

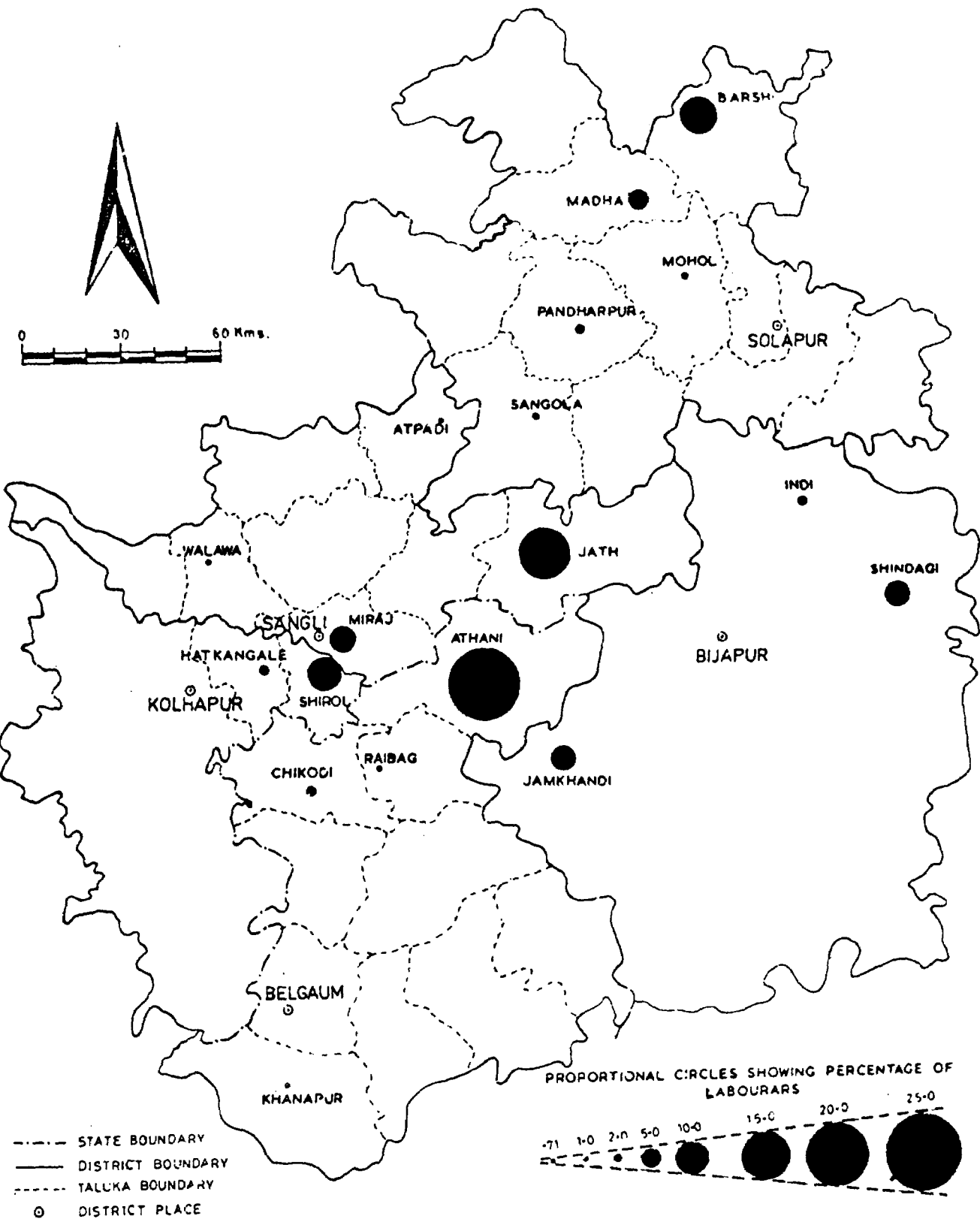
CHAPTER-IV

THE PATTERN AND CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION

- 4.1 INTRODUCTION
- 4.2 PROFILE OF MIGRATION
- 4.3 THE FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO
THE PLACE OF ORIGIN
- 4.4 OLD-AGE RESIDENCE POSSIBILITY
- 4.5 RECRUITMENT ASPECTS
- 4.6 ABSENCE OF JOB CHANGING TENDENCY
- 4.7 NATURE OF MIGRATION
- 4.8 CAUSES OF MIGRATION

REFERENCES

GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERN OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN BRICK MAKING INDUSTRY



CHAPTER-IV

THE PATTERN AND CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION :

In this chapter discussion is focussed on the following aspects of immigration :

- 1) Pattern of migration.
- 2) The frequency of visits to the place of origin and duration of study.
- 3) The old-age residence possibility.
- 4) The duration of stay in the place of origin.
- 5) The mode of initial employment in the brick-making industry.
- 6) The nature and causes of migration.

4.2 PROFILE OF MIGRATION :

In Table No. 4.1 we have given information regarding various places of origin of immigrants with reference to the taluka, districts, state to which they belong as also the distance of these places from Sangli. Similarly, we have recorded the number of immigrants coming from each of these places.

TABLE No. 4.1

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE LABOURERS ACCORDING TO THEIR
REGION AND NATIVE PLACES OF MIGRATION

STATE : MAHARASHTRA						
District (Region/ area)	Tahsil Place	Native Place place of origin	Distance from Sangli Km.	Total Nos. of labou- rers from the village	Perce- ntage	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Sangli	Miraj 12 Km.	Miraj	12	2	X	
		Tung	20	1	X	
		Mulgaon	22	2	7	X
		Aranduli	32	1	X	
		Mallyawadi	29	1	X	
	-----				X	
	Walwa	Ashta	21	2	2	X
	-----				X 22.86	
	Jath 89 Km.	Nigadi	75	2	X	
		Machandi	90	2	X	
		Babalad	110	2	X	
		Sank	110	9	21	X
		Gungawad	92	2	X	
		Dafalapur	66	2	X	
		Jath	89	2	X	
		-----				X
	Atapadi 150 Km.	Gharnikhi	110	1	X	
		Pimpari	116	1	X	
		Khurd			X	

TABLE No.4.1 (Contd...)

STATE : MAHARASHTRA (Contd...)					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Solapur	Madha 211.9 Km.	Kurdu	210.8	2	X
		Kurduwadi	205.8	4	X
		Mhaisgaon	199	1	8 X
		Nimgaon	229	1	X
	-----				X
	Barshi 235 Km.	Zade Bargaon	204	1	X
		Mamadapur	240	1	X
		Malwandi	219	7	X
		Sakat	215	3	16 X
		Ladol	199	2	X
		Lamboti	194		X
		Chinchsti		2	X
	-----				X 22.14
	Mohol 179.8 Km.	Aarjushop	196	1	X
		Shirapur	191	1	2 X
	-----				X
	Pandharpur 145 Km.	Pandharpur	145	1	X
		Kuroli (Wadi)	151	1	X
		Tarapur	161	1	X
	-----				X
	Sangola 108.8 km.	Kole	102	1	X
		Chinke	115	1	X

TABLE No. 4.1 (Contd...)

STATE : MAHARASHTRA (Contd...)					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Kolhapur	Shirol 20 Km.	Dattawad	41	2	18
		Jaysingpur	9	4	14 12.86
		Kothali	15	8	1

	Hatkanan- gale, 30 Km.	Khochi	32	4	4 1
-----					-----
TOTAL				81	57.86
STATE : KARNATAKA					

Belgaum	Athani	Shambharagi	80	8	I
	72 Km.	Balwad	47	1	I
		Vanawad	68	7	I
		Shedbal	65	2	I
		Balgiri	50	1	I
		Lokur	44	2	I
		Kadgannur	50	1	I
		Kavalli	60	2	I 27.72
		Jeveragi	89	2	I
		Bannur	83	2	I
		Mangsuli	48	1	I
		Fadtarwadi	83	1	I
		Ugar Khurd	48	1	I

TABLE No. 4.1 (Contd...)

STATE : KARNATAKA (Contd...)							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
Belgaum (Contd..)	Chikodi 70 Km.	Kabnur	90	1	3	I	
		Donwad	86	1		I	
		Bunurkothali	77	1		I	
		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -		I	
	Khanapur 146 Km.	Bhuttewadi	140	1	1	I	
		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -		I	
	Raibag 60 Km.	Padaknur	68	1	1	I	
		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -		I	
	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
	Bijapur	Indi 170 Km.	Halshingi	162	1		I
Mandi			180	2	4	I	
Deonibargi			185	1		I	
- - - - -		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -		(I	
Jamkhandi 113 Km.		Gote	100	3		I	
		Gaddle	105	1		I	
		Khanoli	105	1		I	23
		Tanasa	120	1	9	I	16.43
		Dudargi	129	2		I	
		Samardatti	138	1		I	
		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Shindagi 188 Km.		Gannar	180	1		I	
		Nivalkhed	172	2	10	I	
		Kannal	165	7		I	
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -		
TOTAL				59	42.14		

4.2.1 Pattern of Migration :

By pattern of migration we mean the broad geographical distribution of places of origin of the immigrant workers working the brick-making units in the areas under study.

For the purpose of this study the pattern of migration is discussed with the help of following categories :

- a) Intra-district migration,
- b) Inter-district migration,
- c) External Migration.

By intra-district migration is meant the migration of workers from villages belonging to different talukas of Sangli district. From the information given in the Table No. 4.1 it is clear that intra-district migration in the case of workers under study is mainly from Jath, Atapadi, Miraj and Walawa talukas originating from 15 different villages of the district. 22.86% of the sample immigrants belong to villages located in these talukas. However, the largest proportion of immigrant workers belongs to Jath taluka followed by Miraj, Atapadi and Walawa. Talukawise composition of the intra-district migration can be given as under. 65.62% Jath, 28.12% Miraj, 6.25% Walawa and Atapadi each.

So far as inter-districts migration is concerned it is seen that only two districts are important i.e. Solapur and Kolhapur. 22.14% of the immigrant workers belong

to Solapur districts and come from 18 different villages from Madha, Barshi, Mohol, Pandharpur, Akluj and Sangola talukas. Here again the bulk of the immigrant workers belongs to Barshi taluka. The talukawise composition of immigrant workers in Solapur district can be presented in the following manner. 51.61% Barshi taluka, 25.81% Madha taluka, 9.61% from Pandharpur taluka and 6.45% from Mohol and Sangola each.

12.36% of the immigrant workers belong to Kolhapur district and come mainly from Dattawad, Jaysingpur and Kothali of Shirol taluka and Korochi of Hatkanangale taluka. In case of Kolhapur district the talukawise composition of immigrant workers is as under. 77.77% Shirol taluka and 22.22% from Hatkanangale taluka. In short, we can say that 57.86% of the immigrant workers belong to the categories of inter-state migration that is migration of workers from different places of a state, to a place in the same State.

42.14% of the immigrant workers belong to the category of external migration that is migration of workers from places outside the State to which the place of destination belongs. In the case of this particular study these immigrant workers belong to the Karnataka State and their places of origin are located mainly in the districts of Belgaum and Bijapur. Districtwise composition of the external migration can be given as 61.02% from Belgaum district and 38.98% from Bijapur district. We can look at these figures in a different way

also. 27.72% of the total immigrant workers under study came from Belgaum district whereas 16.43% of the immigrant workers came from Bijapur district. In case of Belgaum district the migration of these workers is mainly from Athani taluka which is more or less subject to regular drought condition. Some workers came from Chikodi, Khanapur and Raibag also but their proportion is negligible. The talukawise composition of migration from Belgaum district is given below. 86.11% from Athani taluka, covering 13 villages. 8.33% from Chikodi taluka and 2.77% from Khanapur and Raibag taluka each. In case of Athani taluka Shambharagi is the village which accounts for the highest number of immigrant workers (5.71% of the total sample) followed by Vahanwad. The same is true regarding Malwandi, a village from Barshi taluka, from where 7 immigrant workers have come. So far as Bijapur district is concerned only three talukas are involved, namely Indi, Jamkhandi and Shidagi. 16.43% of the immigrant workers belong to Bijapur district. The talukawise composition of migration is given below. 17.39% from Indi taluka, 39.13% Jamkhandi taluka, 43.47% Shindagi taluka. In case of Bijapur district the number of villages involved is 12. Here again Kannal a village from Shindagi taluka is to be specifically noted for a large number of immigrant workers. The pie-chart regarding the overall pattern of migration is given in Fig. No. I.

4.2.2 Extent of Migration :

By extent of migration we mean the distance of the place of origin from the place of destination. In column number 4 of Table No. 4.1 the distances of various places of origin from Sangli are given.

In case of villages belonging to Miraj taluka of Sangli district the range of this distance from Sangli varies between 12 Km. to 32 Km. The average distance of these villages from Miraj taluka from Sangli is 23 Km. In case of Walawa taluka villages it is 27 Km. and in case of villages of Jath taluka 90.29 Km. In case of villages of Atapadi taluka this distance is 113 Km. So far as intra-district extent of migration is concerned it can be expressed by 66.27 Km. This is overall average distance of villages belonging to Sangli district from the place of destination.

Regarding inter-district extent of migration we can make following observations. We first consider the talukas of Solapur district which have 17 villages from where workers have migrated to Sangli for employment in the brick-making units under consideration. In case of Madha taluka the range of extent of migration varies between 199 Km. to 229 Kms, the average being 211.15 Km. In case of Barshi taluka the range of extent of migration varies between 194 Kms. to 240 Kms., the average being 211.83 Km. From Mohol taluka this range varies

between 191 Kms. to 196 Kms., the average being 193.5 Kms. Similarly, in case of Pandharpur taluka the range is 145 Kms. to 151 Kms. with an average of 148 Kms. In case of Sangola taluka the range is in between 102 Kms. to 115 Kms. with the average distance of 108.5 Kms. The average extent of migration for Solapur district comes to be 174.60 Kms.

In case of Kolhapur district there are only two talukas which account for migration of workers from four villages. In case of Shirol taluka the range of extent of migration is between 9 Kms. to 41 Kms., the average being 25 Kms. In case of Hatkanangale taluka the range of extent of migration is between 15 Kms. to 32 Kms. which gives an average of 23.5 Kms. The average extent of migration for Kolhapur district is 24.25 Kms.

In short, so far as intra-district extent of migration concerned it is given by 66.27 Kms. In case of inter-district migration within the State, the average extent of migration is given by 99.43 Kms.

In case of external migration of workers from the neighbouring state, the extent of migration with reference to Belgaum and Bijapur district is discussed below. There are 18 villages belonging to Belgaum district (Athani, Chikodi, Khanapur and Raibag talukas from where workers have migrated to brick-making units in search of employment. In case of

Athani taluka the range of extent of migration varies between 44 Kms. to 89 Kms. The average extent being 59.62 Kms. In case of Chikodi taluka this range is 47 Kms. to 90 Kms., the average extent being 84.33 Kms. In case of Khanapur and Raibag taluka the extent of migration is given by 140 Kms. and 68 Kms. respectively. The average extent of migration in case of Belgaum district turns out to be 87.99 Kms.

There are 12 villages from Bijapur district (Indi, Jamakhandi and Shindagi taluka) which account for migration of workers to Sangli for employment in brick-making units under study. In case of Indi taluka the extent of migration varies between 162 Kms. to 185 Kms., the average being 175.67 Kms. In case of Jamakhandi taluka the extent of migration varies between 100 Kms. to 138 Kms. and the average extent is 116.17 Kms. The range of extent of migration in case of Shindagi taluka varies between 172 Kms. to 180 Kms. giving an average of 175.67 Kms. for the district as a whole, the extent of migration is given by the distance of 155.84 Kms.

The overall extent of migration of the workers in the brick-making units under study irrespective of the particular place of origin turns out to be 101.80 Kms. It has to be noted that the extent of migration from Solapur district is 174.66 Kms. whereas the extent of migration from districts belonging to the neighbouring state is 87.99 Kms.

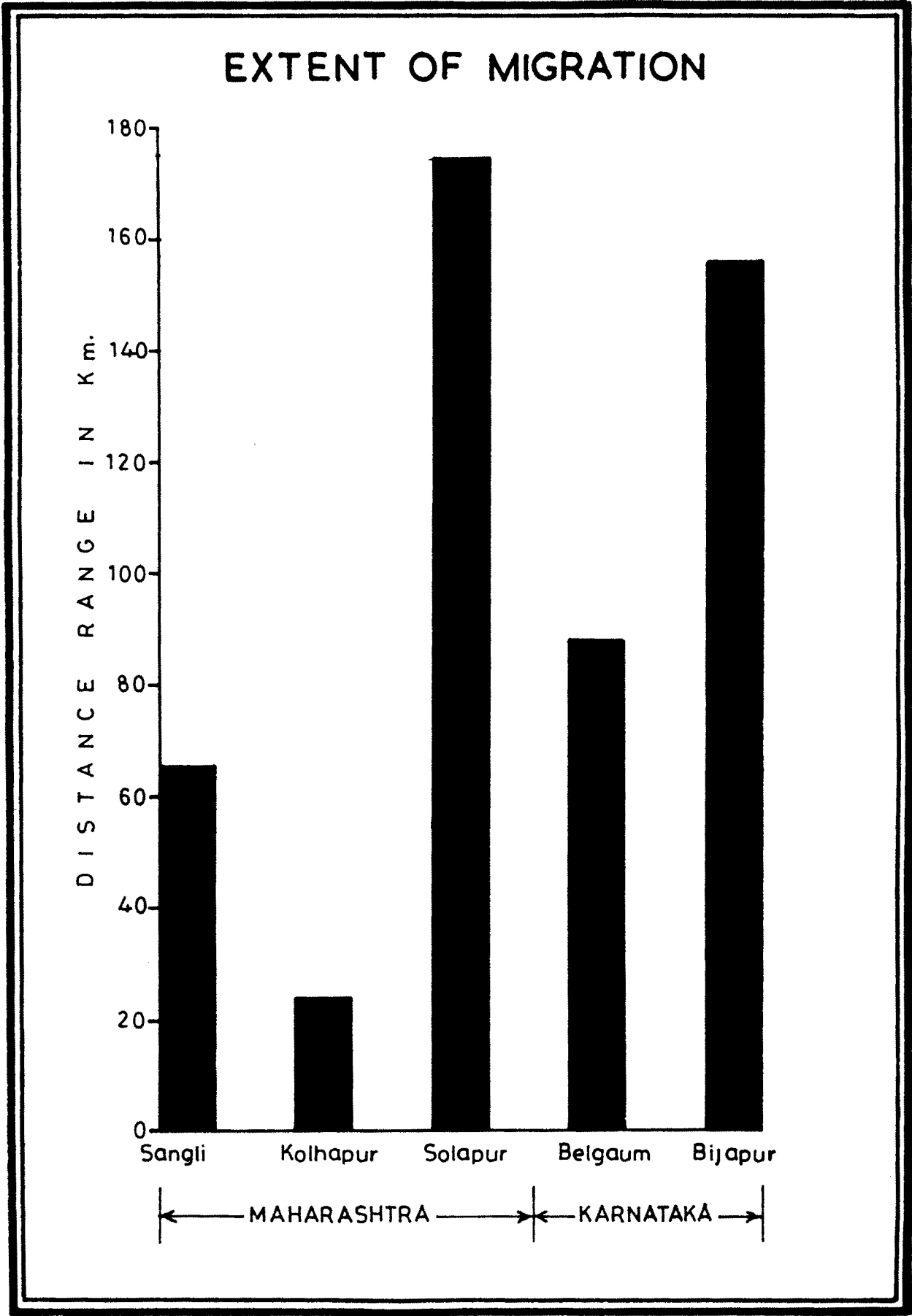


Fig. 2

and 155.84 Kms. respectively for Belgaum and Bijapur districts. Fig. II gives a bar diagram depicting the districtwise extent of migration. On the basis of this observation we can tentatively say that intra-state migration can have a greater extent of migration than the inter-state migration because of socio-cultural and linguistic obstacles as well as administrative considerations.

4.3 THE FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO THE PLACE OF ORIGIN :

Table No. 4.2 gives information regarding the frequency of visits to and duration of stay in the place of origin of the immigrant workers.

TABLE No.4.2

FREQUENCY OF VISITS AND DURATION OF STAY OF
IMMIGRANTS WORKERS TO THEIR NATIVE VILLAGES

Frequency of visits and duration of stay	Ankali	Nos. of Workers		Total Nos. of workers	Percentage
		Hari-pur	Sangal-wadi		
Once in a year and staying one week	20	19	1	44	31.43
Once in two years and staying two days	2	-	-	2	1.43
Once in four years and staying two days	3	-	-	5	2.14

TABLE No. 4.2 (Contd...)

Frequency of visits and duration of stay	Ankali	Nos. of Workers		Total Nos. of workers	Percentage
		Hari-pur	Sangal-wadi		
Four to five months stay during year	13	27	4	40	28.57
No contact	22	24	5	51	36.43
Total No. of Respondents	60	70	10	140	100.00

It is seen that -

i) The percentage of immigrants visiting their place of origin once a year and staying their for a week is 31.43%.

ii) Similarly, the proportion of immigrants visiting their place of origin once between two to four years and staying their for two days is only 3.57%.

iii) In other words if we consider the above two categories together we can say that 35% of the immigrants have only a token frequency of visits and casual duration of stay, so far as their going back to the place of origin is concerned.

iv) In the case of 28.57% of the immigrant workers, the immigration seems to be purely temporary because they

came to the place of work during the days of work and then go back to their place of origin for the off-season which range between 4 to 5 months a year.

v) However, there are 36.43% of the immigrants who reported total severance from the place of origin. We can say that immigrants belonging to category number V are permanently settled immigrants. On the contrary, immigrants belonging to category number III (I + II) can be described as semi-permanently settled immigrants. In the case of these workers their visits to the place of origin and stay there of short duration, are generally the results of the desire to meet their close relatives and old parents. In other cases such infrequent visits are necessitated by their interest in the landed property (mostly their house) at the place of origin. This interest in the ancestral property is justified mainly because of the lack of security of job, lack of proper housing and lack of social security in the place of destination. The immigrants belonging to category number IV can be described as short term temporary immigrants. In the case of such immigrant workers it seems that many of them are marginal land-holders which takes them back to the origin at the time of sowing and harvesting seasons.

It should be noted that the brick-making activity comes to a stand-still mainly in the rainy seasons (sowing season) and continues to be so till November.

4.4 OLD-AGE RESIDENCE POSSIBILITY :

Old-age residence possibility at the place of migration is one of the positive indicators of the permanent nature of migration. On the contrary the desire of the immigrants to go back to their place of origin in the post-retirement period indicates semi-permanent nature of migration. This can be explained either by the stronger cultural affinity for the place of origin or by petty interest in the landed property. Statistical data regarding old-age residence possibility is given in Table No. 4.3. It is clear from the data that 53.57% of the immigrant workers show a positive preference for settling at the place of migration in their old age. The proportion of immigrant workers who showed strong desire to settle in the place of their origin in old-age is only 28.57%. 17.86% of the immigrants showed uncertainty regarding their old-age residence possibility. In short, on the basis of this particular information also, we can make an observation that a greater proportion of immigrant workers shows increasing tendency towards permanent migration.

TABLE No. 4.3CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY OLD-AGE
RESIDENCE POSSIBILITY

Location	Total No. of Respo- ndents	Setteling at the place of migration	Going back to the native place	Uncertain
Ankali	60	32	18	10
Haripur	70	37	22	11
Sangalwadi	10	6	-	4
Total No. of Respondents	140	75	40	25
Percentage	100	53.57	28.57	17.86

4.5 RECRUITMENT ASPECTS :

In case of immigrant workers discussion regarding the source of information about employment in the brick-making industry and the mode of initial employment become important aspects of recruitment. Relevant information is tabulated in Table No. 4.4 and 4.5.



TABLE No.4.4DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT EMPLOYMENT

Location	No. of respondents	Source of Information		
		Native villages & friends	Close relatives	Own visits at site
Ankali	60	30	20	10
Haripur	70	39	22	9
Sangalwadi	10	3	3	4
Total No.of Respondents	140	72	45	23
Percentage	100	51.43	32.14	16.43

TABLE No. 4.5CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY THE MODE OF INITIAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRICK-MAKING INDUSTRY (CHANNELS OF ENTRY INTO INDUSTRY)

Channels of Entry from	Ankali	Hari-pur	Sangal-wadi	Total No. of Respo-ndents	Perce-ntage
Close Relations	26	37	6	69	49.29
Friends and villagers	22	25	4	51	36.42
By his own visits	8	7	-	15	10.71
Employers agents	4	1	-	5	3.57
TOTAL :	60	70	10	140	100.00

Table No. 4.4 gives information regarding classification of respondents by the source of information about employment. It is clear from this data that in case of 51.43% of the immigrant workers, it is the native villagers in general who give them information regarding the employment opportunities in the brick-making units under consideration. Most of these native villagers belong to category of workers whose migration is semi-permanent in nature and who visit the place of their origin atleast once in a year. Similarly in case of 32.14% of the immigrants, the source of information about employment is the close relatives who had earlier migrated and visited to their place of origin rather frequently, atleast in the initial stages. The proportion of immigrants who travelled to the site of work in search of a job is only 16.43%.

In short, it is evident that the source of information regarding employment relates to the native villagers and/or close relatives who happen to be the earlier migrants to the place of destination, and whose migration is not yet permanent.

Table No. 4.5 gives information regarding the actual mode of initial employment. It is seen from this table that almost 50% of the immigrants get recruited in the brick-making units through the agency of their close relatives, 36.42% of the immigrants get employed through the agency of their close relatives. 36.42% of the immigrants get employed

through the agency of their friends and natives villagers. Only in the case of 10.71% of the immigrants the initial employment is of the nature of the immigrants visiting the place of work and getting recruited by the employers. This can be described as recruitment by direct contact at the place of work. However, 3.57% of the workers get employed in brick-making units through the labour agents of the employers, who visit the potential labour supply area almost every year. The higher proportion of initial employment through close relatives (50%) can be explained by the fact that most of the female immigrants get recruited with the help of their husband. Most of the immigrants told us that, it was only after their recruitment, that they start learning the rudimentary skills required for brick-making. In no case earlier experience of brick-making was reported.

4.6 ABSENCE OF JOB-CHANGING TENDENCY :

In the course of our actual field work, we found out that most of the immigrants show absence of desire for changing the present job. We, therefore, tried to find out the reasons for this kind of commitment to the brick-making employment. Information regarding this aspect is given in Table No. 4.6

TABLE No. 4.6

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS BY CAUSES OF
UNWILLINGNESS TO MOVE TO A NEW JOB

Reasons for strong desire to stay in brick-making	Site (Location)			Total No. of respo- ndents	Perce- ntage
	An- kali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi		
1) No better alternative job is available.	35	19	6	60	42.86
2) Nearer to place of origin.	5	12	1	18	12.86
3) Education of children.	3	2	-	5	3.57
4) Old-age.	-	2	-	2	1.43
5) Well settled in the present.job.	10	16	3	29	20.71
6) Not applicable (willing to move)	7	19	-	26	18.57
Total No. of Respondents	60	70	10	140	100.00

It is clear from this information that 81.43% of the immigrant workers are reluctant to change the present job. (Row No. 1 to 5). Only 18.57% of the immigrant workers show preparedness to change their present job. According to 42.86% of the respondents the non-availability of better

alternative job is the reason for their unwillingness to change the job. 20.71% of the immigrant workers feel that, they are well settled in their present job and no need for change. In case of 12.86% of the immigrant workers the reason for their unwillingness to move to a new job is the fact that their present place of employment is nearer to their place of origin. 3.57% of the respondents were unwilling to move to a new job because their children were enrolled in the local schools. Only in the case of 1.43% of the respondents the unwillingness to move to a new job is explained by the consideration of old-age.

Briefly we can say that non-availability of better job, nearness to the place of origin and satisfaction with the present employment are the factors, which keep most of the immigrant workers committed to present employment.

4.7 NATURE OF MIGRATION :

By nature of migration we mean the involvement of the members of family with the migrant workers. The migrant workers may migrate in the stage of their youth unmarried. Sometimes a newly married worker may migrate without his wife. In case the worker is married and has children he may migrate with his wife and minor children keeping his major children at the place of origin with his parents. In certain cases the whole family including wife and major as well as minor children may migrate. This can be considered as the migration

of the whole nuclear family. In certain cases the migrant worker moves not only with own family but also with his brothers, sisters and even parents. Table No. 4.7 gives information regarding the nature of migration.

TABLE No. 4.7

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS
BY NATURE OF MIGRATION

Location (Site)	Single (without family)	With wife and minor children	With wife and minor and major children	With family and other members in the family relation (Brother, sister, parents, etc.)	Total No. of respo- ndents
Ankali	-	19	16	25	60
Haripur	-	4	48	17	70
Sangalwadi	-	2	3	5	10
Total No. of respondents	-	25	67	47	140
Percentage	-	17.86	48.57	33.57	100.00

It is clear from this table that migration at the stage of unmarried youth is not at all reported. In fact logically migration with family should prove a little bit more difficult than the migration without family. However, it is also tenable to argue that for the weaker section of

the society, to which most immigrant workers belong, marriage proves to be a kind of pushing factor because of the enlarged economic compulsion. In our sample all immigrant workers have migrated with their wives. In case of the 17.86% of the respondents, the migration is with wife and minor children only. In case 48.57% of the workers, the migration is total in the sense that, all the members of the family (major and minor) have migrated. In case of 33.57% of the workers the migration seems to be more comprehensive because it includes the migration not only of the members of the nuclear family but also of the members of the joint family. In brief, we can say that the nature of the migration is generally speaking family migration mainly dominated by total nuclear family migration.

4.8 CAUSES OF MIGRATION :

In this section we discussed the causes of migration of the immigrant workers under study. We must briefly refer here to so-called push and pull theory of migration advocated by demographers and urban sociologist. In the Indian context internal migration has been attributed mainly to the push rather than pull factor. According to Ashish Bose¹ the main question in this regards in why do people migrate from rural to urban areas ? Is it because of increasing pressure of population on land and growing unemployment or because of the attraction of city life and better employment opportunities

in urban areas ? The National Sample Survey report on International Migration² abandons the push and pull approaches and classifies the causes of migration into three categories :

- i) Voluntary causes,
- ii) Obligatory reasons,
- iii) Sequential reasons.

In our study we also have tried to examine the causes of migration on the pattern of push and pull factors. We, however, have not gone into specific factors like the land-holding and local unemployment situation etc. According to us the major push factors are low income (which is ultimately the result of unemployment for a considerable part of a year) indebtedness and domestic disputes. In case of pull factors the major elements are better economic opportunity in the form of remunerative and regular employment, attraction of city life and some other urban considerations.

Table No. 4.8 gives information regarding causes responsible for the migration of the immigrant workers under study. We have not however, classified these reasons with reference to the place of origin, this is a limitation of the analysis that follows.

TABLE No.4.8

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY CAUSES
OF MIGRATION

Causes	Location			No. of Respon- dents	Perce- ntage
	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi		
<u>PUSH</u>					
Low Income	59	67	10	136	97.14
Indebtedness	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic disputes	1	2	-	3	2.14
					----- (99.29)
<u>PULL</u>					
Better economic opportunity	-	-	-	-	-
Attraction of city	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous factors	-	1	-	1	0.71

TOTAL	60	70	10	140	100.00

In the questionnaire that were administered to the respondents we had included in all eight causes which are subsequently grouped into three push factors and three pull factors. In the case of miscellaneous causes we include habits of the migrants (drinking) which are locally disliked

in a strong way. It is clear from the table that the overwhelming proportion (97.14%) of immigrant workers seem to have migrated mainly because of the factors like low-income and unemployment. No respondent has reported migration due to the problem of indebtedness. Only 2.14% of the migrants gave domestic disputes as the cause of their migration. In other words 99.29% of the respondents migrated because of push factors. This proves that in case of the immigrant workers under study, migration is mainly because of the push factors almost to the total exclusion of pull factor.

As already explained in the section on pattern of migration we can further say that the low-income and unemployment aspects of the push factors get justified by three forces :

- i) Most of the places of origin belong to drought prone areas.
- ii) Most of these immigrant workers are landless or small and marginal farmers and
- iii) Majority of the immigrant workers belong to the weaker backward sections of the society.

REFERENCES

- 1) Ashish Bose, "Why do People Migrate to Cities ?",
Article in Yojana (Republic Day Annual Number),
Vol. IX, No. 1, January 22, 1965.
- 2) Government of India, Report of the National Sample
Survey Number 53, Delhi, 1962, p. 62.