

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

I
J
R
C
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.,

Open J-Gate, India [link of the same is duly available at Infilbnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.)],

The American Economic Association's electronic bibliography, EconLit, U.S.A.,

Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 3412 Cities in 173 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES (SMEs) DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES IN NIGERIA: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL <i>MODINAT OLAITAN OLUSOJI</i>	1
2.	AN INVESTIGATION INTO FACTORS THAT DRIVE INTERGENERATIONAL FAMILY MEMBERS' ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT: ENHANCING SMOOTH SUCCESSION IN FAMILY BUSINESSES IN BOTSWANA <i>RODRECK CHIRAU</i>	7
3.	A STUDY OF SIX SIGMA AND ITS IMPORTANCE <i>A. K. NEERAJA RANI, M. BHUDEVI & C. HYMAVATHI</i>	13
4.	FACTORS INFLUENCING FORMULATION OF EFFECTIVE EXPORT MARKETING STRATEGIES IN INDIAN AUTO COMPONENT INDUSTRY <i>DR. MARUTHI RAM. R. & MANJUNATHA N</i>	16
5.	CHALLENGES BEFORE SMALL SCALE & COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION <i>DR. DEBASISH MAZUMDAR</i>	23
6.	IMPACT OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS ON YEAR ON THE YEAR GROWTH OF OPERATING PROFITS OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN SRI LANKA <i>KARIYAWASAM A.H.N., DR. LOW L. T., KEVIN & DR. SENARATNE D S N P</i>	26
7.	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUT MIGRATION IN BIHAR <i>PREM VIJOY</i>	30
8.	A STUDY ON CUSTOMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS BRAND AND BRAND EXTENSION OF SELECTED CONSUMER DURABLES IN COIMBATORE CITY <i>DR. S. UMA, J. JAYASHREE & K.SUMATHI</i>	34
9.	IMPACT OF MNREGP ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH: A STUDY OF PRAKASAM DISTRICT IN ANDHRA PRADESH <i>DR. N.VENKATESWARA RAO & B.PADMAJA</i>	41
10.	INDIAN RETAIL INDUSTRY: AN ANALYSIS <i>MAYUR TANEJA & NOOPUR SAXENA</i>	45
11.	PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT <i>MANJUNATHA K.</i>	49
12.	AGRICULTURAL GROWTH AND INEQUALITY IN SOUTH ASIA <i>JASPAL SINGH, AMARJEET SINGH & HARLEEN KAUR</i>	52
13.	IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORKING WEBSITES ON THE STUDENTS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY, SHIMLA <i>NAND LAL & INDERJIT SINGH</i>	59
14.	DOES EDUCATION EXPENDITURE IMPACT INDIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH: A TIME SERIES ANALYSIS <i>LALIT</i>	63
15.	PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ARE THE STEPPING STONES OF ACCOUNTING: A QUIZZICAL STUDY <i>E. THANGASAMY</i>	67
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	70

CHIEF PATRON

PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur
(An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)
Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon
Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad
Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

FOUNDER PATRON

LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana
Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri
Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

CO-ORDINATOR

DR. BHAVET

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

ADVISORS

DR. PRIYA RANJAN TRIVEDI

Chancellor, The Global Open University, Nagaland

PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. M. N. SHARMA

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal

PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR

PROF. R. K. SHARMA

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

CO-EDITOR

DR. SAMBHAV GARG

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

DR. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

PROF. SIKANDER KUMAR

Chairman, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

PROF. SANJIV MITTAL

University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

PROF. RAJENDER GUPTA

Convener, Board of Studies in Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu

PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN

Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

PROF. S. P. TIWARI

Head, Department of Economics & Rural Development, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

DR. ANIL CHANDHOK

Professor, Faculty of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

DR. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

DR. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, P.J.L.N. Government College, Faridabad

DR. VIVEK CHAWLA

Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

PROF. ABHAY BANSAL

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

PARVEEN KHURANA

Associate Professor, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar

SHASHI KHURANA

Associate Professor, S.M.S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala

SUNIL KUMAR KARWASRA

Principal, Aakash College of Education, ChanderKalan, Tohana, Fatehabad

DR. VIKAS CHOUDHARY

Asst. Professor, N.I.T. (University), Kurukshetra

TECHNICAL ADVISOR

AMITA

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

FINANCIAL ADVISORS

DICKIN GOYAL

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS

JITENDER S. CHAHAL

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT

SURENDER KUMAR POONIA

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript anytime** in ***M.S. Word format*** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR
IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF.

(e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript entitled ' _____ ' for possible publication in your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name (s) as co-author (s).

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I/We agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal & you are free to publish our contribution in any of your journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Designation:
Affiliation with full address, contact numbers & Pin Code:
Residential address with Pin Code:
Mobile Number (s):
Landline Number (s):
E-mail Address:
Alternate E-mail Address:

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript is required to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only (pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration), which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript.
- b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN** of the mail:
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)
- c) There is no need to give any text in the body of mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any specific message w.r.t. to the manuscript.
- d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is required to be below **500 KB**.
- e) Abstract alone will not be considered for review, and the author is required to submit the complete manuscript in the first instance.
- f) The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of manuscript, within two days of submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending separate mail to the journal.

2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be in a 12 point Calibri Font. It should be bold typed, centered and fully capitalised.

3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** The author (s) **full name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline numbers**, and **email/alternate email address** should be in italic & 11-point Calibri Font. It must be centered underneath the title.

4. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in fully italicized text, not exceeding 250 words. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a single para. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.

5. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of five. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stops at the end.
6. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER**. It must be prepared on a single space and single column with 1" margin set for top, bottom, left and right. It should be typed in 8 point Calibri Font with page numbers at the bottom and centre of every page. It should be free from grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors and must be thoroughly edited.
7. **HEADINGS:** All the headings should be in a 10 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
8. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings should be in a 8 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
9. **MAIN TEXT:** The main text should follow the following sequence:

INTRODUCTION**REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESES****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****ACKNOWLEDGMENTS****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE**

It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed **5000 WORDS**.

10. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal clear, centered, separately numbered & self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure.** It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.
11. **EQUATIONS:** These should be consecutively numbered in parentheses, horizontally centered with equation number placed at the right.
12. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript and they are supposed to follow **Harvard Style of Referencing**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
 - All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
 - Use **(ed.)** for one editor, and **(ed.s)** for multiple editors.
 - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
 - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
 - The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
 - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
 - The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:**BOOKS**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19-22 June.

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUT MIGRATION IN BIHAR

PREM VIJOY
STATISTICAL INVESTIGATOR GR- II
DCO, CENSUS, BIHAR, MHA
PATNA

ABSTRACT

The economy of Bihar is totally dependent on cultivation and its most of the population is not only engaged in farming but also completely linked to the agriculture and its associated activities. The approach paper of 12th five year plan indicates that agricultural development is an important component of an approach of faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. The share of agriculture in GSDP has declined notably in Bihar, but the share of agriculture in employment is still high. Even though migration has been significant in determining lives, happiness and socio-economic development of common people during entire human history until now the development society has usually been uncertain to integrate it as a parameter in development policies. In view of the fact that agricultural development is in a dire need to transformation and re-establishment in a backward state as Bihar. A cascading observation on prevailing out migration is an earlier requirement of policy formulations. So, now the problem is to find out the process of either to develop agriculture and its related activities to employ youths on their concerned farms or to develop other than agricultural sector like; industry, services and manufacturing to employ these extra manpower in nearby urban/ suburban area. This paper is aimed to address mainly the troubles of cultivation, relationship between inhabitants and agriculture, causes of out migration, positive and negative impacts of out migration and strategies for agricultural development and out migration in Bihar. This paper is based on the accessible secondary facts and primary views of general people associated with agriculture and migration in Bihar. Data are collected from books, magazines, newspapers, journals, research papers, websites and television. Opinions and views of intellectuals are taken to analyse facts under the objective of study. Significant recommendations are made on the basis of the results found after persistent analysis and discussion. The status of cultivation and people associated with it is not totally satisfactory in Bihar. There a positive correlation between rural backwardness and out migration. A lot of push and pull factors are responsible for out migration in Bihar. Out migration have positive and negative impacts on agricultural development. Hence, there is an urgent need to examine, to re evaluate and to analyse all the aspects of agricultural development and out migration in Bihar otherwise policies formulated for vulnerable rural people would have adverse effects on agriculture and human settlement.

KEYWORDS

agriculture development, migration in Bihar.

INTRODUCTION

The economy of Bihar is totally dependent on cultivation and its most of the population is not only engaged in farming but also completely linked to the agriculture and its associated activities. The approach paper of The 12th five year plan indicates that agricultural development is an important component of an approach of faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth. The share of agriculture in GSDP has declined notably in Bihar, but the share of agriculture in employment is still high. Even though migration has been significant in determining lives, happiness and socio-economic development of common people during entire human history until now the development society has usually been uncertain to integrate it as a parameter in development policies. In view of the fact that agricultural development is in a dire need to transformation and re-establishment in a backward state as Bihar. A cascading observation on prevailing out migration is an earlier requirement of policy formulations. So, now the problem is to find out the process of either to develop agriculture and its related activities to employ youths on their concerned farms or to develop other than agricultural sector like; industry, services and manufacturing to employ these extra manpower in nearby urban/ suburban area.

OBJECTIVE

This paper is aimed to address mainly the following aspects of agricultural development and migration in Bihar.

1. Troubles of cultivation in Bihar,
2. Relationship between inhabitants and agriculture ,
3. Causes of out migration in Bihar,
4. Positive and negative impacts of out migration on agricultural development in Bihar and
5. Well thought-out necessary additional strategies under above mentioned aspects.

METHODOLOGY

This paper is based on the accessible secondary facts and primary views of general people associated with agriculture and migration in Bihar. Data and information are collected from books, magazines, newspapers, journals, research papers, websites and television. Opinions and views of intellectuals are taken to analyse facts under the objective of the study. Significant recommendations are made on the basis of the results found after persistent analysis and discussion.

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE IN BIHAR

The growth rate of agriculture and animal husbandry during the last 5 years has been 3.20 percent. It is 2.40 percent in previous 5 years and secondary and tertiary sectors have recorded tremendous growth in the last decade. Despite agriculture based economy, agriculture and people associated with it are breathing under troubles in Bihar.

TABLE 1: SECT-ORAL COMPOSITION OF GSDP AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

No.	Sector	2000-03 (TA)	2005-08 (TA)	2008-11 (TA)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	32.9	24.4	19.2
2	Forestry / Logging	1.7	2.9	1.9
3	Fishing	1.6	1.3	1.0
4	Mining/Quarrying	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Sub-Total (Primary)	36.5	28.6	22.1
5	Manufacturing	5.6	5.2	5.1
6	Construction	3.8	8.8	10.1
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1.1	1.4	1.3
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	10.5	15.4	16.5
8	Transport/Storage/Communication	7.1	6.4	6.9
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16.8	22.6	29.3
10	Banking / Insurance	3.9	3.8	4.2
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	3.9	5.4	5.0
12	Public Administration	7.1	5.7	5.8
13	Other Services	14.2	12.1	10.0
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	53.0	56.0	61.3
	Total GSDP	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note:

(1) TA - Triennium Average

(2) Figures for 2000 – 03 are at constant (1999 – 00) prices

Above data demonstrate that though the share of secondary and tertiary sector is on the raise, the significance of primary sector has declined gradually over the years. The cause is that agriculture sector in Bihar has more challenges than services sector has. The strategy of Green Revolution mainly benefited high potential irrigated areas. It had less impact on dry land and rain fed areas as Bihar has. With urbanisation and globalisation in Bihar, Supply of commodities like pulses, edible oils, fruits, vegetables, dairy, meat, and fish is lagging compared to demand due to shift in consumption patterns. Limited capacity to increase in net sown area, land degradation, low per capita land availability and declining farm size are also liable to the slow performance of agriculture in Bihar. So, there is a critical need for a second green revolution to revitalize agricultural growth as the govt of Bihar is attempting for in recent days. Since agricultural development ultimately affects human happiness, human beings are honestly a central factor of agricultural production; the policies that improve agricultural development have first task to take into account migrations.

EXCEEDING DEPENDENCE ON AGRICULTURE

In spite of cultivation is the central source of means in Bihar and more than seventy five percent of its population is engaged in agricultural pursuits, the average operational holding size is only 0.75 ha, which is further crack into three to four packages. This makes cultivations complicated and economically unsustainable for farmers.

CURSE OF FLOOD/DROUGHTS

Natural disasters, particularly flood in north Bihar and drought in south Bihar dangerously affecting agriculture. Every year different bodies of government make exhaustive planning and recklessly use money to address droughts and flood in Bihar, but most of the efforts go in vain due to lack of permanent solutions like rain water harvesting in drought prone areas and removing mud from the inside of river and control of oversupply of water specially from Nepal in season of rain for flood prone areas.

POOR TECHNIQUE AND KNOWLEDGE

Seed and fertilisers are the most critical input in modern cultivation. Green revolution was possible due to high yielding varieties of seeds (HYVs) and adequate use of chemical fertilisers. Non availability of requisite amount of quality seeds and fertilisers presents a severe picture of the status of agricultural structure of Bihar. Still farmers see modern technique with suspicion and uncertainty particularly after failure of maize production in last year.

FINANCIAL EXCLUSION OF FARMERS

As per an estimate, nearly three quarters of the households of farmers in Bihar still do not have access to the formal credit system and have no means to insure themselves against income shocks. This leaves them vulnerable to the informal money lenders.

DEPENDENCE ON MONSOON

Monsoon tends to cause upswing and downswing in the development of agriculture and the remaining sectors of the economy of Bihar. Huge dependence of farmers upon irrigation by raining creates hazards on bad monsoon especially in the case of drought and floods.

LACK OF IRRIGATION AMENITIES

Created and utilised irrigation potential in farm played vital role to boost the food production and socio-economic status of farmers in agriculture lead developed areas. The situation in Bihar is relatively different since the meagre number of irrigation conveniences associated with reduced technique are under utilised in many areas. Studies have shown that groundwater plays an important role in meeting water demands with limitation of overexploitation of groundwater resources, but ground water development is low in Bihar.

SHORT AND IRRATIONAL UTILIZATION OF FERTILISERS AND QUALITY SEEDS

Adequate and quality seeds and optimum use of fertilizers in rational proportion is very essential for the increase in the production and productivity. The story is different for Bihar; there is a bias towards the use of nitrogenous fertilizer. The NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium) ratio for the last two years has been 5:1:1 (2009-10) and 7:2:1 (2010-11).

TABLE 2: CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER IN BIHAR (2009-10 and 2010-11) ('000 tonnes)

Type of Fertilizer	2009-10			2010-11		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
(N)Nitrogen	391.92	502.53	894.45	366.23	541.67	907.91
(P)Phosphorous	96.41	151.19	247.60	138.26	150.67	288.93
(K)Potassium	48.72	119.16	167.88	48.75	106.77	155.51
Grand Total	1614.45	2293.64	3908.09	1649.81	2385.79	4035.60
Consumption of fertilizer (kg/ha.)	180.8	181.3	181.1	177.8	187.4	183.4

Source: Department of Agriculture, GOB

LACK OF MECHANISATION

Capital intensity and use of labour force to the highest degree emphasise productivity in farming. The following rate of return of agricultural operations is also influenced by it. Since many agricultural labourers are now prone to out migrate, the timely completion of farming operations are now only possible with the optimum level of mechanisation. The level of mechanisation is poor and slowly improving due a lot of people still under employed in rural areas of Bihar. Through mechanisation, hard work associated with traditional farming operations also gets narrowed. It reduces per hectare cost of cultivation and promotes quality of agricultural production.

LAND REFORMS

In Bihar, the distribution of the land of 'Bhoodan' during last several decades was a failure. Now, land available above ceiling is inadequate for distribution among all the landless households. Some estimates states that during the last decades, the number of households increased by more than three fold in Bihar, hence available surplus land declined to very low level due to division of families. If the surplus land is distributed among landless households in Bihar, Each benefited farmer will get less than an economically viable unit for agricultural production. There are evidences of small farmers leasing out their land to big farmers in Bihar. That is a case of reverse tenancy. There is a trend in Bihar that a large number of marginal farmers (owning land < 1 ha) migrated to other states for employment and large farmers migrated to other states for education, health and better life and they leased out their lands. There are a large number of women headed families (mainly widows and whose husbands are already migrated) who generally leased out their land and rent of land is the main source of their livelihood.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture is the key to the overall development and the backbone of the economy of Bihar. The eighty one percentage of working population employed in agriculture production system (including forestry and fishing) in Bihar, i.e. higher than the national average, is generating nearly forty two percentage of the State Domestic Product. The state has attained self sufficiency in food grains production. Excluding maize and pulses, productivity of various farm produce in Bihar is much below the national average. Although the area under cultivation is shrinking, there is remarkable possibility for income generation by improving productivity in Bihar. Draught and floods like adverse climatic conditions play a part in falling products of agriculture. But these adverse conditions can be overcome to some extent by irrigation, flood control and drainage schemes. Through enhanced cropping intensity, change in cropping pattern, improvement in seeds of high yielding varieties, cultivation practices and with the availability of better post harvest technology etc. the agriculture production can only be increased to some extent in Bihar.

MIGRATION IN BIHAR

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF OUT MIGRATION IN BIHAR

- EMPLOYMENT-** Since backwardness of the economy and huge population with rapid growth is a long existing situation in Bihar; the employment opportunities are meagre in quantity and quality. Therefore, marginalised farmers, labourers and people dependent on handicrafts are prone to migrate primarily for employment.
- OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGHER INCOME-** There is two important realities that make marginalised people prone to migration. *Firstly* whosoever has the courage to live in Bihar, generally, under employed since, here, the wage rate is comparably low associated with the high level of competition. *Secondly* people, who migrate from Bihar, earn more monetary income.
- EDUCATION, SKILL, HEALTH AND HABITATIONS FACILITIES-**It is not imaginary that education, skill, health and habitations facilities, especially, in rural areas are not only in shortage but also in unable to considerably serve all with minimum standard. Youngsters, the power generated with positive demographic changes, migrate to acquire better education and skill amenities moreover people those have surplus income migrate to catch better health and habitations services.
- ENTERTAINMENT AND POWER CONVENIENCES-** Entertainment and power conveniences are now an essential requirement of modern life style. People now know the positive effects of continuous and standard power supply and entertainment amenities, which are in dire need in rural areas. These factors set some additional stress to move about in favour of superior places.
- ADVANCED URBAN LIFE -** Mostly for young people, the attractions of urban life have become a major factor in determining migration decisions. Every next generation has more attraction towards modern urban life than earlier one has for it. The same is true for Bihar. Here, every next generation hopes to live a modern life.
- LITTLE INCOME -** Over the years, there has been a sharp rise in the costs of cultivation and gradual decrease in employment in agriculture. Marginal and small farmers, who comprise more than ninety percent of all farmers and operate two-thirds of the land cultivated in Bihar, are at a disadvantage corner in accessing inputs at rational prices. The situation is grimmer for land less labourers who are prone to out migrate.
- INADEQUATE ENTERTAINMENT AND POWER FACILITIES -** Irregular and unpredictable power supply destroys whatever attempts for progress is made by different bodies of government. Now, entertainment and information and communication facilities are dependent on power supply, the old practices of entertainment and communication are not enough and old-fashioned.
- NAXALITES -** The incidences of naxalite violence are gradually increasing particularly in backward regions of Bihar. Since naxalites are against developmental activities as they showed their aggression against school buildings, community blocks and government funded programmes, people of naxalite affected areas are now determined to out migrate in dearth of development.
- RELATIVES-** On the basis of the above mentioned factors, Migration of one person attracts another a few persons particularly relatives due to globalisation and improved information and communication technology (ICT).
- OTHERS -** In the present time of globalisation, marriages, scarcity of employment and rising cost of cultivation, social boycott and discrimination caused by politics, cast, gender and religion leave some additional stress on vulnerable people to migrate before a healthy cost benefit analysis of the impacts of out migration.

ANALYSIS

Although it is realistic that employment among males and marriage among females are the foremost reasons for migration yet other factors have significantly contributed to increase migration in Bihar. A realistic relationship between agricultural development and out migration in Bihar is found. In the last ten years, deteriorating employment scenario locally and promising and rising opportunities elsewhere is the root cause of the out migration of rural people in Bihar. The discussions and interviews conducted for this paper show that except the poorest of the poor, the major landowners and flourishing businessmen, nearly all

others including average farmers and the people belongs to forward caste are out migrating. While the most educated and prosperous people migrate for secure and well paid jobs on a more permanent basis, the vast majority of migrants go to another place for a few months on a temporary basis.

According to census 2001, Bihar (-1.7 million) was the second state with largest number of net migrants migrating out of the state in the decade of 1991-2001.

TABLE 3: VARIATION IN MIGRATION PROFILE, 1991 – 2001, BASED ON MIGRANTS BY LAST RESIDENCE (Duration 0-9 years)

STATE	2001 census	1991 census	Variation (%)
Bihar(including Jharkhand)	persons	Persons	(1991-2001)
In-migrants (from other states)	963,546	319,927	201.2
In-migrants (from abroad)	60,033	43,190	39.0
Total in-migrants	1,023,579	363,117	181.9
Out-migrants	2,857,573	1,226,839	132.9
Net migrants (+/-)	(1,833,994)	(863,722)	112.3
States, which were bifurcated after 1991 Census, would show rise in number of interstate migrants			

According to the 2001 Census data on inter-state migration based on last residence (0-9), The population of Bihar in 1991 was 64,530,554, In-migrants from other states (2001) was 460,782, Out-migrants (2001) was 2,241,413, In-migrants from other countries (2001) was 57,724, Net in-migrants (2001) was -1,722,907, Migration rate (per 100)1991-2001 was 2.7, Growth rate of population 1991-2001 was 28.62.

MIGRATION AS AN ADVANTAGE

Without doubt one can say that migration and remittances people got from migrants have improved the pattern of living of thousands of families in the poorest areas of Bihar. Migration helps to raise incomes and improve food security for the poorest unskilled labourers. Surplus money earned due to migration is an important way of financing agriculture. The accumulation of assets for the better educated and connected migrants working in industries is now possible in Bihar. Skill and education levels are strongly positively associated with wages. Many migrants have brought back skills and modern technologies. There are evidences that show the income from remittances is disproportionately spent on education and health rather than everyday consumption. The result is human development of rural people. There are limited opportunities for utilising locally out migration led remittances and skills due to poor infrastructure and marketing links in Bihar.

MIGRATION AS A CURSE

Since demographic profile of Bihar skewed towards young, child migration is also on raise especially from the backward areas and this has many exploitative aspects. In social and health terms, the costs of out migration may be far above the ground such as isolation due to long periods of separation from family and numerous health hazards due to working in industries with poor labour standards. Vulnerable out migrated people, who are mostly unaware of the health risks at work and often are not in a position to demand protection easily get serious health complaints. These people unawareness of the risks of exposure to STDs, HIV/AIDS and other diseases and loneliness made more risky sexual behaviour at the destination give them fatal diseases. In a festival session, the poorest migrants carry their earnings by hand and generally in overcrowded general compartment of train or bus face considerable risk of theft while travelling. The future of migrants from Bihar is uncertain. Most of the migrants and their families agree that they feel that destination areas have become less friendly and would like to secure a future for their children at home. The ban of rickshaw pullers from parts of New Delhi and the ban on child labour in eateries have adverse impacts on out migrated people.

CONCLUSIONS

The status of cultivation and people associated with it is not totally satisfactory in Bihar. There a positive correlation between rural backwardness and out migration. A lot of push and pull factors are responsible for out migration in Bihar. Out migration have positive and negative impacts on agricultural development. Hence, there is an urgent need to examine, to re-evaluate and to assess all the aspects of agricultural development and out migration in Bihar otherwise policies formulated for vulnerable rural people would have adverse effects on agriculture and human settlement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Stabilization of the rate of growth of agriculture through introduction of new techniques and expansion of irrigation to abolish the negative impact of monsoon.
2. Use of appropriate crop technology and extending crop insurance to all farmers, Insurance cover to horticultural and cash crops, seed bank and human resource management are very important solutions in case of flood and drought in Bihar.
3. There is a need to move away from simplistic negative analyses that view migration mainly as a symptom of distress and to start developing ways of maximising its benefits for poverty reduction.
4. Sufficient support in creating the conditions for better investment of remittances in agriculture.
5. Improvement of the implementation of existing labour laws to facilitate migrants in betterment of their life so that they can positively contribute in agricultural development.
6. Improvement of the flow of agricultural credit by effort from all the three institutional segments - commercial banks, RRBs and cooperatives.
7. Consolidation of land to improve land man relationship for healthy agricultural practices.
8. Improvement of health, road, electricity and education amenities in rural areas.
9. People's participation in development process with materialistic outcome of efforts.
10. Persistence lion order to fight against Naxalites and unsocial people.
11. Better implementation of existing plans such as MGNREGS .

REFERENCES

1. Census of India 2001, Data Highlights, MIGRATION TABLES, (D1, D1 (Appendix), D2 and D3 Tables)
2. Economic Survey, 2011 – 12, February 2012. Government of Bihar, Finance Department
3. Final Report of Minor Irrigation and Watershed Management for the Twelfth Five Year plan (2012-2017) Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
4. Food Security Atlas of Rural Bihar, Institute For Human Development
5. Priya Deshingkar, Sushil Kumar, Harendra Kumar Chobey and Dhananjay Kumar "The Role of Migration and Remittances in Promoting Livelihoods in Bihar," Overseas Development Institute, London December 2006.
6. Vyas, V.S. "Marginalised Sections of Indian Agriculture: The Forgotten Million," in Krishnamurthy J., Mamgain R.P., Growth, Employment and Labour markets: Perspectives in the Era of Globalisation.

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-
Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal is exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

