



**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NOVEL RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT (IJNRD) | IJNRD.ORG**
An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Push and Pull Factors Influencing Migrants in Faridabad

Swinzal Taneja

Student

Shiv Nadar School, Faridabad

INTRODUCTION

Migration is the movement of people across a specific boundary which can be national (from rural to urban or visa-versa) and international (from one country to another) and live there for a year or more.¹



¹ By Dr. R. B. Thoh Pou, HoD, Dept. of Geography. "IGCSE Geography Class Notes" *University of Cambridge International Examinations*, 2016, <https://thohpou.files.wordpress.com/2019/07/igcse-geography-class-notes.pdf>



Faridabad, the largest town and the most populous city in south-eastern Haryana is a central industrial hub. It has been regarded as the third-growing city in India and the eighth-growing city overall. It is situated 284 kilometres south of Chandigarh, the state capital, and is a part of the Delhi National Capital Region. The latitude of Faridabad lies between 10°50'N and 28°29'04" latitude that is 18 degrees in latitude and 77 degrees in longitude with an extension between 06°49" E and 77°33'23" E longitude.² The total size of the country is 742.90 square kilometres. It is located north of Delhi NCR and west of the Yamuna River.³

Map 1: Location of Haryana in India and location of Faridabad from Wikimedia.org

Shaikh Farid, the Mughal emperor Jahangir's treasurer, established Faridabad in 1607 to guard the important road connecting Delhi and Agra. In 1867, it became a municipality. In the city, a project for the development of light industry and the resettlement of Pakistani refugees was started in 1950. To make room for the settlement of the populace, the Indian authorities expelled the residents of Pakistan's Dera Ghazi Khan District and the North-West Frontier Province in 1947. The land use pattern of Faridabad is mainly agriculture and vegetation. The urban and rural areas also occupy a large percentage of land use. This town has a highly developed system of transport, numerous educational institutions and many public and private healthcare facilities.⁴

² "Faridabad" *Wikipedia*, February 18, 2023, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faridabad>

³ "Faridabad" *Wikipedia*, February 18, 2023, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faridabad>

⁴ "History of Faridabad" *Find Easy*, <https://www.findeasy.in/history-of-faridabad/>



Map 2: Location of adjacent host states

In this research report, I will be investigating the specific push factors at the host states and pull factors at the place of destination which led to the migration of people from adjacent states (Rajasthan, UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha) to Faridabad, Haryana.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Migration is a complex phenomenon with profound socio-economic and demographic implications for both the regions of origin and destination. A major city in Haryana, Faridabad, known for its industrial advancements, has attracted a lot of people moving into the town and greatly contributed to the urban development there. Therefore it is important to understand the push and pull factors that drive this migration are crucial for several reasons. To begin with, it can assist policymakers and urban planners in coming up with policies to curb migration from neighbouring states, improving the living conditions and employment opportunities in those areas. Secondly, it can aid in better management of city facilities and services in Faridabad so that the city can accommodate and support its growing population without compromising the quality of life. An in-depth analysis of these variables can help to enrich the academic conversation about migration. The study can also allow us to gain insights that can be applied to similar urban settings experiencing rapid in-migration. Therefore, this research is essential in informing both policy formulation and sustainable urban development in Faridabad, as well as enriching the broader understanding of migration patterns in developing regions.

WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

Push Factors are the factors associated with the area of origin that force people to leave their homes. Some of its examples include overpopulation, low wages, intolerance, natural disasters etc. The further categorization of the push factors affecting migration:⁵

⁵ “The push-pull factors of Migration” *tutor2u*, March 22, 2021, <https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/the-push-pull-factors-of-migration>

- Economic factors are concerned with the lack of employment opportunities and low incomes.
- Social factors are associated with poor health care & educational facilities, etc.
- Physical factors are the factors associated with natural disasters, pollution etc.

Pull factors are the factors associated with the destination area and attract people to a new home. Some of its examples include more jobs, higher wages, principles of religious tolerance, an attractive environment etc.

The further categorization of the pull factors affecting migration:⁶

- Economic factors are associated with better employment, higher wages etc.
- Social factors are the factors concerned with better healthcare & educational facilities, better sanitation, food security & housing etc.
- Physical factors are the factors concerned with an attractive environment etc.

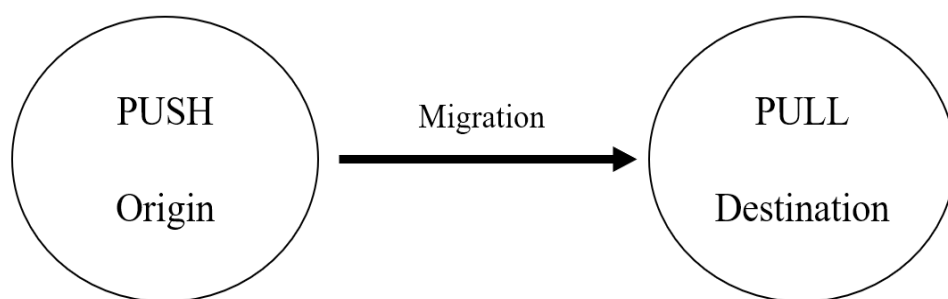


Figure 1: Simple migration model from SlidePlayer on Migration

RAVENSTEIN'S 'LAWS' OF MIGRATION

Ernst Georg Ravenstein, a scholar from Germany formulated laws of migration based on his observations on migration in the United Kingdom. Also known as the “Gravity Model”, this model focuses on understanding the causes and consequences of migrations.

As a Geographer he studied the census and geographical locations of the destination and origins of the United Kingdom initially and later on the United Nations. This became the basis of migration studies in Geography. All his work on migration was postulated into 11 laws of migration which later became the basis for population Geography and demographic studies.⁷

“The inhabitants of the country immediately surrounding a town of rapid growth flock into it; the gaps thus left in the rural population are filled up by migrants from more remote districts, until the attractive force of one of our rapidly growing cities makes its influence felt, step by step, to the most remote corner of the Kingdom [E. G. Ravenstein, quoted in Griggs 1977]1

⁶ “The push-pull factors of Migration” *tutor2u*, March 22, 2021, <https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/the-push-pull-factors-of-migration>

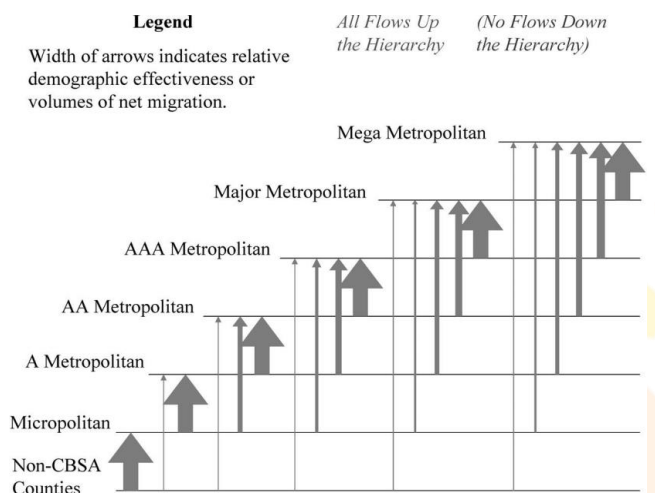
⁷ By Wiley. “The Laws of Migration: E. G. Ravenstein” *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 52, No. 2, June, 1889, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2979333>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2979333?origin=crossref>

According to Ravenstein the direction of internal migration was predominantly towards the “centres of commerce and industry”. He focused on place-specific migration. According to him, three factors influence migration:⁸

- The cause of migration (social, economic or political)
- The distance of migration (how far to travel?)
- The composition of migration (gender, age and culture)

Based on these three factors the laws of migration state:⁹

- There is an inverse relationship between the distance and the volume of migration.



- Migration occurs in steps are as follows: villages → towns → cities → megacities → international migration.

Figure 2: Migration shown in different steps from mrtredinnick.com

- Every migration produces a counter current.
- Females are comparatively more flexible in internal migration compared to the males.
- Migration is also influenced by age. The majority of migrants are young people.
- Migration is the main cause of population growth in different areas as compared to natural growth.
- Migration mostly occurs due to economic reasons.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the collection of primary data, I decided to conduct interviews through a stratified random sampling method in which a specific category of class four employees was collected to investigate how the push and pull factors affect the rate of migration in Faridabad.

The interviews were conducted with the help of a Google form wherein the questions were framed considering all the push and pull factors which could affect migration including educational facilities, medical facilities, employment opportunities, food security etc. Once the questionnaire was made, I started collecting data from the class four employees in my school including maids, guards, food workers etc. Since

⁸ By Wiley. “The Laws of Migration: E. G. Ravenstein” *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 52, No. 2, June, 1889, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2979333>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2979333?origin=crossref>

⁹ By Wiley. “The Laws of Migration: E. G. Ravenstein” *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 52, No. 2, June, 1889, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2979333>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2979333?origin=crossref>

there weren't enough class four employees in the school, I went to a slum area, several times, closest to my house and conducted interviews of mainly housemaids and workers. My final sample size for the interviews was 155. All the workers I interviewed worked in the organized sector meaning that the employment terms are fixed and regular and the employees get assured work.

Since language was a problem among most of the class four employees, all the questions written in English were translated into Hindi.

The questions I incorporated in the questionnaire for the interview were all related to the push and pull factors influencing the migrants. The questions were based on the lines of availability of education, medical facilities, employment facilities etc. in the host state. To conclude, I asked all the workers about the most favourable of staying in Faridabad.

Once all the data was collected in the Google form responses, it was edited in the Excel spreadsheet to extract only the useful and necessary data relevant to my research question, and then it was represented and organized in the form of different types of graphs including a bar graph, pie chart etc.

The screenshots of the Google Form questionnaire are as follows:

The screenshot shows a Google Form with the following questions and options:

- Were educational facilities like schools and colleges available in the area where you lived?
 - Yes
 - No
- Were medical facilities like hospitals and doctors easily and readily available nearby?
 - Yes
 - No
- Have you moved to this location due to lack of employment opportunities in the area that you lived?
 - Yes
 - No
- How many years have you been living here since you moved from your host state?
 - More than 10 years
 - Less than 10 years
- Have you ever experienced a lack of variety of jobs available in the area you lived in?
 - Yes
 - No
- Did you experience any kind of natural disaster like floods and droughts prevalent in the area you lived in?
 - Yes
 - No
- Was food security a concern in that area?
 - Yes
 - No
- Were there any recreational facilities like supermarkets, sports courts available?
 - Yes
 - No
- Have you ever experienced a food crisis?
 - Yes
 - No
- What is the most favorable aspect of staying in Faridabad?

Your answer

Buttons: Submit, Clear

The pictures were taken while I was conducting the interview:



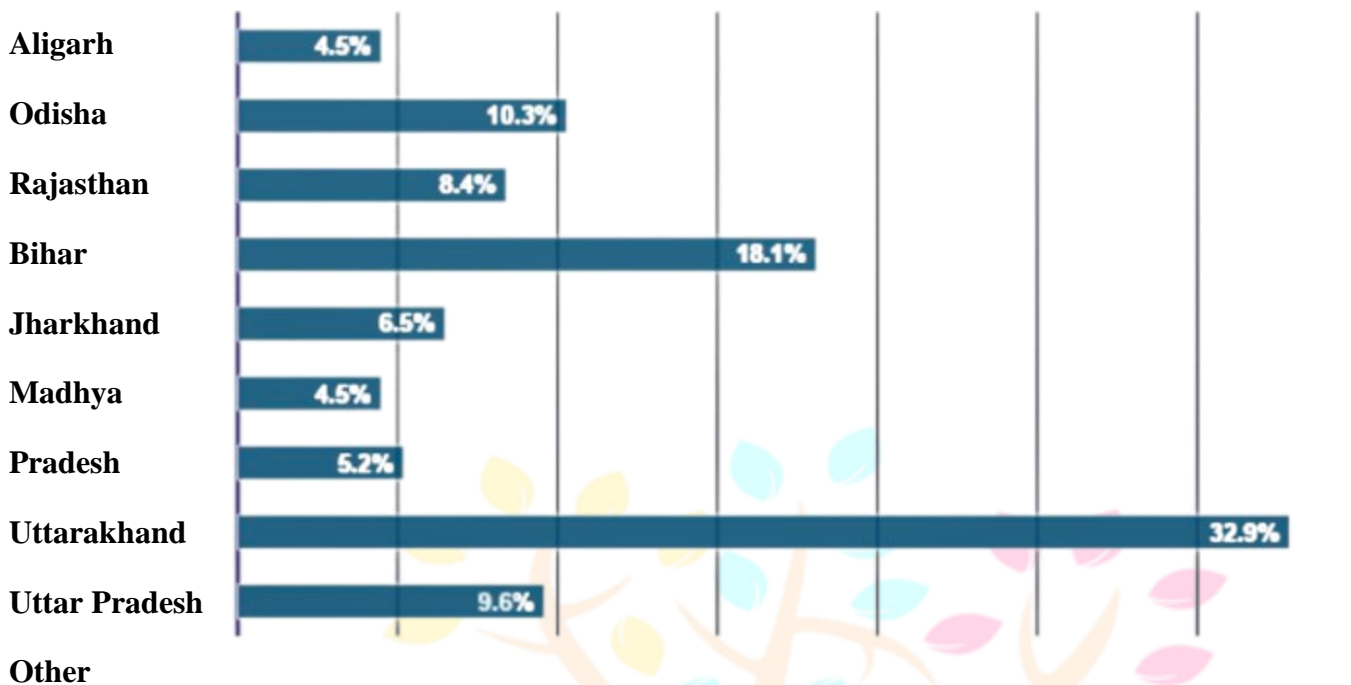
PREDICTIONS & DATA ANALYSIS

By using Ravenstein's model and my knowledge about the demographic structure of Faridabad, I predict that:

Postulate 1: Long-range migrants usually move to urban areas

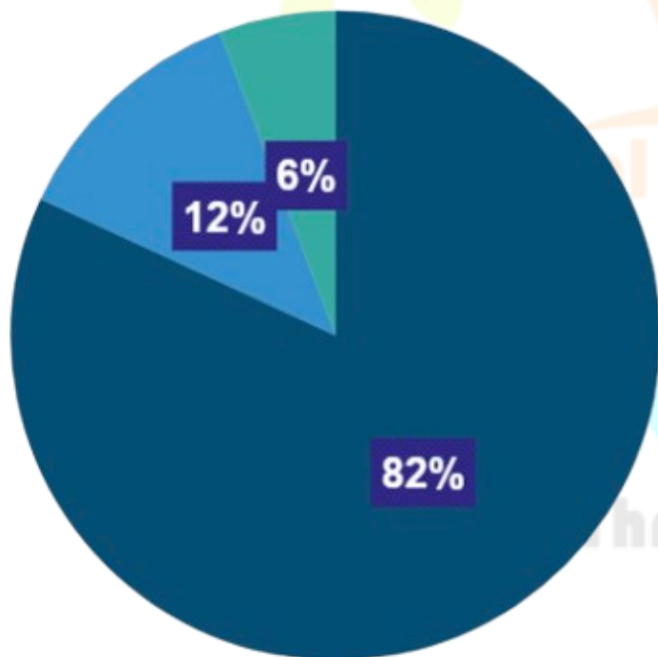
After conducting several interviews with a sample size of about 155, it was found that almost all of the migrants from the rural or semi-rural areas of the adjacent states, including Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, etc., moved to Faridabad, which is an urban area. 51 migrants were from the remote areas of western Uttar Pradesh, 28 migrants from Bihar, 16 from Odisha, 13 from Rajasthan, 10 from Jharkhand, 8 from Uttarakhand, 7 from Aligarh and Madhya Pradesh and 15 migrants from other states.

The following data is shown in the bar graph:



Bar graph 1: The percentage of people who migrated from the adjacent host states to Faridabad, Haryana

Postulate 2: Rural dwellers are more migratory than urban dwellers

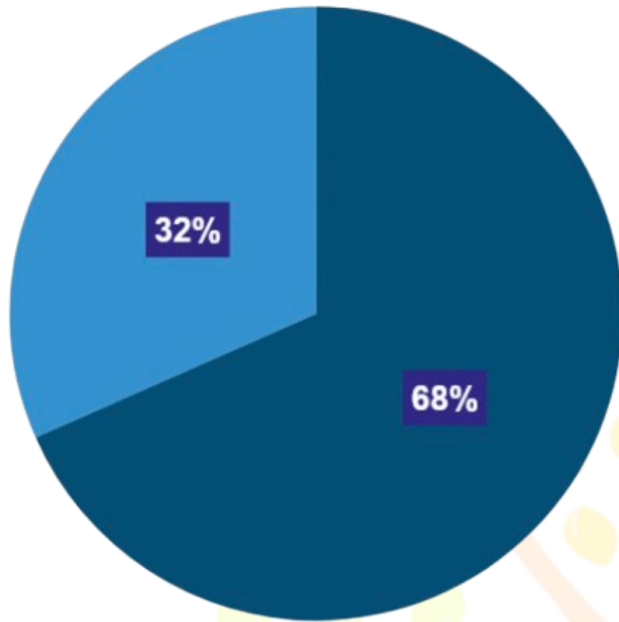


The second postulate stated by Ravenstein can also be justified using the collected data. The data shows that most of the migrants are from rural areas in different states of India where they live in poor conditions, so they decided to move to the urban area of Faridabad (an industrial town) in the hope of improving their standard of living. 127 migrants were from the rural areas, 19 were from semi-rural areas while 9 migrants were from the urban areas which proves this postulate.

rural (dark blue), semi-rural (light blue) and urban areas (teal) to Faridabad, Haryana (urban area)

Pie Chart 1: The percentage of people who migrated from

Postulate 3: Females are more migratory than males, but males are more migratory over long distances

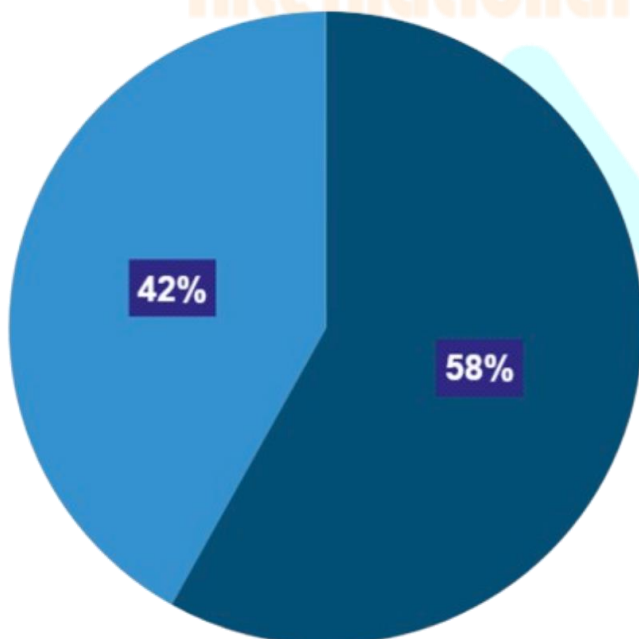


The interviews were conducted in Faridabad, with people who migrated from nearby states as the sample population.

Pie Chart 2: The percentage of females (dark blue) and males (light blue) who migrated to Faridabad

As the postulate states that females are more migratory than males for shorter distances, like inter-state migration in this case, the data collected shows that more females migrated as compared to males. The unskilled labour of the organized sector from the adjacent states of Haryana mainly western UP and Bihar showcased more female migrants than males. The number of females who migrated to Faridabad was 106 while the number of males who migrated was just 49.

Postulate 4: Migration is mostly due to economic causes

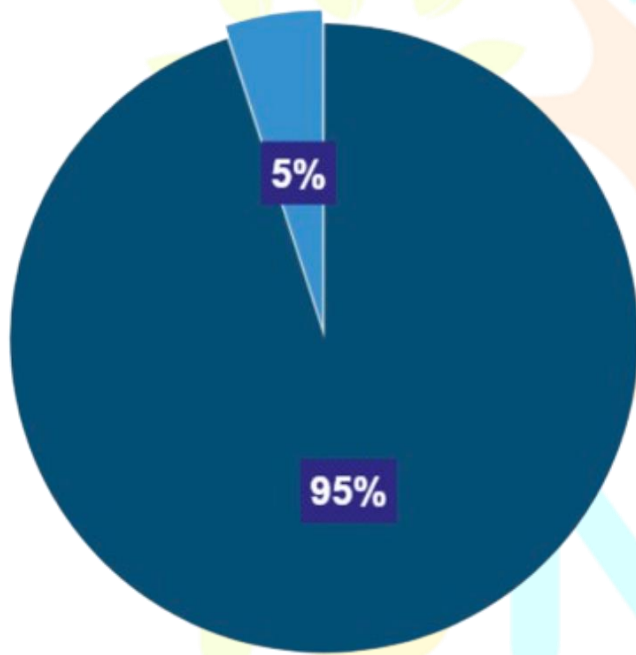


This hypothesis is supported by the pie chart, which shows that the majority of migrants move due to a lack of employment opportunities or low incomes in the host country, hoping and looking for better employment conditions and high incomes in the destination country.

Pie Chart 3: The percentage of people who migrated to Faridabad due to economic reasons; Yes (dark blue) and No (light blue)

It was observed that though these migrants were either from rural or remote areas, few of them were from small towns as well but were a part of disguised unemployment hence they also migrated for better economic opportunities. Females either were not employed or were facing seasonal unemployment which emerged as an important pull factor for their migration. According to the data I collected, it was observed that 90 migrants moved to Faridabad due to lack of employment opportunities in the host state while only for the other 65 migrants, the cause of migration was not economic.

Postulate 5: All migrants are adults



During the survey, it was observed that the migrants in the organized sector are unskilled or semiskilled. The sample size used for data collection is above 20 years shows less people migrate under the age of 20. The data below shows the number of years people have migrated to Faridabad, implying that they are all adults.

Pie Chart 4: The percentage of people who migrated to Faridabad above (dark blue) and below (light blue) the age of 20 years

Though this postulate was correct in our survey, however, a major portion of the migrants were below 18 years old as well, they migrated due to food crises or poverty. The number of migrants above the age of 20 years was 147 which suggests that a very high proportion of migrants were adults while only 8 migrants were below the age of 20.

EVALUATION & CONCLUSION

The people migrate to Faridabad due to its strong pull factors attracting the people to work and live there being an industrial township. It is the industrial hub of Haryana having a power and energy industry (NHPC), Iron and steel strips, food (FMGC etc. hence better employment). These factors include higher wages, better employment opportunities, better medical healthcare facilities, better educational facilities, a higher standard of living etc.

The data about the pull factors of Faridabad are summarized in the two tables below and whether or not that particular factor is significant in the process of migration:

Table 1: Reasons for migration and responses from the interviews

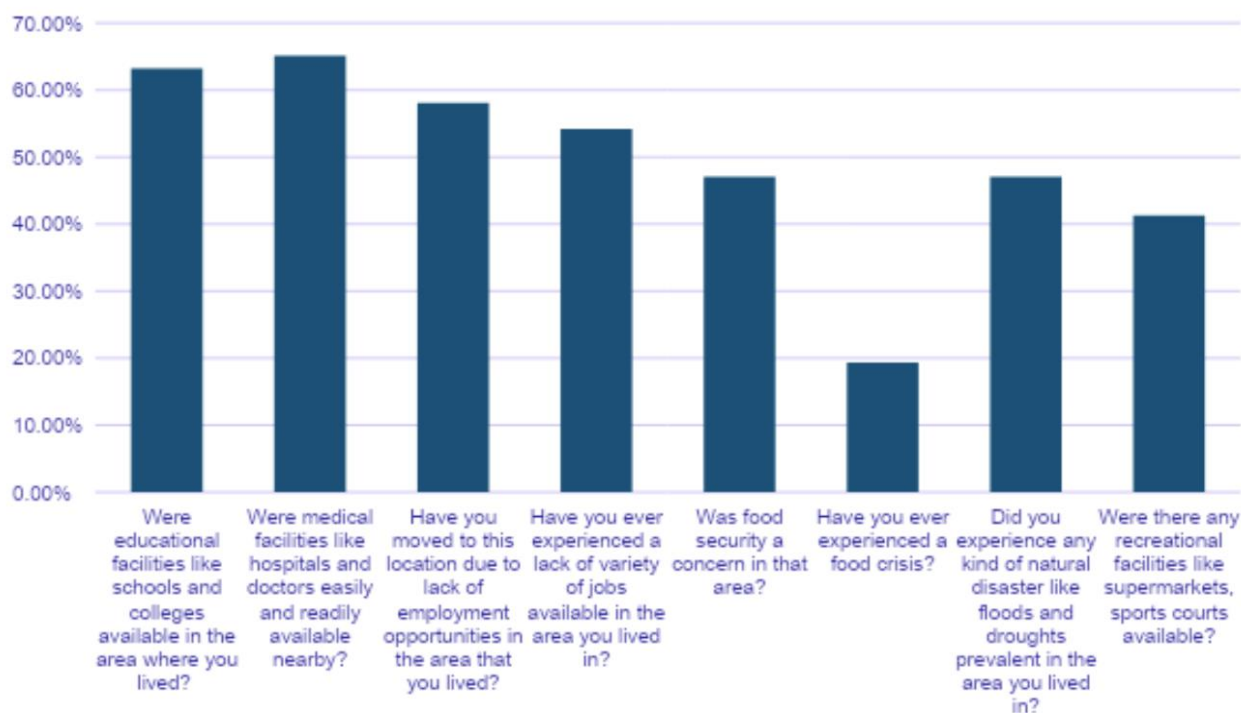
S.No.	Reasons of Migration	Responses		
		Yes	No	Total
1	Were educational facilities like schools and colleges available in the area where you lived?	98	57	155
2	Were medical facilities like hospitals and doctors easily and readily available nearby?	101	54	155
3	Have you moved to this location due to a lack of employment opportunities in the area where you lived?	90	65	155
4	Have you ever experienced a lack of variety of jobs available in the area you lived in?	84	71	155
5	Was food security a concern in that area?	73	82	155
6	Have you ever experienced a food crisis?	30	125	155
7	Did you experience any kind of natural disaster like	73	82	155

	floods and droughts prevalent in the area you lived in?			
8	Were there any recreational facilities like supermarkets, or sports courts available?	64	91	155

Table 2: Reasons for migration and its positive responses from the interviews

S.No.	Reasons of Migration	Positive Response (in %)
1	Were educational facilities like schools and colleges available in the area where you lived?	63.23
2	Were medical facilities like hospitals and doctors easily and readily available nearby?	65.16
3	Have you moved to this location due to a lack of employment opportunities in the area where you lived?	58.06
4	Have you ever experienced a lack of variety of jobs available in the area you lived in?	54.19
5	Was food security a concern in that area?	47.10
6	Have you ever experienced a food crisis?	19.35
7	Did you experience any kind of natural disaster like floods and droughts prevalent in the area you lived in?	47.10
8	Were there any recreational facilities like supermarkets, or sports courts available?	41.29

Research Through Innovation



Bar graph 2: Percentages of positive responses to factors of migration

- *Factor 1:* It is a significant factor in migration.
- *Factor 2:* It is a significant factor in migration.
- *Factor 3:* It is a significant factor in migration.
- *Factor 4:* It is a significant factor in migration.
- *Factor 5:* It is not a significant factor in migration.
- *Factor 6:* It is not a significant factor to migrate, however, due to the small size of the sample data, there is a possibility of random sampling error.
- *Factor 7:* It is not a significant factor to migrate, however, due to the small size of the sample data, there is a possibility of random sampling error.
- *Factor 8:* It is not a significant factor in migration.

Social Factors:

Education and healthcare were not a significant pull factor in the host states such as Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand etc. because about 63% of adjacent states had educational facilities whereas 65% had easily accessible medical healthcare facilities.

Though food security was a concern for about 47% of the migrants, the food crisis was rarely faced (19%) by the migrants making it the least important push factor in other states.

Recreational facilities are a significant pull factor in Faridabad since 59% of the migrants faced a lack of recreational facilities in the host state.

Economic Factors:

Lack of employment opportunities was a very important pull factor in the adjacent states whereas a strong pull factor was in the industrial hub, Faridabad. A variety of jobs was also important but not as much. 58% of the migrants found it difficult to find jobs in the host state and 54% of the migrants experienced a lack of variety of jobs.

Environmental Factors:

Environmental factors consist of natural disasters like floods or droughts which are generally faced by the people living in Bihar, Jharkhand etc. This will still be considered an important push factor since 47% of the migrants are affected severely by natural disasters.

While conducting interviews, especially in the slum areas, I faced a lot of challenges while interacting with the migrants and with the environment of the slums. The environment of the slums was very crowded and dirty and it was a task for me to go door to door and ask whether they were willing to give interviews. Conducting interviews is a time-consuming task so it was again a challenge to go back to the slum areas several times. It was also sometimes uncomfortable for me to ask the male workers if they were willing to answer the questions considering they were an important part of my sample for the interviews.

Another challenge was that I had to carry my device everywhere with me since the questionnaire was made online on a Google form.

Lastly, I felt that the people living in the slum areas were unwilling to answer the questions and frequently asked “Why am I here?”, “What’s this for?” etc. Some of them directly refused to answer and thought that their personal information would be misused in some way. This wasted a lot of my time and I was unable to do as many interviews as I wanted which reduced the sample size.

One improvement that would make my results more accurate would be I increase my sample size from 155 to a larger number. This would have enabled me to reduce the number of possible errors.

Even though my results are in line with Ravenstein’s postulates, there is a slight possibility that my conclusion from a larger sample size would have been different and possibly more accurate. For instance, there might be an error in the results while proving the fourth postulate of Ravenstein since I interviewed a greater number of females in comparison to the number of males, I interviewed even though the results justify the postulate correctly.

REFERENCES

By Dr. R. B. Thohe Pou, HoD, Dept. of Geography. “IGCSE Geography Class Notes” *University of Cambridge International Examinations*, 2016, <https://thohepou.files.wordpress.com/2019/07/igcse-geography-class-notes.pdf>

“Faridabad” *Wikipedia*, February 18, 2023, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faridabad>

By Milenioscuro. “India – Haryana – Faridabad” *Wikimedia*, November 5, 2016, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:India - Haryana - Faridabad.svg>

“History of Faridabad” *Find Easy*, <https://www.findeasy.in/history-of-faridabad/>

“The push-pull factors of Migration” *tutor2u*, March 22, 2021, <https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/the-push-pull-factors-of-migration>

By Penelope Elliot. “Migration: Ch.3 Migration” *SlidePlayer*, 2018, <https://slideplayer.com/slide/14371474/>

By Wiley. “The Laws of Migration: E. G. Ravenstein” *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. 52, No. 2, June, 1889*, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2979333>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2979333?origin=crossref>

