



ISSN (E): 2277- 7695  
ISSN (P): 2349-8242  
NAAS Rating: 5.23  
TPI 2021; SP-10(10): 197-202  
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[www.thepharmajournal.com](http://www.thepharmajournal.com)  
Received: 19-08-2021  
Accepted: 21-09-2021

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## The changing trends of labourers migration in pandemic situation in Mahasamund district of Chhattisgarh

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### Abstract

An attempt has been made to analyse the changing trends of labour migration in pandemic situation in Mahasamund district of Chhattisgarh state. Saraipali & Basana blocks of Mahasamund district was purposively selected for the study. The study was based on primary data which was collected through well prepared interview schedule. Simple tabular analysis was used for the analysis of available data. The study was confined to the year of 2020-21. The study reveals some major findings viz. overall percentage change in income of migrant and non-migrant households was 30.27 percent (Rs.29870.45) and 35.80 percent (Rs.32372.1) respectively. The overall percentage change in employment days of migrant people was 32.11% (96 days) in a year, while non-migrant people got a change of 33.59% (90 days). Study suggested that the government should create employment possibilities, particularly in rural areas, through non-farm sectors, in order to reduce migration, according to a survey of people. Rural household should be encourage to engage more in subsidiary activities like poultry, aquaculture, goat rearing and mushroom cultivation. Government should also be providing the special the special relief work in mono-cropped area of the Mahasamund district for rural people.

**Keywords:** migration, labour, income, pandemic effect

### Introduction

Migration is defined as the movement of people from communities primarily concerned with agriculture to other communities, generally larger, whose activities are primarily focused on government, trade, manufacture, and allied interests. People migrate from one location to another, whether it is rural to urban migration, rural to rural migration, or urban to urban migration. International migration, for example. The habit of emigrating from towns and urban areas is ancient and primitive. Migration changes the size and structure of both urban and rural populations. Migration from rural to urban areas is a significant factor in urban population increase. There are a variety of motivations for migration, including social and cultural factors such as the desire for independence, the desire to break free from traditional societal restraints, and conflicts among family members. Furthermore, geographical and physical considerations such as distance, natural obstacles, community size, weather and climatic conditions, and health hazards all have an impact on people's migration. As a result, migratory patterns are shaped by a complex interplay of economic, environmental, and demographic factors. Chhattisgarh state is belonging to mono cropped rain fed rice production system. It does not provide employment throughout the year to rural population. This system of production provides the employment in kharif season only and remaining two seasons namely rabi and summer does have lack of employment opportunities in the state. Labour migration is common phenomena in Chhattisgarh state. In Chhattisgarh state about 4.62 percent of total population migrate annually to different regions. out of this about 11.30 percent migrate within the district, 16.50 percent out of district and about 72.20 percent out of state (Parganiha, 2002).

### Materials and Methods

Mahasamund district of Chhattisgarh state was selected purposively for the present study. All the sample of rural peoples in the selected study is relation to migration. In Mahasamund district classified in five tehsil. That is Saraipali, Basana, pithora, Bagbahara and Mahasamund. Out of these two tehsil namely Saraipali and Basana was selected for the study. In Saraipali tehsil there were 50 migrant or 50 non-migrants and basna tehsil were selected 25

migrant and 25 non-migrant are selected respondents.

## Results and Discussion

### Major Finding

#### General profile of sample household.

The study involves 150 households, both migrant and non-migrant. The personal social trait. The study looked at both migrant and non-migrant respondents in terms of age, caste, education, and social participation. 312 people were relocated out of a total sample population of 714, accounting for 43.57 percent of the total households. Landless people accounting

for 49.03% of the migrating population followed by marginal 27.56% and small 23.39%. The male population accounted for the highest % of migrants (61.21%), followed by female population (38.79%). In migrant households both male and female participation were superior in landless category. Households literacy rates were 83.24% overall, 72.44% for migrants, and 91.58% for non-migrants. The majority of migrant household were belonging to schedule caste 52%. The majority of migrant households were between the ages of 15 and 50, accounting for 80.76 percent.

**Table 1:** General Characters

S. No.	Particulars	Migration	Non-Migrant	Over all
1	Total number of selected households	75	75	150
2	Total population of selected households	312 (43.57)	404 (56.43)	716 (100)
3	Total male population	191 (61.21)	232 (57.43)	423 (59.07)
4	Total female population	121 (38.79)	172 (42.57)	293 (40.93)
<b>A</b>	<b>Education status</b>			
<b>I</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>	86 (27.56)	34 (8.41)	120 (16.75)
<b>II</b>	Literate	72.44	91.58	83.24
1	Primary level	69 (22.12)	110 (27.27)	179 (25)
2	Middle level	77 (24.67)	105 (25.99)	182 (25.41)
3	Higher secondary level	51 (16.34)	102 (25.24)	153 (21.36)
4	More than higher secondary	29 (9.29)	53 (13.11)	82 (11.45)
	Total	312 (100)	404 (100)	716 (100)
<b>B</b>	<b>Caste wise distribution</b>			
1	Scheduled Caste	39 (52)	18 (24)	57 (38)
2	Scheduled Tribe Caste	7 (9.3)	3 (4)	10 (6.7)
3	Other backward class	28 (37.4)	45 (60)	73 (48.66)
4	General	1 (1.3)	9 (12)	10 (6.7)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>75</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>150</b> <b>(100)</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Age Groups (year)</b>			
<b>a.</b>	<b>Below 15 year</b>			
1	Male	18 (5.76)	31 (7.67)	49 (6.84)
2	Female	13 (4.16)	47 (11.63)	60 (8.37)
<b>b.</b>	<b>Between 15-50</b>			
1	Male	157 (50.32)	169 (41.83)	326 (45.53)
2	Female	95 (30.44)	104 (25.75)	199 (27.79)
<b>c.</b>	<b>Above 50</b>			
1	Male	16 (5.12)	32 (7.92)	48 (6.7)
2	Female	13 (4.16)	21 (5.19)	34 (4.74)
	Total	312 (100)	434 (100)	716 (100)

### **Source of income pattern of sample households Household income and employment days, of non- migrant sample before and after the pandemic.**

It is evidence from table.2 that before the pandemic overall income from different sources of non-migrant sample household was Rs. 90449.77. The overall on farm income was Rs. 42248.67 which was 46.68% of total overall income. Small households had the highest on-farm income Rs.80386.66 (67.14 percent) followed by landless and marginal. The off-farm income was Rs. 11991.77, or 13.25 percent of the overall income. Landless households had the highest off-farm income Rs.18553.34 (28.84%) followed by marginal and small. Non-farm income was Rs. 36209.33 which 40.01% of total overall income. Landless households had the highest non-farm income Rs.44197.41 (68.70 percent.) Followed by marginal and small sampled household. The evidence table 3 clearly shows that after the pandemic overall income from different sources of non-migrant sample household was Rs. 58077.7 The overall on farm income was Rs. 30810.9 which was 53.05% of total overall income. Small households had the highest on-farm income Rs.57784.2 (72.15 percent) followed by landless and marginal. The off-farm income was Rs. 8498.16, or 14.63 percent of the overall income. Landless households had the highest off-farm income Rs.12832.50 (30.65%) followed by marginal and small. Non-farm income was Rs. 18768.27 which 32.31% of total overall income. Landless households had the highest non-farm income Rs.27450.82 (65.57 percent.) Followed by marginal and small sampled household.

### **The percentage change in average income and employment days of non- migrant sample households**

The table 4 that the overall percentage change in income was 35.80 percent (Rs.32372.1). The major percentage change in marginal households was 39.72 percent (Rs.34669.7) followed by landless households 35.46% (Rs.22806.63) and the minimum change in small households, it was 33.15% (Rs.32623.25).

Similarly the overall percentage change in employment day was 33.59% (90 days). The major percentage change in landless households was 43.98% (107days), marginal 32.84% (88 days) and small 32.36 percent (77day), respectively. (Table 4).

### **The average income and employment days, of migrant sample households before and after the pandemic**

The table 5 clearly show before the pandemic overall income from different sources of migrant sample household was Rs.98687.36. The overall on farm income was Rs.35634.06 which was 36.10% of total overall income. Small households had the highest on-farm income Rs.70502.20 (62.22%) followed by landless and marginal. The off-farm income was Rs. 14547.18, or 14.74% of the overall income. Landless households had the highest off-farm income Rs.15072 (17.43%) followed by marginal and small. Non-farm income was Rs. 48506.11 which 49.15% of total overall income.

Landless households had the highest non-farm income Rs.71387.30 (82.56%) Followed by marginal and small sampled household.

After the pandemic overall income from different sources of migrant sample household was Rs.68816.91. The overall on farm income was Rs.35634.06 (which contributed 36.10% of total overall income). Small households had the highest on-farm income Rs.63546 (78.77 percent) followed by marginal and landless. The off-farm income was Rs. 10888.84(It shared 15.82 percent of the overall income). Landless households had the highest off-farm income Rs.15895.6 (25.86%) followed by marginal and small. Non-farm income was Rs.26792.73 (which contributed 38.93% of total overall income).Landless households had the highest non-farm income Rs.45562.9 (74.13 percent.) Followed by marginal and small sampled household. (Table 6).

### **The percentage change in average income and employment days in migrant sample households**

The overall percentage change in income was 30.27 percent (Rs.29870.45). The major percentage change in marginal households was 33.22 percent (Rs.31986.55) followed by landless households 28.92% and the minimum change in small households, it was 28.80 (Rs.32623.25) percent. Similarly the overall percentage change in employment day was 32.11% (96 days). The major percentage change in small households was 40% (118 days),landless 28.53% (91days ) and marginal 27.31 percent, respectively. (Table7)

### **Conclusion**

The study shows, that the majority of the migrants were landless, schedule caste, literacy middle level and fifteen to fifty years old age groups and they leave in the mud house. The maximum migration was observed in seasonal in nature, and most of the migrants migrate out of state and out of district because of low wages rate in native place. It was found that the migrants differ from the non-migrants in respect of income, food expenditure, social participation, land holdings and cropping pattern. It shows that these factors are mainly responsible for migration. It can be concluded that the low socio-economic status of respondents is mainly responsible for their migration.

### **Suggestion for Research Work**

On the basis of results and experience gained after the completion of investigation ,the following are suggested for future studies.

- A comparable study should be done in other sections of the state to determine the impact of migration on labourers' livelihoods.
- To determine the reasons that cause migration, a study should be conducted.
- A study on the influence of migration on farm, off-farm, and non-farm activities should be conducted.
- During the various stages of migration, a research should be undertaken to reduce the constraints.

**Table 2:** The non-migrant sample's average income from farms, non-farms, and off farm sources before the pandemic.

(Rs./year/households)								
Sources Income	Landless (45)	Working day	Marginal (15)	Working day	Small (15)	Working day	Over all (75)	Working day
<b>(A) On Farm Income</b>								
Agriculture	0	0	41030 (47.00)	55	77400 (64.64)	90	39476.67 (43.62)	48
Allied sector	1577.7 (2.45)	18	3751.66 (4.29)	28	2986.66 (2.49)	32	2772.07 (3.06)	26
Total On Farm income	1577.7 (2.45)	18	44781.66 (51.298)	83	80386.66 (67.14)	122	42248.67 (46.68)	74
<b>(B) Of Farm</b>								
Agriculture Labour	13303.34 (20.68)	79	6536.98 (7.48)	40	0	0	6613.44 (7.30)	40
Others	5250 (8.16)	30	6125 (7.01)	35	4760 (3.97)	28	5378.33 (5.94)	31
Total of farm income	18553.34 (28.84)	109	12661.98 (14.50)	75	4760 (3.97)	28	11991.77 (13.25)	71
<b>(C) Non Farms</b>								
Construction work	14380.97 (22.35)	47	14270.54 (16.34)	45	14177.53 (11.84)	43	14276.35 (15.78)	45
Agro Industry	11787.22 (18.32)	57	9832.5 (11.26)	45	0	0	7206.57 (7.96)	34
Manufacturing industry	8406.4 (13.06)	37	0	0	0	0	2802.13 (3.09)	12
Service	2347.82 (3.64)	0	0	0	0	0	782.60 (0.86)	0
Business	0	0	0	0	20400 (17.03)	45	6800 (7.51)	15
Others	7275 (11.30)	30	5750 (6.58)	20	0	0	4341.667 (4.80)	17
Total non-farm income	44197.41 (68.70)	171	29853.04 (34.19)	110	34577.53 (28.88)	88	36209.33 (40.01)	123
Total income (A+B+C)	64328.45 (100)	298	87296.68 (100)	268	119724.2 (100)	238	90449.77 (100)	268
Per capita	349.61		1195.83		1735.13		232.55	

**Table 3:** After the pandemic, the average income from farms, non-farms, and off-farm sources of non-migrant sample

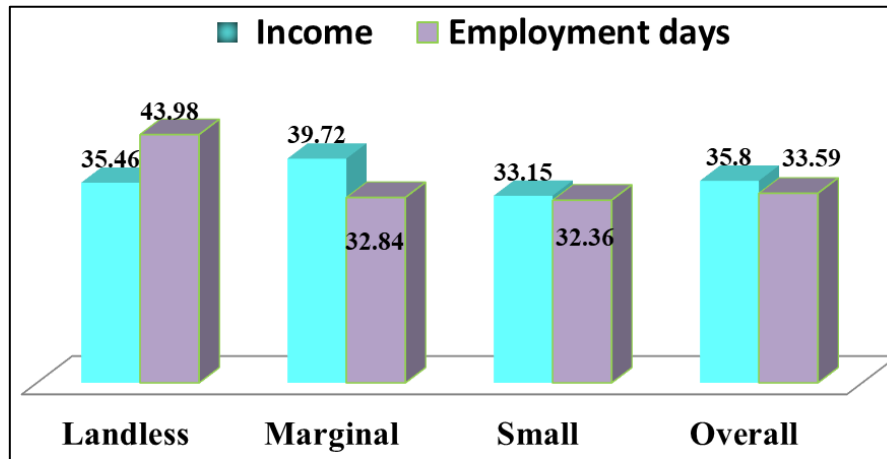
(Rs./year/households)								
Sources of Income	Landless (45)	Working Day	Marginal (15)	Working Day	Small (15)	Working Day	Over all (75)	Working day
<b>Farm Income</b>								
Agriculture	0	0	30222.5 (57.42)	55	55725 (69.58)	75	28649.17 (49.32)	43
Allied sector	1238.5 (2.95)	18	3187.5 (6.05)	25	2059.2 (2.57)	26	2161.73 (3.72)	23
Total	1238.5 (2.95)	18	33410 (63.47)	80	57784.2 (72.15)	101	30810.9 (53.05)	66
<b>Of Farm</b>								
Agriculture Labour	7582.5 (18.11)	45	6536.98 (12.42)	40	0	0	4706.49 (8.10)	28
Others	5250 (12.54)	30	6125 (11.63)	35	0	0	3791.67 (6.52)	22
Total	12832.5 (30.65)	75	12661.98 (24.05)	75	0	0	8498.16 (14.63)	50
<b>Non Farms</b>								
Construction work	11624.2 (27.76)	38	0	0	6240 (7.79)	22	5954.73 (10.25)	20
Agro Industry	6203.8 (14.81)	30	6555 (12.45)	25	0	0	4252.93 (7.32)	18
Manufacturing Industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service	2347.82 (5.60)	0	0	0	0	0	782.60 (1.34)	0
Business	0	0	0	0	16060 (20.05)	40	5353.33 (9.21)	13
Others	7275 (30)	30	0	0	0	0	2425 (4.17)	10

Total Non-farm income	27450.82 (65.57)	98	6555 (12.45)	25	22300 (27.84)	62	18768.27 (32.31)	61
Total (A+B+C)	41521.82 (100)	191	52626.98 (100)	180	80084.2 (100)	163	58077.7 (100)	177
Per Capita	225.66		720.91		1160.64		178.15	

**Table 4:** The percentage change in average income and employment day in non- migrant sample homes before and after the Pandemic.

(Rs./year/households)

Categories	Income			Employment day		
	Before	After	Percentage change	Before	After	Percentage change
Landless	64328.45	41521.82	22806.63 (35.46)	298	191	107 (43.98)
Marginal	87296.68	52626.98	34669.7 (39.72)	268	180	88 (32.84)
Small	119724.2	80084.2	39640 (33.15)	238	161	77 (32.36)
Overall	90449.77	58077.67	32372.1 (35.8)	268	178	90 (33.59)



**Fig 1:** Percentage change in non-migrants

**Table 5:** before the pandemic, the average income of the migrant sample from farms, non-farm, and off-farm sources

(Rs./Year/Households)

Sources	Landless (45)	Working Day	Marginal (15)	Working Day	Small (15)	Working Day	Overall (75)	Working Day
<b>(A) Farm Income</b>								
Agriculture	0	0	36400 (37.79)	55	69340 (61.20)	90	35246.67 (35.71)	48
Allied sector	0	0	0	0	1162.2 (1.02)	18	387.4 (0.39)	6
Total farm income	0	0	36400 (37.79)	55	70502.2 (62.22)	108	35634.06 (36.10)	54
<b>(B) Of Farm</b>								
Agriculture Labour	8947.76 (10.34)	55	9759.49 (10.13)	60	7361.19 (6.497)	45	8689.481 (8.80)	53
Others	6125 (7.08)	35	6475 (6.72)	37	4973.1 (4.38)	28	5857.7 (5.93)	34
Total of farm income	15072.76 (17.43)	90	16234.49 (16.85)	97	12334.29 (10.88)	73	14547.18 (14.74)	87
<b>(C) Non Farms</b>								
Construction work	34253.73 (39.61)	90	23183.54 (24.07)	74	20174.1 (17.80)	65	25870.46 (26.21)	76
Agro Industry	14423.05 (16.68)	69	11497.72 (11.93)	56	10282.68 (9.07)	49	12067.82 (12.22)	58
Manufacturing industry	16216.41 (18.75)	70	0	0	0	0	5405.47 (5.47)	24
Service	6494.11 (7.51)	0	8993 (9.33)	0	0	0	5162.37 (5.23)	0
Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total non-farm income	71387.3 (82.56)	229	43674.26 (45.34)	130	30456.78 (26.88)	114	48506.11 (49.15)	158
Total income (A+B+C)	86460.06 (100)	319	96308.75 (100)	282	113293.27 (100)	295	98687.36 (100)	299
Per capita	645.22		1219.09		1666.07		351.20	

**Table 6:** After the pandemic, the average income from farms, non-farm, and off-farm sources of migrant sample.

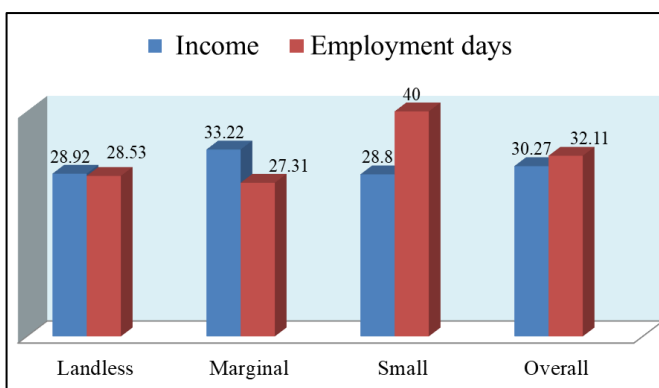
(Rs./Year/Households)

Sources	Landless (45)	Working Day	Marginal (15)	Working Day	Small (15)	Working Day	Over all (75)	Working Day
<b>Farm Income</b>								
Agriculture	0	0	29860 (46.42)	55	62560 (77.55)	90	30806.67 (44.76)	48
Allied sector	0	0	0	0	986 (1.22)	18	328.67 (0.47)	6
Total farm income	0	0	29860 (46.42)	55	63546 (78.77)	108	31135.33 (45.24)	4
<b>Of Farm</b>								
Agriculture Labour	9756 (15.87)	60	6507.2 (10.11)	40	0	0	5421.06 (7.28)	34
Others	6139.6 (9.98)	35	5250 (8.16)	30	5013.73 (6.21)	26	5467.77 (7.9)	30
Total of farm income	15895.6 (25.86)	95	11757.2 (18.27)	70	5013.73 (6.21)	26	10888.84 (15.82)	64
<b>Non Farms</b>								
Construction work	22800 (37.09)	60	13300 (20.67)	35	7140.29 (8.85)	23	14413.43 (20.94)	39
Agro Industry	6270 (10.20)	30	9405 (14.62)	45	4970	20	6881.667 (9.99)	32
Manufacturing industry	9998.8 (16.26)	43	0	0	0	0	3332.93 (4.84)	14
Service	6494.1 (10.56)	0	0	0	0	0	2164.7 (3.14)	0
Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total non farm income	45562.9 (74.13)	133	22705 (35.29)	80	12110.29 (15.01)	43	26792.73 (38.93)	85
Total Income(A+B+C)	61458.5 (100)	228	64322.2 (100)	205	80670.02 (100)	177	68816.91 (100)	203
Per Capita income	458.64		814.2		1186.32		244.9	

**Table 7:** The percentage change in average income, employment day, and per capita in migrant sample homes before and after the pandemic.

(Rs./year/households)

Categories	Income			Employment day		
	Before	After	Percentage change	Before	After	Percentage change
Landless	86460.06	61458.5	25001.56 (28.92)	319	228	91 (28.53)
Marginal	96308.75	64322.2	31986.55 (33.22)	282	205	77 (27.31)
Small	113293.27	80670.02	32623.25 (28.8)	295	177	118 (40)
Overall	98687.36	68816.91	29870.45 (30.27)	299	203	96 (32.11)



**Fig 2:** Percentage change in migrants

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