

INDUSTRIAL BASED MIGRATION IN INDIA

A CASE STUDY OF

DUMDUM –DUNLOP INDUSTRIAL ZONE

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ABSTRACT:

Migration is a very important part in our present society. Basically Millions of people moved during the industrial revolution. Some simply moved from a village to a town in the hope of finding work whilst others moved from one country to another in search of a better way of life. The main reason for moving home during the 19th century was to find work. On one hand this involved migration from the countryside to the growing industrial cities, on the other it involved rates of migration, emigration, and the social changes that were drastically affecting factors such as marriage, birth and death rates. These social changes taking place as a result of capitalism had far ranging affects, such as lowering the average age of marriage and increasing the size of the average family.

Migration was not just people moving out of the country, it also invloved a lot of people moving into Britain. In the 1840's Ireland suffered a terrible famine. Faced with a massive cost of feeding the starving population many local landowners paid for labourers to emigrate. There was a shift away from agriculturally based rural dwelling towards urban habitation to meet the mass demand for labour that new industry required. There became great regional differences in population levels and in the structure of their demography. This was due to rates of migration, emigration, and the social changes that were drastically affecting factors such as marriage, birth and death rates. These social changes taking place as a result of capitalism had far ranging affects, such as lowering the average age of marriage and increasing the size of the average family.

There is n serious disagreement as to the extent of the population changes that occurred but one key question that always arouses debate is that of whether an expanding population resulted in economic growth or vice versa, i.e. was industrialization a catalyst for population growth? A clear answer is difficult to decipher as the two variables are so closely and fundamentally interlinked, but it seems that both factors provided impetus for each other's take off. If anything, population and economic growth were complimentary towards one another rather than simply being causative factors.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

To accomplish this objective, the study:

- A. provides basic statistical information on migration and migrants, relating to overall numbers, labour market participation, and employment/unemployment;
- B. To know summarises the available data on migrant workers' employment/working conditions, pay and unionisation;
- C. explores government policy and legislation on migration-related issues;
- D. outlines the views and activities of the social partners;
- E. explores the extent to which migration-related issues are dealt with in collective bargaining.

Methodology:

Method of data collection :-

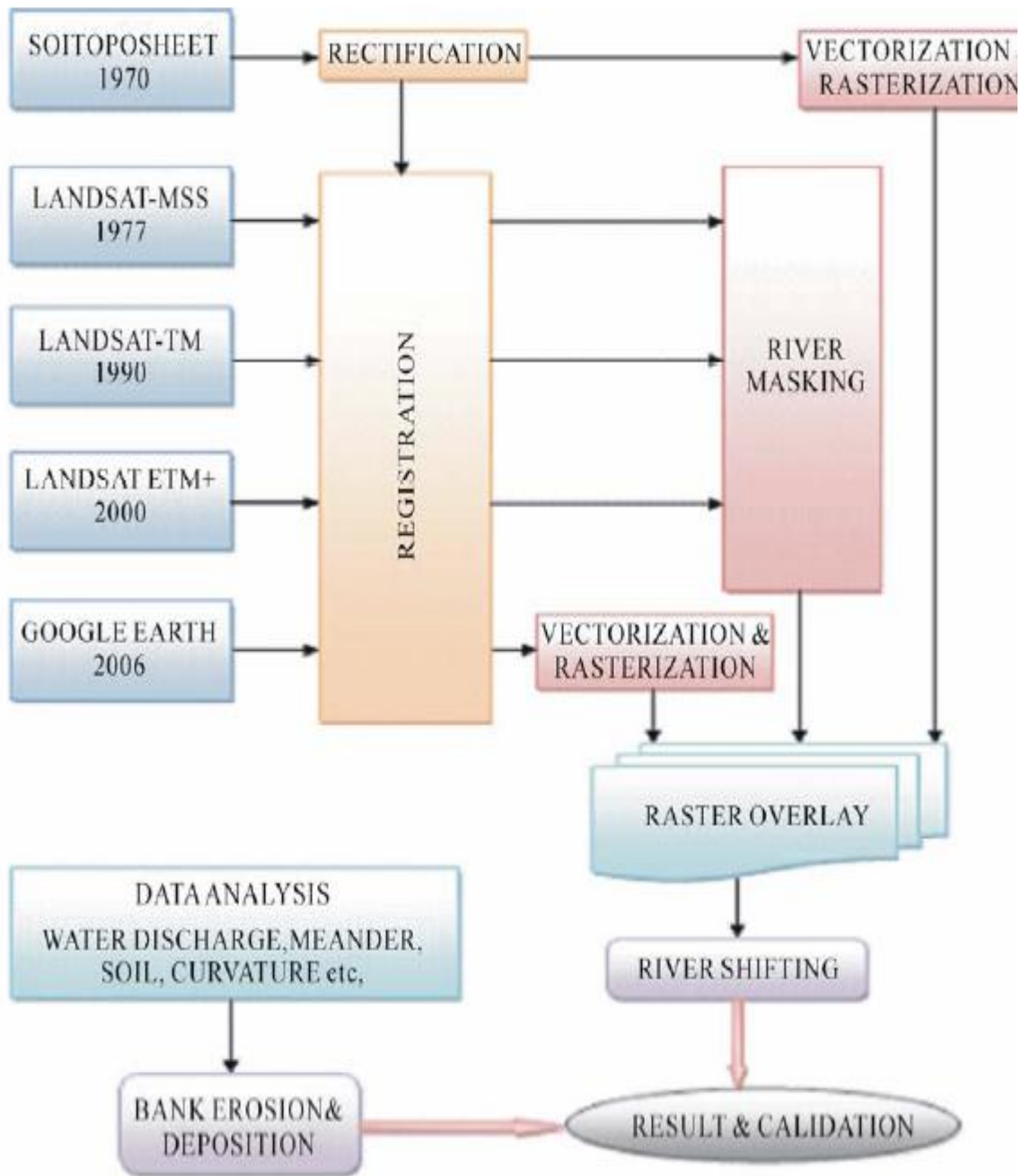
The data has been collected through the method of structured questionnaire. Some information also has been collected through informal and formal discussion with the respondent in face-to-face situation and through observation by home visit to assess their opinion and levels of awareness.

Sampling procedure :-

My research is based on non-probability random sampling. In this sampling we have to choose household randomly. In the area most people's economical condition are same. Since I have studied on the slum area and developed issues, I have adapted this random sampling of my survey.

Questionnaire :-

I have developed a questionnaire which consisting both close ended and open questions. A close ended question is one, in which is presented with a range of alternative answer to the question and ask to choose the most appropriate one. Whereas ended question response categories are not specified and respondents are liberty to formulate a reply as their wishes. The method of face-to-face interview was also adapted for collecting data.



Flow chart of methodology

Fig-1: Flow chart of methodology

RESULTS:

A GENERAL CONCEPT ABOUT MIGRATION:

In-migration:

Place of in – migration : In the study area people migrate from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Majority are from Bihar. Chapra, Siwan, Ara, Patna, Hajipur, Samastipur, Ranchi are the places of origin of migration. Most of these places are now belongs to Jharkhand. Besides this Ballia, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Pratapgarh are also the places of origin of Uttar Pradesh.

Time of migration:

The people migrate from this states since the time before independence. It is found that 33% people migrated from these states before independence, 33% came between 1950 – 60, 21% in between 1960 – 70. after these the rate of in migration became slow. Only 8% people migrated in between 1980 – 90.

Reason of migration:

At the time of maximum migration the push factor was less development. Most of the mentioned places were under developed before 1970. So people started to migrate mainly for searching job.

Reason of choosing this area:

It is said that Calcutta is one of the safest and cheapest city of India. The area of interest is congested of big industries like Jessop & Co., Gunsell factory, Ordinance factory, Netaji Subhas International Airport, HMV etc. For these people came here for their subsistence.

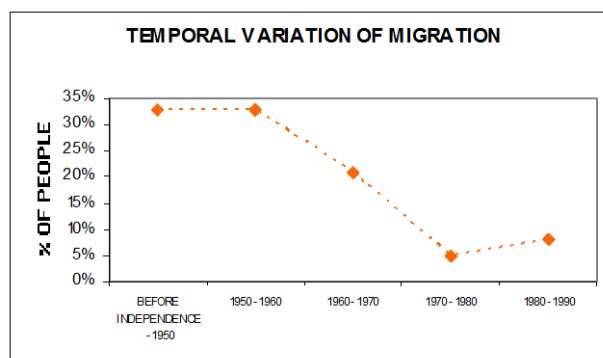


Fig-2: Temporal variation of migratrion

Concentration of the origin of migrants:

About 58% migrants are from Bihar. Between them 34% are from Chapra and Siwan. 37% migrants came from Uttar Pradesh. 17% people lived in Ballia and 12% in Ballia. Almost 5% are belongs to Ranchi which is now under Jharkhand.

DEMOGRAPHY:

Sex ratio, age structure, male female composition, caste are the basic characteristics to recognize the demographic condition of an area.

Sex ratio: In the study area there are 53% male and 47% female population. Here sex ratio is calculated by number of female per 1000 male population of a year. In comparison with sex ratio of 2001 census of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, it is seen that the sex ratio of the surveyed area is 905 female per 1000 male. Whereas in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh it is 874 & 934 respectively. So, it can be said that the surveyed area little better position than those area.

Age-sex structure: About 44% people belongs to middle age group where 24% are male and 20% are female. 6% and 36% people are in the age group of less than 15 years and 15 to 30 years. In these age groups male female population are almost same. 8% male are in the age group of more than 60 years whereas 6% female are in this group.

Caste: Most of the people nearly 66% people are general caste, 20% are schedule caste and 14% are schedule tribe.

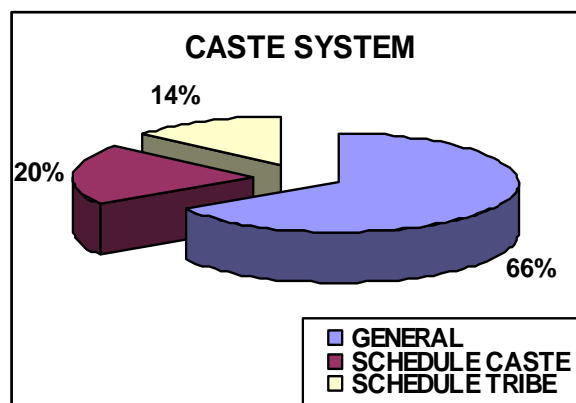


Fig-3: Cast system of study area

Family size : Family size of the migrants are not very large. In maximum family about 46% there are 3 to 6 family members. In 29% family there are more than 6 and in 25% family there are less than 3 family member.

Language known: People mostly accustom with Hindi. But die to living with Bengalese the new generation are mostly also fluent in Bengali as well as English also. 25% known Bengali and 21% English.

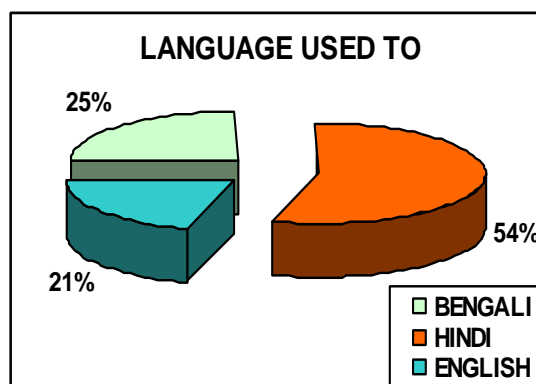


Fig-4: Language of study area

ECONOMIC CONDITION:

Occupation: 37% of the migrants are engaged in various types of business. Most of them have own shop. Others 63% people are serviceman.

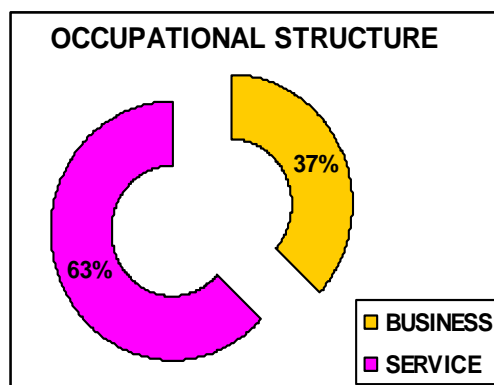


Fig-5: Occupational structure of study area

Income per month: most of the people belongs to middle income group. 37% people income 4000 – 8000 Rs. per month. Only 29% people have income of rupees less than 4000. 21% have an income of rupees 8 to 12 thousand per month. Only 13% have a more than 12000 rupees income.

Expenditure per month: about 29% people expend less than rupees 2000 and 2000 – 4000 Rs. 26% people used to expend 4000 – 6000 rupees. 8% people have an expenditure of more than 6000 rupees.

LITERACY:

Literacy status: 82% people of this area are literate. Male literacy is more dominant than female literacy. Most of the female about 47% are primary educated. 47% have secondary education. Afterthat very few women pass higher secondary and a little few are masters holder. Most of the male are madhyamik pass which is about 55%, 16% male are higher secondary and 16% have bachelor degree. 5% are masters holder.

RELATION BETWEEN INCOME & LITERACY: From the scatter diagram and regression line trend it can be said that literacy rate do not increase steeply with increasing income. The R^2 value is 0.05 which also represent the moderate relation between income and literacy status.

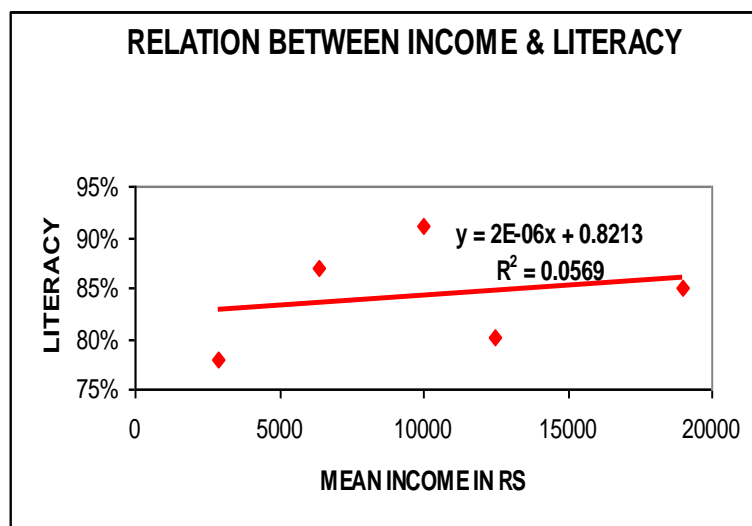


Fig-6: Relation between income and literacy of study area

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN PAST AND PRESENT DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS:

Family size: in ancestral place in almost 50% family there are 3 to 6 family members and in 42% family there are more than 6 members. So it can be said that most of the family are large. But now in the area of interest in 46% family occupied by 3 to 6 members. Less than 3 and more than 6 members family are few.

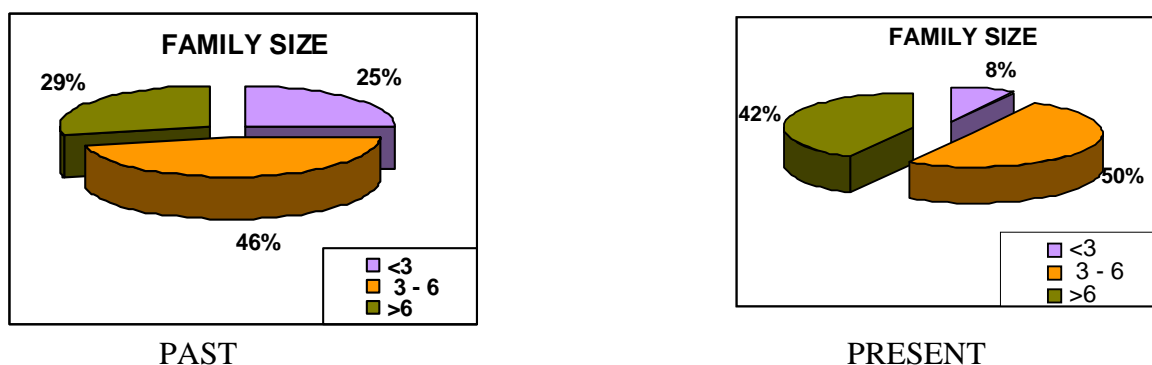


Fig-7: Past and present family size of study area

Housing condition :

Ancestral place : In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar 96% people have their own house. Besides this there most of their houses are semi pacca type that means it has concrete wall and roof of tile. Only 12% people have pacca house. 17% live in kaccha house.

Present place : Now most of the people after migration live in their own house almost 58% , others 42% live in rented house. Almost 58% houses are pacca and 42% are semi pacca. No kaccha houses is found.

Age of marriage : in the ancestral place there prevail early marriage. 62% women's marriage held below the age of 12 years and 36% at the age of below the age of 18. After migration people become more conscious about their health and family planning. Now 93% women marriages are done after maturity of girls.

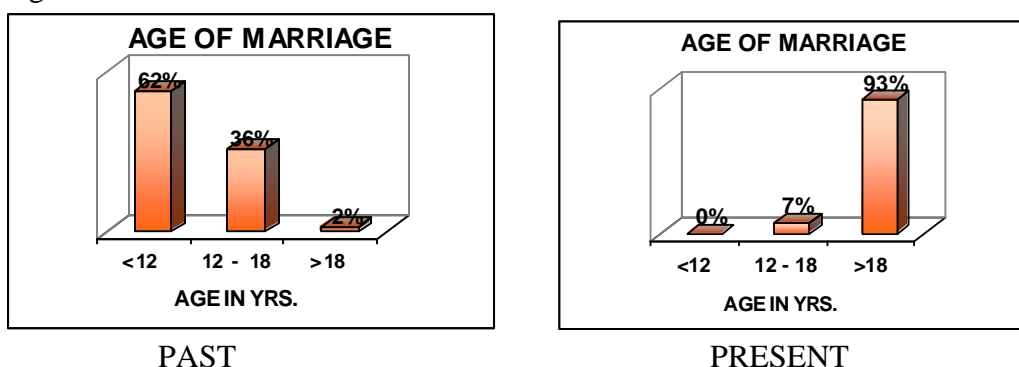


Fig-8: Past and present age of marriage

Literacy status : in the ancestral place 65% people are illiterate. After migration 82% literate people is seen in the study area. This can be said that in most of the family 1st generation was illiterate who lived in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Economic sector : If we categorize those migrated people according to their working sector, it is found that in the place of origin 90% people engage in agricultural work i.e primary sector. In the place of destination 96% people work in tertiary sector. Development make this change.

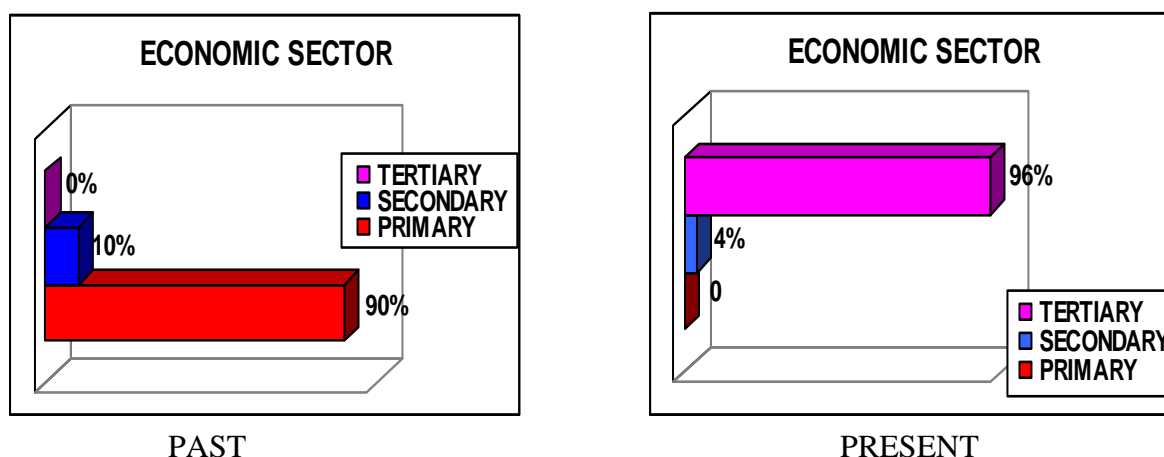


Fig-9: Eeonomical sector of study area

MAIN FINDINGS & CONCLUSION:

From the survey the basic findings are –

1. In our area interest sex ratio is quite balanced than of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
2. The migrants assimilate themselves with the present culture which is mainly based on Bengali culture.
3. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Hindi is only language use to speak. But after migration most of those people used to speak Bengali. The present generation also learns in Bengali as well as English medium school.
4. In the ancestral place people work as agricultural labour i.e primary sector economy but now maximum people are engaged in tertiary sector.
5. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh maximum female were illiterate. This picture quite change after migration.

Maximum marriages were early marriage, due to this population was high in ancestral place. After migration due to increasing literacy and consciousness now majority of the marriages are matured.

After migration the family are maximum nuclear in comparison with early large families.

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