[1]Talukdar, Deblina,[2]Mete, Jayanta. Dr.

A Factorial Study on Migrated Women from Rural Bihar to Kolkata

[1]Talukdar, Deblina,[2]Mete, Jayanta. Dr.

Abstract

Objective: Migration is regarded as the survival strategy for human civilization. The participation of women in migration depends on the social roles of women, their autonomy and capacity to make decisions, their access to resources, and the existing gender stratification in countries of origin and destination. When practices or policies in the country of origin discriminate against women by, for instance, limiting their access to resources or educational opportunities, or by hindering their political participation, the capacity of women to participate fully in society and contribute to it is reduced. The prime focus of the study to determine the factors which has major influence on the women from Bihar that results the migration. This factor has been segregated into push and pull factor that driven Bihari women to migrate from their native place to Tangra in Kolkata and they have settled their habitant in the midst of slum area.

Method: The study is descriptive survey method where self-made 5 point Likert Scale tool has been constructed by the investigator where primary data were collected from the respondents. It refers to that data which is collected for a specific purpose from the field and are original in nature. Secondary data was collected through various web sources and expert opinion, various text books, websites, journals, dissertations, etc. The data were analyzed by using "Factor Analysis method" through SPSS software.

Result: The findings of the study revealed that it is the pull factor which contributes the major impact on variance and high Eigen value with 84. 691% of forced pull factors. The major factors constitutes better job opportunities, known relatives and friend, high women participation rate, better standard of living and scholarship and grant opportunities in education for girls.

Conclusion: The study help us to understand the situation of women from Bihar and the major cause of migration to slum area of Kolkata. Their main motivation that works is the deprivation of economic opportunities in their origin state, while the destined place supports their economic factors with major opportunities in the different sectors with variation in working style.

Keywords: Migration, Bihari women, push factor, pull factor.

1. Introduction

Migration means the movement of people from one place to another, which is permanent in nature and different in mobility than commutation (Migration: Causes and Consequences E_Content). Slum implies a vigorously populated region in the city. In the early age of industrial revolution, first slums was created in the cities not really a long way from the focal point of the urban areas, near manufacturing plants entryway. Slum is a word, a name that reflects the miseries of deprived

[1]Kishore Bharati Bhagini Nivedita College (Co-Ed), West Bengal, India. Email: deblinatalukdar1982@gmail.com
[2]Professor, Department of Education, University of Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal, India. Email: Jayanta_135@yahoo.co.in

people who have to struggle with poverty to survive[2].The development of globalization and innovative creation has prompted quick inward and external movement inside the nations (Maity, March 2018). The door less boundaries make a road for the people for fast mobilization. However with the era of globalization and convergence of ventures in metropolitan regions movement has frequently been driven by monetary thought processes (Murmu). This assembly isn't at all sex explicit in light of the fact that women were likewise relocating practically in similar proportion in contrast with men. However, women classification in the lower layers is discouraged and exploited either in the possibility of family and the general public. Prejudicial practices resemble early relationships, confined portability and dynamic capacity with respect to the family and conceptive issues, the pervasiveness of marking a few women as witches (Dayan), and uncalled for treatment of widows are as yet obvious (Satija, 2013). With these impediments and obstructions, women are as yet working in Bihar. However, the proportion of women laborer populace was seriously low in Bihar, Bihar positions at the base in the number of inhabitants in women laborers. Women were for the most part occupied with family work and regardless of whether they were locked in then for the most part in the agricultural area (Mishra, 2011). In Bihar, the male movement goes from 35% to 84 per cent (Rustagi, 2012). This has transcendently additionally expanded the women's' relocation. Considering the components that can be positive and negative makes the explanations behind the state-level relocation. Variables like assets, current conveniences, financial increases, medical services offices, and so forth, are the fundamental factors that urge individuals to move past the state. These are the fractional reasons which impact the women of Bihar to move towards Kolkata. These women have a place from the lower layers of society, and as of now dwelling in the slum area of Tangra (Dutta, October, 2013). The NSSO gives the outrageous explanation of relocation from Bihar to West Bengal as a result of the constant destitution accessible in the state. The state experiencing backwardness as far as farming gear, slanted appropriation of land, evidential help of landless workers, absence of current conveniences, high paces of ignorance and absence of sanitation, and so forth, prompted various reasons for the relocation (Bhagat, 2012). That is the justification for expanding the number of inhabitants in Kolkata. Women who were bound to their local spot experience the ill effects of a character emergency because of the absence of dynamic self-governance, need an opportunity in discourse and thinking, for the most part, restricted to family occupations and youngster raising exercises. After migration with their families whether they created their own identity or nor that is not the thrust area of this investigation.

1.1 **Theoretical Framework**

All around the reasons behind singular migration can be organized into push or pull factors. These push factors are compelling that either prompt people to move to another space or oblige them to leave old homes. Everett Spurgeon Lee, Professor of Sociology at the University of Georgia is known for his initiating speculation of movement, which is known as the Push and Pull Theory, or similarly as Lee's Theory. The theory, which draws on principles of humanism, tries to formalize a 'speculation of migration which would give an arrangement of the factors that could explain the volume of development among beginning and objective. Push factors are generally associated with negative components, as they are accepted to drive females out of their country of beginning. Push factors address a particular test for a country. When in doubt, negative conditions reason for

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[2] Slum is a densely populated temporary residential house, built lawfully and unlawfully having no water supply, sanitation facilities or electricity supply

movement, similar to low productivity, joblessness, problematic monetary conditions, cataclysmic event occasions, contamination, and consumption of assets. People move away from their nation, and in like way the draw factors, including the positive pieces of different geological districts which might encourage people to be attracted to various regions and search for promising conditions elsewhere.
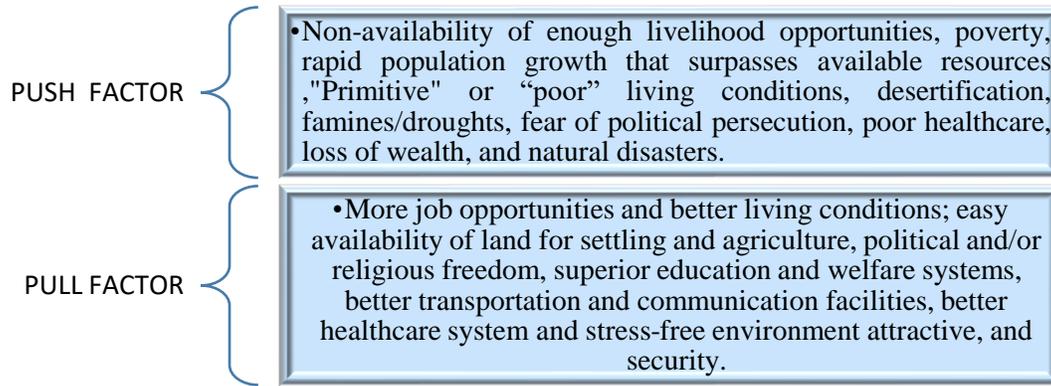
PUSH FACTOR
•Non-availability of enough livelihood opportunities, poverty, rapid population growth that surpasses available resources ,"Primitive" or "poor" living conditions, desertification, famines/droughts, fear of political persecution, poor healthcare, loss of wealth, and natural disasters.

PULL FACTOR
•More job opportunities and better living conditions; easy availability of land for settling and agriculture, political and/or religious freedom, superior education and welfare systems, better transportation and communication facilities, better healthcare system and stress-free environment attractive, and security.

Figure 1: Showing the relevant components of push and pull factors

2. Statement of Problem

Migration became the survival strategy for all. Various reasons has been explored for the motivation of their migration from origin to destined land. These motivational factors mainly classified into broad categories i.e., push and pull factors. The work opportunities of these migrant women includes working as a maid, in brick industry, as a labour in Construction Company or selling the fruit or vegetable products in the local market. Therefore the paper investigate what are the motivational factors that driven Bihari women to migrate from their native place to Tangra in Kolkata and they have settled their habitant in the midst of slum area. The factors encourage migration can be categorized into:

3. Objectives

To identify the push factors related to migration of Bihari slum women to Tangra in West Bengal.

To identify the pull factors related to migration of Bihari slum women to Tangra in West Bengal.

4. Hypothesis

H_o1: There is no significant relationship between the push factors and migration of Bihari slum women to Tangra in West Bengal.

H_o2: There is no significant relationship between the pull factors and migration of Bihari slum women to Tangra in West Bengal.

5. Methodology of Study

According to **Kerlinger (1973)** research design consists of structure of research and techniques of conducting research. The design of the study is Survey type. It is a consistent and systematic plan prepared for directing a research study. It specifies the objectives of the study and techniques to be adopted to achieve the stated objectives.

5.1.**Area of study**

Tangra Slum is a sort of approved slum in east Kolkata that customarily housed innumerable tanneries moved essentially by Chinese start. "47 South Tangra Road", possibly the most puzzling postal location, used to cover the entire of Chinatown Tangra with additional of 350 tanneries The majority of the standing constructions have been worked, over numerous years, by the productive Chinese, upon damp and recovered low lying land. Slums is those constructed by zamindars (landowners) themselves and let out to the slum dwellers (Bachhar, Historical Background And Socio-Economic Condition Of Ward No 58 Under Kolkata Municipality, December 2018). These types of slums are locally called Bustees. The Study area is situated in Tangra Road besides Topsia Road. The Tangra slum population mostly consists of Hindi speakers, whose particular language and culture have isolated them in a Bengali city (Schenk). This is an administrative division of Kolkata. This ward is covering parts of Park circus connector, Tangra, and Dhapa in neighborhood in central Kolkata, in the Indian state of West Bengal.

Figure 2: Showing the study area of Tangra in Kolkata

Source: https://thephotogenxtrack.wordpress.com/2014/08/08/tangra-slum-2/

5.2.**Target Population**

The total percentage of women who migrated from Bihar to West Bengal is about 19.8%. The population of study includes all the Bihari migrated women from slum area of West Bengal.

5.3.**Method of Data Collection**

The study made use of both primary and secondary data.

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Primary data was collected through a self-structured questionnaire and responses were collected from the respondents. It refers to that data which is collected for a specific purpose from the field and are original in nature.

Secondary data was collected through various web sources and expert opinion, various text books, websites, journals, dissertations, etc.

5.4. Sample of the Study

The states where larger proportions of out-migrants
were enumerated are west-Bengal (21.4 per cent)

The total no. of population is about 5 lakh and the collected number of sample from the study area is 384 migrated Bihari slum women of Tangra under the municipal corporation of Kolkata, West Bengal. To determine the sample size investigator used the Morgan's Table with 5% error of margin at 95% confidence level (Morgan, 1970) to justify the authenticity of selected sample size.

5.5. Sampling Technique

Investigator used purposive non-probability sampling techniques for data collection. Data, collected from primary sources, has been compiled from Quantitative analysis. This technique is based on three criteria which are delineated below:

- Firstly, the respondents must be female in sex.
- Secondly they must belong to the caste of Bihari.
- Thirdly they must be migrated from Bihar.

5.6. Tools used for the study

The development of Research tool accorded as an important part of research activity. A well-developed self-made 5 point Likert scale tool was constructed by the investigator to test the hypotheses.

5.7. Techniques Employed For the Development of Research Tool

5 point Likert tool were used for collecting information or data from the required source by applying the survey method. Investigator prepared 18 items for push factors and 20 items for pull factors in advance.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Variable N=384

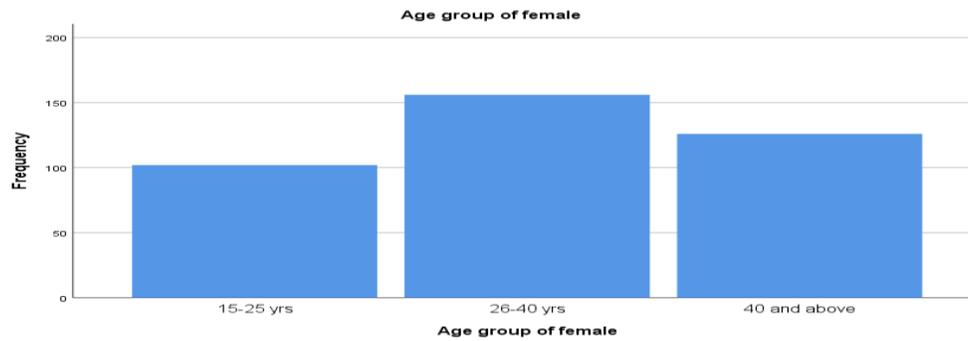| Female	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
15-25 years	102	26.6
26-40 years	156	40.6
Above 40 years	126	32.8
Marital Status		
Married	292	76
Unmarried	92	24
Occupation		
Home maker	53	13.8
Employed	331	86.2

Source: Field Survey by investigator

Figure 3: Showing the demographic characteristics of respondents

The Table 1 and Figure 3 showing the demographic characteristics of respondents. As shown on Table 1 the demographic characteristics of respondents includes, out of 384 women from Bihar who were destined to Tangra has been divided into 3 age groups, where 15-25 age group includes 26.6%, 26-40 age group includes 40.6% and above 40 years includes 32.8%. Married women constitute 76% while unmarried are of 24%. Most of them were employed in various sectors which constitutes 86.2% and homemaker constitute 13.8%.

6. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Pertaining to Hypothesis 1

There is no significant relationship between the push factors and migration of Bihari slum women to Tangra in West Bengal.

To test the hypothesis investigator applied the "Factor Analysis" technique to find out the push factors that forced them for migration from Bihar to West Bengal. In the output table Univariate option has been used which depicts the number of cases has been used for factor analysis, here N= 384. The suitability of data can be tested with the help of following assumptions.

- A correlation matrix table has been used to justify whether the factors have sufficient correlations among them or not. This table provides correlation coefficients and p-values for each pair of variables included in the analysis. Based on the data majority of the value were greater than 0.05. The diagonal elements are 1 which also indicates the set criteria for the standardized data. A close inspection of these correlations can offer insights into the factor structure. It can be concluded that there is no problem of multicollinearity.
- An anti-image co-relation matrix shows the negative and small values of partial correlation among the variables.
- Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO) is another measure to quantify the degree of inter-correlation among the variables and appropriateness of factor analysis. Kaiser (1974) cited that the value greater than 0.8 and 0.9 is the great value and the computed value for the study is .874 which indicates that factors can be studied through such technique.
- The result of the Bartlett test measure the null hypothesis that the original correlation matrix is the identity matrix. In this case, the significance level has a very small value that

is 0.000 which is less than 0.05, thereby by thus suggesting that the variables are highly correlated. For this data the result of such test is highly significant.

Table 2: Showing the KMO and Bartlett test of Sphericity

SL. No.	Measures To Quantify	Values
1	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO)	.874
2	Bartlett test of Sphericity	6995.615
3	Df	153
4	Significance	.000

Source: Software calculation through SPSS

All the above assumptions has been fulfilled by the data which indicated that the factor analysis technique can be applied on such variables.

Table 3: Showing the Communalities with initial and extraction values

Variables	Initial	Extraction
The earning was less and expenditure was more	1.000	.836
Loss of land due to natural calamities	1.000	.493
Lack of modern amenities	1.000	.801
The standard of living was poor	1.000	.541
Working as seasonal worker in agricultural field.	1.000	.714
Lack of health care facilities	1.000	.865
As the wages were limited and also not frequent	1.000	.824
Due to my husband or family head's job transfer	1.000	.813
Migration decision dominated by husband or head of family	1.000	.695
Girl child education were limited due to child marriage and household jobs.	1.000	.608
Women were not allowed to work outside	1.000	.580
The family size was big.	1.000	.407
Due to only one earning member I migrated.	1.000	.918
Girls perform mainly the household jobs	1.000	.794
As not satisfied with job opportunities.	1.000	.766
For the repayment of debt	1.000	.852
Due to economic disparity.	1.000	.850
Due to failure of crop production	1.000	.833

Source: Software calculation through SPSS

For the factor extraction method Eigen values associated with linear component before extraction, after extraction and after rotation. Before extraction it had 18 linear components. Eigen values associated with each factors represents the variances explained by the linear components. With the SPSS software factors with Eigen value greater than 1 were extracted that came up into 4, which were displayed in the column of Extraction Sums of Squared Loading. In the annual part Eigen value of the factors after rotation were portrayed. Then the table 3 represented the communalities,

principal component method works on the initial condition that all variance is common, but after extraction some of the factors were discarded. Every variable in the communality initially is expected to share 100% variance. Hence initially every items are having value of 1.00 which means 100% variance is shared by each item. The extraction value is ranging from .493 to .918 which shows the minimum and maximum variance share of items after extraction i.e., from 91.8% and maximum variance is share of items is 49.3% .Before the rotation most of the variables draws under the other factors. In the table 4 it is shown that before rotation factor 1 accounted 53.515% of variance but after rotation it accounted 46.834% compared to 11.651%. 7.516% and 7.281% with Eigen value 9.633 for the factor 1, 1.267 for the second, 1.180 for the third and 1.111 for the fourth factor respectively. So considerably it is being found that there are 4 factors and the variables loaded were highly under the factor 1. The rotated component matrix and reports the factor loadings for each variable on the components or factors after rotation. Each number represents the partial correlation between the item and the rotated factor. These correlations help to formulate an interpretation of the factors or components, by looking for a common thread among the variables that have large loadings for a particular factor or component.

Table 4: Showing total variance Explained Through Principal Component Analysis

Initial Eigen Value % of Variance			Extraction Sum of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sum of Squared Loadings		
Total	% of Variance	Cumulative	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative
1	9.633	53.515	53.515	9.633	53.515	53.515	8.430	46.834	46.834
2	1.267	7.040	60.554	1.267	7.040	60.554	2.097	11.651	58.485
3	1.180	6.557	67.112	1.180	6.557	67.112	1.353	7.516	66.001
4	1.111	6.170	73.282	1.111	6.170	73.282	1.311	7.281	73.282

Source: Software calculation through SPSS

The factor analysis rotation methods start with the original axes and apply a mathematical rotation which simplifies the relationships between factors and variables. Through Factor Analysis, the extraction of four factors out of 18 are the possible causes of push factors are possible. It is visible that 12 variables correlate with first factor, 2 with second, 1 with third and 3 with four factors. These four factors represents the 73.282% of forced push factors to migrate from Bihar to West Bengal. The Cronbach alpha for 18 items is .901.
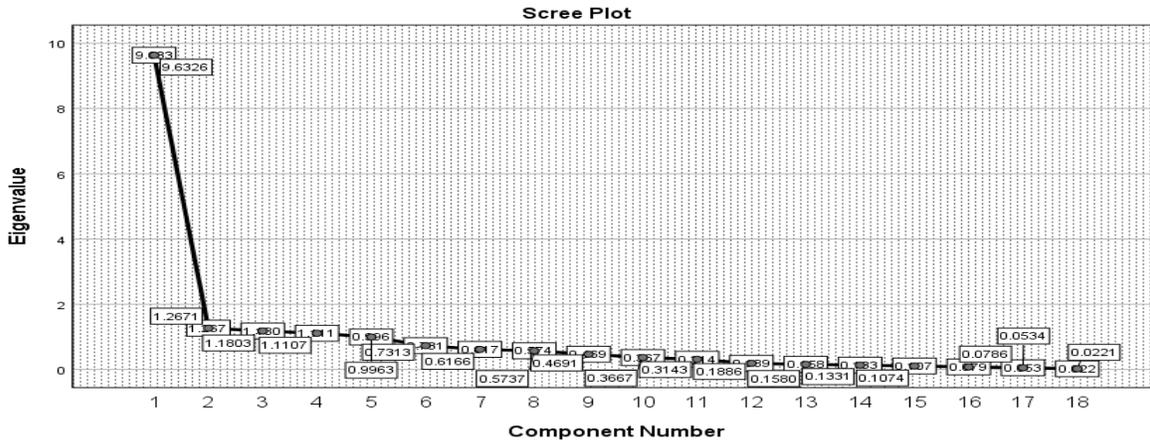
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Figure 4: Showing the graphical calculation of push factors using SPSS software

The graphical representation of scree plot of figure 4 indicates the inflection on the curve. In X-axis it has components with its value and in the Y-axis it display the eigenvalues. This curve indicates the actual retaining of factors and the factors which are below and above the eigenvalues. First components are considered whose Eigen value are 9.633, 1.267, 1.180 and 1.111 Hence 9.633 is the maximum Eigen value hence the factor 1 has significant impact followed by other factors. Component 1,2,3,4 are above the Eigen value but from the component 5 this value just drop down. Since all these factors having Eigen value greater than 1and sharing the maximum variance hence they are essential in the present study. Therefore in this study the Bihari women who migrated to slum area of the Tangra, West Bengal due to four factors i.e., lack of economic facilities, gender discrimination, lack of modern amenities and agricultural problems.

Table 5: Showing the Push Factors loading using SPSS software

Name of Variables	Factor1	Factor2	Facto3	Factor 4
Due to only one earning member I migrated.	.933			
Lack of health care facilities	.893			
The earning was less and expenditure was more	.881			
As the wages were limited and also not frequent.	.877			
Due to economic disparity.	.869			
Due to my husband or family head's job transfer	.848			
Girls perform mainly the household jobs	.843			
For the repayment of debt	.806			
As not satisfied with job opportunities.	.798			
Due to failure of crop production	.795			
The standard of living was poor.	.694			
Women were not allowed to work outside.	.585			
Migration decision dominated by husband or head of family.		.770		
Girl child education were limited due to child marriage and household jobs.		.539		
Lack of modern amenities			.878	

Loss of land due to natural calamities			.637
Working as seasonal worker in agricultural field.			.623
The family size was big.			.529

Source: Software calculation through SPSS

From the table 5 it is being found that under factor 1, women from Bihar who were destined to Tangra migrated because of economic deprivation, under factor 2, gender biasness as the naming factor, under factor 3 most of them belong from remote village area and they were devoid of modern facilities and under factor 4 most of them used to work in agricultural farm as seasonal workers and due loss of land during natural calamities they were unemployed and were forced to migrate.

Naming of Push Factors

Economic Deprivation: The first factor which correlate with 12 variables and accounted 53.515% but after rotation it constitute 46.834% and is named as "Economic Deprivation" which states that most of the Bihari women has only one earning member that is their husband or parents for unmarried and others are the dependents. So earning was less and expenditure were more. Respondents stated that most of them belong from a joint family background and their source of earning was very minimal as the economic opportunities was limited in rural Bihar. Rural Migrants fraught with challenges, including widespread poverty and economic stagnation due to low agricultural productivity, like natural calamities caused lot of hamper in their life which coupled with lack of investments in industrial development (Bureau, 12 October 2017). Most of them have taken loan from village money lenders in order to pay the debt they migrated mainly in search of employment or better opportunities (Yadav, 2020). This economic deprivation affects not only their life but also their health status. Due to economic deprivation proper medical availability were not accessible to women and children for which they suffer from diarrhea, maternal disorder, nutritional deficiency, respiratory diseases, and digestive diseases which were reported in the Health of Nation States (2017). Safe drinking water and sanitary facilities are still not available to a large number of people who resides in remote areas. Furthermore, a number of communicable diseases are prevalent in the state. Other infectious diseases, which threaten the health situation in Bihar, are malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, and HIV/AIDS. Maternal mortality remains very high. Due to increasing intervention of chemicals in agriculture, changing lifestyles and diversifying food habits, several new diseases like gastritis, stomach cancer, mouth cancer, cardiological problems, etc. have emerged (Alok, April, 2018). These have made the life still difficult in this village. In general, it was demonstrated that the present health situation in Bihar is a matter of grave concern, and requires an urgent solution. In Bihar, rural labours are generally employed either as casual basis or as contract workers and they are free to seek employment anywhere. There is no system of attached farm labour in rural Bihar. Hence, it may be said that the agricultural growth may not to be the source of increasing direct employment and earning per head (R K P Singh, 2016). In Bihar the women work participation rate is very low. According to the report of Labour force Participation in Rural Bihar (2012) it was cited by Janine Rodger that the lower participation rates among young women aged 15-24 years can be essentially explained in terms of marriage and maternity, and the social restrictions imposed on the mobility of young brides. As their children grow up, women become more economically active. Again if the women were employed the wage rate is not high or not at par with men and on top of that it is not frequent. So economic disparity prevails in the state. For many marriage is the primary cause for the migration and others moved with their families due to their head's job transfer (Saha, 2013).They

also said that male migration in many situation creates lots of social security and if they stayed back with their relatives then they would face lots of troubles with child rearing and doing most of the household jobs and it also endorse emotional strain as long separation from their spouses. So they decided to move with their husband. Majority of these respondents used to work in the agricultural sector and are mainly casual workers and mostly belong to mazdoor family. These women also tolerated the domestic violence from their husband as they do not contribute any economic benefit. (Satija, Violence Against Women in Rural Bihar: A Cases of Four villages, 2013). They generally migrate with their husband or family members. As there is very little scope for paid work opportunities and they were ready to enter in the labour market or as a domestic maid to earn money and to lead a better life is the main driving force of female migration.

Gender biasness: The second factor which correlate with 2 variables and accounted 7.040% but after extraction it constitute11.651% and is named as "Gender Biasness". The Bihari women of Tangra were very much male dominated. Most of them said that their migration decision were male dominated and they moved like a baggage. These domination as well as biasness were very common for them right after their birth in case of food intake, education, stimulus preference, mobility etc. Even parents view educating sons as an investment because the sons will be responsible for caring for aging parents. Because of the many social and customary restrictions, women's work participation rate is very low in rural Bihar (Bhattacharjee, November 2015). The females of rural area are deprived of job security. When their husband is not in their native land it becomes difficult for a women to survive in native land due to different social problems and women who are residing with extended families household workload, lack of recreation, loneliness feeling, social security and many other violence persist in the home environment. So injustice, violence and insecurity are the major issues that persist in the rural society of Bihar. (Jha, 2018). Their wages are less compared to men. In the mining sector women do unskilled jobs above the ground. They are not allowed to enter in to the mine due to popular myth that "If, women enter into the mine, it will collapse". They lose wages and also may lose employment for taking leave. They are subjected to sexual harassment (Kumar, 2011). The Santhal women alleged that they did not get the 'right wage' for such work. This biasness not only prevails in the sector of economic activities but also in the education section. When a girl child born in a family it creates a tension for their parents and in many cases child mortality is high as the new born girl child were killed after their birth. Even the child marriage is very common tradition in rural Bihar and so many girls have to forcefully stop their education. Although the rural women are playing a crucial role in the advancement of agriculture and economy and largely to the society, a number of challenges are being faced by the rural women of our society due to various reasons like- the gender discrimination, inadequate access to the health care etc. They are also having light access to the medical services, less income, limited inheritance and land rights. The females of rural area are deprived of job security. Injustice, violence and insecurity are the major issues that persist in the rural society (Rustugi, 2012). The ultimate reason behind all these issues is lack of having quality education for the women of rural Bihar. There are other burning social issues such as child marriage and gender inequality which are reasons for several social problems (Bhattacharjee, November 2015).

Lack of modern amenities: The third factor which correlate with a variable and accounted 6.557% but after rotation it constitute 7.516% and is named as "Lack of modern amenities. In the study of "Rural-Urban Migration and Conflict in the city: A case Study of Patna M.C., Bihar" by Ghose, Debjani. (2020) showed that people who migrated to Bihar suffers a lot due to lack of basic

amenities like flow of electricity, toilet, availability of water etc. They resides in kutcha houses and mostly use kerosene lamp which proof the lack of electricity facilities. Even from the interview session respondents said that there was lack of modern amenities which drive them towards migration. In such rural areas the lack of access to modern energy services further turns into the absence of basic facilities, like sanitation and health care into pressing problems. There are well-documented studies of women who walk miles to collect water or fuel, or have to relieve themselves outdoors without toilets, where trying to access to basic facilities turn into harassment or worse (Sen, 2015). Rural populations severely lack access to basic amenities such as water, electricity and sanitation.

Agricultural Problems: The fourth factor which correlate with 3 variables and accounted 6.170% but after rotation it constitute 7.281% and is named as "Agricultural Problems". Agriculture is a seasonal occupation, which cannot open job opportunities round the year to all. Irrespective of the form and combination of wages for agricultural work, there is a differentiation in the wages paid to men and women. The majority of the agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers do not get enough work during the off-season; consequently, they migrate from insufficient food and limited sources of geographical areas to job opportunities areas. Therefore, we can say that agricultural labourers and other workers are migrating from drought prone areas to irrigated and industrially developed areas. Failure of crops, huge debt burdens, growing costs of cultivation, and shrinking yield. The majority of seasonal workers or poorer live in the rural areas and belong to the categories of landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes. These people have either no assets with very productivity, a few relevant skills and no regular time or very low paid jobs seasonal. (Dwivedi, 2012). Many of the farm equipment required for work, such as transplanting, cleaning, milling, harvesting, etc. are not designed for women which increases the risk of injuries. They have been tested only on men. (Kumari, 2019). Again the migration of men to cities for non-agricultural activities have also caused women to migrate in other cities. The large number of family members in a family created a shortage of food, clothing and other necessities. The regular earning was less and not frequent creates social tension and increase demand for migration. A report on women Agricultural Laborers' Struggle: Key Issues in 2003, in many regions, men of the dominant landowning groups have considered it their birthright to sexually abuse and even rape poor rural women. This has been a central issue for labourers 'movements and in areas like central Bihar where there is a long history of organizing, women testify that landowners no longer dare to routinely commit such crimes. The police have particularly targeted women, raiding homes, dragging women out, pulling off their clothes and beating them up with rifle butts and lathis and arresting them. This was the scenario which forced them to migrate from Bihar.

So from the above test and analysis it is found that there is significant relationship between the push factors and migration of Bihari slum women to Tangra in West Bengal.

(Pertaining to Hypothesis 2

There is no significant relationship between the pull factors and migration of Bihari slum women to Tangra in West Bengal.

To test the hypothesis investigator applied the "Factor Analysis" technique to find out the pull factors that attracted them to West Bengal. In the output table Univariate option has been used

which depicts the number of cases has been used for factor analysis, here N= 384. The suitability of data can be tested with the help of following assumptions.

- A correlation matrix table provides correlation coefficients and p-values for each pair of variables included in the analysis. Based on the data majority of the value were greater than 0.05. The diagonal elements are 1 which also indicates the set criteria for the standardized data. A close inspection of these correlations can offer insights into the factor structure. It can be concluded that there is no problem of multicollinearity.
- An anti-image co-relation matrix shows the negative and small values of partial correlation among the variables.

- Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO) of pull factor used to quantify the degree of inter-correlation among the variables and appropriateness of factor analysis.
- The result of Barlett test is being used to measure the null hypothesis that the original correlation matrix which is the identity matrix. In this case, the significance level has a very small value that is 0.000 which is less than 0.05, thereby by thus suggesting that the variables are highly correlated. For this data the result of such test is highly significant.

Table 6: Showing the KMO and Bartlett test of Sphericity

SL. No.	Measures To Quantify	Values
1	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO)	.851
2	Bartlett test of Sphericity	12980.883
3	Df	190
4	Significance	.000

Source: Software calculation though SPSS

All the above assumptions has been fulfilled by the data which indicated that the factor analysis technique can be applied on such variables.

Table 7: Showing the Communalities with initial and extraction values

Variables	Initial	Extraction
As there was no wage discrimination.	1.000	.723
I want to shape my future so I migrated	1.000	.870
To be financially self-reliant attracted me for migration	1.000	.879
Most of my family members and relatives shifted	1.000	.941
I can give my children education without any social or family barriers	1.000	.774
The market wage rate in my sector was high in compare to native place	1.000	.773
Women lead more independent life to become self-reliant as men	1.000	.870

Better transport and communication facilities attracted me for migration	1.000	.642
I want to work interstate so I migrated	1.000	.784
Wide medical and health care facilities	1.000	.893
Due to better job opportunities I migrated	1.000	.929
The wage for agricultural workers are higher than native place	1.000	.879
High women work participation rate	1.000	.912
Women receives Kanyasree and other grants.	1.000	.799
There is huge social security which attracted me for migration	1.000	.939
Better standard of living attracted me for migration	1.000	.849
Institutional loan facilities are better in agricultural sector	1.000	.908
Equal pay of wages in respect of gender.	1.000	.744
Metro life attracted me for migration	1.000	.905
Working women receives equal respect in Kolkata	1.000	.926

Source: Software calculation though SPSS

For the factor extraction method Eigen values associated with linear component before extraction, after extraction and after rotation. Before extraction it had 18 linear components. Eigen values associated with each factors represents the variances explained by the linear components. With the SPSS software factors with Eigen value greater than 1 were extracted that came up into 4, which were displayed in the column of Extraction Sums of Squared Loading. In the annual part Eigen value of the factors after rotation were portrayed. The table 7, represented the communalities, principal component method works on the initial condition that all variance is common, but after extraction some of the factors were discarded. Every variable in the communality initially is expected to share 100% variance. Hence initially every items are having value of 1.00 which means 100% variance is shared by each item. The extraction value is ranging from .642 to .939 which shows the minimum and maximum variance share of items after extraction i.e., from 93.9% and maximum variance is share of items is 64.2%. Before the rotation most of the variables draws under the other factors. In the table 8, it is shown that before rotation factor 1 accounted 53.850% 7.040%, 6.557% and 6.170% of variance but after rotation it accounted 40.689% compared to 12.154%. 11.821%, 11.044% and 8.983% with Eigen value 10.770 for factor1, 2.089 for factor 2, 1.689 for the third, 1.396 for the fourth and 1.004 for the fifth factor respectively. So considerably it is being found that there are 5 factors and the variables loaded were highly under the factor 1. The rotated component matrix and reports the factor loadings for each variable on the components or factors after rotation. Each number represents the partial correlation between the item and the rotated factor. These correlations help to formulate an interpretation of the factors or components, by looking for a common thread among the variables that have large loadings for a particular factor or component.

Table 8: Showing total variance Explained Through Principal Component Analysis

Initial Eigen Value % of Variance			Extraction Sum of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sum of Squared Loadings		
Total	% of Variance	Cumulative	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative

1	10.770	53.850	53.850	10.770	53.850	53.850	8.138	40.689	40.689
2	2.089	10.443	64.292	2.089	10.443	64.292	2.431	12.154	52.843
3	1.680	8.398	72.692	1.680	8.398	72.692	2.364	11.821	64.663
4	1.396	6.979	79.671	1.396	6.979	79.671	2.209	11.044	75.708
5	1.004	5.020	84.691	1.004	5.020	84.691	1.797	8.983	84.691

Source: Software calculation though SPSS

The factor analysis rotation methods start with the original axes and apply a mathematical rotation which simplifies the relationships between factors and variables. Through Factor Analysis, the extraction of five factors out of 20 are the possible causes of pull factors are possible. It is visible that 11 variables correlate with first factor, 2 with second, 2 with third, 3 with fourth factor and 2 with fifth factor. These five factors represents the 84.691% of forced pull factors to migrate from Bihar to West Bengal. The Cronbach alpha for 1 items is .935.

Figure 5: Showing the graphical calculation of push factors using SPSS software

The graphical representation of scree plot figure 5 indicates the inflection on the curve. In X-axis it has components with its value and in the Y-axis it display the eigenvalues. This curve indicates the actual retaining of factors and the factors which are below and above the eigenvalues. . First components are considered whose Eigen value are 10.770, 2.089, 1.680 and 1.396, 1.004. Hence 10.770 is the maximum Eigen value hence the factor 1 has significant impact followed by other factors. Component 1, 2,3,4,5 are above the Eigen value but from the component 6 this value just drop down. Since all these factors having Eigen value greater than 1and sharing the maximum variance hence they are essential in the present study. In this study the Bihari women who migrated to slum area of the Tangra, West Bengal due to five pull factors i.e., better economic facilities, known relative's independent lifestyle, scope for girls' education, facilities for modern amenities. Table 9 Showing the Push Factors loading using SPSS software

Name of Variables	Factor 1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor 4	Factor 5
Due to better job opportunities I migrated	.890				

Institutional loan facilities are better in agricultural sector	.872				
I want to shape my future so I migrated	.870				
Better standard of living attracted me for migration.	.863				
I want to work interstate so I migrated	.838				
The wage for agricultural workers are higher than native place	.809				
To be financially self-reliant attracted me for migration	.809				
The market wage rate in my sector was high in compare to native place	.808				
Women lead more independent life and to become self-reliant as men	.799				
Equal pay of wages in respect of gender	.799				
As there was no wage discrimination.	.656				
Most of my family members and relatives shifted.		.905			
There is huge social security which attracted me for migration		.904			
Working women receives equal respect in Kolkata			.984		
High women work participation rate.			.885		
Metro life attracted me for migration				.831	
Wide medical and health care facilities				.824	
Better transport and communication facilities attracted me for migration				.561	
I can give my children education without any social or family barriers					.811
Women receives Kanyasree and other grants.					.679

Source: Software calculation though SPSS

From the table 9, it is being found that the major cause that pulled them for migration under factor 1, was the better job opportunities initiated them to migrate because urban Kolkata women are working in different sectors, under factor 2, most of their relatives and friend have settled down in Kolkata which open their eyesight for future avenues, under factor 3, high women participation rate in different sectors, under factor 4, better standard of living and under factor 5, scholarship and grant opportunities in education for girls.

So from the above test and analysis it is found that there is significant relationship between the pull factors and migration of Bihari slum women to Tangra in West Bengal.

Naming of Pull Factors

Better Economic opportunities: The first factor which correlate with 11 variables and accounted 53.850% but after rotation it constitute 40.689% and is named as "Better Economic opportunities". The respondents stated that in Kolkata there is no wage discrimination like their native one which will help them to shape their future. Highest share of regular salaried workers is noted among women migrants in Kolkata, which calls for further exploration of the data to find out the avenues of employment of these women workers. (Banerjee, January 2016). Existence of different jute mills, paper mills, working in the construction companies, bulb factories, tanneries, leather

[1]Talukdar, Deblina,[2]Mete, Jayanta. Dr.

factories etc attracts the migrants from Bihar (Clare Lizamit Samling). Even in same factories couples were also working to share the economic expenditures. Thousands of means of earning money can be found in the metro city of Kolkata. Kolkata ward no 58 has 39% (about 34,000) people engaged in either main or marginal works. 59% male and 17% female are working population. 53% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 6% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 12% of total female populations are main and 6% are marginal workers. Many women are also working as cook, servant, helper in beauty parlour etc. (Bachhar, December 2018). They also engaged in making shoe laces, sewing, tailoring, spinning and cutting of threads etc .In hotel and restaurants, they work as unpaid helpers in husband's small hotels/home-based canteens while in other cases they are active participants in the labour market as fast food seller (10 percent). In wholesale and retail trade, women are engaged mainly as unpaid helpers in grocery and other small retail shops (12 percent). Apart from these, a slightly less than three-fourth of women are in to some elementary occupations like making of paper packets, differentiating papers etc. Such works are repetitive, can easily be carried within home and requires no particular skill. Although, self-employment remains to be the main avenue of employment among men. On the contrary, large proportion of migrants pulled towards the city has moved with family, suggesting that men with a family in the city are better off. After gaining a foothold in Kolkata, they have brought their families. Many of them want work interstate especially in the metropolitan city which attracted women to migrate with their better half. Again West Bengal Government tries to minimize the gap between the male and female workers and comparatively they found that with opportunities the wage discrimination in their sectors were low.

Known members set examples: The second factor which correlate with 2 variables and accounted 10.443% but after rotation it constitute12.154% and is named as "Known members set examples". The life they used to spend in rural Bihar and the life in metropolitan is far more different. Mostly women in Kolkata lead an independent life. They have seen their known relatives as a set example which open up their eyesight and pulled them towards metro life. Keller and Mbwewe (1991, as cited in Rowlands 1995) stated that women can organize themselves to increase their self-confidence, to assert their independent right to make decisions and control the resources that they will help face challenges and eliminating his own subordination. Due to globalization, the mobility of skilled individuals has increased. Many skilled workers are also attracted to countries where there is some family link. A friend or relative may have migrated a while ago and this has now created an opening for the skilled worker not only in terms of family relationships, but also creating work opportunities. These individuals are attracted to countries that offer a safe and better of quality of life, not only for themselves, but also for their entire family, especially their children. They see a better future for their children in terms of increased safety and security, better education opportunities and therefore good work opportunities (Fatima Rasool, 2013). In Kolkata all men and women work equally and they bear expenses equally. Women of Kolkata are also working in petrol pump, shopping mall, as a conductor, brick industry, as a maid servant, hotel industry, tea stall etc. Women has huge participation. Even they also travelled long distances for the job. No restrictions were compelled on them by society, if restriction were found that is mainly imposed by their own family members. According to the Census report 2011 work participation rate of female in urban area of West Bengal is 15.4% where in Bihar is 10.4%. According to National Sample Survey, June 2012, labour force female participation rate in rural area is about 5.8% in Bihar and 18.4% in West Bengal, whereas in the urban area is 5.4% and

18.6% respectively.[3]. The Gender parity rate according to DISE (District Information System for Education) of Bihar in 2005-2006 was 0.64% while in West Bengal it was 0.96% which indicates gender equality rate is higher in West Bengal than Bihar. As a result it act as a pull factor for the Bihar women towards Kolkata. From respondents it was also known that as in the Tangra they have many known relatives so if the husband migrate to any other cities for better opportunities their wife sustain their with their children as many elder members or known relatives stays beside them and the husband can locate freely to other parts.

Women work participation: The third factor which correlate with 2 variables and accounted 8.398% but after rotation11.821% and is named as "Women work participation". Growing demand of city life and increased participation of women in productive activities necessitates requirement of domestic help which can best be filled up by migrant women workers. The slum communities in the city not only maintained their own occupational identity, but also tried to maintain their own residential and linguistic identity along with their occupations. The largest group of bustee dwellers that arrived at the city were from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Regular salaried jobs were quite uncommon among the women and a large proportion of them were wage labourers. Like men, women also experienced shift in work status after relocating to Kolkata. In urban labour market, women find entry as self-employed workers. Some women in wholesale and retail trade sector worked as vegetable seller. Petty manufacturing like purse/bag making, jari, embroidery work, bidi rolling and agarbatti making they were employed. Some women are engaged in factories in making bangles and in other miscellaneous manufacturing. Lastly as wage labourers, most of the women were agricultural labourers. In wholesale and retail trade, women are engaged mainly as unpaid helpers in grocery and other small retail shops. Apart from these, a slightly less than three-fourth of women are in to some elementary occupations like making of paper packets, differentiating papers etc. Such works are repetitive, can easily be carried within home and requires no particular skill. These types of occupations have both supply and demand perspective. On one hand, since the poor women are the sources of cheap and docile labour, they are entrusted with such petty works. On the other, these small scale jobs provide them meager earning which forms an important part of household income migrants have pointed out how city life has brought in better work opportunities and earning as well as more congenial environment in relation to work as compared to rural areas. It is essentially because in rural context, the work and no work boundaries often blur making one feel under constant pressure (Raju and Bagchi 1993).

Better standard of living: The fourth factor which correlate with 3 variables and accounted 6.979% but after rotation it constitute11.044% and is named as "Better standard of living". Kolkata, the administrative capital of the Eastern Indian state of West Bengal, is the 14th largest city in the world. Kolkata has an extensive bus network, covering every part of the city. West Bengal saw the inauguration of the railway system in eastern India in 1854, and local railway headquarters are now located in the state. Kolkata was the first Indian city to open an underground railway system. National highways link West Bengal with the rest of India, while state highways provide internal connections. With the growing importance of the city, communication system was well developed and for further improvement docks were built. There is an international airport at Kolkata as well as several smaller airfields within the state. Bihari women who were the habitant of Tangra mostly belong from rural area of Bihar. They were devoid of such modern amenities

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[3]

http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/social_statistics/WM17Chapter4.pdf

and facilities. They don't have any entertainment in their rural life and their physical mobility was restricted. Mostly women are called upon from villages based on the needs and convenience of their men counterparts such as arrangement of housing, to maintain a single family unit to minimize living costs, as well as to take care of their husbands in terms of food, cooking etc. Like men, women also shifted from one occupation to another (Banerjee, January 2016). Improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, impact of television, good network communication, the cinema, the urban oriented education, proper drainage system and resultant change in attitudes and values also promote migration. In rural Bihar women do not have toilets in their home but in Tangra though it's a common toilet buy they became habituated to use toilet in their community with proper drainage system. The respondents stated that they want to work interstate and to become a financially self-reliant which act as a driving force for the migration. The pattern of urbanization of the district indicated that of the 19 districts of West Bengal, Kolkata recorded the highest degree of urbanization, where 100 percent of the total population lived in the urban areas year of census 2001 and 2011. (Sarkar, 2017).

Scholarships and grant opportunities in education for girls: The third factor which correlate with 2 variables and accounted 1.004% but after rotation it constitute 8.983% and is named as "Scholarships and grant opportunities in education for girls". West Bengal growth has accelerated in recent years and the state grew at 8.9% in 2017-18 and 12.6% in 2018-19. Despite high education and low fertility, West Bengal's women's labor force participation is 16% compared to the India average of 23% and 31% in culturally similar neighboring Bangladesh. Front line workers can help women connect to employment services which can guide them to find and remain in employment specifically if combined with incentives to workers and employers[4]. Kanyashree Prakalpa introduced in 2013 for the teenage girls in the State of West Bengal of India. It is a scholarship for all girls' children to provide financial assistance to pursue higher studies and prevents child marriage and imp roves outcomes in terms of their health. Kanyashree Prakalpa has contributed towards empowerment of girls in this State. Kanyashree Prakalpa is a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) scheme that focuses on girls currently most at risk for dropping out of school and for child marriage between ages 13 to 18 y ears. Kanyashree project has played in the development of basic education for slum girls, and points out various aspects of socio-economic development that will maintain better development in the area. With the aid of this grant the girl children from poor family background are able to continue their much needed studies. The main focus of this scheme is to reduce child labour, child marriage, school dropouts, to increase female literacy, and to ensure women empowerment. Again huge number of women are participating in politics, business venture, jobs in many factories and they were free move from one to other place due to social security prevails in state. For women empowerment there are some training institute to input skill like communication skill, entrepreneurship skill, leadership skill, technology oriented skill etc which had brought improvement in the life of women. This positivity has pulled them to migrate from rural Bihar.

So from the above test and analysis it is found that there is significant relationship between the pull factors and migration of Bihari slum women to Tangra in West Bengal.

7. Conclusion

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[4] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/371451581593468136/pdf/Concept-Program-Information-Document-PID-WEST-BENGAL-BUILDING-STATE-CAPABILITY-FOR-INCLUSIVE-SOCIAL-PROTECTION-PROGRAM-P172144.pdf

The findings of the study reveals that Bihari women migrated in the midst of Tangra locality shows that women from village areas of Bihar migrated to slum area of Kolkata, i.e., Tangra due to above push and pull factors. In compare to push and pull factors of migration it is the pull factor which has a major impact for migration. So pull factor the Eigen value 10.770 with 53.850% of variance for better economic opportunities, Eigen value 2.089 with 10.443% of variance for known members set examples, Eigen value 1.680 with 8.398% of variance for women participation rate, Eigen value 1.396 with 6.979% of variance for better standard of living and the lastly Eigen value 1.004 with 1.004% of variance for Scholarships and grant opportunities in education for girls. Again these five factors represents 84.691% and Cronbach alpha value is .935. So all these values are greater than push factor. So it is pull factor which acts a greater influential one for the migration of women from Bihar to Kolkata. Their main motivation that works is the deprivation of economic opportunities in their origin state, while the destined place supports their economic factors with major opportunities in the different sectors with variation in working style which actually supports their basic needs, survival opportunities, increase standard and equal right in work participation with less gender discrimination.

8. Suggestions

Following suggestions has been recommended by the investigator.

- The government of West Bengal should adopt major steps to recruit some task force who will provide job opportunities to the migrated women.
- These task force should also be given responsibilities to provide vocational training and skill enhancement programme to the migrated women for working in different sectors of West Bengal.
- Subsidized services related to e.g. job information and rights awareness creation. It aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing exposure to risks, and helping the poor to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income.
- Education for the children of migrants, on the other hand, has been taken up more widely through e.g. the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and District Primary Education Programme after sustained advocacy by NGOs and donors such as the America India Foundation. But more initiative must be taken by the government to increase their enrollment and decreasing the drop-out rates.
- Though government have started Swathyasathi Health scheme for the residents of West Bengal but under this scheme. Under this Scheme, all Migrant workers, Daily labours, Poor and BPL (Below Poverty Line) Citizens will get coverage of Health Insurance up to Rs.5 Lakh. But government should monitor the successful implementation of the programme with enough hospitalized facilities.

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