

Significance of female migration in socio-economic development: A case study on peri urban to urban area of Berhampore block of Murshidabad district

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Abstract:

Migration is a burning issue to evaluate a society from socio-economical point of view. It means the dynamicity of people from one place to another with the intention of setting permanently or temporarily to a new location. Furthermore, it occurs in different scale. Some time it occurs at international level or at national or local level. It involves both male and female population. Now the analysis of role of female migration is very important for proper evaluation of socio-economical development of a society. In fact, female migration can increase the women access to education and economic resources and improve their autonomy and status simultaneously reduces the gender inequality with in a society. A simple methodological design is used to construct this paper. Primary data are collected through the intensive field survey and secondary data are collected from different e-journals, journals, books and open sources of internet. For further analysis, simple statistical methods are used. Ms-excel is used to construct different graphical presentation. Besides this, Geoinformatics play a vital role to collect necessary co-ordinates and preparation of thematic map. This paper attempts to find out the male-female migration ratio over India in temporal scale. Furthermore, find out the significance of female migration in the overall development of an area from peri urban to urban and off course correlate the national level migration to local level migration with special reference to female migration. Finally it is considered that migration has some positive as well as negative impact on society but for increasing the root level socio-economic status of women, the female migration must be increased in rapid manner. In fact, it is the only process through which education will spread within female section of society which in turn, can capable to uplift them in a significant manner.

Key word: Female migration, gender inequality, Peri urban, Root level socio-economic status.

Introduction:

Migration is a burning social issue in the 21st century. Migration means movement of people from one place to another permanently or in temporary manner, searching for job opportunity and other social facilities like education, health, social security etc. migration generally has two dimensions- I. positive dimension and II. negative dimension. Now the question is arise about the significance of the female migration in terms of society building as well as nation building. Primarily women migration indicates in or out migration of female candidates searching for their job opportunities for betterment of their life style. But now a day, this concept is more or less wrong. Girls are mainly migrated for taking education or doing their job. Therefore, women migration puts a significant effect on the overall socio-economic upliftment of the society. But side by side some others queries will arise regarding female migrants like social security; modernism- post modernism conflict etc. to solve those questions further analysis must be required.

Literature review:

- Sultana, H. and Fatema, A. (2017) in their paper **Factor influencing migration of female workers: a case of Bangladesh** stated that economic factors (macro and labour market indicators), demographic factors and non-economic factors such as religion and distance forcing female to migrate.
- **Division for the Advancement of Women department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations** in their paper **Women and International migration** told that the migration of the women has always been

an important component of the international migration. As of 2000, the United Nations Population Division estimates that 49% of international migrants were women or girl, and that the proportion of women among international migrants had reached 51 per cent in more developed region.

- Antman, M. F. (2018) in his paper **Women and Migration** explain the various aspects of the relationship between women and migration including key ways in which non-migrant women are affected by migration, as well as how female migrants affected families and labour markets in both source and destination communities.
- Kawar, M. (2016) in his paper **Gender and Migration: Why are Women more Vulnerable?** Put some important issues like why are migrant women more vulnerable? What are the main forms of discrimination or abuse? How can discrimination, exploitation and abuse be reduced?
- Jolly, S. & reeves, H. (2005) in their paper **Gender and Migration** stated that people may choose to migrate, or have no choice or the decision may fall somewhere on the continuum between the two. This report therefore covers both forced and voluntary migration, including covering economic and voluntary migrants, refugees and internationally displaced persons and trafficked people.
- Skeldon, R. (2017) in his paper **International Migration, internal Migration, Mobility and Urbanization: Towards more Integrated Approaches** said that migration is a multiple event. Its measurement depend entirely upon how it is defined in time and across space.
- Bhagat, B. R. (2017) in his paper **Migration and Urban Transition in India: Implication for development** told that migration has been a historical process shaping human history, economy and culture.
- Ansari, P. A. (2016) in his paper **Internal Migration: An analysis of problems faced**

by the Migrants in India – A step to the solution stated that Migrants today face crucial problems regarding their identity, child education, Health issue, problem faced by female migrants, legal aid and other disputes.

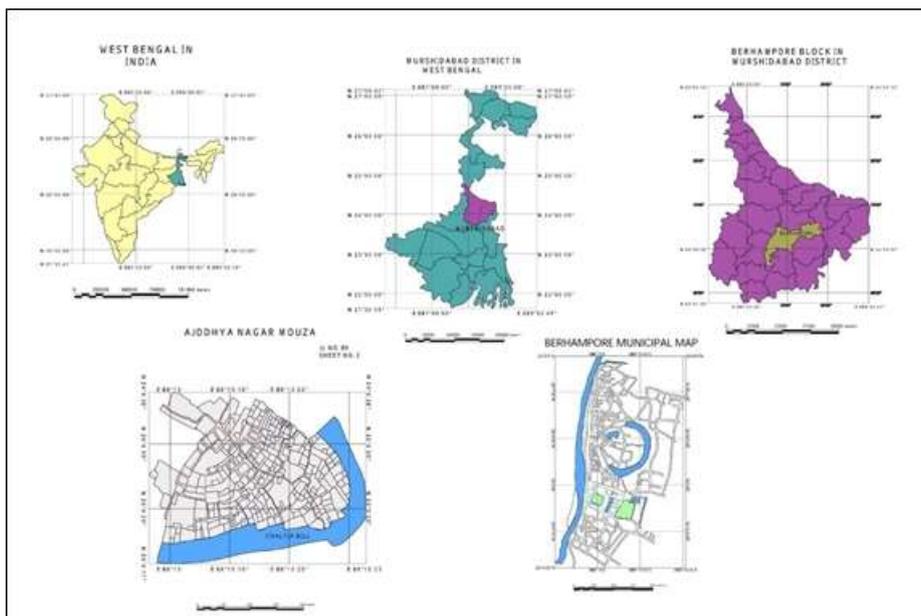
- Fleury, A. (2016) in her paper **Understanding Women and Migration: A literature review** expressed that migration can improve the autonomy, human capital and self-esteem of Women, as well as women's authority and worth in their families and communities.

Objectives:

- To find out the influencing factor for women migration in peri urban to urban area.
- To find out the male –female dependency over India and at the Micro level as well as correlate them.
- To evaluate the significance of female migration in the overall development of an area from peri urban to urban.
- Find out the women migration related problem and the probable solution.
- Finally put some constrictive analysis regarding this issue.

Selection of Study area:

For proper reflection of significance of migration in the peri urban and urban society, we select Ajodhyanagar Mouza and Berhampore Municipal area respectively. Berhampore Municipal area traditionally marked as administrative town, as well as nodal point of the Murshidabad district. Therefore, migration including female migration is very common in this area. On the other hand; Ajodhyanagar Mouza is situated in the south of the Berhampore municipal area is a good example of peri urban sector as it got several urban facilities although it stays in a panchayet circumstances. This area is demarcated by newly developed settlements as well as some old one. Apart from this, for increasing demand of job, this area is very much suitable sample site for show the proper picture of female migration.



Map 1: Location map of Study area

Database and methodology:

Explanation of past, present and future of any event requires a particular method and analysis. The methods which are applied in the study area are given below.

1. Data collection – The collection of data and information available from various relevant sources. The data have been classified with their importance to fill the objectives.

- **Primary data** – The data and information has been categorised as qualitative and quantitative. To collect coordinate value using GPS logger (95) and some data are generate through field visit with oral interview from respondents by the help of questionnaire.
- **Secondary data** – That’s data mainly depends on published data .Official observation indicate the collection of data from different official sources, it mainly numerical data, different thematic maps,

etc. which helps to analysis the research work. This paper majorly depends upon secondary database from various NGOs journals and books which are related to AIDS oriented work. Due to it is sensitive in nature that’s why it is very difficult to collection data from official sector.

2. Data Processing – After the collection of data then we assimilation and tabulation of those collected data with the help R.S. AND G.I.S software (like TNTmips2014) and Microsoft office (2016).

3. Data Analysis – After the collection of information then we draw various type of analysis such as statistical analysis (Nearest Neighbor Analysis), spatial analysis and location analysis.

4. Information Presentation – It is the last or final step of our paper how to represent information with specific manner. In this sector GIS play a vital role to create maps, tables and charts which are correlate of our objectives and provide diagrammatic or thematic result.

Geography of Study area:

Subject	Information	
District	Murshidabad (Partial)	
Sample site	Ajodhyanagar Mouza	Berhampore Municipality
Co-ordinate	24.071454 N & 88.250056 E	24.107447 N & 88.251960 E
Population	8883	195223
Major Occupation	Mixed	Mixed (except primary activity)
Surrounded area	North: Berhampore Municipality	North: Cossim Bazar
	South: Haridasmati	South: Ajodhyanagar Mouza
	East: Chiltia Bil	East: Banjetia, Hatinagar
	West: River Bhagirathi	West: River Bhagirathi

Source: 2001

Census Data

Table 1: Geography of Study area

Factors responsible for women migration:

1. Demographic Factor:

Migration is very common phenomenon in the field of demography. Specially district Murshidabad has an international boundary on eastern part of it. Thus, it receives huge number of population in legal or illegal way throughout the year that put a massive impact on the demographic status of the district. Being a part of this district, both Ajodhyanagar Mouza and Berhampore Municipal area face this problem. Hence, a huge demand of job is generated here. To fulfil that need, women are migrated in both organised and unorganised way. Organised way involves education as its base and unorganised migration involves movement of girl child or girl or women as labour.

2. Economic Factor:

Economy consider as a root level need for the generation of the migration, especially female migration. Further, economy plays a bi-dimensional role to generate pull as well push factor. A pull factor considers some additional facilities like safety, opportunity, stability and freedom that attracts people to a certain place. On the other hand, push factor involves local level poverty, disaster, unemployment that combinly push the local women going outward to their place of origin. However, all

the sub factors of the migration act as the economical factor as a whole

3. Non-economic factor:

Non-economic factors further sub divided into two categories. They are as follow- a. physical factors; b. cultural factors. Physical factor mainly involves the river bank erosion of river Bhirav of Murshidabad. Ajodhyanagar Mouza experiences a huge number of in migration due to this. On the other hand, cultural factors involve religion, distance like concept which directly promote the women migration. Ahead of this, in the male dominating society, marriage including endogamy and exogamy system also acts as a stimulator for the female migration.

Female migration against total migration over India:

According to 1991 census report total population west Bengal is 68077965 and according to 2001 census report amount of in migrants from other state is 724524 people whereas out migration is 730226 people and form other countries is 259204 people. Therefore, net in migration is 253502 people with the migration rate of 0.4 per 100 in between 1991 to 2001.

Farther, a table is provided to show the percentage of male female migration from rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to

urban in intra state, interstate and international perspective. According to 2001 census report of

India, West Bengal stands 10th position in terms of rural to rural migration.

Migrants by place of last residence including migration streams(duration 0 - 9 years) INDIA 2001			
Migration Stream	2001 (in %)		
	Persons	male	Female
Intra state migration			
Total	100	100	100
Rural to Rural	60.5	46.6	68.6
Rural to Urban	17.6	27.1	13.6
Urban to Rural	6.5	8.6	5.6
Urban to Urban	12.3	18.3	9.7
Unclassified	3.1	4.4	2.6
Interstate migration			
Total	100	100	100
Rural to Rural	26.6	20.7	32.7
Rural to Urban	37.9	44.7	30.9
Urban to Rural	6.3	6.1	6.4
Urban to Urban	26.7	25.9	27.5
Unclassified	2.6	2.6	2.5

Source: Census report of 2001

Table 2: Male female migration status in India of 2001

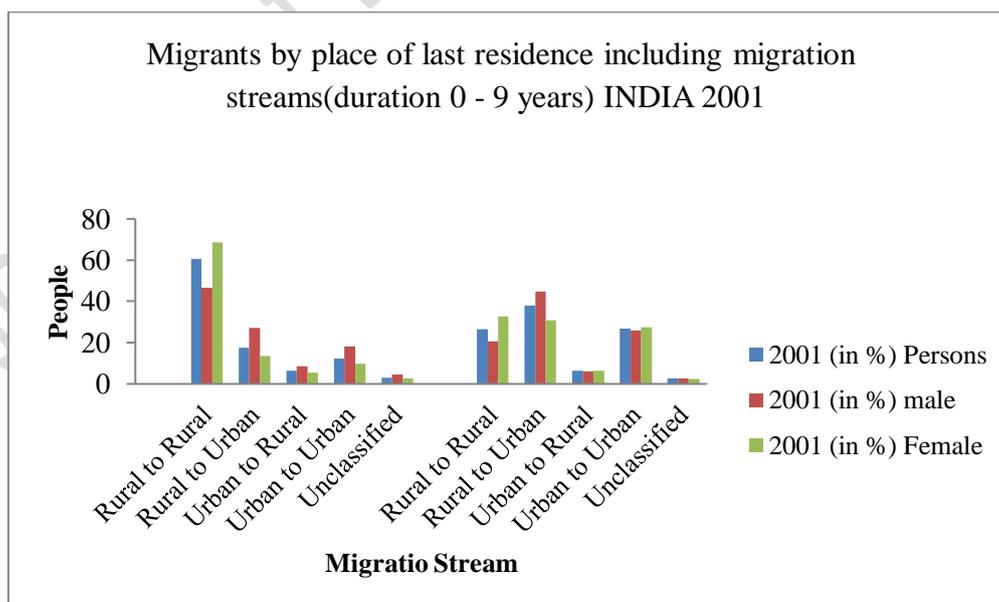


Fig. 1: Male female migration status in India of 2001

Female migration against total migration at Ajodhyanagar Mouza as peri urban and Berhampore municipal area as urban sector:

	Name of area	TP	TM	TIM	TOM	TFM	IFM	OFM
100 House hold	Ajodhyanagar Mouza	701	398 (100%)	160(40.20%)	238(59.80%)	210(100%)	94(44.76%)	116(55.24%)
	Berhampore Municipality	723	412(100%)	297(27.92%)	115 (27.92%)	341(100%)	121(35.48%)	220(64.52%)

N.B. TP = Total Population
 TM = Total Migrants
 TOM= Total Out Migrants
 TFM= Total Female Migrants
 IFM = In Female Migrants
 TIM = Total In Migrants
 OFM = Out Female Migrants

Source: As per Field

Survey

FIG.1: DATA COLLECTION

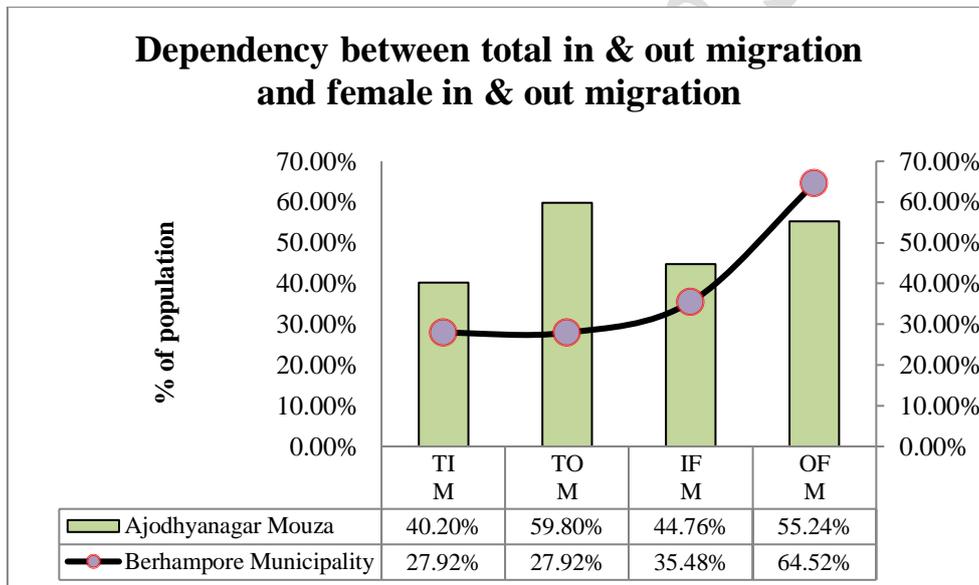


Fig 2: Dependency between total in & out migration and female in & out migration

This above data structure is thoroughly depending upon the primary database which maintains hundred households from each sector. Ajodhyanagar Mouza has 79.1252% and Berhampore Municipality has 56.9847% total migration against to the total population and Ajodhyanagar Mouzahas 59.7989% total female migrants where as Berhampore municipality has the 82.7669% total female migrants. This disparity in result brings a clear idea. Primarily, Berhampore Municipal area characterised by source of job and education opportunities for a long time that attract the people including female candidate from its

surrounding area. This incident increases the in migration in Berhampore

Municipal area. Apart from this, the high level of education, higher amount of out flow of girl for higher study have been found. But due to lack of land for settlement in Berhampore Municipal area, the in migrants are settled in the adjacent peri urban area like Ajodhyanagar Mouza. But for fewer amounts of educational status in that area, both forced and voluntary migration have been found. So finally it is observed that urban area is marked by more amount of total female migration whereas

peri urban area is considered less amount of total female migration.

Problem regarding women migration:

1. **Mal Nutrition:**

Food is treated as the primary need of any human society. Sufficient supply of food plays a vital role to control over the problem, namely mal nutrition. But as per the concept of optimum population, each geographical space consists certain amount of resource for a certain amount of population. Whenever that area marked by over population by migration, scarcity of food is very natural phenomenon. Further, in the male dominant society, this problem is much more prominent within the female migrants. This incident generates mal nutrition generation by generation in future.

2. **Gender inequality:**

Gender inequality within a society indicates to the unequal distribution of social empowerment to any sector. Primarily the balance of different social facility has been disturbed. Due to male dominance social structure, there is a tendency to consume maximum facilities by the male candidate provided government and non-government organization. Therefore, the female migrant got a minimum amount of those facilities which in turn increase the gender inequality of that sector.

3. **Health related problem:**

Development of any area is hugely depend upon the availability of health condition. But this facility is primarily fixed for the certain range of population. Due to migration, the pressure of population is suddenly increased, but does not maintain the same speed. This generates a serious health related problem within the migrants. More over due to gender inequality, this problem is much more prominent within women migrant. Besides this, the unhealthy condition in the refugee camp often generates some disease in the form of epidemic.

4. **Child education problem:**

In the present day world, child education through primary schooling is very necessary element of a society. But the children related to the women migration is often characterised by unstable life. Thus, there primary education is hampered a lot. Moreover, school dropout is a very common phenomenon regarding this issue.

5. **Identity related problem:**

Whenever the women come from one place to another or migrate to the other place, the primary

problem faced by them is to getting proper identity. Due to this problem, the female migrants often suffer from to not get the essential social facilities in the new region.

6. **Social insecurity:**

From the social perspective, insecurity of the female migrants creates a fatal threat towards the society. Generally, the refugee camp carries social insecurity which brings some fatal experiences to the women migrants including mental assault, physical harassment and so on so forth.

Problem related solution:

1. **Reduce the level of gender inequality:**

Reduce the amount of gender inequality probably the first step towards the solve of female migrants related problem. It brings the changes to the human mind that generate some short of respect to women the female migrants. Thus in turn promotes the women empowerment within a society.

2. **Ensure sufficient health facility:**

With increasing population pressure due to migration, health facility must be increased. Availability of sufficient health facility brings sustainability within the migrants. Especially within the female migrants at the time of their pregnancy. Therefore, to construct a healthy society within a migration prone region sufficient health facility must be needed.

3. **Ensure child education:**

Education is treated as the backbone of a country. Its play a vital role to reduce the dark side of a society. In fact, child education is inseparable part of any society. Therefore, some transparent government policies must be required to ensure child education. Finally, the aim of ensuring child education is to reduce the level of school dropout within a migration prone society.

4. **Make sure to give proper ID card:**

To reduce the identity proof related problem, some clear steps to be taken by the local government through which they can easily access the government aided facilities towards achieving the sustainable goal within a society.

5. **Increasing social awareness:**

Finally, social awareness must be increased to over all increment of the lifestyle of women in and out migrants. In fact, it is the only process through which social equality can be gained. Thus, increasing social awareness must be needed

regarding to the upliftment of women migrants within society.

Conclusion:

After the analysis, finally it is considered that female migration although have both positive and negative aspect, some unexpected incidents are come out regarding to the women migration issue. But the truth is that there is no way to stop women trafficking. In addition, it increases day by day. Thus, we have to look forward with this special segment of migration and uplift the positive aspects of female migration more and more that brings further high level of socio-economic status within their respective society. This in turn reduces the level of discrimination or inequality of women a lot within a society.

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