

**A Study**  
**on**  
**MIGRANT WOMEN WORKERS**

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# **A Study On Migrant Women Workers**

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## FOREWORD

There are not very many employment opportunities for the women belonging to scheduled Tribes and Castes and other weaker sections. Poor women migrate to other distant areas within the state or outside the state in search of employment. The middlemen and the labour agents allure the tribal women and take them to far distant places to work on bricks of Uttar Pradesh, farms of Hariyana and Punjab, tea gardens of Assam, Manipur and Tripura etc. There these poor tribal women become prey of the middlemen and the employers. They are paid meagre wages and no proper arrangements for their stay are made. They are exploited in all possible ways. The State Government of Bihar vide letter No. 2929 dated 30.3.80 decided to enlighten them through creating awareness and training, to protect them against such exploitation. Simultaneously, The Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi was assigned the study of the problems of tribal migrant women workers in Bihar. This volume presents the results based on the survey in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau, Giridih and Dhanbad during the year 1980-81.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Law And Justice and Company Affairs published in Gazette of India Extraordinary in June, 1979 a legislation purported to control the migration of workmen from one State to another. This legislation was named the Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act (No. 30 of 1979). It was an All India Act and it had to be adopted by the concerned State Governments. The State Government of Bihar has been issuing directives on the basis of this Act. This report is an evaluation study of tribal migrant women labourers in this context.

The assessment of extent of the exploitation has been attempted, and tribal migrant groups of women have been identified. The report

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ends with various suggestions to regulate the above legislation in the best interest of the migrant tribal women.

Shri S. N. Ray. Assistant Director ( Statistics) of this Institute is the author of this report. Shri Ray deserves all appreciation for his depth of material analysis of the problem and the details of recommendations. If the report is in any way useful to the Government of Bihar in regulating this so-called trade of procuring cheap labour, our labour would be amply rewarded.

The 15th August '82

Dr. **(S. P. Gupta)**  
Director,

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## INTRODUCTION

Since time immemorial, the people have been moving from one place to another with the obvious reason of having better living opportunity. In the past the movement resulted in new settlements mostly along the water resources and availability of basic infrastructure like trees, cultivable land, better and tolerable climatic condition. On the other hand resources were in abundance and the question of exploitation of those resources were minimum. The populace were just minimalist. The world population mostly moved away from the common stock and the Aryans are one of those migratory streams which came to India and settled along the Gangetic and Indus valleys. The basic need for this migration can well be attributed to adventurism punched with economic pursuits. The migration is an age old phenomenon. The same system is prevalent among the tribals.

The tribals migrated to the plateau area of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas long back being driven out from the south by the Mohammedans and powerful Hindus. Mundari, Khud Katti system is the outcome of the impact of immigration to these areas of Chotanagpur where the Mundas got their settlements. The population of the tribals in general kept on increasing inspite of decrease in population of some groups like Pahariyas, Goraites, Khond, Korwas and Birjia. This resulted in gradual enhancement of pressure on land, being the prime source of livelihood. Here land has been strictly used in economic term. So by land it is meant not only the culturable area but also forest, mines and other natural resources.

The pressure on cultivable land is increasing without significant technological change or intensification of agriculture by adding better infrastructure. This has all the more become difficult

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owing to lack of irrigation facilities which has yet to touch double figure so far percentage is concerned. The mono-cropping which is the general feature of the tribal area is exclusively the result of lack of irrigation facilities, topography of the terrain and lack of attempts in the past towards dry farming. Even no headway can be claimed in the field of agriculture in the area which may be regarded as "*fringe of green revolution*". The lab-land technological transformation in this area is too far a cry.

Forest and tribals are inseparable. The ecological background of the tribes has much to do with the socio-cultural-economic norms of the tribes. The eco system has organic relationship with the people of the area which has rightly been termed by the anthropologists as "*Nature-Man-Spirit-Complex*". The forest was being thus utilised by the tribals since ages. The forest is the source of livelihood, source of building material, source of subsidiary occupation and integrated part of their socio-cultural bearing of life. The gradual curbing of forest rights have slowly squeezed the economic behavioural pattern of the tribal life resulting in acute discontent and hardship. The *Dhebar commission* reported this aspect in the commission's report as back as 1961.

"Thus the tribals who formerly regarded himself as the lord of the forest was through a deliberate process turned into subject and placed under the forest department. Tribal villages were no longer essential part of the forest but were merely on references. The traditional rights of the tribals were no long or recognised as rights. In 1984 they became rights and privileges and in 1952 they become rights and concessions." Now they are being regarded as concessions. This has adversely affected the economic pursuits of the tribals. The various disturbances from *Damin-i-Koh* of Santhal Parganas to *Kolhan* of Singhbhum districts are the results



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of mounting exploitation by the powerful group, curbing the rights and privileges in the use of forest and displacement of tribals by way of industrialisation and commissioning of river valley projects. The recent uprisings in the tribal belts are largely the consequences of these socio-political changes in the rights and privileges of the tribals. As has been mentioned earlier agriculture is not well developed to cope with the requirement of the area to provide full employment to the son of the soil. The prospects of agricultural modernization in the area is limited due to paucity of irrigational facilities. Agriculture in this area is mostly rainfed which is spread over the period from June to September. The irrigation potentiality is below 8% which has been responsible of monocropping pattern of the cultivation. The soil although is rich in Potash has deficiency so far organic materials like Nitrogen and Lime. Due to undulating terrain the rain water is lost from the field. The water retention capacity has become all the more poor due to long scale deforestation, which in turn also has aggravated the soil erosion. Thus the advantage of having higher per capita land in comparison to plains of Bihar, is also partially defeated by low soil fertility. The land utilisation pattern of the tribal districts is quite different from that of north Bihar or plains of Bihar. Considering the district of Santhal Parganas, along with the districts of South and North Chotanagpur division it is evident that only 31% of the total area is cultivated which is low in comparison to plains of residual Bihar. The net area sown comes to nearly 64%.

Thus half is almost the intensity of cultivation. The low net area is compensated however by high percentage of forest area. In this plateau region about 28% of the area is under forest. Beside this, the coverage by double cropping is only to the extent of 10 percent of the net area sown. The details distribution of land of the tribal area according to uses might be clear from the statement below:-

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**STATEMENT-I**

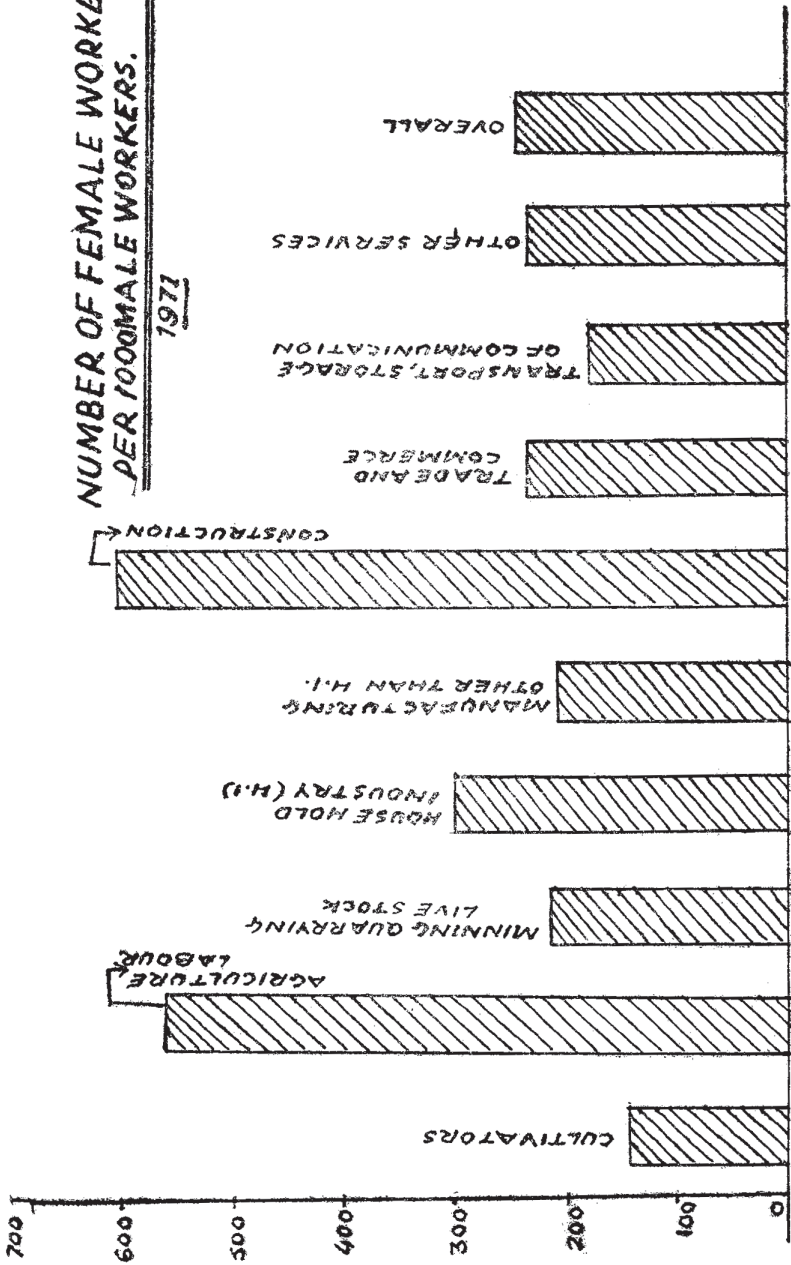
A.	Classification of Land	Percentage of Land	
		1979-80	1967-68
1	Geographical area	100.00	100.00
2	Forest	27.50	29.80
3	Area under non-agriculture use.	6.76	5.90
4	Barren and uncultivable land.	7.21	7.05
5	Permanent Pasture.	1.37	1.63
6	Land under Miscellaneous trees.	0.66	0.79
7	Cultivable waste land.	4.52	5.31
8	Other fallow land.	9.24	9.05
9	Current fallow land.	11.51	11.02
10	Net area sown.	31.23	29.45
B.	Area sown more than once.:	10.20	13.33

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The total area under cultivation comes to 27.41 lakh hectares including 2.54 lakhs of double cropping. In 1967-68 just prior to the promulgation of Schedule Area Regulation Act, which has brought much solace the tribals extending legal safeguard to the landed property from fraudulent alienations, the total cropped area of the region was 26.54 lakhs hectares inclusive of 3.12 lakhs area under double cropping. The comparative data show that although in course of time there is rise in about 85 thousand hectares of gross area under cultivation the area under double cropping has decreased. In almost all the districts except Palamau there is significant fall in the area under multicropping. Even the total rise in cropped area is only 3.20 percent which is quite insignificant in comparison to rise in population. It recorded a growth of about 23% over the last decade, or about 28% in twelve years. This clearly indicates that in view of the fact that there is hardly any technological improvement in the agriculture sphere, agriculture sector is being overburdened by the passage of time. This is all the more due to non-availability of new avenues of employment within the periphery of the region to a sizeable magnitude. As per 1971 census the total working force of the seven districts was 45.58 lakhs out of which 33.99 lakhs were associated with agriculture either as

**NUMBER OF FEMALE WORKERS  
PER 100 MALE WORKERS.**

**1971**



cultivator or agriculture labour. The provisional figure of 1981 shows that the total workers of the region under review, have gone up to 55.30 lakhs which of course excludes the marginal workers. The magnitude of marginal workers is about 9.90 lakhs. The workers who are associated with agriculture either as cultivator or as agriculture labour cover nearly 70% of the total regular working force. Their number is 38.28 lakhs. Thus in course of a decade the pressure on land has gone up by 4.29 lakhs of workers without sizeable increase in area under cultivation or technological improvement. These 4.29 lakhs workers are besides those who are enumerated as marginal workers who also partially earn from agriculture sector. The comparative data showing the changes in occupational pattern is placed below for observation More analytical study is possible:-

#### **STATEMENT-II**

##### **Occupational Distribution of all Workers (in lakhs):**

Sl. No.	Occupations.	Years	
		1971	1981
1	Cultivators	22.98	27.65
2	Agriculture Labour	11.01	10.63
3	Household Industry	1.12	1.83
4	Others	10.47	15.19
	Total Workers:	45.58	55.30

The table shows that employment in Household industries has gone up by more than 50%. In all the total number of workers increased by about 9.72 lakhs or 2.13% which roughly commensurates the growth rate in population of the region. Thus each sector except agriculture labour, have accommodated the pressure of increased population. Since there had not been sizeable increase in area under cultivation the per unit load has gone up on agriculture sector. Over the decade, the per capita cultivated land has gone down from 0.78 hectares to 0.71 hectares. Here only the persons associated with agriculture has been considered as denominators.

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### **Growth in Human Capital Formation:**

The Human quality factor have a lot to do with man power planning. The prospect in employability increases with the literacy rate, level of education, acquisition of technical knowledge and know-how and improvement in health and hygiene. There is marked improvement in these aspects borne by the fact that the literacy rate among the tribals which was only 9.32% in 1961 for the seven districts went up to 11.99% in 1971. But this is not the true picture of the change which will crystallize once the qualitative progress is reviewed. To understand the qualitative progress is reviewed. To understand the qualitative change, the break-up figure is placed below in tabular form:-

**STATEMENT-III**  
**Education among the tribals (Figures in Percentage)**

Sl. No.	Standard	Year		Change over decade in number
		1961	1971	
1	Literate without Ed. Level	72.24	47.89	4703 Fall.
2	Primary or Jr. Basic	24.59	46.10	1,62,276 rise
3	Matriculation or Higher secondary	2.62	5.33	19,575 rise
4	Tech. diploma not equal to degree	neg.	0.02	76 rise
5	Non- tech. diploma equal to degree.	neg.	0.01	64 rise
6	University degree other than technical.	0.05	0.64	3360 rise
7	Technical degree	neg.	0.01	35 rise
8	Total:	100.00	100.00	1,80,683 rise
	Total No. of literates.	9.32	11.99	- -

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The table indicates that there is significant change in the quality among literates over the decade. While in 1961 the percentage of only literates without any level was as much as 73% of the total literates, it reduced to 48% in 1971 showing the rise in education level. In 1961 the total number of matriculates or equivalent was only 9601 among tribals of the seven districts but it rose 29,176 indicating a rise of 19,575 matriculates over the decade. The rise is more than 200%. Similarly the total number of persons having higher education including technical education was only 197 souls. This has gone up to 3752 showing almost twenty times' rise. It can well be imagined that during the last decade 1971-81 there must have been more qualitative improvement in the level of education. The census data for 1981 have yet to come out. The contention in showing these data is to expose to the readers that there is significant growth in human capital formation. Thus ample avenues are necessary to absorb the growing working force in suitable occupation such that there is apt utilisation of the human capital formed in course of time and efforts to do. But in the pattern of employment during the same period of time there had been hardly significant change among the tribals which is evident from Statement– II.

Thus, it is apparently evident that lack of proper avenue for employment to cope with the growing population has aggravated the trend of migration of workers from the villages to the town and outside the state. The subsequent chapters reveal the migration aspect threadbare as projected by the study.

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## CHAPTER-II

### OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

The study of the problem of tribal migrant women labour have been undertaken to understand the genesis of the problem, the extent of exploitation and to locate the class of the tribal society who really migrate. The study initially was to be undertaken in all the districts of Bihar where there is significant tribal population, namely Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Giridih, and Santhal Parganas. Since by the preliminary enquiry it was found that Hazaribagh has practically insignificant migration problem, the district has been left out from the study. Further, Santhal Parganas and Singhbhum will have separate studies due different nature of migration problems. Thus the present study covers the districts of Ranchi, Palamau, Dhanbad, and Giridih.

There is practically no data or information pertaining to migrant labour specifically from where they migrate, the places where they go and period of their seasonal migration. As such it was difficult at the very outset to locate the *universe* from which *sample* might be taken. With great effort the prone blocks were listed and surveys have been conducted. In all 14 blocks have been covered and 546 families have been contacted spread over 72 villages. The distribution chart is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of district	Block	Nos. of Village	Households
1.	Ranchi	7	42	319
2.	Palamau	3	18	121
3.	Dhanbad	3	6	83
4.	Giridih	1	6	23
Total:		14	72	546

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The list of the Blocks and villages are appended at the end of the report. The villages have been selected from the list suggested by the local officials. Those villages were listed from where the trend of seasonal migration exist. Attempt has been made to canvas 10 families from each village except for those villages where incidence is less than 10.

The information about the problem has been collected on pre-designed and pretested schedule. Since the coverage of the study was for female migrants only, female investigators were engaged for canvassing the schedule. Guard was taken in selection of the investigators for respective areas so that there did not arise any language problem at the time of investigation. The investigators who were specially appointed for this study were trained at the Institute headquarter by the author himself. In spite of these cautions, the work of the investigators were checked at the field level and necessary guidances were extended.

It has been spelt earlier that the study aims in locating the maladies of the migrant women labour system which of late became a burning social stigma after the disclosure of the Tripura case where hundreds of migrant labours were being exploited by the labour contractors, brick kiln owners and petty industrialists and who were airlifted to safety by the prompt action by the Govt. of Tripura and Tribal Welfare Commissioner of Bihar. With this idea in background the schedule for the study was designed. The broad items which have been included are (i) Size of the family, (ii) Occupation, (iii) Land and its produce, (iv) Persons who migrate, (v) Reasons for migration, (vi) The persons who provoke or allure them to migrate, (vii) Terms and conditions, (viii) Treatment (ix) Future programme.

Beside these, simultaneously detailed case studies of some



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migrant women labour have also been done to cover the missing links if any and to check the finding of the sample study. However, the case studies have been done in Ranchi district only which represent nearly 60% of the total samples covered. Though the study was meant to cover the tribals but non-tribal informants have also been covered for the same villages for comparative studies wherever were available. The study refers to the year 1980-81.

In course of the field work, it was felt that most of the informants were very much reluctant to expose their experience fully and the exploitation they had to face. The investigators' reaction to dumb and mute expressions was obvious and the noted it as illtreatment extended towards the migrant woman labour while in migration. However, some of the informants divulged their experiences without any shyness or restriction. These, however, have been dealt later at appropriate place.

It is essential at this stage to deal a paragraph on the *Concept of Migration* so that the analysis which follows could be viewed with proper vision. Literally migration means the shifting of individual or group from one settlement to another, from one cultural area to another for various reasons. It may be seasonal like migratory birds or may be permanent or long term. Further, hardly distance of shifting is a factor affecting the term migration. The present trend to shifting of population from rural areas to industrial or urban areas is regarded as dual process of *industrialisation* and *urbanisation*. Normally migration is regarded economic phenomenon. It is true that economic factors are prime but factors like political, social and physical also influence migration. This become some what essential to meet the requirements of redistribution of capital asset as a part of reallocation of man power in response to demand and supply. Thus migration is also dependent on the demographic factors of the

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places from where the migration takes place and the place where migrates. Several problems are associated with cause of migration. It is, therefore, interesting to study how people coming from different socio-economic group and with varying occupational and family life migrate to other places. The migration is both *voluntary* and *involuntary* in nature. All do not migrate of their own. Many migrations are caused by social and political agencies.

The present study is, however, as has been emphasised, pinpointed to the problem of seasonal or temporary migration and that female migrant workers only. However, along with the migrant women labour data have also been collected about the number of male migrant labour who also migrated from the same family of informant.

The hypothesis of the present study is stated below:-

- (i) Lack of avenues for employment is responsible for migration.
- (ii) Economically backwards only migrate.
- (iii) Promises extended to the labour by the contractors prior to migration are hardly kept.
- (iv) The labours are financially and physically exploited during their tenure.

The report has been prepared separately for each district and a comparative review has been done at the end. In the year 1979, the Gazette of India in its Extraordinary issue published the inter-state migrant workman (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The copy of part of the aforesaid Act is also appended.

The author seeks this opportunity to express his sincere gratitude to Sri K.B. Saxena, first Tribal Welfare Commissioner of Bihar without whose initiation and guidance this study could not have

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been done. He was also the source of inspiration and encouragement. Thanks are also due to the Block Development Officers of the Blocks covered for their co-operation and for providing all possible help and accommodation to the investigators while they were in field. Finally, the author is grateful do Dr. S.P. Gupta, Director of the Institute for his immense help and latitude extended in the field and in preparation of this report

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## CHAPTER-III

### PALAMAU DISTRICT

GENERAL: Mention has already been made in the previous chapter that in Palamau District three Blocks were covered. These are Mahuadanr, Latehar and Ranka. The first two blocks are within the jurisdiction of Latehar Meso Project Area which is one of the fourteen project areas of Bihar. Ranka is under MADA project. The meso project area has a total tribal population of 1,62,654 as per 1971 census which is roughly 50% of the total population. The major habitats of the project area are Oraon, Kharwar, Chero, Korwa, Munda, Parhaiya, Kisan and Lohra, in order of their numerical representation. The major occupation of these tribes is cultivation followed by agriculture labour. But for Lohra, Korwa and Parhaiya the occupational priority is vice versa.

The distribution of tribal population for the three blocks which have been covered can be seen from table below:-

#### Ethnic Composition of Population

Sl. No.	Blocks	Latehar	Mahuadanr	Ranka
1	Chero	2,488	19	37
2	Kharwar	7,035	459	12,748
3	Kisan	Nil	7,383	38
4	Korwa	Nil	522	5,882
5	Lohra	1,022	794	693
6	Munda	508	3,233	449
7	Oraon	13,623	18,278	2,314
8	Parhaiya	951	Nil	1,368
9	Others	385	2,218	283
10	Total S.T.	26,012 (44.15)	32,906 (81.11)	23,812 (40.49)
11	Total S.C.	10,879 (18.46)	1,383 (3.41)	14,865 (25.27)
12	Others	22,028 (37.39)	6,279 (15.48)	20,140 (34.24)
a)	Total Population (10+11+12)	58,919(100%)	40,568(100%)	58,817(100%)
b)	Populated Village	156	98	138
c)	Percentage of Literates among Tribals.	8.13	14.83	6.61

#### Land Utilisation:

The above table shows that Oraons are single majority group in Latehar and Mahuadanr Block where as Kharwars lead in Ranka. Further, While the tribals dominate in Latehar and Mahuadanr, they

are in almost matching number with scheduled castes and others in Ranka.

It will be worth while to see Land Utilisation Pattern of these blocks:

Sl. No.	Classification of use	Blocks (Percentage Distribution)		
		Latehar	Mahuadanr	Ranka
1	Area	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Forest	43.47	40.16	52.26
3	Barren & Uncultivable	5.27	10.04	8.95
4	Land Put to non-agriculture use.	2.67	3.13	2.40
5	Pasture	0.81	0.03	Neg
6	Trees & Groves	0.18	0.08	Neg
7	Culturable Waste.	2.35	1.80	3.89
8	Current Fallow	11.73	12.90	9.50
9	Other Fallow	5.75	12.60	9.93
10	Nett area Sown	27.77	19.26	13.07
11	Area Sown More Than Once %	9.28	25.88	33.69
12	Per capita area sown (Gross)-In Acre	0.72	0.87	0.73
13	Average Yield rate per Acre In Kg:			
	(a) Winter Rice	261	250	300(x)
	(b) Maize	490	415(x)	413
	(c) Gram	71	150(x)	363

(x)-Sub-Divisional average.

The table shows that for blocks which have been covered, the percapita annual outturn comes to hardly 250 Kgs and the total area sown in one year is not even I acre per head. Thus area of land restricted by yield rate has hardly been able to provide full employment. The per capita cultivable land is not even 0.65 acres. However, forest which covers more than 45% of the geographical area of the three blocks provide some relief to the people although much restrictions have been imposed on the rights and privileges of the tribals regarding utilisation of forest resources. The agriculture is handicapped due to non-availability of irrigation.

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## Coverage of survey:

In all 121 informants have been canvassed out of which 62 relate to Ranka, 37 to Mahuadanr and the residual 22 to Latehar. Out of these 121 Informants, 4 are non-tribals. The family composition of the informants is placed on the table below:-

Blocks	Family Composition							
	Information		Size of the family of the Informant					
	Tribal	Non-tribal	Male	Female	Total	Adult	Chil.	Total
1. Latehar	22	-	48	58	106	57	49	106
2. Mahuadanr	34	3	188	153	271	154	177	271
3. Ranka	61	1	173	190	363	200	163	363
Total :	117	4	339	401	740	411	329	740

The table shows that the average family size comes to 6.12 out of which 44.6% are below 15 years of age. Only 9% of the surveyed population have been found literate which broadly checks with the 1971 data. Out of these 740 persons 53.38% have been found employed. Most of these are non-agricultural labour. Only 13% of the working force are accounted by agriculture labour and 10% by cultivation. It clearly exposes that dependence on arable land is very meagre for the migrant workers. A self-explanatory table is placed below for reference:-

Blocks	Percentage Distribution of Employees				
	Agriculture	Agri Labour	Other Labour	Other	Total
Latehar	1.67	21.67	76.67	-	100.00
Mahuadanr	25.69	24.31	40.28	9.72	100.00
Ranka	1.05	1.57	96.34	1.05	100.00
Overall	10.13	12.91	72.91	4.05	100.00

## Land:

It is evident from the above table that quantum of land with the migrant family must be quite low forcing them to depend too much on labour for livelihood. It has been found that the average land with these families is only 1.75 acres which equates to only

0.29 acres per head. Obviously, this is quite low in comparison to the Block norm which is itself insufficient. Further, above 54% of the land is *Tanr* and rest 46% is *Don*. It has also been observed that about 17% of the land has also not been put to use most of which comes under *Don* land. Percentage of *Don* land is maximum with the families of Ranka Block where the informants have been found mostly engaged in non-Agriculture labour. Thus, the per capita land utilisation comes to only 0.24 acres. Equation this with the average yield rate of grains as per previous paragraph, the per capita annual production for the migrant families comes to not even 90 Kg. To supplement the above observation block wise data are being placed:-

Blocks	Percentage of area of the migrants			Percapita Land (Aere)	Per family area cultivated in one year		
	Don	Tanr	Total		Don	Tanr	Total
1. Latehar	25.00	75.00	100.00	0.27	0.23	0.63	0.91
2. Mahuadanr	55.61	44.39	100.00	0.58	2.91	1.34	3.53
3. Ranka	12.99	87.01	100.00	0.07	0.06	0.35	0.41
Overall	46.21	53.79	100.00	0.29	0.74	0.71	1.45

The table exposes the economic condition of the migrant family so far land is concerned. In Ranka the families are almost landless and the position is Latehar is also far from satisfactory.

#### **Magnitude of Migration:**

The result is obvious. Most of the family members are depended on labour which has already been seen earlier. Out of the total 740 persons covered by the survey spread over 121 families, it has been seen that as much as 333 (45%) migrant as workers to different areas. The sex ratio of the migrant workers comes to 1205 females for each 1000 males. The female workers outnumber the male counterpart. The percentage of female migrants is maximum for Mahuadanr block which is a progressive block with higher rate of literacy:-

Blocks	Average number of migrant labours per family		
	Male	Female	Total(%)
1. Latehar	0.82	1.23	2.05(42.45%)
2. Mahuadanr	0.38	1.11	1.49(20.30%)
3. Ranka	1.92	1.84	3.76(64.19%)
Overall:	1.25	1.50	2.75(45.00%)
Percentage:	45.45	54.55	100.00

The table is very revealing. The percentage of migration is very low in Mahuadanr although females migrate more in comparison to males. This is due to better agricultural position of this block. The percentage of migration has direct bearing on the agricultural situation. This is true comparing the present table with the previous one

### Period and place of migration:

It has been observed that the migration is not an old phenomenon for the families contacted in Mahuadanr. The families started migrating since 1978. No family reported that they migrated in quest of employment prior to that. But in Ranka at least 7 families out of 62 families said that they have adopted this seasonal migration even prior to 1971. Even in Latehar 2 families had the same occurrence. However, the trend of new entrant to migrant community is decreasing in Ranka although it is increasing in other places. For other details a table is placed below:-

Year since migrating	Block wise Percentage of Informants		
	Latehar	Mahuadanr	Ranka
1978	63.64	100.00	6.45
1976	18.18	–	19.35
1974	9.09	–	43.56
1971	–	–	19.35
Prior to 1971	9.09	–	11.29
Total:	100.00	100.00	100.00



Palamau district is flanked at the western side by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The districts of Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Hazaribag and Ranchi closes the north-western point to south-western point in a semicircle. Thus, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh provides maximum job to the migrant labour. As much as 73.55% of the total migrant families are provided with employment in these two states. However, many reported that they migrate from their village to other parts of the state of Bihar also. Orissa has accounted for 8.27% of the migrants. There is however variation in the preference for the place of migration for the migrants of different blocks.

Blocks	Place where migrate (Percentage of migrants)					Total
	Within State	U.P.	M.P.	Orissa	West Bengal	
Latehar	9.09	27.27	18.18	40.91	4.55	100.00
Mahuadanr	Nil	43.24	56.76	–	–	100.00
Ranka	30.65	25.81	41.93	1.61	–	100.00
Overall:	17.35	31.40	42.15	8.27	0.83	100.00

The majority of the migrant employees *migrate for a period of six moths*. They migrate some times in December, after harvest and return just prior to onset of monsoon that is in May end or early June. However, on some cases the migrants overstay for eleven months. But their number is insignificant.

Blocks	Period of migration (Percentage)			Total
	Upto six Months	Six to nine Months	Over nine Months	
Latehar	95.45	4.55	–	100.00
Mahuadanr	89.19	8.11	2.70	100.00
Ranka	88.71	6.45	8.84	100.00
Overall:	90.08	6.61	3.31	100.00

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The most common feature that has been observed for all the migrant labour are the identical reasons for migration lack in avenues for employment, together with low wage rate during the first half of the year compels the migrant labour to leave their villages. Almost all the families have been found indebted to local money lenders. By migrating they expect to save some money for repayment of debt. The debt mostly occur for social and religious ceremonies. They reported that at times they are given financial help in form of advances during their needs by the *labour contractors* and *middle men* against the promise of migrating to the place where labour is required. The advancement of fund more or less act as agreement between the labour and the contractor. The tendency to go or will to go spreads among the labour community like contagious diseases and others also become motivated to go outside along with their friend. This is more a *social reason* rather than *economic reason* attributing to the cause of migration.

**Motivation:** The twin forces i.e. economic pressure and social affinity with those already migrating have been the genesis of migration. Besides these two forces, external forces have also motivated and enthused the labourers to migrate. The external forces have been engineered by either the mukhiyas or labour contractors. Some have migrated because other members of the family have been migrating. The influence of external forces are more in Latehar and Ranka than in Mahuadanr where social affinity and family trends have motivated the migrants. The external agents like labour contractors come in the village, make the negotiation and motivate the labour to accompany them to the place of work. The contracts are made in the village itself. A table relevant to above follows.

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### Motivating Force (Percentage)

(Block)	<u>Internal Force</u>			<u>External Forces</u>		Total
	Social Affinity	Family Affinity	Own Decision	Labour Contractor	Mukhiya	
Latehar	9.09	4.55	–	86.36	–	100.00
Mahuadanr	67.57	21.62	–	10.81	–	100.00
Ranka	–	53.23	4.84	40.32	1.61	100.00
Overall:	22.31	34.71	2.48	39.67	0.83	100.00

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**Promises and privileges:-** The contractors who meet the working class come with very bright prospect for the probable migrants. They have their own modus operandi to motivate the workers. Normally they visit the village prior to *Karma* and *Dashara* festival when most of the rural work feel the need of money to celebrate the occasion. They advance money which the needy families gladly accept and they become morally bound to migrate. However, as has been seen earlier this is not the only cause for migration. The middle men also get support from the village elite and mukhiyas in most of the cases. The usual promise includes (i) up and down fare and (ii) on an average seven rupees (Rs.7/-) per day wage. Besides these two facilities some contractors even promise to provide food during journey and suitable accommodation at the place of work. It is thus evident that the offers are very lucrative and that too for persons who have dearth of employment and are down with burdens of indebtedness.

#### **The journey:-**

The journey for the migrants have been full of excitement and promising. They migrate in a group combining mostly of the some and neighbouring villages. Obviously member of the same village migrate to the same place of work. They are, however, accompanied by either the contractor or the middle man. The persons who migrate at the initiative of the contractors are paid for the journey

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expenses. Even 25% of such migrants accepted that they were given food expenses also in their onward journey. None had any complain against the guide who accompanied them in the Journey. The workers moved in bus or train as and when available conveniently. The journey by train did not prove pleasant for the workers. They did not get good treatment by the railway officials on duty in train. They were teased and many were harassed by the unfriendly attitude. The vocal informants reported that they prefer bus journey in comparison to train journey as they feel more homely due to homogeneity in the group of passengers. But the overall picture of the onward journey is happy and pleasing for the migrants. The journey gives them new hope, new promises and the excitement of visiting a new world. They wished they had identical sweet experience in the place of work and in their backward journey too.

**Destination:** The hopes and aspirations got the first jolt when they reached their destination. They reached a new area, a different world every one unknown and no place to have their shelter. No accommodation was provided and they had to make their own arrangements for the days to come. A few unfortunate among them could not even manage some accommodation but had to share for days with others at mercy. Drinking water became problem for many which they had to fetch with much difficulty. As much as 23.14% of families reported against availability of water. The accommodation which the poor workers could fetch were also not properly protected from cold and rains. So they were subjected to various hardship. The only redeeming feature is that most of the female workers had atleast separate place to stay. However, about 13% female workers had no separate shed to stay. They shared the common roof along with other male workers. The facilities which the workers could enjoy may be seen in the table below in percentages:-

Block	Accommodation		Availability of water		Type of Accommodation for females Common		
	Own	N.S.	Yes	No.	S	W.F.	
Latehar	100.00	Nil	59.09	40.91	13.63	22.73	63.64
Mahuadanr	100.00	Nil	78.38	25.62	100.00	–	–
Ranka	91.94	8.06	82.26	17.74	59.68	37.10	3.22
Overall	95.27	4.13	76.86	23.14	63.64	23.14	13.22

N.S.= Not Separate, S= Separate, W.F.= With Family

### Work and wage

The labours who migrated to different places were mostly engaged in brick kiln and in quarries. Those who migrated within state, however, were also engaged in sand lifting and building constructions. The working hours ranged from 8 hours to 10 hours. However, 62% of the workers reported that they had to work for 8 hours a day. Nearly 21% reported 9 hours while the rest had to work for 10 hours and even at time more. The Blockwise variation may be seen below:-

Block	Duration of Work Up to 8 Hrs.	Per Day 9 Hrs.	(Percentage of Workers) 10 Hrs. and above
Latehar	54.55	27.27	18.18
Mahuadanr	67.56	5.41	27.03
Ranka	61.29	27.42	11.29
Overall	61.98	20.66	17.36

As have been mentioned earlier the promised average rate of wage is Rs. 7/- per day which however differed in case of contract job. In case of loading and unloading of bricks the average wage comes to Rs.7/- per day on the basis of average capacity to load which is 2500 bricks. But in case of katcha brick in brick kilns the loading rate is Rs.7/- per 2500 bricks, but some workers even load more than 3000 bricks per day. But under payment is the most prevalent exploitation in the bricks kilns and in contract work. The payment ranged from Rs. 3/- Per day to a maximum of Rs. 7/- per day depending upon the bargaining capacity of the worker and their groups. only 21.49%

of the workers reported that they were paid according to their term whereas the average payment per day for 32.23% of workers had been only Rs. 3/- . The comparative chart is placed below:-

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Average daily wage (Workers%)</b>		
	Rs. three	Rs. five	Rs. seven
Latehar	31.82	68.18	Nil
Mahuadanr	51.35	43.24	5.51
Ranka	20.97	40.32	38.71
Overall	32.23	46.28	21.49

It may be observed that the female workers of Mahuadanr Block have been financially most exploited. This can be correlated with the fact that for Mahuadanr the ratio of male counterpart is low in comparison to other blocks. This has exposed them to more exploitation. Even the payments were not regular. As much as 41 percent of the informants reported that they used to get their wage after repeated requests and pestering. However, the irregular payments were made mostly to those who were given reasonable wage or nearly reasonable wage. The low paid or under-paid workers had atleast the satisfaction of regular payment. A table to show block wise position follows:-

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Percentage Distribution of Workers</b>	
	<b>Got Regular Payment</b>	<b>Got irregular Payment</b>
Latehar	36.36	63.64
Mahuadanr	75.68	24.32
Ranka	56.45	43.55
Overall	58.68	41.32

The workers who were under paid were given assurance of settlement of dues at the time of departure from the camp. The settlement never materialised. It thus is clear that more than 78% of

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the workers had to return without getting their dues settled. Since rupees seven is the normal wage, the exploitation ranged from Rs.2/- to Rs.4/- per day. Thus the labours were exploited financially to the tune of about Rs. 450/- per head during their six months tenure considering 25 working days per months tenure considering 25 working days per months on an average.

**Treatment:-** The work schedule clearly reflects that the female workers after the day's job from 8 to 12 hours return to their small hut and abode for a little rest and shelter from cold and wind. The tiring days of hard job sucked all the energy that the half fed stomach could supply. Only 10% of the workers confirmed that either the contractor or some male employee of the employer used to get in to their hut. This happened mostly with the workers of Latehar Block. They had also no freedom to move freely. Atleast 17.36% of the workers ( i.e. 21 out of 121) reported that they had no independence in their movement even during leisure hours. The contractors were afraid that they might leave the camp and join some other employer. III treatment and restrictions were mostly imposed on the female workers of Latehar. They had mostly gone to U.P. and worked in brick kilns. The agony never was restricted to that. Even the guards of the kilns at times used to misbehave with the female workers. There was no way to lodge protest against any one. Even they were afraid of losing their job. They took both physical and financial exploitations as destined for the mute and helpless female workers. To the knowledge of the information atleast four female workers did not return even after a lapse of one year from the time they left the villages. On their return journey they themselves had to bear the cost of journey.

The treatment as has been seen was not congenial and sympathetic for the workers. Although they were not vocal in

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expressing the type of physical harassment they had to undergo, but one thing is glaring that out of 37 female workers who migrated from Mahuadanr 36 workers do not want to migrate in future. The experience had been so painful and even not financially gainful. The Mahuadanr workers feel that they should try to use the local resources whatsoever is available. Similarly 9 workers out of 22 workers of Latehar feel that they won't go outside in quest of job. Since from Ranka most of the workers who went, belong to landless class, they have no other alternative but to migrate again in future.

Fortunately enough, none of the workers who were contacted were victim of any disease or deformity due to physical hardship. The effect is on their nerve and they have lost their self-confidence and have subjected them-selves to fate.



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## CHAPTER-IV

### GIRIDIH DISTRICT

Giridih was a sub-division of Hazaribagh District since 1881 till it was raised to the status of a district in the year 1972 covering an area of 6804 square KM subdivided into eighteen Block Development Areas. As per 1971 census the total population of the district was recorded at 1,374,376. Out of this 12.32 percent are the members of scheduled caste and 13.75 percent belong to scheduled tribes. Thus jointly the members of the scheduled community cover more than a quarter of the total population of the district. The 1981 census recorded a growth rate of general population to the tune of 25.91 percent raising the total population to 1,730,478. The rise in urban population is 36.03% showing rapid urbanisation. During 1971 the percentage of urban population was 13.15% as against 14.30% for 1981.

The present study has been made in Pirtanr Block which has highest concentration of tribal population of the district. As much as 46.12% of the population are tribals. The geographical area of the block is about 393 square kilometers which equates to a density of 126 persons per square kilometer. The block has also highest forest concentration in the whole district. As much as 48.46% of the total geographical area is covered by forest, it will be interesting to see the land utilisation pattern of the block where the study has been made, This will reflect the occupational pattern of the sample population of the block. The block has only 36 percent of land available for cultivation out of which 10 percent are normally kept fallow which can be seen in the table which follows:-

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**Land Utilisation Pattern**  
(Percentage distribution)

1.	Forest	48.46
2.	Barren and uncultivable	4.60
3.	Land put to non-agricultural use	4.46
4.	Permanent pasture and other grazing land	1.49
5.	Land under misc. trees	1.19
6.	Cultivable waste land	4.06
7.	Current fallow	4.05
8.	Other fallow	5.45
9.	Net area sown	26.24
<b>Total:</b>		<b>100.00</b>
10.	Area sown more than once	2.17 percent
11.	Per Capita gross area sown	0.53 acres.

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The table shows that the availability of land in general for the habitants of Pirtanr Block is very low. It is lower even to the block which have been covered in Palamau District. The extent of double cropping is practically nil due to lack of irrigation facilities which is available to the extent of 2.87 percent of the net area sown. Main crop of Pirtanr block are winter paddy and autumn maize. The wheat area is not even 2% of the net cropped area. This clearly reflects that the agriculture operation is in practice from June to December only that is only for six months. The average yield rate of major crop in Pirtanr is 405 Kg. per acre. This equates to 215 Kg, per capita for the block as a whole.

**People:**

Mention has already been made earlier that the tribals cover about 46% of the total population. Pirtanr is a Santhal dominated block, This particular group represents as much as 95% of the total tribals.

The other groups are Mahli, Karmali, Kora and Munda who

are however numerically very low. The ethnic composition of the population of the block has been shown in the table below.

Group	Ethnic Composition	
	Groupwise	Percentage of population Overall
(a) Santhal	94.74	43.70
(b) Mahli	1.83	0.84
(c) Karmali	1.33	0.61
(d) Kora	0.91	0.42
(e) Munda	0.80	0.37
(f) Others ST	0.39	0.18
1. Total Tribal	100.00	46.12
2. Scheduled Caste	–	8.55
3. Others	–	45.33
Total:		100.00

#### Coverage of the survey:

Six villages were covered in Pirtanr and a total number of 23 household were contacted. The composition of the families contacted may be seen in the table below:

Classification	No. of persons
(a) Male	65
(b) Female	55
	<u>120</u>
(c) (a) Adult	80
(b) Children upto 15 yrs.	40
Total :	<u>120</u>

The table shows that the average family size of the families is 5.26 out of which almost 33% are below the age of 16 years. The significant aspect which has been observed is that the male outnumbered the females although for the block as a whole females outnumber the males. Two persons out of every three have reported as earners most of whom are agriculture or non-agriculture workers.

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### Major Occupational Distribution (Percentage)

1. Agriculture	18.75
2. Agri. labour	25.00
3. Non-Agri. labour	31.25
4. Others	25.00
	<u>Total : 100.00</u>

The table shows that the migrant families who have been contacted are more dependent on labour than on cultivation. To examine the position of cultivation the possession of land held need to be examined further.

### Land:

Out of the total families who have contacted three families, which comes to 13 percent, are landless and atleast 21 percent have below one acre of land. The holding size wise distribution of families can be seen below:

Size of the Holding	Percentage of Families
Landless	13.04
Up-to 1 acre	21.74
Above 1 acre and upto 2 acres	26.09
Above 2 acres and upto 3 acres	21.74
Above 3 acres and upto 4 acres	17.39
	<u>Total: 100.00</u>

The per family land has been estimated at 1.92 acres out of which 92% are *Don land*. The land are monocropped and winter paddy is mostly been cultivated. The yield rate during the year under study for the sample households was 318 Kgs, approx which is low in comparison to the block average. For the block as a whole it has already been seen that the per capita land under cultivation is 0.53 acres. As against this the per capita land cultivated for the sample households comes to 0.37 acres. Equating this with the yield rate the per capita annual production comes to only 117 Kgs. Surely this

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is quite insufficient to cover average need for one year. Obviously labour becomes the major source of livelihood. Due to shortage of employment after the winter crop, the marginal and landless class are left with no option but to seek job away from their village and block.

### **Magnitude and Type of Migrants:**

It has been seen that labour is the chief occupation of the migrant families who have been contacted. Out of the total population of 120 spread over 23 households it was found that as much as 46 persons (38.30%) migrate. The ratio of male and female migrants have been found one to one. However, in the term of percentage within their respective groups incidence of female migrants is more in comparison to male. While 41.8 percent of the females have been recorded as migrants, the corresponding number for males is 35.4%. The average number of migrants comes to 2 persons per family. Except for two females all have migrated along with at least one male member. It won't be out of way to mention that among the families who have been contacted only 10% have been found literate of course without achieving any standard of education. The literacy rate is however high in comparison to Latehar and Ranka blocks but low in comparison to Mahuadanr. One revealing aspect which has been observed is that the extent of migration in Pirtanr is lower to Latehar and Ranka but higher in respect of Mahuadanr Block. Thus literacy is an important determinant in the migration of workers. However, other aspects are also there like per capita land, yield rate and cropping pattern, etc. The correlation between agriculture situation and extent of migration has already been seen in the previous chapter.

It has also been observed that as much as 48.40 percent of the area of Pirtanr block is covered with forest. Most of the villages

are amidst forest and hill. Thus forest supplements the rural folk with subsidiary occupations like collection of fuel, lac, honey, cocoon and fruits. They are thus engaged in various forest based occupations. Only those persons migrate who have either no land or little bit of land. Those families also migrate who have more number of members in their families. Out of the total population of 2716 of the six villages visited a total population of 120 belong to migrant families which equates to 4.42 percent of the total village population. Out of 2716, tribal represent 55.85 percent where as migrant tribal family population is 75.83% of the total migrant family population. It shows that intensity of tribal migration is more in comparison to others.

**Period and Place of Migration:**

Migration is an age old phenomenon for the rural weak of the Pirtanr Block. However, they do not migrate to a long distance. Majority stay within the state of Bihar. They go to the adjoining districts like Dhanbad, Ranchi and Hazaribagh for employment. Some stay within the district and find employment in the district head quarter. The places which are frequented by the tribal migrants are Jharia, Chanchi, Giridih, Bagodar and Dhanbad. Atleast two families out of 23 reported that they have been migrating since the days of independence. However, the migration is a new way of life for five informants. The distribution of the families for different periods of migration can be seen in the table which follows:-

<b>Year since Migrating</b>	<b>Percentage of information</b>
1979	21.74
1978	34.78
1976	21.74
1974	4.35
1972	4.35
parior to 1971	13.04
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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They have been found migrating in December and mostly for a period of six months. There are various factors which compel the tribals to leave their village and seek employment elsewhere. The monocropped nature caused by insignificant irrigation facilities provide no employment for the agricultural labour after the winter harvest are over. The Economic Census of Bihar conducted by the Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation has shown that the whole pirtanr Block has only three small scale manufacturing and repairing units. This is clear indication that there is lack of avenue for employment outside agriculture and forest sector which is itself not full proof. Beside these, there is some scope of non-agriculture work under big land owners and trading class. But due to over-wieghing availability of labour in comparison to demand, the wage rate sinks down and many workers feel it convenient as well as good change to migrate to neighbouring towns and coal fields. Migration is an infectious procedure. Seeing some fellow workers migrating, others also follow the suit. As much as 70 percent of the female workers believe that in addition to the economic causes the fellow workers who had been migrating for more than four years have allured them much to such employment elsewhere. However. none of the informants reported that they are indebted and they migrate to earn for repayment.

**Motivation:**

It has been observed that beside economic forces, social affinity also has allured the workers to migrate. Beside these factors an external factor in the name of contractor, plays a great role in engineering the migration. The labour contractors book the workers and bring them to the work site. As much as 65.22% of the informants said that they were offered jobs by the labour contractors who visit the villages mostly in December and January. The residual workers

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went of their own. Thus the genesis of migration has economic factors at the base structured by external forces like allurements by contractors and social affinity with neighbours.

### **Promises and Privileges:-**

The agreement between the workers and contractors was regarding wage and travelling expenses. The agreements were however all oral. It covered (i) up and down fare and (ii) on an average 6/- (six Rupees) per working day. However in one case (4.35%) the worker was promised free food and accommodation together with 20/- (Rupees twenty) a month. In two cases (8.70%) the wage was contracted at Rs.100/- (Rupees one hundred) per month besides to and fro fares. The persons who went of their own met their own expenses and their wages were fixed at the work site.

### **Boarding, Payments and Treatment:-**

The journeys were obviously short and without any harassment to the workers. The labour contractors accompanied them to the place of work. At the work site provision was there either of hut or small rooms in the form of barracks. But at least 22% of the workers had provision of neither a shade or hut. They made their arrangements under tree shade in most improvised manner. Naturally they were exposed to weather. These workers either worked in road repairs or in constructions. However, there was no scarcity of water and females could maintain privacy. None reported any abuse of privileges and position by the constructors, owners and employers. They were left without being physically exploited. Most of the employees were absorbed in colliery as casual labour. However, they in general had to work for eleven hours a day. The work was thus very strainuous. The distribution of workers according to period of work is shown below:-



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<b>Per Day Hours of work</b>	<b>Percentage of Workers</b>
8	8.70
11	86.95
12	4.35
<b>Total :</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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Unlike the experiences of the labour who migrated from Palamau District, referred earlier, the labour of Pirtanr had no complain about amount of payment and regularity in payment. Further, they have no complain about the treatment they received from the employer's men or the labour contractor . The contractors were all non-tribals belonging to Dhanbad or Giridih District.

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## CHAPTER-V

### Dhanbad District

The district of Dhanbad is well marked in the map of India due to its geological importance. The importance has grown up more due to installation of Bokaro Iron and Steel Project. While the Eastern flank has the river valley projects of Maithan and Panchet besides the industrial pockets of Kumardhubi, Chirkunda and Dumar Kunda, the western flank of the district has the great Bokaro Steel City complex. The Central Dhanbad has the biggest colliery of India at Jharia and a contiguous coalmine belt important among which are the mines of Kenduadih, Sijna, Kerkend, Mahuadih, etc. The district is bifurcated by, once the river Barakor near the South Eastern limit of Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda C.D. Block. The part of Dhanbad district which is located in the north of Damodar is almost bounded by river. In the main land there are lots of small rivers and rivulets transacting the area. This geophysical peculiarity has lot to reflect on the living condition, occupational distribution of people and land utilisation pattern of the district.

The district of Dhanbad came into existence during the reorganisation of the States with effect from 1st Nov, 1956. The old Manbhum district was bifurcated into the districts of Dhanbad and Purulia. The later became a part of West Bengal. For the purpose of revenue administration the district has been sub-divided into ten anchals namely Baghmara, Baliapur, Chandankiari, Chass, Dhanbad, Gobindpur, Jharia, Nirsa, Topchanchi and Tundi. The district has two sub-divisions i.e. Dhanbad Sadar and Baghmara Sub-divisions. The anchals Dhanbad, Gobindpur, Jharia, Baliapur and Tundi, Nirsa are within Sadar sub-division while rest four come under Baghmara sub-division. The district has 1480 villages as per 1971 census out of

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which 115 are depopulated. This is nearly 8% of the total villages as against 13.3% of depopulated village for the State as a whole.

The general population of Dhanbad as per 1971 census was 1,466,417 out of which 818,460 were males and 647,957 females. The population has gone up to 2,104,381 as per provisional census figures for 1981. It shows a rise of 43.5% over the last decade. The growth rate for 1961-71 was 26.5%. The high growth rate during last decade surely is not reflection of higher birthrate but of higher immigration. The immigration has resulted from extension of Industrial complex and the opening of offices of B.C.C.L. and C.M.P.D.I. The tribals comprised of 10.61 percent of the total population of 1971 whereas schedule castes accounted for 15.18%.

As regards to tribals, the total tribal population as per 1971 census was 155,645 out of which 28,540 are urban settlers as against 127,105 rural inhabitants. Thus nearly 18% of the tribals live in urban areas in Dhanbad whereas taking all the tribals of Bihar only 4.20% of the tribal population have been recorded as urban resident as per 1971 census. This is obvious as a large number of tribals are employed in mines and other ancillary industries in Dhanbad district. The tribal population of Bihar recorded a decennial growth rate of 17.31% as against which the rise in tribal population in Dhanbad during the same period had been 21.23%. This difference may partly be accounted by immigration to this district from the adjacent districts of Giridih and Hazaribagh. The Immigration factor is all the more proved when the sex-wise population of the district is seen. Nearly 51% of the tribal population have been found male whereas taking the total tribal population of Bihar, the percentage of male comes to 50% approximately. The females are outnumbered by a negligible percentage. The comparison is tenable because Dhanbad has representatives of all tribal groups of Bihar all- though in different proportion.

The main tribal group of Dhanbad are the Santals. They represent more than 60% of the tribal population. The Santals are followed By Munda, Mahli and Kora. The distribution of tribal population is given below:-

Tribes	POPULATION					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Santhal	58,422	54,694	7,995	8,052	110,116	16,047
Munda	1,224	893	2,665	2,441	2,117	5,106
Mahli	2,733	2,223	316	282	4,961	5,998
Kora	2,446	2,502	289	251	4,948	540
Oraon	1,188	997	922	798	2,185	17,20
Others	1,554	1,224	2,391	2,138	2,778	4,529
<b>Total:</b>	<b>64,567</b>	<b>62,538</b>	<b>14,578</b>	<b>13,962</b>	<b>127,105</b>	<b>28,540</b>

\*Other include all the other 25 tribes of the district.

Before the land utilisation aspect is dealt is essential to have a deep look into the industrial classification of the tribal population of Dhanbad. These serve as bench mark data for the survey, the analysis of which follows in sub-sequent chapters.

In the rural areas about 34.02 percent of tribal population have been recorded as workers in 1971 as against which 42.07% of the urban dwellers are workers. This means that out of ten urban dwellers atleast four are employed. This higher percentage of employment confirms the earlier view that the growth in tribal population of Dhanbad district is partly the attribution of immigration from outside. The table showing the percentage of workers for different tribes follow:-

Sl. No.	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL			
	Tribal	Popul Workers	Pere.	Popul. Workers	Pere.	Popl. Work.	Pere.	Popl. Work.	Pere.	
1.	Santhal	110116	37012	33.61	16047	5728	35.70	126163	42740	33.88
2.	Munda	2117	765	36.14	5106	3053	59.79	7223	3818	52.86
3.	Mahli	4961	1883	37.96	598	203	33.95	5559	2086	37.52
4.	Kora	4948	1558	31.49	540	284	52.59	5488	1842	33.56
5.	Oraon	2185	950	43.48	1720	969	56.34	3905	1919	49.14
6.	Others	2778	1070	38.55	4529	1771	39.10	7307	2841	38.88
<b>Total:</b>		<b>12705</b>	<b>43238</b>	<b>34.02</b>	<b>28540</b>	<b>12008</b>	<b>42.07</b>	<b>155645</b>	<b>55246</b>	<b>35.49</b>

The table shows that among Munda and Oraons nearly 50% of the population are workers. Moreover, the urban population of Mundas is quite high in comparison to rural population. This is an abnormal feature which is possible only by large scale influx of Munda population from neighbouring districts to urban areas for employment. Similarly about 42% of Oraon population are also urban dwellers. Lastly, the table showing the population distribution of tribals according to industrial classification follows:-

**Industrial classification of tribal population of Dhanbad:-**

Classification	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Work.	Perce
1. Total Workers	36231	7007	8770	3238	55246	100.00
2. Cultivators	19795	1357	1904	222	23278	42.13
3. Agri. Labour	9368	3498	625	263	13754	24.89
4. Live Stock Fisheries Forestry etc.	248	10	24	11	293	0.53
5. Mining & Quarry	4025	1029	2307	698	8059	14.59
6. Household Industries	755	334	63	49	1201	2.17
7. Other than household indus.	1036	560	745	232	1,574	4.67
8. Construction	63	10	1,900	1,297	3,270	5.92
9. Trade & Commerce	19	—	48	5	72	0.13
10. Transport, Storage & Communication	376	88	622	323	1409	2.55
11. Other Services	545	121	482	188	1336	2.42

The table shows that only 42% of the workers are engaged in cultivation proper and about 25% are employed as agriculture labour. Thus in all 67% of the workers are associated with agriculture which is low in comparison to other districts or state norm. It is obvious that a sizable population of Dhanbad district is associated with mining quarrying and industries. These occupations jointly cover nearly 21% of the total tribal workers.

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## Land Utilisation of the District :

The total geographical area is 7.38 lakh acres. About 8 percent of the land are under forest and 18 percent are under cultivation. It clearly indicates that in Dhanbad neither forest is in abundance nor there are enough land under cultivation. This obviously reflects the occupational bearing or the dependence on land for livelihood in respect to agricultural use of the land. The percentage distribution of land according to land use is shown below :

### Land Utilisation for 1979-80 (Percentage)

Land Use	Dhanbad Sub-division	Baghmara Sub-division	District Total
1 Forest	9.03	6.66	7.89
2 Barren & Land not fit for cultivation	14.48	12.03	13.31
3 Land put to Non- Agriculture use	21.73	23.83	22.74
4 Cultivable waste land	5.64	8.14	6.83
5 Permanent pasture	0.77	1.03	0.89
6 Miscellaneous trees	0.84	1.30	1.06
7 Other fallow, (from 2 to 5 yrs.)	10.02	11.01	10.50
8 Current fallow	17.49	19.84	18.62
9 Net area shown	20.00	16.16	18.16
<b>Total Area :</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>(Thousand Acres)</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>738</b>

## Cropping Pattern :

The extent of land under double or multiple cropping is also very insignificant. Only 3.60% of the net area shown have been brought under double cropping. This is due to the fact that extent of irrigation facilities in Dhanbad district is very negligible. The position is better in Baghmara sub-division in comparison to Dhanbad sub-division. The main agriculture season is Aghani followed by Bhadai.

During Garma and Rabbi seasons most of those lands which have assured irrigation have been cultivated. The position will be clear from the table below :

### Area under crop in different seasons

Season	Plot	Percentage of area under crop.		
		Dhanbad sub division	Baghmara sub-division	District Total
1. Bhadai	i) Irrigated	0.06	0.02	0.04
	ii) Unirrigated	15.72	13.73	14.86
2. Aghani	ii) Irrigated	2.68	2.34	2.53
	ii) Unirrigated	77.31	78.11	77.66
3. Rabbi	i) Irrigated	3.07	4.50	3.68
	ii) Unirrigated	0.57	1.10	0.80
4. Garma	i) Irrigated	0.58	0.20	0.42
	ii) Unirrigated	0.01	—	0.01
5.	Gross Area	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.	Area sown more than once (%)	2.52	5.01	3.60

The table shows that about 7% of the total cropped area has got irrigation facilities as such major crop area is covered by Bhadai and Aghani season. These two seasons jointly account for 95% of the total cropped area during 1979-80.

### Study Coverage:

The study has been undertaken in three blocks namely Gobindpur, Nirsa and Tundi. As has been seen earlier Dhanbad has only 10.61% tribal population. The representation of the tribals in the three blocks which have been covered is 23.29 percent. The problem of migration outside the district or state is insignificant. Dhanbad with its large number of collieries and industries provide job for persons who are outsiders for the district. As such whatever migration is seen it is within the district and utmost they cross over the state and the district boundary and get employed in Kulti and



Asansol. So the problem is totally different one from what has been seen for Palamau or Giridih District.

In all 83 informants have been canvassed spread over six villages. Out of these, 26 each relates to Gobindpur and Nirsa and 31 to Tundi. These 83 informants belong to 83 households whose total population is 376. About 48.19% of the informants are tribals and rest non-tribals. Blockwise distribution is shown below:-

### Composition of Family

Block	Informants		Size of the Family of Informants					
	Tribals	Non-Tribals	Male	Female	Total	Adult	Children	Total
Gobindpur	15	11	45	55	100	78	22	100
Nirsa	7	19	84	71	155	93	62	155
Tundi	18	13	61	60	121	80	41	121
Total	40	43	190	186	376	251	125	376

The average family size comes to 4.53 out of which almost 33% are below the age of fifteen. The sex ratio comes to 1022 males per 1000 females. The literacy rate is very low. None in Gobindpur or Nirsa and education of any standard. However, in Tundi block 5 persons of the sample families have read up to sixth class. The block which have been selected are obviously dominated by Santhals among the tribals as in the case of district as a whole. The ethnic distribution of population of the blocks is shown below:-

### Ethnic Distribution

Community	Blockwise Population (1971)		
	Gobindpur	Nirsa	Tundi
1. Santhals	17,458	28,444	30,696
2. Kora	220	889	1,190
3. Mahli	967	561	884
4. Munda	54	1,433	5
5. Others	97	813	238
<b>Total S.T.</b>	<b>18,796</b>	<b>32,140</b>	<b>33,013</b>
<b>Total S.C.</b>	<b>11,241</b>	<b>29,879</b>	<b>7,373</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>65,950</b>	<b>77,323</b>	<b>30,154</b>

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## LAND UTILISATION:-

The land utilisation pattern of any area focusses the agriculture activity of that area and its command on employment. The blockwise L. U. S follows:

Classification	Blockwise Percentage Distribution		
	Gobindpur	Nirsa	Tundi
1. Forest	2.12	2.67	29.06
2. Barren & Unculturable	9.07	13.00	4.68
3. Land on Non-Agri. use	13.24	26.33	7.33
4. Permanent Pasture	0.12	0.96	1.15
5. Miscellaneous trees	1.28	0.67	0.34
6. Cultivable Waste	6.65	5.15	6.83
7. Other Fallow	8.23	10.85	9.75
8. Current Fallow	13.87	10.81	8.61
9. Net Area own	45.42	29.56	32.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
10. Area sown more than once(%)	11.75	3.60	10.60
11. Per capita gross area sown (Acres)	0.40	0.24	0.49

The table shows that except for Tundi the other two blocks have little of forest. Further, the percapita gross area under cultivation is not even half of an acre. It is all the more low for Nirsa due to the fact that Nirsa has more urban complex and as much as 26.33% of the area has been put to non-agricultural use.

In all the three blocks, winter rice is the major crop followed by autumn maize. Unlike the blocks, which have been reviewed earlier, wheat also covers substantial area of all the three blocks. Beside these crops, other crops which are also cultivated are gram, sugarcane and summer paddy but in small pockets. However, this area is also good for vegetables and nearly 2% of the cropped area is under vegetable. The yield rate of paddy is also more in comparison to previous blocks which have been reviewed earlier. The only handicap which is glaring is the paucity of cultivated land. Equating the percapita land with the yield rate the produce per head for Gobindpur block comes to 353 Kgs as against 155 Kgs. for Nirsa and 200 Kgs. for Tundi.

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## EMPLOYMENT:-

The review of the land utilisation shows that the villagers have little scope of full scale employment in agriculture. This is more reflected by the occupational distribution of workers of the sample households which has been shown below:-

### Occupational Distribution

Block	Percentage of workers of Sample Families	Distribution of workers				Total
		Agricul	Agri labour	Non Agri Lab	Other	
1. Gobindpur	76%	26.32	39.47	26.32	7.89	100.00
2. Nirsa	53%	12.20	30.48	45.12	12.20	100.00
3. Tundi	66%	6.25	30.00	42.50	21.25	100.00
<b>Overall</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>14.71</b>	<b>33.19</b>	<b>38.24</b>	<b>13.86</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It shows that almost two third of the members of the migrant families are gainfully employed. While 48% are associated with agriculture as much as 52% of the workers are absorbed in non-agriculture job.

## LAND:

The per family land comes to 0.80 acre which equates to 0.18 acre per head. This is low in comparison to the block norm. Out of the total land available with the migrant families 28.53% are Tanr land and residual 71.43% are Don land. Almost 96% of the land under their possession have been utilised for agriculture purposes. Equating the per capita land with average yield rate of the major crop of the blocks the annual per head production looks very insignificant. A table is placed for observation.

### LAND UTILISATION OF THE INFORMANT FAMILIES

Block	Area Distribution (Percentage)		Avr. Yield Rate (Kgs) Per Acre	Per Capita Land (Acre)	Percapita Prod. (Kg.)
	<u>Don</u>	<u>Tanr</u>			
Gobindpur	70.19	29.81	884	0.27	239
Nirsa	100.00	-	648	0.05	32
Tundi	65.89	34.11	410	0.27	111
	71.47	28.53	647	0.18	117

The insignificant support of agriculture to the economy of the families whose members have been migrating is evident from the table above.

### **Magnitude of Migration:**

From each selected migrant family only one female workers has been interrogated as in other areas. It has been found that about 43% of the workers of the migrant families do seasonally migrate, this equates to 1.23 persons per family. It shows that the intensity is low. However, female migrate more than males. Most of the females move out of their families alone. Only 5% of the migrants have been found as males and rest females. The blockwise position is shown in the table below:-

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Per Family</b>			<b>Persons Migrated (%)</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Gobindpur	0.08	1.27	1.35	35
Nirsa	0.08	1.00	1.08	18
Tundi	0.03	1.23	1.26	32
Overall	0.06	1.17	1.23	27%

The table is revealing in the sense that the Block Nirsa where agriculture operation is lowest in comparison to other two, the extent of migration is also at the bottom. The reason is obvious, Nirsa and Chirkunda have lot of industries and mines where the workers are absorbed. As such only those workers migrate who are compelled to go outside the block to fetch employment.

### **Period And Place of Migration:**

The district of Dhanbad is not bad for employment due to its collieries and several small and big industries. There is provision of employment both for perennial and casual workers in collieries, industry and maintenance of roads and buildings.

Obviously insignificant number of employees migrate outside the State. Even those who migrate go to the bordering districts of West Bengal during agriculture season as well as in collieries and industries through out the year. The system is casual mostly. The informants who have been contacted however confined themselves within the districts of Dhanbad. The migration in Dhanbad is thus quite distinct from the cases which have been reviewed earlier. The migration has little bearing on agriculture situation of the migrant family. They thus migrate through out the year irrespective of season. Their period of migration mostly are of ten months and for hardly two months they stay at home. It was reported by the female migrant informants that they do not stay continuously for the whole period outside. They return at week ends and many do the job as daily wage earner and return home by bus and other vehicle available.

The practice is age-old however, most of the workers who have been contacted are migrating for not more than nine years from the date of enquiry. The position may be clear from the table below:-

**PERIOD SINCE MIGRATING (PERCENTAGE)**

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1976</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>Prior to 1972</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gobindpur	23.08	42.30	11.54	19.23	3.83	100.00
Nirsa	—	—	7.70	65.38	26.92	100.00
Tundi	6.45	22.58	25.81	29.03	16.13	100.00
Overall	9.64	21.69	15.66	37.35	15.66	100.00

**Reasons for Migration:-**

It has been observed earlier that quantity of land available is insufficient to cover the need of the families. Further, they have no education which can ensure white collar job. As such non-agriculture labour is left as only alternative which is also not easily available within villages. Thus shortage of full scale employment within village and even within the blocks except for Nirsa has compelled

the villagers to migrate. The females mostly move in group and their affinity with each other allure them to move out. The role of labour contractors have been found practically absent in Dhanbad due to the fact the labours are mostly enlightened and conscious of their employability. It is true that they are economically backward and are fully dependent on labour for their livings. Even where is availability of some employment within the villages or in neighbouring villages, the women folk prefer to seek job else where due to poor rate of wage prevalent in the locality. This is all the more true after the winter harvests are over and abundance of man power is easily available in comparison to capacity to absorb. As such neither the elites of the villages nor the external forces as labour contractors have any influence in migration in the rural areas of Dhanbad. Thus no previous contract with the employers and employees regarding wage facilities, fares and other items are made.

### **Wage and Treatment:**

The workers reported that they had daily earning ranging from Rs.5/- to Rs.10/-. The female workers of Nirsa mostly work on contract basis in collieries, above the ground in loading and unloading, work. The wage received by the workers is shown below:-

**Average wage-Percentage of workers**

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>5 Rupees</b>	<b>7 Rupees</b>	<b>10 Rupees</b>
Gobindpur	81%	15%	4%
Nirsa	15%	15%	70%
Tundi	55%	13%	32%
Overall	51%	14%	35%

The workers of the Nirsa who are mostly landless have earned more. This is also due to consciousness or Nirsa workers being close to industrial and urban complex. The payments were regular to the workers.

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The relation between the workers and employees were of wage and labour. No other factor cropped in. As such the treatment was always good. Further, the accommodations were self-managed by the workers and there was no control of the employer or work supervisors. The females were thus safe and free from bondage. The workers however feel that if they are relieved of this type of contract labour job they would be happy. They want to stay in their own village and are eager to take up sewing, or such homely job for which they are eager to be trained.

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## CHAPTER-VI

### RANCHI DISTRICT

The district of Ranchi has the highest concentration of tribals in the country. As much as 58% of the population of the district are tribals. As per 1971 census the total population was 26,11,445 which went up to 30,59,362 in 1981 recording a growth of 17.15 percent which is however low in comparison to the growth rate for the state as whole which is 23.9%. Unfortunately, no separate data for tribals pertaining to 1981 census were available till the data of preparation of this report. The whole of the district area is covered by Tribal Sub-Plan projects, each of which conterminates with the sub-divisional area of the district. Although there had been comparatively low rate of growth in the population of Ranchi, the urbanisation has been found rapid. While in 1971 only 13.67% of the population were urban dwellers, the corresponding figure for 1981 is 20.90%.

Among the tribals Oraons constitute as much as 43% followed by Munda who cover 34%. Thus these two tribes jointly account for 77% of the tribal population of Ranchi. The other dominant groups of tribal are Kharia, Lohra, Chik Baraik, Mahli, Bedia and Gond. The Ethnic distribution of the population of Ranchi is shown in the table which follows:

<b>Tribes</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1. Oraon	610549	35049	645598	42.57%
2. Munda	506348	14747	521095	34.36%
3. Kharia	111166	3950	115116	7.59%
4. Lohra	80874	3522	84396	5.56%
5. Chik Baraik	30658	987	31645	2.09%



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6. Mahli	24963	1409	26372	1.74%
7. Bedia	22919	59	22978	1.52%
8. Gond	17258	258	17516	1.15%
9. Binjhia	9054	2	9056	0.60%
10. Others	37808	5118	42926	2.82%

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<b>Total S.T.</b>	<b>1,451,597</b>	<b>65,101</b>	<b>1,516,698</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
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Total S.C.			126240	4.83%
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Total S.T.			1516698	58.08%
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Others			968507	37.09%
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<b>Total Population</b>			<b>2611445</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
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#### Survey:

The study of migration of women workers has also been taken up in Ranchi district as has been mentioned earlier. In all, seven blocks have been covered namely, Kuru, Torpa, Chainpur, Bero, Bharno, Jaldega and Bano. In all 319 informants have been contacted spread cover 42 villages. Out of the 319 informants 31 are non-tribals which comes to roughly 10 percent of the total respondents. These 319 respondents belonging to 319 households covering a total household population of 1747 out of which 46.5% are female. The distribution of sample respondents and the composition of the family may be seen in next page.

## FAMILY COMPOSITION

Blocks	Respondents			Composition					
	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	Male	Female	Total	Adult	Children	Total
1. Kuru	23	16	39	110	105	215	135	80	215
2. Torpa	95	—	95	295	256	551	372	179	551
3. Chainpur	37	3	40	110	111	221	177	44	221
4. Bero	32	—	32	73	83	156	109	47	156
5. Bharno	33	1	34	114	110	224	172	52	224
6. Jaldega	22	11	33	105	63	168	116	52	168
7. Bano	46	—	46	128	84	212	132	80	212
<b>Total:</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1747</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>1747</b>

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On the basis of the above data the average family size is estimated at 5.48 out of which about 31 percent are below the age of fifteen.

### **Land Utilisation**

The previous table has shown the composition of household contacted in course of study. To look into the occupational pattern it would be worthwhile to analyse the utilisation pattern of the district as a whole. The whole of the district is scheduled area and is covered by sub-plan. The sample is also spread over all the sub-divisions.

#### **LAND UTILISATION OF RANCHI DISTRICT**

<b>Classification of Land</b>	<b>Percentage Distribution</b>
1. Area	100.00
2. Forest	23.26
3. Barren and uncultivable	5.94
4. Land put to Non-Agriculture use	5.09
5. Pasture	0.22
6. Trees and Groves	0.40
7. Culturable waste	4.20
8. Current Fallow	9.43
9. Other Fallow	9.35
10. Net Area Sown	42.11
<hr/>	
A-Area sown more than once	13.25
B-Per Capita Gross area (Acre)	0.82

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The table shows that more than 23 percent of land of Ranchi district is under forest which however needs to be extended. The net area sown comes to 42% which is more in comparison to the areas reviewed earlier. If the land which are lying as cultivable waste and the fallow land are included, the cultivable area will shoot up to 65% which is quite significant. Further, the area more than once is also high in respect to Latehar, Dhanbad or Pirtanr. However, the percapita gross area sown is not significantly different from Palamau

sample blocks. Winter paddy is the main cultivation followed by Autumn paddy. The area under wheat is about 2.5% of the total cropped area. It would be now relevant to discuss the availability of land with the migrant families.

### **Land:**

The per family land for the migrants is estimated at 1.48 acres which equates to 0.27 acres per head which is quite low in comparison to district norm. About 17% of the surveyed land are Tanr land and rest Don land. Due to paucity of irrigation facilities only 17% of the land thus are left unutilised during post winter season. The other 83% which is Don are mostly unfit for Rabbi cultivation due to over retention of moisture after winter harvest. The land are thus monocropped and the paucity of land clearly shows that the migrant families are hardly dependent on their own land. However, almost all the land which they are possessing are being utilised. The blockwise availability of land with the respondent families is shown below:

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Percentage of Land</b>		<b>Percapita Land (Acre)</b>
	<b>Don</b>	<b>Tanr</b>	
Kuru	78	22	0.12
Torpa	84	16	0.28
Chainpur	81	19	0.40
Bero	68	32	0.09
Bharno	94	6	0.46
Jaldega	76	24	0.36
Bano	71	29	0.13
Over All	83	17	0.27

The table shows that the migrant families of Kuru, Bero and Bano are practically landless except having some homestead and bari land for kitchen gardens.

### **Occupation:-**

It has been observed that about 64% of the family members are

gainfully employed. They are either earners or earning dependents. The majority of them are associated with non-agricultural occupations. The literacy rate among the contacted household population has been reckoned at 11.79 percent which is high in comparison to other areas covered except for Mahuadanr. Atleast 9 persons out of the surveyed population have been found matriculate and two were having higher qualification. As such quite a number of members of families have been found employed in job other than labour. The literacy rate has been found highest among the families of Chainpur block followed by Jaldega. It is lowest in Kuru followed by Bano and Bharno. The blockwise position of employment and literacy among the migrant households is shown below:-

### EMPLOYMENT

Blocks	Occupational Distribution				(Percentage)	
	Cultivation	Agri. Lab.	Non Agri.Lab.	Others	Total	Literacy(%)
Kuru	16.67	19.61	53.92	9.80	100.00	2.5
Torpa	22.82	22.82	25.24	29.12	100.00	6.5
Chainpur	29.20	17.72	30.65	22.63	100.00	40.3
Bero	21.74	35.87	33.70	8.69	100.00	13.5
Bharno	27.42	27.42	45.16	—	100.00	8.5
Jaldega	26.45	27.27	46.28	—	100.00	16.7
Bano	12.59	11.11	63.71	12.59	100.00	3.8
Overall	19.50	24.31	39.63	16.56	100.00	11.8

The table when read with previous table reveals that in Chainpur and Bharno where the percapita land is more in comparison to other blocks the percentage of cultivators is also relatively high.

#### **Magnitude of Migration:**

The paucity of land together with limited agriculture season and lack of other avenues of employment makes it all the more compulsory for the small farmers and landless to seek job else where. About one third of the members of the contacted families migrate to seek job. This is about 51 percent of the total surveyed working force. The females have out numbered

the males. For majority of the families the males have accompanied the female workers. The table showing the intensity of migration for different blocks is shown below:-

### MIGRATION INTENSITY

Blocks	Percentage of Workers Migrated	Percentage	
		Male	Female
1. Kuru	78.43	51.25	48.75
2. Torpa	36.16	36.24	63.76
3. Chainpur	46.72	37.50	62.50
4. Bero	66.30	47.54	52.46
5. Bharno	49.19	44.26	55.74
6. Jaldega	49.59	45.00	55.00
7. Bano	74.81	54.45	45.55
<b>Total:</b>	<b>51.29</b>	<b>44.62</b>	<b>55.38</b>

The table shows that majority of the workers of the migrant families of Kuru, Bano and Bero are migrating. Incidentally these are the blocks where the percapita land of the respondent families are at the bottom. It reveals that the trend of migration is more with the families having no land or bare homestead land.

#### **Period and place of Migration:-**

There is hardly any difference in the timing of migration that has been observed for the Palamau migrant labours. In the district of Ranchi also the labourers migrate strictly after the winter paddy harvest and they return back by June. The process of migration is age-old phenomenon for the blocks which were visited. New generations of labour are gradually adding to the flow of migrating stream. Those who have been contacted have started migrating at different point of time. The variability is due to age of the respondents. Nearly 30% of the migrant labour have joined the stream within two years of this study. However, about 16% are having more than seven years of experience in migration. It will be befitting to put up the aforesaid

details in tabular form for quick observation.

Block	Since when migrating				(Percentage of respondents.)	
	1979	1977	1975	1973	Prior to that	Total
1. Kuru	35.90	15.38	10.26	38.46	—	100.00
2. Torpa	41.06	42.10	6.32	10.52	—	100.00
3. Chainpur	57.50	37.50	5.00	—	—	100.00
4. Bero	3.12	28.12	46.88	9.38	12.50	100.00
5. Bharno	2.94	2.94	58.82	—	35.30	100.00
6. Jaldega	27.27	42.42	21.21	—	9.09	100.00
7. Bano	15.22	60.87	17.39	2.17	4.35	100.00
Overall	29.47	35.42	19.44	9.09	6.58	100.00

Unlike other districts reviewed so far, the migrant labour of Ranchi district have wide market stretching from Gujarat in the west to Tripura in the east and again from Kashmir in the north to Karnataka in the south. They have covered the States of West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and even Orissa which has more concentration of tribals than Bihar. However, about 20% of the labour have found employment within the State itself. Punjab has proved to be the biggest market of labour of Ranchi District. The distribution of areas frequented by the labours has been shown below:-

#### Place of migration

State	Percentage of labour
1. Assam	8.15
2. Bihar	19.75
3. Gujrat	1.88
4. Kashmir	6.58
5. Karnataka	4.08
6. Orissa	1.57
7. Punjab	21.94
8. Rajasthan	0.94
9. Tripura	12.85
10. Uttar Pradesh	13.17
11. West Bengal	9.09

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**Total:****100.00**

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**Reasons and Motivation:-**

There are various reasons which compelled and provoked the above to seek job outside. The age old tradition of labour supply from tribal belts to tea gardens is there in most of the blocks. Some blocks are however more prone to migration due to availability of easy communication with outsiders.

The agriculture operations mostly being over by December, it becomes difficult for the landless and small farmers to fall back upon their personal resources or local resources. Three common causes have been identified which are (i) lack of employment locally (ii) when available the wages are poor (ii) the trend of women workers migrating is there. Besides these common causes about 2 percent of the respondents reported that they migrate with the hope of earning enough which could help them in repayment of old loan. The social affinity with other female members who are more experienced allured the new entrants to migrate. This has happened with all, and all have been influenced by their seniors and the trend thus persists.

Besides social affinity the persuasion comes from external forces like labour contractor, middle men, elite of the village and even Mukhiya of the village. The joint twin forces like social affinity and allurements by labour contractors causes the migration to greater extent. As much as 77% of the labourers have been influenced by labour contractors over and above the existence of social affinity amongst each other. Leaving aside the social affinity which is true for, all the motivating factors can be seen from the table below:-

**Motivating External Force (Percentage of cases)**

<b>Blocks</b>	<b>Contractors</b>	<b>Villager</b>	<b>Of Own</b>	<b>Total</b>
Kuru	94.87	—	5.13	100.00
Torpa	100.00	—	—	100.00
Chainpur	17.50	65.00	17.50	100.00



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Bero	87.50	–	12.50	100.00
Bharno	100.00	–	–	100.00
Jaldega	6.06	93.94	–	100.00
Bano	95.65	–	4.35	100.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>77.43</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>41.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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The table is very revealing. All the blocks where percapita land is low, the influence of contractors is very much significant. However, in Bharno block also the contractors have penetrated thoroughly. The influence of contractors is negligible in Jaldega and Chainpur where percentage of literacy and percapita land are more in comparison to other blocks. This confirms our previous observation about Palamau. The contractors have the usual modus operandi of contacting the labours. They meet them in villages and extend loan or advances during sowing operations and festivals. The workers who were engaged through contractors were promised to and fro fare besides regular payment of wages ranging from Rs.6/- to Rs. 8/- according to type and capacity to work. The contractors also accompanied the group of workers to the destination. The workers who went of their own mostly were accompanied by their husbands and other relation. The treatment on their way to destination was in general good and the workers have no complain whatsoever.

#### **Facilities and Treatment at the Place of Work:**

Most of the workers had to arrange for their own accommodation near the place of work. However about 37% to the workers were provided with pre-arranged shades and rooms at the work site. The accommodations were very modest but had the arrangement of drinking water and were protected from heat and cold. The female members mostly had separate accommodation. About 64% of the female workers had the advantage of separate accommodation. How about 36% had to stay under shades and in barracks along with male counter parts. Obviously those who were with families preferred to stay separately. The different aspect of accommodations will be clear the table below:

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<b>1. Accommodation</b>	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
a) Self-arranged	63.32
b) Pre-arranged	36.68
c) Total	100.00
<b>2. Water and protection</b>	100.00
<b>3. Privacy of Accommodatin for Females</b>	
a) Available	63.95
b) Not available	36.05
c) Total	100.00

**Wage and work:**

Workers were mostly engaged in non- agricultural work. They worked in Brick Klins, Road repairs, Quarries, Building construction and few in plantation and cultivations. The average working hour has been found to be nine hours. However, most of the workers had to work for more than 10 hours. The duration of work had been found maximum for workers who had gone to Tripura. Almost 95% of the workers were pressed to work for 10 to 12 hours a day. The period of work may be seen in the table below:

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Percentage of Respondents</b>
Up to 8 hours	21.94
9 to 10 hours	29.47
10 to 12 hours	48.59
	100.00

The wages which were promised were never paid. Most of the employees were paid on weekly basis for six working days. The weekly wage ranged from fifteen rupees only twenty rupees. Thus against a minimum of thirty-six rupees to twenty rupees were paid which is short by sixteen rupees per week or sixty-four rupees per month. This happened with all the workers of Torpa block who went to Tripura. The workers of Kuru had mixed experience. About 13 percent workers got actual wage whereas rest received about one hundred rupees a month. The workers of Chainpur had varied experience. About fifty percent of workers have earned less than ninety rupees a month and rest more than one hundred rupees a month. Tor Jaldega about 54% earned less than Rs. 90/- a month. The rest can be observed with following table :-

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### Income Per Month Percentage of Respondents

Blocks	75/- to 90/-	90/- to 150	150/- to 180/-	Total
Kuru	87	13	—	100.00
Torpa	100	—	—	100.00
Chainpur	50	29	21	100.00
Bero	8	92	—	100.00
Bharno	100	—	—	100.00
Jaldega	54	3	43	100.00
Bano	11	87	2	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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The regularity in payments was not assured for all. However, the irregularity mostly occurred with persons who were being better paid. As much as 11 percent workers reported against regular payment. At the end of the term all the workers were paid Rs.100/- to 150/- as balance except for the workers who paid daily wage according to term. Even then the dues were not squared.

#### **Treatment and Independence:-**

There was no restriction however about movement of the workers during their leisure. But the treatment with the female workers were not always good. About 12% of the female workers reported that they were exploited by the middlemen, contractors and other work supervisors during the stay. But they never revolted being helpless. The ill-treatment which they got are being kept secret from their family members. Fortunately, none was victim of any disease. The labours of Kuru reported that atleast one woman worker known to them was sold and atleast two workers never returned. The panic though is extreme still they feel like going in future due to lack of employment in neighbourhood. The contractors are mostly non-tribals. As much as 44% of the respondents have been contacted by non-tribal contractors, whereas rest were influenced by tribals excluding those who have migrated of their own. In future the migrant workers still want to go outside. However, they feel that if some small and cottage industrial training is imparted to them they will love to stay at home.

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## CHAPTER-VII

### Conclusion

The seasonal migration of workers from the tribal belt is an age-old phenomenon. They migrate basically due to economic needs and partly as temptation to see a new world, to accompany their kith and kin and over and above earn some money of meeting the financial commitments. As has been seen earlier the workers mostly migrate from the landless families or small farmers whose basic source of livelihood is labour. The paucity of agriculture operations after winter harvest together with non-availability of alternative job compels them to go out of their village in quest of job. This trend is duly exploited by the labour contractors, middlemen and even the village linkmen who, in turn earns substantial commission. They come with lucrative offers which easily trap the needy rural weak and allure them to different places. The promises are never kept and they mostly become victim of financial and physical exploitations. The trend is age-old and may continue in future unless some breakthrough in employment opportunities together with improvement is brought about in the treatment of migrant labour outside the State.

The districts which have been covered in this study are Giridih, Dhanbad, Ranchi and Palamau. Except for Palamau, all the districts are either industrially advanced or are having rich mineral resources. So far agriculture is concerned only 33% of the land are cultivated and extent of double cropping is only 12 percent. The area has a coverage of 30 percent by forest but the curbing of forest rights have restricted the dependence of the tribals on forest. Thus both in agriculture as well as in forest employment is restricted which needs to be enlarged.

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It has been observed for Dhanbad which is most industrialised including mines, that the labour do not normally migrate outside the district and there is little exploitation of labour. Even for Giridih the labour though cross the boundary of the district are absorbed within the State. They are also better in comparison to the labours of Ranchi and Palamau. The exploitation is more when the labours cross the State. It has been further observed that the female labour who migrate alone or without any male member are exposed to exploitation. Illiteracy is also another drawback with the labour class which make them prone to cheating. It is thus clear that lack of opportunity to work within their own area, paucity of land, monocropped nature of cultivation and illiteracy are the originators of migration among workers. Migration as such is not an evil act if proper protection is guaranteed and wages are paid according to terms.

For the better interest of the State, it is suggested that the working force which migrate outside the state should better be utilised within State. More intensive cultivation is necessary and area under Rabi and Garma has to extended. Out of the total land of the four districts about 4 percent land are cultivable waste and as much as 19 percent are fallow land inclusive of current fallow. The 23 percent of land lying thus unutilised can be brought under cultivation. Even 15 percent additional cultivation can provide substantial employment. Further, lab-land technology in agriculture should aim in bringing more dry land under cultivation during Rabi and Garma. The man power which enriches the other states in agriculture, industry, plantation and constructions can be channelised for the development of this state of Bihar. The forestry sector and animal husbandry sectors should be properly planned to absorb maximum man power who are either landless or are marginal farmers.

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Preservation of the environment and generation of productive employment for the rural poor should be the aim of our forest policy. The forest sector should not only be production oriented, but should be employment oriented as well. It should not be broadly treated as revenue generation sector. The policy should also cover along with conservation and increase in production, the aspect of efficient use of forest resources so that ample avenues of employment is created. This is possible by scientific management of forest which should also look into the aspect of unethical damage to forest by different agencies. Afforestation and reforestation should go side by side. So far employment is concerned tribals should have priority in employment whether it is plucking of Kendu leaf or felling of Sal trees. Forest based Industries programmes should have priority with avoidance of middle man and involvement of tribal agencies. Attempt has been made in past to popularise cocoon rearing among the tribals, but the result is not very encouraging. More orientation and training is necessary to popularise cocoon-rearing, lac collection and bee-keeping etc. Recently the concept of Social Forestry is gaining momentum. This particular project is also likely to be financed by Swedish International Development Agencies. This however will benefit more the land owners than landless labour class. This may prove an useful project. However the project needs to be extended with due caution. The caution is needed towards earning faith of the beneficiaries so that they do not feel it a land grabbing project. Sincerity of purpose, participation in programme and right full follow-up are the essentials for the project's success.

In Animal Husbandry Sector development of piggery, poultry, goatry and fishery should be thought of in right direction. In past sophisticated animals were distributed in animal husbandry programme. The programme mostly failed due to ignorance of the beneficiaries in rearing those improved breeds, Thus programme of animal husbandry should be framed keeping in view the education level of the beneficiaries and the market for it.

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The female workers basically migrate to supplement the earnings of the male counterpart. Majority feels that if employment opportunities are available within their own villages in small cottage industries even, they may stick to their villages but assurance should be there about the marketing of their produce. As such self-employment programme should have more coverage among the landless families and also among the small and marginal farmers. The dependence on land has to be minimised by creation of alternative employment sources. Put till such time avenues of job are not enlarged effective measures are needed to check the exploitation of migrant labour.

However, migration cannot be stopped by single stroke of pen. The exploitation needs to be checked. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulations of Employment and conditions of Service Act, 1979) is there which clearly states the responsibilities of contractors and employers towards the labour.

Further, instructions of the Labour Department, Govt. of Bihar to various Block level offices is there in this regard so that the contractors may not go away with the labours without the knowledge of the officials. These protective measures have come up to check the unauthorised migration of labour of contractors. If the provisions are adhered to strictly the exploitation can be curbed to a great extent. The implementation of major provisions of Interstate Migrant Labour Act of 1979 is effective in the State of Bihar from 2nd October, 1981. It has strictly been notified to check the exploitation of Migrant labour. The Act provides that no employer or contractor can appoint or send outside the State any labour without registration or obtaining licence there of. The power to grant the requisite licence is vested with each District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be. The employers and the contractors have been advised to get themselves registered. The offenders of the law are liable to punished under law. The punishment is one year's imprisonment and a fine of rupees one thousand. Under this act each block Development Officer/Circle

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Officer/Sub-Divisional Officer/ District Officer/Superintendent of labour/Labour Commissioner etc. have been empowered to inspect and act according to the provisions of the enactment. Even the general mass has been notified to report to the aforesaid officers in case they come across any case in contravention of the provisions and restrictions imposed.

The officers who are empowered to inspect can also file case against the offenders in the court of Sub-Divisional judicial Magistrate.

It is obligatory for the licenced contractors or sardars who are migrating the labours to furnish a detailed list of labours to office of the Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate/Sub-Divisional Officer/Block Development Officer/ Circle Officer/ Incharge, Local Police Station. After the completion of the work or term, it becomes the responsibility of the contractors to pay for the return journey and the cost of food during the journey. Provision has also been made to maintain identity pass book for each labour which will show date of entry in work and payments made. The labour has to be paid according to the rates prescribed by the concerning Government. Further, there is provision of overtime allowances of the persons who would be engaged beyond schedule time.

The provisions are clearly very encouraging and have creating a sense of security among the workers. What is essential is the enlightenment of the workers with the provisions of the law.

Recently Welfare Department, Govt. of Bihar has started conducting training of enlightened workers of the village to work as social workers and change agents among the villagers. Trainees from different social groups are being brought, trained and posted in the village to acquaint the villagers with latest provisions in law. If things go in the direction as has been visualised the exploitation of workers can also be checked.



# रांची और आसपास

## आदिवासी मजदूरों और आदिवासी

### लडकियों का अवैध व्यापार घड़ल्ले से

प्रकार के बन्द धारा में बागी-जल को दिवसीय रांची जिला पंचायत की राय कार्यकर्ता सम्मेलन का उद्-

में लडकियों के साथ भर्त्सक व्यवहार होते हैं। उन्हें कोठों पर भेज दिया जाता है।

सम्बन्ध बनाया गया। विपन्नता, रिबना चालनों को शोभा योजना घटाई में है, लेकिन संसाधारण लोगों को आज भिन्न-भिन्न कठिनाई है, रोजी-रोटी तथा कोई कार्यक्रम प्राप्त न हो सकने से मजदूरों को शोभा स्तर पर सार-सारी योग्यता के अनु-सार सम्बन्ध को भेजने के लिए प्रती-तक सम्बन्ध कार्य-श्री धारा-सम्बन्ध नहीं

## वयस्क श्रमिक: कब तक शोषण झंटा रहेंगा?

बालकों से प्रघराय वृत्ति-के परंपरे का एक कारण यह भी है कि बच्चों उन्हें ज्ञान से ही शोषण और उत्पीड़न का शिकार होना पड़ता है, इसलिए कमी शिक्षा तथा कमी प्रतिशिक्षा-व्यवस्था

केन्द्रित करने की होती है, उन्हीं के जीवन स्वर्ण के रूप में है। न नर घेट का पाने हैं, न बनवाहा चल सकते हैं। जबकी अपने से पहले ही उनका बुढ़ाप आ जाता है या फिर रोजी-रोटी के मांसे घे चुलकर वे असाध्य रोगों के शिकार होकर असाध्य ही वेमर्त मर-जाने

अपनी मजदूरियों के शिकार

उन्होंने बताया कि हाल ही में जून के बहकान कर के जारी आ-रके 12 नाबालिक आदिवासी लड-कियों को बरखसद किया गया। जून पूर्व तबानक से सात तथा जून से 218 आदिवासी लड-

# रांची और आसपास

## बाहर जाने वाले आदिवासी मजदूरों का शोषण समाप्त करने की मांग

कोहराणा - भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तेहरदगा शाखा के मंत्री श्री अरुण कुमार दास ने दां-पानी श्रेयधाय आमुक को एक पत्र लिखकर काम की खान में काम करने वाले स्थानीय बेरोजगार आदिवासी मजदूरों को सम-राज्यों की और तथा शान्त-काम के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया है।

श्री दास से आमुक से अनुपेक्षित किया है कि प्रशासन इन बांधिलतियों को रोकने के लिए अतिव्यव कार्यवाई स्थानीय प्रशासनिक पदाधिकारी के करे। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि इसके लिए मोहुरदगा रेलवे कार्मिग, शोक पर गुप्तचर अधिकारियों को तैनात किया जाये तथा दोषी पुलिस अधिकारियों एवं असामयिक तत्वों को कठोर दण्ड दिया जाये। उन्होंने कहा है कि ठेकेदारों द्वारा मजदूरों को शोषण किया जाये।

को दो बाने वाली मजदूरी एवं अन्य सुविधाओं का विधिलत इकरारनामा स्थानीय प्रशासनिक पदाधिकारी के समक्ष बनाया जाये तथा मजदूरों को सुकी उठती के साथ संतान दिया जाये। इसके अतिरिक्त काम को समाप्त के बाद मजदूरों को घर तक पहुंचाने का प्रयाणन बनवाना भी ठेकेदारों के लिए अनिवार्य न

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## APPENDIX-I

### **A Woman Worker's Statement of her Experience. She is one among such Hundred Women Workers**

Name : Not exposed.

Village : Lodot-Bero, Ranchi (Torpa).

Before going to Tripura, I was helping my parents in day-to-day household and other economic activities. I went to attend the weekly market of the village held on Thursday. A boy named Doman alias Jagdish belonging to village Latani was addressing the tribals. In course of address, Jagdish requested the tribal boys and girls to go to Barauni to work as road construction labourer. He informed them that they would get Rs.8/- per day as wage besides other facilities. I was very happy to hear it. I had never gone out in my life and I wanted to see other places. I met Jagdish in Tapkara on Saturday and left my village on Sunday to seek employment as suggested and allured by Jagdish. I did not seek permission of my parents for it. Jagdish told me that it will enable me to see new places and earn money to meet the expenses of my material needs. Jagdish brought me to Ranchi where I stayed for two days. Jagdish transferred me to Madan and Sukumar who handed me over to another man named Baiju. The same day, I along with other labourers were taken to Hansimara by bus and then to Agartala by train. Baiju was accompanying me in the journey. In Agartala, I was handed over to one old man who took me to one place (name not know) where bricks used to be manufactured. When I reached this place I was asked to live in a small room along with three girls. It was such a small room that it was not possible to live comfortably. Madan, Sukumar, and Jagdish came there after few days-I, along with other boys and girls had to work like an ass from 5.30A.M. to sunset with breaks for breakfast and lunch and that too, for very little duration. I had to work very hard and I had to work

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on Sundays and holidays. I had to work even during festivals. I was repenting to come here but there was no alternative. I along with other boys and girls wanted to give up the job but could not do it. The Sardar was very cruel. He used to beat us and freely used vulgar words. I used to get Rs.4/-, 2 kilos of rice and 3 kilos of flour once a week for a period of two months after which they used to give me only Rs.15/- per week. The rice and Ata given to me were of very bad quality, not fit even for animal's consumption.

The girls had to face another problem. The Sardar and his associates used to enter our rooms to outrage our modesty but they never succeeded in their evil design. As soon I saw them coming towards my room, I along with other girls of my room used to escape from the windows to seek help from boys of our side. After seven or eight months, some officer of the Labour department came to that brick-kiln. The Sardar and his associates fled away from there as soon this officer came there. They could not be traced out. I along with other girls was brought to labour office where I was kept for eight days.

I learnt that Jagdish, the man who allured me was arrested. Before leaving that place for home, I got Rs.600/-. I along with others was brought to Calcutta by plane and then to Ranchi by train under police escort .On the basis of my horrible experiences in Tripura, I shall never go out. I shall prefer to work in my home village. I am ready to get training in cottage industry or to work as a labourer in Koel Karo Project.

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## APPENDIX-II

### Abstract of the Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979

#### CHAPTER-1

##### Preliminary

1. (i) This Act may be called the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, be notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Provided that if the Central Government considers it necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, it may postpone or relax, to such extent as may be specified in such notification, the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act in any State or States for such period not extending beyond one year from the date on which this Act comes into force.

(4) It applies-

(a) To every establishment in which five or more Inter-State migrant workmen (whether or not in addition to other workmen(253) are employed or who were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months.

(b) To every contractor who employs or who employed five or more inter-State migrant workmen (whether or not in addition to other workmen) on any day of the preceding twelve months.

2. (1) In this Act unless the context otherwise requires-

(a) 'appropriate Government' means-

(i) In relation to-

- 
- (1) any establishment pertaining to any industry carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government or pertaining to any such controlled industry as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government or
  - (2) any establishment of any railway, Cantonment Board major port, mine or oil field; or
  - (3) any establishment of a banking or insurance company, the Central Government.
- (ii) In relation to any other establishment, the Govt. of the State in which that other establishment is situated;

(b) 'contractor' in relation to an establishment means a persons who undertakes (whether as an independent, contractor agent, employee or otherwise) to produce a given result for the establishment other than a mere supply of goods or articles of manufacture to such establishment by the employment of workmen or to supply workmen to the establishment and includes a sub-contractor, Khatadar, Sardar, agent or any other person, by whatever name called, who recruits or employs workmen.

(c) 'controlled industry' means any industry the control of which by the Union has been declared by any Central Act to be expedient in the public interest.

(d) 'establishment' means

(i) any office or department of the Government or a local authority; or

(ii) Any place where any industry trade, business, manufacture or occupation is carried on;

(e) 'inter-State migrant workman' means any person who is recruited by or through a contractor in one State under an agreement

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or other arrangement for employment in an establishment in another State. Whether with or without the knowledge of the principal employer in relation to such establishment.

(f) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(g) 'principal employer' means-

(i) In relation to any office or department of the Govt. or a local authority, the head of that office, department or authority or such other officer as the Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may specify in this behalf;

(ii) In relation to a factory, the owner or occupier of the factory and where a person has been named as the manager of the factory under the Factories Act 1948 the person so named;

(iii) In relation to mine, the owner or agent of the mine and where a person has been named as the manager of the mine the person so named.

(iv) in relation to any other establishment any person responsible for the supervision and control as the establishment.

Explanation— For the purposes of sub-clause (iii) of this clause, the expressions 'Mine' owner and agent shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clause (i) clause (i) and clause (c) of sub-section (i) of section 2 of the Mines Act, 1952.

(h) 'recruitment' includes entering into any agreement or other arrangement for recruitment and all its grammatical variations and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

(i) 'Wages' shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (vi) of section 2 of the Payment of Wages Act,1936;

(j) 'Workman' means any person employed in or in connection with the work of any establishment to do any skilled, semi-skilled or

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unskilled, manual, supervisory, technical or clerical work for hire or reward whether the terms of employment be express or implied, but does not include any such person –

(i) Who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity; or

(ii) Who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem, or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him functions mainly of a managerial nature.

(2) Any reference in this Act to any law which is not in force in any area shall in relation to that area be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that area.

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## CHAPTER-II

### Registration of Establishments Employing Inter- State

#### Migrant Workmen

3. The appropriate Government may, by order notified in the Official Gazette-

(a) appoint such persons, being officers of Government, as it thinks fit to be registering officers for the purposes of this Chapter and

(b) define the limits, within which a registering officer shall exercise the powers conferred on him by or under this Act.

4. (1) Every principal employer of an establishment to which this Act applies shall within such period as the appropriate Government may be notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf with respect to establishments generally or with respect to any class of them, make an application to the registering officer, in such form and manner and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, for the registration of the establishment;

Provided that the registering officer may entertain any such application for registration after the expiry of the period fixed in that behalf, if the registering officer is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from making the application in time.

(2) Within one month after the receipt of an application for registration under sub-section (1) the registering officer shall-

(a) If the application is complete in all respects, register the establishment and issue to the principle employer of the establishment a certificate of registration in the prescribed form, and



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(b) If the application is not so complete, return the application to the principal employer of the establishment;

(3) Where within a period of one month after the receipt of an application for registration of an establishment under sub section (1) the registering officer does not grant under clause (a) of sub-section (2) the certificate of registration applied for and does not return the application under clause (b) of that sub-section the registering officer shall within fifteen days of the receipt of an application in this behalf, from the principal employer register the establishment and issue to the principal employer a certificate of registration in the prescribed form.

(5) If the registering officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise, that the registration of any establishment has been obtained by mis-representation or suppression of any material factor that for any other reason, the registration has become useless or in-effective and, therefore, requires to be revoked, the registering officer may, after giving an opportunity to the principal employer of the establishment to be heard and with the previous approval of the appropriate Government revoke by order in writing the registration and communicate the order to the principal employer.

Provided that where the registering officer considers it necessary so to do for any special reasons, he may pending such revocation by order suspend the operation of the certificate of registration for such period as may be specified in the order and serve by registered post such order along with a statement of the reasons on the principal employer and such order shall take effect on the date on which such service is effected.

6. No principal employer of an establishment to which this Act applies shall employ inter-State migrant workmen in the

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establishment unless a certificate of registration in respect of such establishment issued under this Act is in force.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any establishment in respect of which an application for registration made within the period fixed, whether originally or on extension under sub-section (1) of section 4 is pending before a registering officer and for the purposes of this provision, an application to which the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 4 apply shall be deemed to be pending before the registering officer concerned till the certificate of registration is issued in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section.

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## CHAPTER-III

### Licensing of Contractors

7. The appropriate Government may by order notified in the Official Gazette-

(a) appoint such persons being officers of Government as it thinks fit to be licensing officers for the purposes of this Chapter; and

(b) define the limits, within which a licensing officer shall exercise the jurisdiction and powers conferred on licensing officer by or under this Act.

8. (1) With effect from such date as the appropriate Govt. Licensing may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, no contractor to whom this Act applies shall-

(a) recruit any person in a State for the purpose of employing him in any establishment situated in another State except under and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf-

(i) if such establishment is an establishment referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2, by the licensing officer appointed by the Central Government who has jurisdiction in relation to the area wherein the recruitment is made.

(ii) if such establishment is an establishment referred to in sub clause (ii) of clause (a) sub-section (1) of section 2, by the licensing officer appointed by the State Government who have jurisdiction in relation to the area wherein the recruitment is made.

(b) employ as workmen for the execution of any work in any establishment in any State, persons from another State (whether or not in addition to other workmen) except under and accordance with

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a licence issued that behalf-

(i) if such establishment is an establishment referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 2, by the licensing officer appointed by the Central Government who have jurisdiction in relation to the area wherein the establishment is situated.

(ii) if such establishment is an establishment referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 2, by the licensing officer appointed by the State Government who have jurisdiction in relation to the area wherein the establishment is situated.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a licence under sub-section (1) may contain such conditions including, in particular, the terms and conditions of the agreement or other arrangement under which the workmen will be recruited, the remuneration payable, hours of work, relaxation of wages and other essential amenities in respect of the inter-State migrant workmen as the appropriate Government may deem fit to impose in accordance with the rules, if any, made under section 35 and shall be issued on payment of such fees as may be prescribed;

Provided that if for any special reasons, the licensing officer is satisfied that it is necessary to require any person who has applied for, or who has been issued, a licence to furnish any security for the due performance of the conditions of the licence, he may, after communicating such reasons to such person and giving him an opportunity to represent his case, determine in accordance with the rules made in this behalf the security which shall be furnished by such person for obtaining or, as the case may be, for continuing to hold the licence.

(3) The security which may be required to be furnished under

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the provision to sub-section (2) shall be reasonable and the rules for the purposes of the said provision shall, on the basis of the number of workmen employed, the wages payable to them, the facilities which shall be afforded to them and other relevant factors provide for the norms with reference to which such security may be determined.

9. (i) Every application for the grant of a licence under sub-section (1) of section 8 shall be made in the prescribed form and shall contain the particulars regarding the location of the establishment, the nature or process, operation of work for which inter-State migrant workmen are to be employed and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The licensing officer may make such investigation in respect of the application received under sub-section (1) and in making any such period and on payment of such fees and on such conditions as may be prescribed.

10. (1) If the licensing officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise, that;-

(a) a licence granted under section 8 has been obtained by misrepresentation or suppression of any material factor,

(b) the holder of a licence has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules mad thereunder.

then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the licence may be liable under this Act, the licensing officer may, after giving the holder of the licence an opportunity to be heard, by order in writing, revoke the licence or forfeit the security furnished by him under the provision to sub-section (2) of section 8 or any part thereof and communicate the order to the holder of the licence:

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Provided that where the licensing officer considers it necessary so to do for any special reasons, he may, pending such revocation or forfeiture, by order, suspend the operation of the licence for such period as may be specified in the order and serve, by registered post such order along with a statement of the reasons on the holder of the licence and such order shall take effect on the date on which such service is effected.

(2) Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, the licensing officer may vary or amend a licence granted under section 8.

11. (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made under section 4, section 5, 8 or section 10 may within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him prefer an appeal to an appellate officer who shall be a person nominated in this behalf by the appropriate Government.

Provided that the appellate officer may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days. If he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filling the appeal in time.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section(1) the appellate officer shall after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, dispose of the appeal as expeditiously as possible.

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## CHAPTER-IV

### Duties and Obligations of Contractors

12. (i) It shall be the duty of every contractor-

(a) to furnish such particulars and in such form as may be prescribed, to the specified authority in the State from which an inter State migrant workman is recruited and in the State in which such workman is employed within fifteen days from the date of recruitment or as the case may be, the date of employment, and where any change occurs in any of the particulars so furnished such change shall be notified to the specified authorities of both the States;

(b) to issue to every inter State migrant workman a pass book affixed with a passport size photograph of the workman and indicating in Hindi and English languages and where the language of the workman is not Hindi or English, also in the language of the workmen,

(i) the name and place of the establishment wherein the workman is employed;

(ii) the period of employment;

(iii) the proposed rates and modes of payment of wages,

(iv) the displacement allowance payable

(v) the return fare payable to the workman on the expiry of the period of his employment and in such contingencies as may be prescribed and in such other contingencies as may be specified in the contract of employment;

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(vi) deductions made and

(vii) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(c) to furnish in respect of every inter-State migrant workman who cases to be employed a return in such form and in such from manner as may be prescribed to the specified authority in the State from which he is recruited and in the State in which he is employed which shall include a declaration that all the wages and other dues payable to the workman and the fare for the return journey back to his State have been paid.

(2) The contractor shall maintain the pass book referred to in subsection (1) up-to-date and cause it to be retained with the inter-State migrant workman concerned.

Explanation— For the purposes of this section and section 16 'specified authority' means such authority as may be specified by the appropriate Government in this behalf.



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## CHAPTER-V

### **Wages, welfare and other facilities to be provided to inter-State migrant workman**

13. (1) The wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of an inter-State migrant workman shall-

(a) in a case where such workman performs in any establishment the same or similar kind of work as is being performed by any other workman in that establishment be the same as those applicable to such other workman and,

(b) in any other case be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Provided that an inter-State migrant workman shall in no case be paid less than the wages fixed under the minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force wages payable to an inter-State migrant workman under this section shall be paid in cash.

14. (1) There shall be paid by the contractor to every inter-State migrant workman at the time of recruitment, a displacement allowance equal to fifty percent monthly wages payable to him or seventy-five rupees whichever is higher.

(2) The amount paid to a workman as displacement allowance under sub-section (1) shall not be refundable and shall be in addition to the wages or other amounts payable to him.

15. A journey allowance of a sum not less than the fare from the place of residence of the inter-State migrant workman in his State to the place of work in the other State shall be payable by the contractor to the workman both for the outward, and return journeys and such workman shall be entitled to payment of wages during the period of such journeys as if he were on duty:-

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16. It shall be the duty of every contractor employing inter-State migration workman in connection with the work of an establishment to which this Act applies:-

- (a) to ensure equal payment of wages to such workmen;
- (b) to ensure equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex;
- (c) to ensure suitable conditions of work to such workmen having regard to the fact that they are required to work in a State different from own State;
- (d) to provide and maintain suitable residential accommodation to such workmen during the period of their employment;
- (e) to provide the prescribed medical facilities to the workmen from of charge;
- (f) to provide such protective clothing to the workmen as may be prescribed and,
- (g) the case of fatal accident or serious bodily injury to any such workman in report to the specified authorities of both the States and also the next of kin of the workman.

17. (1) A contractor shall be responsible for payment of wages to each inter-State migrant workman employed by him and such wages shall be paid before the expiry of such period as may be prescribed.

(2) Every principal employer shall nominate a representative duty authorised by him to be present at the time of disbursement of wages by the contractor and it shall be the duty of such representative to certify the amounts paid as wages in such manner as may prescribed.

(3) It shall be the duty of the contractor to ensure the disbursement of wages in the presence of the authorised representative of the principal employer.

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(4) In case the contractor fails to make payment of wages within the prescribed period or makes short payment then the principle employer shall be liable to make payment of the wages in full or the unpaid balance due, as the case may be to the inter-State migrant workman employed by the contractor and recover the amount so paid from the contractor either by deduction from any amount payable to the contractor under any contract or as payable by the contractor.

18. (1) If any allowance required to be paid under section 14 or section 15 to an inter-State migrant workman employed in an establishment to which this Act applies is not paid by the contractor or if any facility specified in section 16 is not provided for the benefit of such workman, such allowance shall be paid or as the case may be the facility shall be provided by the principal employer within such time as may be prescribed.

(2) All the allowances paid by the principal employer or all the expenses incurred by him in providing the facility referred to in sub-section (1) may be recovered by him from the contractor either by deduction from any amount payable in the contractor under any contract or as a debt payable by the contractor.

19. It shall be the duty of every contractor and every principal employer to ensure that any loan given by such contractor or principal employer to any inter-State migrant workman does not remain outstanding after the completion of the period of employment of such workman under the said contractor or as the case may be in the establishment of such principal employer and accordingly every obligation of an inter-State migrant workman to repay any debt obtained by him during the period of his employment from the contractor or the principal employer add remaining unsatisfied before the completion of such period shall on such completion be deemed to have been extinguished and no suit or other proceeding shall be in any court or before any authority for the recovery of such debt or any part thereof.

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## APPENDIX-III

District	Block	Village
Dhanbad	Tundi	i) Rampur
		ii) Maharajganj
	Nirsa	i) Jhirka
		ii) Narrow
	Gobindpur	i) Kanchanpur
		ii) Gargaro

N.B. In Dhanbad besides the six villages mentioned workers of other villages have also been covered who came here. However the total sample is 83)

Ranchi	Bharno	i) Nagri
		ii) Bhargaon
		iii) Dhumbo
		iv) Jura
	Bano	i) Banki
		ii) Hantinghore
		iii) Bano
		iv) Jarakel
		v) Simdega
	Bero	i) Khati Khatanga
		ii) Tero
		iii) Jamtoli
	Kuru	i) Chandlaso
		ii) Chetar
		iii) Jangi
		iv) Kolsigari
		v) Karak
	Torpa	i) Amba
		ii) Ronhe
		iii) Husir
iv) Kumang		

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<b>District</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Village</b>	
		v) Gopla	
		vi) Paura	
		vii) Latanli	
		viii) Konakloya	
		ix) Ramjai	
		x) Hotor	
		xi) Pakhna.	
Ranchi	Chainpur	i) Bhelbhatka	
		ii) Silkari	
		iii) Nagar Simartoli	
		iv) Nagar Phulwartoli	
		v) Nagar Raintoli	
		vi) Nagar Munda Toli	
		vii) Nagar Parhatoli	
		viii) Tangar Toli	
		ix) Khating	
	Jaldega	i) Gangutoli	
		ii) Jaldega	
		iii) Kolemdega	
		iv) Konmerla	
		v) Baldega.	
	Giridih	Pirtanr	i) Harladih
			ii) Chalkari
			iii) Khukhura
			iv) Chirki
v) Madhuban			
vi) Bariapur			
Palamau	Latehar	i) Godana	
		ii) Ghankara	
		iii) Sabano	
		iv) Kaima	
		v) Hesla	
		vi) Hetloto	

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**District****Block****Village**

Mahuadanr	i)	Suggi
	ii)	Sarnadih
	iii)	Ahirpurwa
	iv)	Chainpur
	v)	Sembarkhurani
Ranka	i)	Salya
	ii)	Khura
	iii)	Serason
	iv)	Sondag
	v)	Khardiha
	vi)	Kanchanpur
	vii)	Ranka

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## LIST OF FIELD STAFF PERSONNEL

Sl. No.	Name	Post
1.	Miss Manhori Tirkey	Research Investigator.
2.	Miss Meri Matilda Kujur	Research Investigator.
3.	Smt. Fulkeria Bhengraj	Research Investigator.
4.	Smt. Dolly Kandulana	Research Investigator.
5.	Smt. Lucia Kindo	Research Investigator.
6.	Miss Santoshi Polina Minj	Research Investigator
7.	Miss Mary Topno	Research Investigator.

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## LIST OF HEADQUARTER PERSONNEL

1.	Shri Akhileshwar Singh	Computer
2.	Shri Murari Prasad	Asstt.
3.	Shri Pramod Kumar	Typist.

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