CHAPTER IV

Push and pull factors behind migration of workers in Brick Industries

4.1 Introduction:

Migration is a global phenomenon. Migration is affected not by economic factors only. It is affected by some other factors like social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education etc. (Kainth, 2009). According to 2001 census of India, 30% of the population or 307 million were migrants (Sinha & Mishra, 2012). The most important reason for migration of people, particularly for male was to get work or employment opportunities.

Brick industry is such an industry which apart from providing employment opportunities to local workers, it also provides employment opportunities to migrant workers. Brick industries employ a large number of migrant workers including men, women and children. In fact, in brick industries it is found that in the study areas, near about half of the total workers are migrants or in some industries, migrant workers are more than the local workers. But their nature of migration is highly seasonal. Generally, the migration of the workers in bricks industries is from the month of October to nearly March to April. So, the workers from various regions come and live in the industry sites for nearly 6-7 months in a year. They have to leave the industry sites and return to their original places of work when rainy season starts and when productions of bricks stop due to rain. Thus, the workers working in a particular brick industry return to their native places as soon as brick production stops in rainy season. They remain at their native places for 5 to 6 months. Thereafter they again move to another brick industry in search of employment.

4.2 Objective:

The main objective of this chapter is to identify various push factors such as poor economic condition of the family, lack of other employment opportunities, irregular availability of other works, to pay off debt, decision of the family etc. and various

pull factors such as higher wages, higher advances etc. which affect the migration of the workers in brick industries. Besides this, some other aspects relating to migration of workers such as places of migration of workers, years of engagement of workers in brick industries etc. are also studied.

4.3 Methodology

In this chapter, for analyzing the data, frequencies and percentages are used. Logit regression is used to test the 1st hypothesis. However, various tables and diagrams are also used.

4.4 Number of workers migrated to selected brick industries of 3 blocks of Barpeta district:

Regarding the number of workers migrated to the selected brick industries of 3 blocks (Mandia, Chenga and Bajali) of Barpeta district, the data obtained from field survey are discussed below (Tables 4.1, 4.2 & 4.3).

Table 4.1: Number of migrant workers in selected industries of Mandia block:

Block	Name of the industry	Total number of workers	Migrant workers (in Nos.)	Selected number of migrant workers
Mandia	ABF	160	65	13
	MBA	125	50	10
	SONA	120	45	9
	BBI	100	40	8
	DND	90	40	8
	MDI	75	35	7
Total		670	275	55

Source: Field survey

The study shows that total number of workers in all the selected industries of Mandia block is 670 out of which 275 are migrant workers. That means almost 41% of workers in all the selected industries are migrants. Out of 275 migrant workers, 20% from all each industry are visited which reveals that total 55 migrant workers from all the selected industries of Mandia block is selected.

Table 4.2: Number of migrant workers in selected industries of Chenga block:

Block	Name of the industry	Total number of workers	Migrant workers (in Nos.)	Selected number of migrant workers
Chenga	TANTAN	120	55	11
	RBI	150	70	14
	MBI	70	20	4
Total		340	145	29

Source: Field survey

The survey shows that total numbers of workers in all the selected industries of Chenga block is 340 out of which 145 are migrant workers which mean almost 43% of workers are migrant. Out of the total 145 migrant workers, 29 are selected for the survey from all the 3 selected industries of Chenga block.

Table 4.3: Number of migrant workers in selected industries of Bajali block:

Block	Name of the industry	Total number of workers	Migrant workers (in Nos.)	Selected number of migrant workers
Bajali	JB	160	72	14
	ABI	130	58	12
Total		290	130	26

Source: Field survey

The survey shows that total number of workers in the selected 2 industries of Bajali block is 290 out of which 130 are migrant workers. That means almost 45% of workers in both the selected industries are migrant. Out of the total 130 migrant workers, 26 are selected from both the selected industries of Bajali block.

Table 4.4: Total and selected number of migrant workers in all the 3 selected blocks of Barpeta district:

Blocks	Total number of migrant workers	Selected number of migrant workers
Mandia	275	55
Chenga	145	29
Bajali	130	26
Total	550	110

Source: Field survey

The table 4.4 shows that total number of migrant workers in all the 3 selected blocks of Barpeta district is 550 out of which 110 migrant workers are selected for the study.

4.5: Place from where the workers migrate to the selected brick industries of Barpeta district:

In the study, those workers who come to work in the selected brick industries from other blocks within the same district, from different districts within the same state and from other states are taken to be migrant workers. The following table 4.5 shows the places of migration of 110 workers in selected brick industries in Barpeta district.

Table 4.5: Place of migration of workers in selected brick industries of Barpeta district:

Place of migration	No. Of workers	Percentages
From nearby blocks of the same district	48	43.6
From different districts within the same state	33	30
From other states	29	26.4
Total	110	100

Source: Field survey

The study shows that 43.6% workers migrate from nearby blocks of the same district, 30%workers migrate from different districts within the same state. Generally the districts from where the workers migrate to the selected brick industries in Barpeta districts are Nalbari, Bongaigaon, Dhubri, Kokrajhar and Odulguri. Again, 26.4% workers migrate from other state like Bihar.

4.6 Number of workers migrated to selected brick industries of 3 blocks of Kamrup(R) district:

Regarding the number of workers migrated to the selected brick industries of 3 blocks (Kamalpur, Rangia and Hajo) of Kamrup(R) district, the data obtained from field survey are discussed below (Tables 4.6, 4.7 & 4.8).

Table 4.6: Number of migrant workers in selected industries of Kamalpur block:

Block	Name of the industry	Total number of workers	Migrant workers (in Nos.)	Selected number of migrant workers
Kamalpur	DNK	130	70	14
	RKB	150	80	16
	GBI	120	50	10
	MBI	90	40	8
	VIP	140	70	14
	JBI	110	60	12
Total		740	370	74

Source: Field survey

The study shows that total number of workers in all the selected industries of Kamalpur block is 740 out of which 370 are migrant workers. That means almost 50% of workers in all the selected industries are migrants. Out of 370 migrant workers, 20% from all industries are visited and total 74 migrant workers from all the selected industries of Kamalpur block are selected.

Table 4.7: Number of migrant workers in selected industries of Rangia block:

Block	Name of the industry	Total number of workers	Migrant workers (in Nos.)	Selected number of migrant workers
Rangia	GKK	300	240	48
	KPS	150	100	20
	RBI	120	80	16
Total		570	420	84

Source: Field survey

The survey reveals that total number of workers in all the selected industries of Rangia block is 570 out of which 420 are migrant workers. That means almost 74% of workers in all the selected industries are migrant. Out of 420 migrant workers, 20% from all industries are visited and total 84 migrant workers from all the selected industries of Rangia block are selected.

Table 4.8: Number of migrant workers in selected industries of Hajo block:

Block	Name of the industry	Total number of workers	Migrant workers (in Nos.)	Selected number of migrant workers
Hajo	ASB	250	150	30
	PKB	140	80	16
Total		390	230	46

Source: Field survey

From the survey, it is found that total number of workers in the selected 2 industries of Hajo block is 390 out of which 230 are migrant workers. That means almost 59% of workers in all the selected industries are migrant. Out of 230 migrant workers, 20% from all industries are visited and total 46 migrant workers from all the selected industries of Hajo block are selected.

Table 4.9: Total and selected number of migrant workers in all the 3 selected blocks of Kamrup(R) district:

Blocks	Total number of migrant workers	Selected number of migrant workers
Kamalpur	370	74
Rangia	420	84
Hajo	230	46
Total	1020	204

Source: Field survey

The above table 4.9 shows that total number of migrant workers in all the 3 selected blocks of Kamrup(R) district is 1020 out of which 204 migrant workers are selected.

4.7 Place from where the workers migrate to the selected brick industries of Kamrup(R) district

Regarding the places from where the workers migrate to the selected brick industries of Kamrup(R) district, the data obtained from field survey is shown in the table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Place of migration of workers in selected brick industries of Kamrup(R) district:

Place of migration	No. Of workers	Percentages
From nearby blocks of the same district	90	44.12
From different districts within the same state	74	36.27
From other states	40	19.61
Total	204	100

Source: Field survey

The survey shows that 44.12% workers migrate from nearby blocks of the same district, 36.27% workers migrate from different districts within the same state. Generally the districts from where the workers migrate to the selected brick industries are Goalpara, Dhuburi, Gosaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari, Kokrajhar and Odulguri. Again, 19.61% workers migrate from other states like Bihar and West Bengal.

4.8: Period of engagement of workers in brick industries of both Barpeta and Kamrup(R) districts:

Migration of workers in brick industry is seasonal. They migrate to the selected industries for 6-7 months in a year and after that when production stops due to rain, they return to their original places. In bricks industries, some workers migrate for 1 year (only 1 season), some migrate for 2 years (2 seasons) while the others migrate for more than 2 years (more than 2 seasons). Regarding the period of engagement of workers in selected industries of Barpeta and Kamrup(R) districts, the results obtained from field survey are discussed in the tables 4.11 and 4.12 respectively.

Table 4.11: Years of engagement of 110 migrant workers in brick industries of Barpeta district:

Years	Number of workers	Percentages
1 year (only one season)	32	29.09
2years (2 seasons)	45	40.91
More than 2 years (More than 2 seasons)	33	30
Total	110	100

Source: Field survey

The study shows that majority of workers (40.91%) in Barpeta district have been working in brick industries for 2 years. After that, 30% workers have been working for more than 2 years. Again, 29.09% workers have been working for 1 year. Those workers who have been working in brick industries for 2 years & more, they come and work in brick industries for 6-7 months in a year and return to their native places of work when brick production stops due to rain. They again come to the brick industries when brick production starts. These workers are termed as seasonal migrant workers. Out of the selected number of migrant workers, 70.91% are found to be seasonally migrants engaged in brick industries for 2 years and more.

Table 4.12: Years of engagement of 204 migrant workers in brick industries of Kamrup(R) district:

Years	Number of workers	Percentage
1 year (1 season)	65	31.86
2years (2 seasons)	55	26.96
More than 2 years (More than 2 seasons)	84	41.18
Total	204	100

Source: Field survey

The study in Kamrup(R) district shows that majority of workers (41.18%) have been working in brick industries for more than 2 years. After that, 31.86% workers have been working in brick industries for 1 year. Again, 26.96% workers have been working for 2 years. Those workers who have been working in brick industries for 2 years & more are termed as seasonal migrant workers. Out of the selected number of migrant workers, 68.14% are found to be seasonally migrants.

4.9 Migration:

The movement of people from one place to another with various purposes is said to be migration. A person who moves from one place to another in search of works is termed as migrant worker. Migration may be both of temporary (daily, monthly, seasonal or annual) as well as permanent.

UN definition of migration is the movement of a person or persons from one place to another involving a permanent (1 year or more) change of address (http://geographyas.info/population/migration/)

The various types of migration are-

1. Internal migration: The movement of people from one place of another within the same country is known as internal migration. Internal migrations are of following types-

a) Rural to urban migration: When people from rural areas migrate to urban areas in search of job and securities, then it is known as rural to urban migration.

b) Urban to rural migration: When people from urban areas migrate to rural areas for some purposes, such migration is known as urban to rural migration.

c) Rural to rural migration: When people from a particular rural area migrate to another rural area, then this type of migration is known as rural to rural migration. Generally, girls after marriage move from one particular rural area to another rural area.

d) Urban to urban migration: When people from an urban area move to another urban area in search of employment opportunities or any other purposes, then such type of migration is known as urban to urban migration.

2. External migration: When people move from one country to another country, then it is known as external migration or international migration.

3. Voluntary migration: When people migrate from one place to another within the same country or between countries according to their own will for various purposes such as for better employment opportunities, better standard of living etc. then it is known as voluntary migration.

4. Forced migration: Forced migration which is also known as displacements is that type of migration in which people are forced to leave their home or homeland because of violence or war or because of any political reasons.

People migrate from one place to another depending upon various purposes. The purpose of migration varies from person to person depending upon the circumstances. If some people migrate to find employment opportunities, others may migrate for education, family movement, marriage, better working environment etc. According to 1991 census, about 30-40 percent of migration was caused because of economic reasons, especially for looking for an employment opportunities (http://www.preservearticles.com/short-essays/short-essay-on-migration/19821).

There are various factors which affect the migration of a person. These factors can be classified into two namely Push and Pull factors.

4.10 Push and Pull factors of migration:

Push factors are those factors which force a person to leave his original place of work and go to some other places in search of employment. Some factors like unemployment, poor economic condition, lack of proper educational facilities, lack of proper medical facilities, natural calamities like flood, drought etc. force a person to leave his native place and go to some other place in search of works. So, these factors which force a person to migrate to some other place are termed as push factors.

Again, pull factors are those factors which attract a person to move to an area by leaving his original place of work. Factors like better employment opportunities, opportunity of getting higher income, better educational facilities, better medical facilities, better standard of living, better environment, friends and family links etc. attract a person to move to a particular area by leaving his native place. So, these factors which attract a person to migrate to some other place are termed as pull factors.

4.11 Push and pull factors affecting migration of workers in Brick industries in the study areas:

Migration is one of the most important aspects affecting the works in brick industries. In brick industries, almost half of the total workers are found to be

migrant workers. Migration of workers in brick industries is influenced by various push and pull factors which are summed up below (Table 4.13):

Table 4.13: Push and pull factors affecting migration of workers in brick industries:

Push factors	Pull factors
1. Poor economic condition	1. Higher wages
2. Unemployment	2. Higher advances
3. Irregular availability of works	3. To enjoy freedom
4. To pay off debt	4. Motivated by friends, relatives etc
5. Decision of the head of the family	
6. Quarrel with the family	

Source: Field survey

The various push factors which affect the migration of workers in brick industries are poor economic condition of the family, unemployment, irregular availability of works, to pay off debt taken by the family, decision of the head of the family member, quarrel with the family, etc. All these factors force the workers to come and work in brick industry.

On the other hand, the various pull factors which affect the migration of workers in brick industries are higher wages, higher advances provided by the owner, to enjoy freedom, motivation of friends and relatives etc. All these factors attract the workers to come and work in brick industries.

4.12 Various push and pull factors affecting migration of workers in the selected brick industries of Barpeta district:

Regarding the factors (both push and pull) affecting migration of the workers in the selected brick industries of Barpeta district, after conducting the survey among 110 migrant workers, whatever results obtained are discussed below (Tables 4.14 & 4.15) :

Table 4.14: Push factors affecting migration of workers in brick industries of Barpeta district:

Push factors	No. Of workers	Percentages
Poor economic condition of the family	30	32.97
Lack of other employment opportunities	18	19.78
Irregular availability of work	16	17.58
To pay off debt taken by the family	10	10.99
Decision of the whole family	5	5.49
Others	12	13.19
Total	91	100

Source: Field survey

Among the various push factors, the most influencing factor is poor economic condition of the family. Out of total migration, it is found that 32.97 % workers migrate to the brick industries because of poor economic condition. In India as per Rangarajan Committee in 2014, a person is considered to be poor if his daily spending is less than Rs. 32 in rural areas and Rs. 47 in urban areas (http://m.timesofindia.com/india/New-poverty-line-Rs-32-in-villages-Rs-47-in-cities/articleshow/37920441.cms). Majority of workers in brick industries migrate from rural areas and 32.97% workers migrate because their daily income is less than Rs 32.

Another strong push factor affecting migration of the workers in brick industries is lack of other employment opportunities. In brick industries, most of the workers are engaged as unskilled labour. Workers who don't have any formal education can also work in brick industries as unskilled labour. 19.78% workers migrate to the brick industries as they are unable to get other employment opportunities.

The next important factor which affects the migration of the workers in brick industries is irregular availability of work. 17.58% workers migrate to the selected brick industries of Barpeta district because of irregular availability of other works. Generally in brick industries, a person can work for 6-7 months in a year as the brick production is seasonal. Normally, brick industries remain open from the month October to April. The production stops as the rainy season starts in the month of

June. So, in order to avoid the problem of irregular availability of other works, a worker works in the brick industry as in brick industries he can regularly work for 6-7 months in a year. Thus, workers in the brick industry are seasonally migrants.

The survey also reflects that 10.99% workers migrate to the brick industries to pay off debt taken by the family from the contractor as well as from the owners also because of so many reasons. Some of them have taken the debt for medical treatment of a family member while others have taken debt for marriage ceremony of their daughters as well as for some personal needs of the family also. These workers who take debt are termed as bonded labour. As they have taken the debt, they have no other options but to come and work in the industry until the debt is fully recovered.

Again, it is found that migration of 5.49% workers is affected by the decision of the whole family. Generally, this decision is taken by the head of the family. Migration of the women workers are affected by their husband's decision.

However, there are some other factors also which force a person to come and work in a particular industry. e.g. 13.19% workers migrate to the selected brick industry because of some other factors such as having quarrel with family, being forced by the contractor to migrate to the selected industry etc.

Table 4.15: Pull factors affecting migration of workers in brick industries of Barpeta district:

Pull factors	No. Of workers	Percentages
Higher wages in the selected industry	11	57.89
Higher advances in the selected industry	8	42.11
Others	--	--
Total	19	100

Source: Field survey

Among the pull factors, the most influencing factor that attracts a person to migrate to a particular industry is higher wages. 57.89% workers migrate to the selected brick industries being attracted by the higher wage compared to their native places of work.

Again, another factor which attracts a worker to move to a particular industry is higher advance. 42.11% workers migrate to brick industry because the amount of advance provided to them in the selected industry is higher than their native places.

4.13 Various push and pull factors affecting migration of workers in the selected brick industries of Kamrup(R) district:

Regarding the factors (both push and pull) affecting migration of the workers in the selected brick industries in Kamrup(R) district, the results obtained by conducting the survey among 204 migrant workers are discussed below (Tables 4.16 & 4.17):

Table 4.16: Push factors affecting migration of workers in brick industries of Kamrup(R) district:

Push factors	No. Of workers	Percentages
Poor economic condition of the family	42	26.25
Lack of other employment opportunities	38	23.75
Irregular availability of work	32	20
To pay off debt taken by the family	16	10
Decision of the whole family	10	6.25
Others	22	13.75
Total	160	100

Source: Field survey

Among the various push factors affecting migration of workers in Kamrup(R) district, it is found that 26.25% workers migrate to the brick industries because of poor economic condition. Poor economic condition of the family is a strong factor which forces a person to come and work in brick industries.

After poverty, another strong factor which compels a person to work in brick industry is lack of other employment opportunities. Being unable to get other employment opportunities, workers have no other options but to work in brick industries as most of the workers have not received any formal education. In brick industries, workers can engage themselves as unskilled labour. Thus, the survey

shows that 23.75% workers migrate to the selected industries as they are unable to get other employment opportunities.

Apart from poverty and lack of other employment opportunities, another important factor which affects the migration of the workers in brick industries is irregular availability of work. 20% workers migrate to the selected brick industries of Kamrup(R) district because of irregular availability of other works.

Another factor which compels the workers to come and work in the selected brick industries is to pay off debt taken by the family both from the contractor as well as from the owners also for various purposes. Ones the workers take debt; they are treated as bonded labour until this debt is fully returned to that person from whom it has been taken. Being a bonded labour, worker has to work under the owner or the contractor until the debt is returned. The survey shows that 10% workers migrate to the brick industries to pay off debt taken by the family from the contractor as well as from the owner because of so many reasons.

Again, it is found that migration of 6.25% workers is affected by the decision of the whole family to migrate to the selected brick industries.

However, the survey also reflects some other factors which force a person to come and work in a particular industry. e.g. 13.75% workers migrate to the selected brick industry because of some other factors such as having quarrel with family, being forced by the contractor to migrate to the selected industry etc.

Table 4.17: Pull factors affecting migration of workers in brick industries of Kamrup(R) district:

Pull factors	No. Of workers	Percentages
Higher wages in the selected industry	18	40.91
Higher advances in the selected industry	15	34.09
Others	11	25
Total	44	100

Source: Field survey

The survey shows that 40.91% workers migrate to the selected brick industries of Kamrup(R) district being influenced by higher wages provided in that particular industry.

Again, another pull factor which attracts a worker to migrate to a particular industry is higher advance provided to them in that particular industry. 34.09% workers migrate being influenced by this factor.

Moreover, there are some other factors which influence a person to migrate to a particular industry. 25% workers migrate to a particular industry being influenced by their friends and also because of getting the opportunity to enjoy a life of freedom.

However, regarding various push and pull factors which affect the migration of the workers in brick industries of both Barpeta and Kamrup(R) districts, it is found that push factors are more influencing than the pull factors.

4.14: A comparative study between Barpeta and Kamrup(R) districts on various aspects of migration:

After individually analyzing various aspects relating to migration such as number of migrant workers, places of migration of workers, push and pull factors affecting migration of workers in both the districts, a comparative study on such aspects of migration between the 2 districts are shown below (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18: Number of migrant workers out of total workers in both the districts:

Districts	Number of total workers	Number of Migrant workers
Barpeta	1300	550 (42.31%)
Kamrup(R)	1700	1020 (60%)

Source: Field survey

By comparing the number of migrant workers between Barpeta and Kamrup(R) districts, it is found that in Barpeta district, out of total number of workers, 42.31% are migrants whereas in Kamrup(R) district, it is 60%. Thus, in Kamrup(R) district, percentage of migrant workers is found to be more than Barpeta district. This is

because; People of Kamrup(R) district involve themselves in some other industries such as silk industries, handloom industries, textile industries etc, rather than involving in brick industries as the industry requires too much physical labour. So, there is the scarcity of local labour in this district. Again, as the industrial development of Barpeta district is very poor and as most of the people in this district live on agriculture, so most of the local illiterate people engage themselves in brick industries. Thus, total number of local workers in Barpeta district is more than Kamrup(R) district.

**Table 4.19: Place of migration of the workers in both the districts:**

Districts	Place of migration of workers (in Nos.)			
	From nearby blocks	From other districts	From other states	Total
Barpeta	48(43.64%)	33(30%)	29(26.36%)	110
Kamrup(R)	90(44.12%)	74(36.27%)	40(19.61%)	204
Total	138	107	69	314

Source: Field survey

The table 4.19 shows the places of migration of the workers in both the districts and the graphical representation of this information is shown in the figure 4.1. In Barpeta district, it is found that 43.64% workers migrate from nearby blocks within the same district, 30% workers migrate from other districts and 26.36% workers migrate from other states. Again, in Kamrup(R) district, it is found that 44.12% workers migrate from nearby blocks within the same district, 36.27% workers migrate from other districts and 19.61% workers migrate from other states.

In Kamrup(R) district, it is found the percentage of workers migrating from other states is lower than Barpeta district. Generally, in brick industries, some workers are taken from other state like Bihar for performing the task of firing of bricks as this task requires skill. But in some industries of Kamrup(R) district, it is found that some local people are involved in firing process rather than taking the workers from other states.

Figure 4.1: Place from where the workers migrate to brick industries in both the districts:
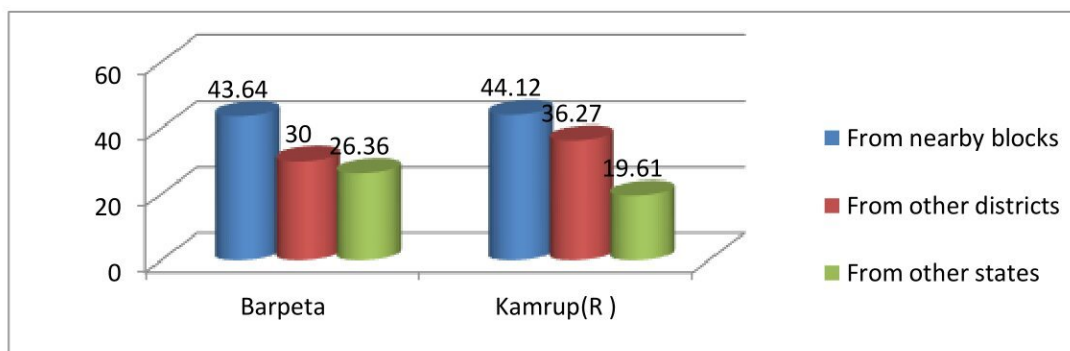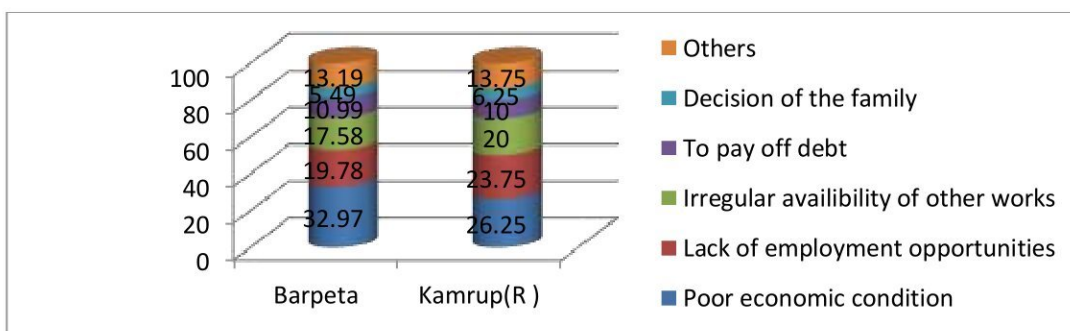

Source: Field survey

Table 4.20: Various push factors affecting migration of workers in both the districts:

Push factors	Barpeta	Kamrup(R)
Poor economic condition of the family	30(32.97%)	42(26.25%)
Lack of other employment opportunities	18(19.78%)	38(23.75%)
Irregular availability of work	16(17.58%)	32(20%)
To pay off debt taken by the family	10(10.99%)	16(10%)
Decision of the whole family	5(5.49%)	10(6.25%)
Others	12(13.19%)	22(13.75%)
Total	91(100%)	160(100%)

Source: Field survey

Figure 4.2: Various push factors of migration workers in both the districts:

Source: Field survey

The table 4.20 makes a comparison on various push factors affecting migration of workers between the districts and the graphical representation of this information is shown in the figure 4.2. The study in both the districts shows that the strongest and influencing push factor of migration is the poor economic condition of the families of the workers. Because of this factor, 32.97% workers in Barpeta district and 26.25% workers in Kamrup(R) district migrate to the brick industries.

The second important and strong factor behind migration of workers is the lack of other employment opportunities. In Barpeta district, 19.78% workers and in Kamrup(R) district, 23.75% workers migrate to the selected brick industries due to this influencing factor.

Irregular availability of other works also compel the workers to migrate to brick industries as the workers in brick industries can get regular employment opportunities for 6-7 months in a year. In Barpeta district, 17.58% workers and in Kamrup(R) district, 20% workers migrate to brick industries because of this factor.

 Again, 10.99% workers in Barpeta district and 10% workers in Kamrup(R) district migrate to the brick industries to pay off debt taken by their families for various purposes.

Some workers are forced to migrate to the selected brick industries by their families itself. In Barpeta district, 5.49% workers and in Kamrup(R) district, 6.25% workers migrate to the selected brick industries being forced by the decision of their whole family.

Again, in Barpeta district, 13.19% workers migrate to the selected brick industries because of some other factors such as having quarrel with the families, being forced by the contractor to migrate to the selected industry while in Kamrup(R) district, migration of 13.75% workers are affected by some other factors such as having quarrel with family, being forced by the contractor to migrate to the selected industry.

Table 4.21: Various pull factors affecting migration of workers in both the districts:

Pull factors	Barpeta	Kamrup(R)
Higher wages in the selected industry	11(57.89%)	18(40.91%)
Higher advances in the selected industry	8(42.11%)	15(34.09%)
Others	-------	11(25%)
Total	19(100%)	44(100%)

Source: Field survey

Figure 4.3: Various pull factors of migration of workers in both the districts:
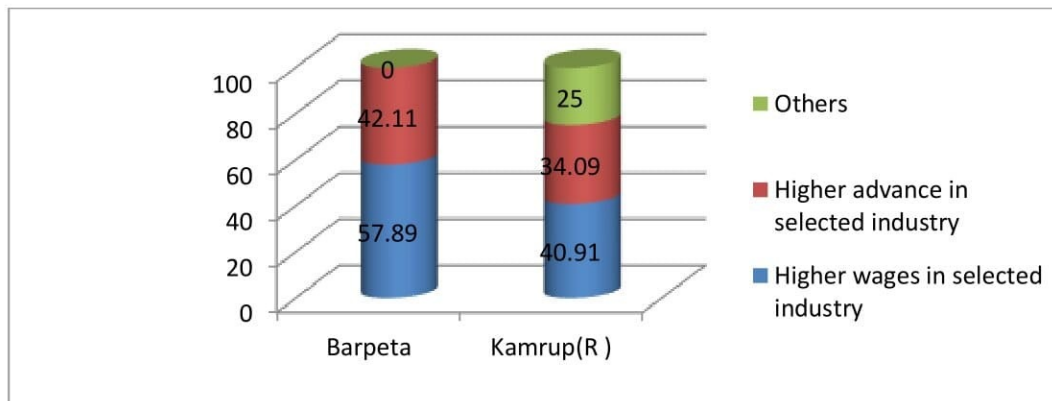
Source: Field survey

The above table 4.21 shows a comparison on various pull factors affecting migration of workers between the districts and the graphical representation of this information is shown in the figure 4.3. The study shows that being influenced by higher wages, 57.89% workers in Barpeta district and 40.91% workers in Kamrup(R) district migrate to the selected brick industries. Again, 42.11% workers in Barpeta district and 34.09% workers in Kamrup(R) district migrate to the selected brick industries being attracted by the higher advances provided to them. However, the study in Kamrup(R) district reflects that migration of 25% workers is influenced by some others pull factors such as friends' motivation, to enjoy freedom etc.

4.15 Hypothesis 1: Migration of workers in brick industry is affected by distress driven factors:

The determinants affecting migration of workers in brick industry is shown in the following table 4.22

Table 4.22: Determinants of migration of workers in brick industry:

Variable	Co-efficient	p- value
Educational qualification (reference category- illiterate)		
Between class I-IV	-.4309032 (.2493944)	0.084*
V-IX	-.4542704 (.3127761)	0.146
X-XII	-.3606263 (.4179361)	0.388
Above XII	.2662009 (.6315814)	0.673
Marital status (reference category- married)		
Unmarried	-.5263951 (.2205932)	0.017**
Electricity provision (reference category- if they do not use electricity in their houses)		
Yes	.4266494 (.219547)	0.052**
Livelihood in off season (reference category- agriculture)		
Casual labour	-.0700384 (.2152196)	0.745
Animal husbandry	.1323212 (.278891)	0.635
Others	-.079597 (.2529537)	0.753
Family members	.1481264 (0.575953)	0.010***
Constant	-.5335576 (.3632186)	0.142
No. of observations	574	
Prob>Chi2	.0001	
Pseudo R2	0.0465	
Note: Numbers in parent thesis represent Standard error. * represents 10% level of significance ** represents 5% level of significance *** represents 1% level of significance		

Source: STATA output

In order to check the determinants of migration of workers in brick industry, we have run a Logit Regression. Dependent variable is dichotomous variable. If the workers migrate from other places, then it is= 1, otherwise=0. Our independent variables are educational qualification of the workers, marital status, electricity facilities in their houses, livelihood during off season, family size. In our analysis,

educational qualification, marital status, electricity facilities in their houses, family size are significant factors which affect the decision of the workers to migrate.

Negatively significant co-efficient of educational level between class I-IV indicates that compared to illiterate workers, those who have accessed to some level of education are less likely to migrate because after migration also, their working condition do not improve. This finding is similar to the findings of Yasmeen Sultana H (2018), who analyzed the internal migration of construction workers in India. Again, Kainth (2009) found education as an important determinant which influences the decision of the workers to migrate or not.

Negatively significant co-efficient of unmarried workers indicates that compared to married workers, unmarried workers are less likely to migrate because as they are unmarried, they do not have any family pressure to earn more money.

Positively significant coefficient of electricity facilitates in the houses of the workers indicates that compared to those workers who do not have electricity facilities in the houses are more likely to migrate because they may use mobile phone or may stay near pucca road and because of that, owners as well as the contractor may contact them to come and work in brick industries.

Positively significant coefficient of family members indicates that as the family size increases, workers are more likely to migrate to earn more income in order to support their family and fulfill the needs of their families. This finding is similar to that of Yasmeen Sultana H (2018).

4.16 Conclusion:

In conclusion, it is found that migration is one of the most important factors affecting works in brick industry. From the study in both the districts, it is found that migration of workers to brick industries in Kamrup(R) district is than Barpeta district. Workers migrate to the selected brick industries from nearby blocks within the same district, from different districts within the same state as well as from other state also. Percentages of workers migrating from nearby blocks within the same district and from other districts are more in Kamrup(R) district than Barpeta district.

But the percentages of workers migrating from other states are more in Barpeta district than Kamrup(R) district. The study highlights the various push and pull factors affecting migration of the workers. Push factors force the workers to come and work in brick industries and pull factors attract the workers to migrate to the selected brick industries. Generally the most common push factors of migration in both the districts are poor economic condition, lack of other employment opportunities, irregular availability of other works, to pay off debt taken by the family, decision of the husband etc. On the other hand, the most common pull factors of migration in both the districts are higher wages, higher advances etc.

4.17 References

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