



PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF MIGRATION: A STUDY OF INTER-STATE MIGRANTS OF HUGLI INDUSTRIAL BELT

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ABSTRACT

Migration is the periodic movement of population by breaking social and cultural ties from the original place of living. After fertility and mortality, it is the third important component of population growth or population change. The dominant theory in explaining causes of migration is the neoclassical theory which states that "migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also Psychological" (Todaro and Smith, 2006). Industrial development in India attracted the marginal population, deserted and divorcee females to be engaged as unskilled laborer. Opportunity of employment and higher wages generated the current of migration from rural to urban areas both short and long distance. Determinants like marriage, job opportunity, wages, kinship, family association, living environment, industrial growth, security, bad economic condition of the source region, loss of job, farming conditions are taken as factors of migration. To know the factors those who are reasonably explain migration under study area Factor Analysis by the method of Principal Component Analysis has been done. This is helpful to understand the correlation of variables. However, data explain that economic factors are dominating over social factor in case of unskilled inter-state labour migration within the region in early stages while social factors are main reasons of migration in later stage.

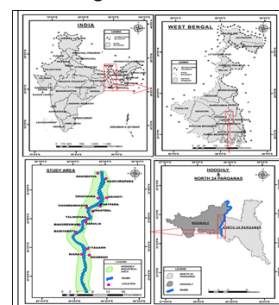
KEYWORDS : Inter-state Migration, Principal Component Analysis, Factor Analysis

INTRODUCTION:

Migration is the process of economic and social development. Generally, migration takes place from poor resource region to resource enriched region. From the very beginning Bihar and Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh is suffering from curse of poor economy and caste issues which compelled people to move in different parts of the country. From the literatures and field survey it is found that reason of migration of women was primarily marriage and not job seeking. People particularly belong to poorer section of society or backward communities migrate in majority for the economic reasons and survival. In hope of new atmosphere having flexible society, chances of employment, equal opportunity people migrate from one place to another. According to Trewartha (1969) migration holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in any area. It is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space content and space relationship of an area (Gosal, 1961). Bogue (1959) considers a movement of people as an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration. Whenever migration takes place, in whatever form, it modifies the area of origin, the area of destination as well as the way of life of the migrants (Beaujeu-Garnier, 1966). In the beginning, geographic analysis of migration was confined to description of pattern and factors responsible for it but in recent times interdisciplinary approach has been successfully adopted by the geographers to measure the other aspect of migration like demography, economic, social and political etc. According to Zelinsky (1971) measuring migration is a difficult task because unlike biological event it is a physical and social transaction. There are many reasons for which people move from one place to another, but the economic factor is dominant factor in any part of the world. The dominant theory in explaining causes of migration is the neoclassical theory which states that "migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also Psychological" (Todaro and Smith, 2006). Industrial development in India attracted the marginal population, deserted and divorcee females to be engaged as unskilled laborer. Opportunity of employment and higher wages generated the current of migration from rural to urban areas both short and long distance. Since, the 1960s a new form of postindustrial migration has emerged as a global phenomenon. The new economics of migration (NEM) theory offering a new level of analysis and different

nature of migration determinants and focus is shifted to mutual interdependence from individual independence (Stark, 1991). Wallerstein (1974) believes that expansion of export manufacturing and export agricultural linked strongly to foreign direct investment flows from advanced economies to semi-developed or emerging economies has led to a disruption in traditional work structures and has mobilized new population segments into regional as well as long distance migration. At large extent migration takes place to supply the demand of labor generated by growth of new industries in a region. Migration is multifaceted and complex phenomenon.

Hugli Industrial Region is one of important centers of Industrial activities in India. It is known for its jute mills and other industries set up during British period. These mills were source of employment for unskilled laborer. This opportunity attracted a large number of people from neighboring states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh (particularly Eastern Part), Andhra Pradesh, Orissa etc. However, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh alone shares majority of migrants. From the literary sources we find that acute shortage of laborers in the jute mills opened gate for the entry of huge number of laborers through migration from Bihar and Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. Initially migrants, both female and male in majority moved individually and later their family also migrated. Present study deals with the identification of nature of migration under study area and push and pull factors behind it. Determinants like marriage, job opportunity, wages, kinship, family association, living environment, industrial growth, security, bad economic condition of the source region, loss of job, farming conditions are taken as factors of migration.



of West Bengal has been selected as the study area for study. It is one of the major destinations of migration from different parts of the country. The region is characterized by its industrial Geographically the Hugli Industrial Belt is located within 88°24'00"E and 22°58'12" N and 22°28'12" N and 88°10'12"N. The areal extension is about 97 km in length from Bansberia in North to Birlapur in the south. The width of this belt is about 3.4 km. The Hugli Industrial Belt generally covers five districts boundary viz., Hugli, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Nadia, and Haora

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

The concept of migration or a migrant is considered based on last residence and on the concept that if place of birth is different from present place. (Census 2001). According to Kundu (2007), persons who have gone to any other place for 60 days or more during the last six months from the date of survey and returned may be termed as seasonal or short duration migration. According to some demographers, concept of last residence is more accurate and gives clearer picture than the concept of place of birth. Migration may be temporary or permanent based on the condition for the people or group. Push and Pull factors (e.g. Economic, Social, Political, Cultural or Environmental) are the reasons behind such kind of movement. During slack periods as the demand is low to input the same number of labourer cost higher for employer. Therefore, they reduce the number of employee. This leads to the unemployment and return migration. The type of migration from Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh to Hugli Industrial Belt of West Bengal is Rural to Industrial in nature and not the Rural to Urban because the main force behind this current of migration is demand of labourers and not the matter of status of living. Studies find that internal migration is comparatively more beneficial for less developed countries than more developed countries although not so much studies to approve this statement have been made (K. Rundall'2015). The study of internal migration is helpful; to understand the broader subjects like livelihood, development etc. However, both livelihood pattern and development could be cause or consequence of internal migration. Studies find that most of the studies based on migration are related to causes (Greenwood, M.J.; 2001). There is found relation of age and education with migration. With the increase of age the rate of migration decreases while with the increase of level of education migration increases. This is happen due to a person's decreasing physical efficiency with time and increasing mental efficiency with increase in knowledge. The jut mill under Hugli industrial Belt requires high demand of labourers during high demand period. Thus for more production large number of employees are required. The pity conditions of agricultural labourer in Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh pull them to fill the shortage of labourer and internal migration from rural to industrial area occurs.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the present study is the analysis of factors behind migration within Hugli Industrial Belt particularly for unskilled labourers migrating from Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh states of India.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

Census data available above district levels are source of secondary data for migration. The census of India provides migration data on the basis of place of last residence which is helpful to understand the pattern and volume of migration. This is also helpful in understanding the period migration from one region to another. However, to understand the forces behind migration, household data, based on literatures at municipal level have been collected. Therefore, locality with higher concentration of migrant based on mother tongue Hindi and profession jute mill labourer respectively have been selected. Thus on the basis of structured questionnaire conta-

ining questions dealing with reason of migration, socio-economic condition etc. primary data have been collected. The total number of household selected for the present study is 1020.

To fulfill the objective of the present study various tools of statistical analysis have been used. Past Software Version 3.0 and SPSS 16.0 have been used to analyze the data particularly factor analysis and Principal Component Analysis.

To identify the factors behind migration influencing the current of migration factor analysis has been used after justifying the sufficient correlations between variables. A high value between 0.5 and 1.0 is the significant value to validate the factor analysis.

Principal Component Analysis has been used to extract the information into a smaller form without hampering the information of the original set. Factor loadings are the correlation between the original variable and the factor. Eigen values are represented as the variance of factors.

FACTORS OF MIGRATION:

Migration within the Hugli Industrial Region is motivated by some of factors. The important factors which motivate people to migrate can be classified into different groups. The details of these factors are given below:

ECONOMIC FACTORS:

Most of the studies indicate that economic factors are primary factor of migration under any circumstances. In most of developing and under developing countries including India bad economic condition due to Loss of fertile land or unproductive land, loss of land or no land, poor agrarian economy, low industrial growth ,unemployment etc. people migrate from rural areas to urban areas for employment. This can happen at micro level that is at village level to macro level that is inter-state. However, the above factors which compel people to move from one region to another are push factors although other forces like opportunity of job, better economic opportunity termed as pull factors play important role in migration. Initially economic factor was the primary driving force of migration within the Hugli Industrial Belt. Bad economic condition of the source region (Uttar Pradesh and Bihar) and opportunity of employment in jute mills of Hugli Industrial Belt causes large number labour migration. Literature suggests that initially people migrate alone to work as a employee in the jute mills while in later period they started to move with family thus associational migration lead to higher concentration of population in the region.

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS:

Migration is the third factor after birth and death rate which is responsible for change in population of a region. The higher population growth causes immense pressure over resources in a region which ultimately results into the movement of people from one region to another. In case of country like India male dominant over female in case of migration where economic factors control the migration. On the other hand some developed countries invite immigrants as supply of labor force either due to less population or cheap laborer. In case of present study population pressure and scarcity of resources are the main reasons for movement of people. High population growth and bad economic condition of states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar pushed their population to neighboring state of West Bengal where opportunity of engagement as laborer in jute mills were high. Therefore, prosperity of Jute Industry pulled large number of population from Bihar and Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh.

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS:

Social and cultural factors also determine the degree of mov-

ement of people from one region to another. Social factors like marriage, rigidity of caste system, joint family, and kinship also control the magnitude of migration. Here economic factors are primary factor of migration. However, this is also true that role of social factors cannot be denied. In case of Hugli Industrial Belt, the interstate migration was started due to economic reasons. Here both push and pull factors in the form of bad economic condition of resource region and economic prosperity of destination place respectively were present. But later people started to migrate along with family and groups. Kinship and family association play important role in migration and settling down of migrants at their place of choice.

Rigid caste system on the other hand is one of the important factors which compelled people to migrate to other region for survival and establishing his or her identity. Supremacy of higher caste like *Bhumihars* over ownership of land and untouchability compelled land less low caste people to migrate to places where they can survive. In West Bengal due to renaissance in the 18th century this kind of social evils were nearly absent. On the other hand people migrating from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh started settled down near the factories creating a new factorial ecology where people from all caste and religion lived together. There was hardly any difference between them as their economic interest was same as they belonged to same class. There is hardly any settlement which evolved on the basis of caste under Hugli Industrial Belt.

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF MIGRATION WITHIN HUGLI INDUSTRIAL REGION:

To know the various kinds of push and pull factors of migration within Hugli Industrial Region, data have been collected through structured questionnaire which contain the questions related various Aspects of migration including the reason. From the mathematical analysis of data we found that job seeking or opportunity of employment is the most important factor of migration within Hugli Industrial Belt. Therefore, we can say that economic factor is the dominant over other factors responsible for migration within the region. It is true in the sense that initially people migrated in this region mainly for employment. Social and cultural factors like marriage, caste issues, education, better living conditions etc. also key factors of migration. After economic factor social factors like family association caste issue marriage Education play important role in migration. Except these some other factors like relative, kinship, individual attitude etc. contribute to the migration

which shares a scanty portion but it is also important factor of migration. However, these data surely explain the importance of Hugli Industrial Belt as major economic region and pull factor of migration.

FACTOR ANALYSIS:

To identify the factors which influence the migration from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to Hugli Industrial Belt of West Bengal, Factor Analysis has been done. To identify the commonality among variables method of factor analysis is an important tool. Past Software Version 3.0 has been used for factor analysis. The Eigen value is considered as criteria for acceptance of a variable as a factor. Any Eigen value less than 0.7 is not acceptable as valid factor.

FACTOR ANALYSIS TO FINDOUT THE COMPONENTS OF MIGRATION Table -1 : KMO and Bartlett's Test

Table -1 : KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.211
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	126.678
	df	78
	Sig.	.000

Table-2: Communalities Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Communalities			
		Initial	Extraction
X ₁	Marriage	1.000	.644
X ₂	Better opportunity of Job	1.000	.760
X ₃	Higher wages	1.000	.807
X ₄	Better Living Conditions	1.000	.878
X ₅	Bad Economic condition of Origin place	1.000	.435
X ₆	loss of job	1.000	.767
X ₇	Caste Issues	1.000	.747
X ₈	Non Profitable Farming	1.000	.825
X ⁹	smaller Holding size	1.000	.795
X ₁₀	Kinship	1.000	.826
X ₁₁	Family Association	1.000	.869
X ₁₂	Industrial Growth	1.000	.584
X ₁₃	security	1.000	.822

Total Variance Explained						
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.667	26.195	26.195	3.667	26.195	26.195
2	2.916	20.827	47.022	2.916	20.827	47.022
3	2.192	15.659	62.681	2.192	15.659	62.681
4	1.478	10.558	73.238	1.478	10.558	73.238
5	1.096	7.827	81.066	1.096	7.827	81.066
6	.798	5.697	86.763			
7	.596	4.260	91.023			
8	.432	3.088	94.111			
9	.354	2.528	96.639			
10	.207	1.478	98.117			
11	.180	1.287	99.404			
12	.062	.444	99.847			
13	.021	.153	100.000			
14	7.518E-17	5.370E-16	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Factor analysis has been done on 13 variables by Principal Component Analysis. Based on the results first six factors emerged significantly to explain together about 75.07% of the total variance. This was helpful to find out the major determinant factors of migration occurring within different municipalities of Hugli Industrial Belt.

CONCLUSION:

Migration is a continuous process. It is not only any factor but many factors together determine the magnitude and pattern of migration of a region. Under Hugli Industrial Region both economic and social factors are dominating. Initially economic factors were dominating as a factor of migration but with the passage of time social factors particularly marriage replaces it. But reason of high female migration is not only marriage but recession in Jute Industry and lock outs in late 80s and early 90s are also factors. However, Pull factors are dominating over push factor as facilities like job opportunity; better education, non-caste based society, acceptance by local people etc. are more likely acceptable than bad economy and rigid caste structure.

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