two-year stay.

Table: 4 Frequency of remittances by background characteristics in percentage.

Background Characteristics	Frequencies of Remittance					
	No Remittance	Monthly	Bi-monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Irregular
Religion						
Hindu	4.1	37.8	35.1	1.4	4.1	17.6
Muslim	4.5	40.9	13.6	18.2	9.1	13.6
Caste						
Scheduled caste	4.3	52.2	30.4	0.0	4.3	8.7
OBC	3.0	34.8	31.8	7.6	6.1	16.7
Other	14.3	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9
Poverty						
Poor	7.9	31.6	36.8	2.6	5.3	15.8
Non-poor	1.7	43.1	25.9	6.9	5.2	17.2
Education						
No education	6.7	46.7	26.7	6.7	0.0	13.3
Primary	8.3	41.7	25.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
Middle	0.0	37.9	37.9	0.0	3.4	20.7
High school	3.6	39.3	25.0	7.1	10.7	14.3
Higher and above	8.3	25.0	33.3	8.3	0.0	25.0
Family Type						
Nuclear Family	0.0	42.6	36.2	4.3	6.4	10.6
Joint Family	8.2	34.7	24.5	6.1	4.1	22.4
Migrant Age Group						
Below 25	33.3	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29	0.0	41.9	29.0	9.7	3.2	16.1
30-34	5.7	31.4	34.3	2.9	5.7	20.0
35-39	0.0	37.5	37.5	6.3	0.0	18.8
40 & above	0.0	66.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7
Duration of Migration						
Less than one year	6.7	46.7	33.3	3.3	3.3	6.7
1-2 year	3.6	33.9	28.6	3.6	5.4	25.0
Above 2 year	0.0	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	0.0
Type of Migration						
Internal Migration	4.7	39.5	30.2	4.7	2.3	18.6
International Migration	0.0	37.5	37.5	12.5	12.5	0.0
Total Sample	300					

Who stayed above year has higher 20% and 10% with quarterly and half yearly respectively compared to who stayed less than one year and 1-2 year. Further, who migrant belong to internal migration has sent remittance higher (39.5%) monthly

compared to International migration (3.5%) followed by 18.6% internal migration higher than zero percent by international migration remit irregular. But who remitter international migration has sent higher remittance (37.5%) bi-monthly compared to internal migration (30.2%). Similar results found to quarterly and half yearly.

Size of remittance

Figure 3 shows that the annual remittance sent by the migrant. Half of the remitter sent money between 25001 to 50000 rupees. Very lees migrants (8.3%) sent remittance 750001 and above rupees over last one year. Moreover, who migrants sent annual remittance between 50001 to 75000 rupees is 30.2% followed by 11.5% migrant sent annual remittance lees than 25000.

Figure: 3 Percentage of migrants by the annual size of remittance.

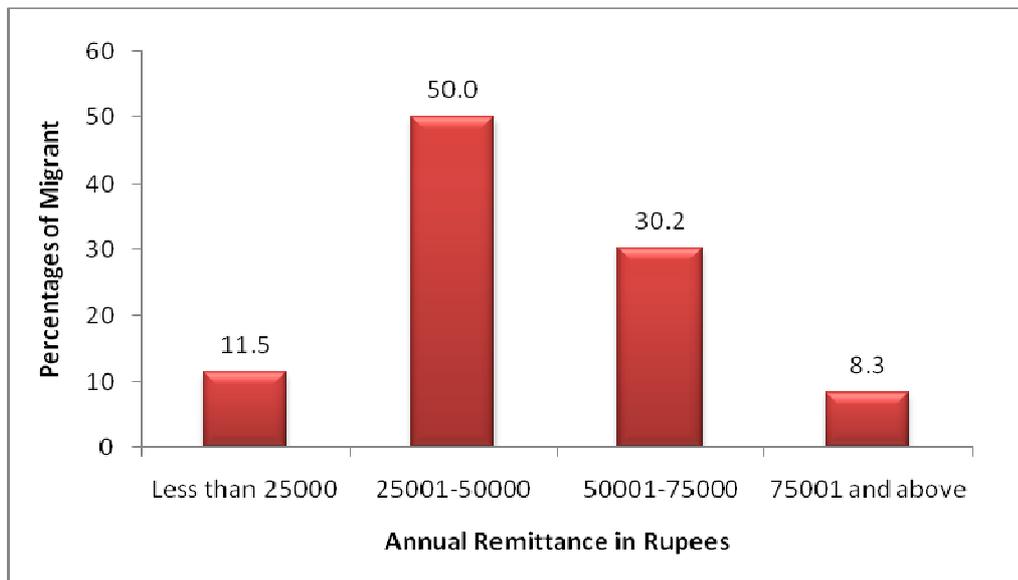


Table 5 shows that annual mean size of remittance within background characteristics. It found that Hindu migrant has sent higher (49603 rupees) annual size of remittance than Muslim migrant (46700 rupees) followed by 52222 rupees Nuclear family higher than Joint family 45938 Rs who remit annual mean size. Moreover, it is clear that OBC remitter has sent higher among of annual remittance among caste group. It also observed that annual size of remittance has higher (53732 rupees) in no-poor compared to poor migrants (41784 rupees). It is clear evident that who migrant completed high school has sent higher (56115 rupees) annual remittances. Apart from high school completed migrant, other education group migrants have sent the lower annual size of remittance compared non-education group. It observed that those migrant belongs to 25-29 year's age group has sent more money (52467 rupees) compared to other age groups while younger age group below 25years has sent lowest (29500 rupees) annual remittance than other age groups. Further, it can see that higher annual remittance (67714 rupees) come to international migration while very low annual remittance (12000 rupees) send intra-state migrant. According to the duration of migration, which migrant stayed above two years at work pace has sent more annual remittances (65333 rupees). It could be the reason behind this international migrant stay above two years. Moreover, lees amount of annual remittance sent by who has stayed between 1-2 years at work place.

Table: 5 Mean size of remittance by background characteristics in rupees.

Background Characteristics	Mean Remittance Size in Rs.	Background Characteristics	Mean Remittance Size in Rs.
Religion		Family Type	
Hindu	49603	Nuclear Family	52222
Muslim	46700	Joint Family	45938
Caste		Migrant Age Group	
Scheduled caste	47130	Below 25	29500
OBC	50825	25-29	52467
Other	38429	30-34	48086
Poverty		35-39	51313
Poor	41784	40 & above	50000
Non-poor	53732	Type of Migration	
Education		Intra state Migration	12000
No education	48533	Inter-state Migration	47871
Primary	47750	International Migration	67714
Middle	44964	Duration of Migration	
High school	56115	Less than one year	51067
Higher and above	44667	1-2 year	45093
		Above 2 year	65333

Use of remittances

The remitted money is widely used in various sectors by migrant family. It clear sees that hundred percent migrant family spend money on daily eating food items followed by 'medical/health related expenses' (96.8%), 'utility bill expenses' (87.1%) 'education-related expenses' (82.8%).

Table: 6 Use of remittance in different activities with multiple responses.

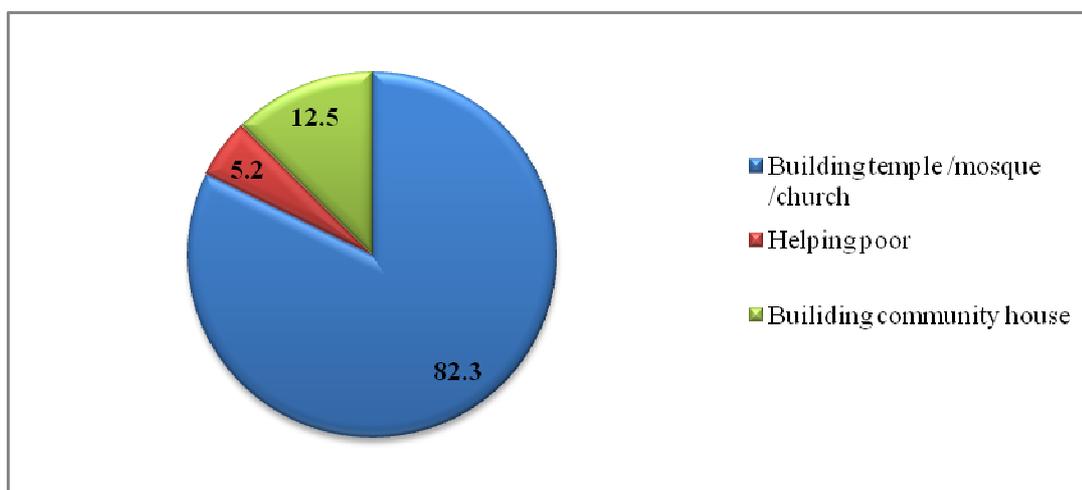
Use of Remittances	Percentage of migrant
Household food item	100.0
Household durable goods	40.9
Others items of household consumer expenditure	38.7
Education of household member	82.8
For medical / health related expenses	96.8
To pay utility bills	87.1
Deposited in bank	8.6
For purchase of scooter/car/o	3.2
For dowry / marriage expenses	2.2
To repay debts	20.4
To purchase agricultural land	5.4
To build/purchase new house/renovation house	49.5
On agricultural expenses, seeds, fertilizers	8.6
Total Sample	300

Further, 49.5% respondents used the remittance to 'build/purchase the new house/renovation house related expenses' followed by 'expense of household durable goods' (40.9%), 'others items of household consumer expenditure' (38.7%) and 'to repay debts' (20.4%).

Purpose of social philanthropy

Figure 4 shows that purpose of social philanthropy. It can see that most migrant family give a donation to build temple/mosque/ church. Moreover, 12.5% migrant families donate remittance for build community house and 12.5 % migrant family donate to helping poor.

Figure: 4 Purpose of social philanthropy (in percentage).



The development impact of migration

Selected numbers of options were given to the respondent where they have asked about the impacts of migration on family/relatives/friend/ community. A whopping 84.4% of respondents agreed on an 'increase in consumption of food items.' As per 42.6%, respondents, who agreed to 'increase in economic status' and 24.5% agreed on 'increase in social status//prestige among relatives and others.' Moreover, 21.3% respondent has accepted about the increase in saving/investment, and the similar result found about agreed on 'increase knowledge about health.' Further. It also observed that 20.2% respondent agreed on 'increase luxury facility.'

Migration and remittances also led to changes in adoption of lifestyle among family members/ relatives/friends of the respondents. 73% felt there is a change in 'communication and language' among family members/ relatives/friends followed by a change in the living of society (58.5%), change in the adoption of lifestyles Dressing (57.4%) and socialising Change in food habits (28.7%).

A significant number of respondents agreed about changes in food habits. It can see that 97.9% felt about changes in eating habits followed by eating more fast food (16%) and Consumption soft drink (12.8%).

According to the responses collected from respondents, there are significant changes in the values and attitudes among family members/ relatives/friends due to migration

and remittances. It can see a good indication that 78.7% of respondent agreed about increased acceptance for inter-religious exchanges. It also a good indication observed for a society that 71.3% respondent accepted on 'preference for gender equality' followed by a decrease in Untouchability (61.7%), acceptance for inter-caste/class marriage (16%) and the greater sense of national/community pride (10.6%).

Table: 7 Developmental impacts of migration and remittance with multiple responses

The development impact of migration	Percentage of migrant
Impact on family	
Increase in economic	42.6
Increase in social status/prestige among relatives and others	24.5
Increase in consumption of food items	84.0
Increase luxury facility	20.2
Increase in savings/investments	21.3
Increase in power and political influence	8.5
Increase knowledge about health	21.3
Changes in the adoption of lifestyle among family member/relatives/friend	
Change in the adoption of life styles Dressing and socialising	57.4
Change in the living of society	58.5
Change in food habits	28.7
Communication and language	73.4
Others	1.1
Changes in food habits	
Eating more fast food	16.0
Changes in eating habits	97.9
Consumption soft drink	12.8
Others	2.1
Change in values and attitudes Increased	
Acceptance for inter caste/class marriage	16.0
Increased acceptance for inter religious exchanges	78.7
Decrease in Untouchability	61.7
Increased preference for gender equality	71.3
A greater sense of national/community pride	10.6
Increased attachment to family/home	1.1
Impact of migration on your society	
Increase in inter caste and inter religion	13.8
Increase in love marriage	53.2
Increase in the trend towards the nuclear family	71.3
The weakening of caste system	72.3
Increased preference for gender equality	88.3
Increase in aspiration for international migration	57.4
Self Pride	7.4
Increase transport services	93.6
Increase health awareness	98.9
Total Sample	300

A significant number of respondents agreed to several changes in the society taking place due to migration. A whopping 98.9% felt that there is an 'increase in health awareness' in the society. Similar to close 93.7% respondent accepted about increase transport services in the village. It also observed that 88.3% response agreed to increase in preference for gender equality followed by 72.3%, 71.3%, 57.4% and 53.2% respondent agreed on 'weakening of the caste system,' 'increase in trend towards the nuclear family,' 'increase in aspiration for international migration' and 'increase in love marriage' respectively.

Conclusion

The present study finds that most people preferred to internal migration compared to international migration. It could be the reason behind to international migration need a huge amount of money, skill and different type of documentation. It also times talking process. But to internal migration, no need to such type if things and process. Delhi is a most favourite destination among migrants because Delhi is home to nearly and availability of good rail services to Delhi. After that Kolkata, Mumbai, and Surat are a favourite destination place. These cities are more developed cities of India; there is more opportunity for employment and business. That's why migrants get easily many works at construction sites or drive rickshaws or auto-rickshaws and easily engage in petty business in cities. When talking about who are migrants, then observed that poor people, scheduled caste and illiterate are migrants.

When we look at the specific individual reasons for migration, we found that mostly people migrated due to search for work and lees income from agriculture. Moreover, we can see that mostly people migrated to short duration (less than one year).

Internal and international migration plays a significant role in the growth and development of family members/relatives/friends and community of migrants at their home place about economic development, lifestyle, food habits, attitude, and values. The remittance sent by migrants used majorly in the different sector for daily food items, health, education, communication, build/purchase the new house/renovation house, purchase durable household goods and repay debts. Migration and remittances also result in qualitative changes in the lives of direct recipients and the communities both via directly and through a trickle-down effect. Engagement of migrants in different social, philanthropic activities helps to build and construct the local and regional infrastructure and help to poor people, its acts as a hard backbone during the time of individual and communities.

References:

- Bansil, P. C. 2011. Bihar agriculture: A perspective. Concept Publishing Company.
- Human Development Report, 2010. Available from: [http:// www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org). [Last accessed on 2011 Jan 14]
- Priya Deshingkar, Kumar, Sushil, Chobey, Harendra Kumar, and Kumar, Dhananjay, 2006. The Role of Migration and Remittances in Promoting Livelihoods in Bihar, Overseas Development Institute, London.

Sharma, Alakh N. 2009. *A Passage to Bihar Policy Economic of Poverty in Bihar*, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.

Shekhar, T.V., 1993. Migration Selectivity from Rural Areas: Evidence from Kerala, *Demography India*, Vol. 22(2). 191-202.

World Bank, 2005. *Empowering People by Transforming Institutions*, Social Development in World Bank Operations.