

Push-Pull Factors Among the Rural Labour Migration Practices in Ramnad District - An Analysis

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Dr. N. Ramar

*Teaching Assistant, Department of Disaster Management
Alagappa University, Karaikudi*

Dr. B. Vimala

*Teaching Assistant, Department of Tourism and Hotel Management
Alagappa University, Karaikudi*

Abstract

Migration is a vital things that causes to promote the growth in India. Many people including the male dominants are migrating from rural to rural, rural to urban and also rural to countries because of many reasons such as employment opportunities, seeking the safety environment, health care, educational facilities and so on. Even though it has been discovered that migration is favourably correlated with monthly per capita spending, short-term migration is significantly different in terms of its traits. This study has identified the various factors are influencing the rural labour migrations in Ramnad districts such as unemployment, low wages, lack of health care, lack of business opportunities. The study factors are segregated into four groups such as "Push factors, Pull factors, government tolerance, Religious tolerance". The researcher has used the factor analysis method by using the SPSS 2.3 version.

Keywords: Rural Labour Migration, Employment Opportunity, Low Wage, Push-Pull Factors

Introduction

For a variety of reasons, rural labourers relocate to metropolitan regions. The unequal distribution of resources in the marketplace is the primary cause of the migration(Acharya). Migrants are motivated to leave their country of origin in quest of a better quality of life or economic advancement in metropolitan areas by economic constraints there. Human history has frequently seen people moving from one place to another in quest of better economic opportunities(Arya). People migrate to take advantage of these new possibilities while certain locations and industries lag behind in terms of their ability to support populations. Due to a movement in the labour into industrialising areas, industrializations expand the gap amongst rural and urban locations(Ashra). There is a great deal of discussion about what drives people to go from using individual reason and family conduct to citing the structural justification of capitalism growth. In the contemporary era, migration has grown into a global phenomena (Basumatari 2014). It is now a part of the global trend

of urbanisation and industrialization due to the increase of transportation and communications. It has been noted that modernization and economic progress in the majority of countries have been accompanied by massive migrations of people from rural to urban areas as well as from one nation to another(Doddamani 2014).

Migration represents one amongst the three most fundamental factors that contribute to population increase in any region, together with morality and fertility, from a demographic perspective. Migration, however, does not function inside the biological framework, whereas both fertility do(Kikon 2017). It affects the population's size, makeup, and dispersal. More significantly, migration has an impact on people's social, political, and economic lives (Lalrampuii 2016). The fundamental rights to relocate to any area of the nation, to remain, and to pursue any line of work are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. As a result, neither the place of origin nor the place of destination compel migrants to register(MCSP 2017). When deciding to relocate, a variety of economic, social, cultural, and political considerations are vital to consider(Marchang 2017). Understanding the changes in people's mobility within the nation requires an analysis of migration patterns. It is the most unstable aspect of growth in population including is most susceptible to societal, political, and cultural influences.

A thorough knowledge of how people move would aid in calculating the likelihood of projected population redistribution; the accuracy and dependability of such estimates are heavily reliant on taking into account of all the temporal variables associated with birth, death, and relocation on which population growth is most precisely based(Naik 2017). During these times of rapid expansion of the economy and industry in many sections of the country, as well as increased population mobility, greater focus should be placed on deeper knowledge and research of migration patterns and developments(Nandan 2012).

Several studies (Pal B K 2018) found that the volume of interstate migration in India was low, but that approximately one-third of the Indian population is enumerated outside their place of birth, indicating the significance of relocation as a major demographic process in India. Furthermore, when geographical reproduction and mortality differentials fall, migration becomes the most important factor determining the redistribution of population.

Objective of The Study

1. To identify the factors such as push-pull that influence the rural labour migration.
2. To findout the labour migration in Rural at Ramnad districts.

Methodology

The study were blend in both descriptive and analytical in nature. The data were collected from the common people in Ramnad districts which were considered as the primary data, secondary data such as existing thesis, journals, magazine and so on.

Factors Affects The Rural Labour Migration in Ramnad Districts

A succession of shorter, less dramatic migrations from where someone was born to a final destination, for instance migrating from a farm to a hamlet, then to a town, and eventually to a metropolis. The researcher were administered the factor analysis method for affect the reason are considered as 19 variables for migration from Ramnad districts to someother places.

The researcher was used the KMO is a test used to determine the significance of the partial association (how each of the variables explain each other). KMO levels around 1.0 are considered desirable, whereas values below 0.5 are considered insufficient. Most experts now consider believe

a KMO of no less than 0.80 is sufficient enabling factor analysis to begin. Please see the table below for further information.

Factors Influence of Rural Migration-Communalities

Factor analysis provides a data reduction technique. It accomplishes this by looking for unobservable (latent) factors that are mirrored in observed variables. There are numerous methods for conducting a factor analysis. There are also numerous types about rotations that can be performed following the initial extraction of variables, such as symmetrical rotations, including varimax as well as equimax, which apply the constraint that the variables are not correlated, as well as oblique rotations, with the value as promax, and this enable the factors to become correlated.

It refers to the proportion that of every variable's variation that the components (e.g., the fundamental latent continuum) can explain. It is also known as h^2 and may be referred to as the total of the variables' squared factor loadings. The loaded variables of extraction should be greater than 0.5. Then it will considered for variable fit.

Table 1: Factors Influence of Rural Migration-Communalities

Factors Influence in Rural Migration	Raw	
	Initial	Extraction
Political instability	1.000	.871
Decline of per capita land availability	1.000	.910
war or terrorism	1.000	.566
Non-Maintance of natural disaster	1.000	.618
Community Bias	1.000	.704
Natural calamity	1.000	.528
Tolerance of Religion	1.000	.991
Unemployment	1.000	.755
High employment opportunity in abroad countries	1.000	.618
Higher Education	1.000	.676
Looking for Sophistication/ Luxury	1.000	.772
seasonal agriculture	1.000	.944
Lack of hospital/ Healthcare center	1.000	.968
Job security	1.000	.954
Change in Climate	1.000	.638
Lack of Educational Availability	1.000	.490
Work pressure/ Long working hours	1.000	.793
Mechanization of Agriculture	1.000	.958
Poor condition of family background	1.000	.958

Source: Primary Source

The above table variables are greater the 0.5 values in the extraction. Hence all the variables are fitted for the communalities. Hence total variance will be consider for the next step.

Factors Influence in Rural Migration-Total Variance Explained

The total variance represents the combined amount of all individual major component variances. The proportion of variance explained through a main component is a ratio that corresponds to the principal component's variance compared to the overall variance. Add the differences of each primary component and divided in the overall variance.

Table 2: Factors Influence in Rural Migration-Total Variance Explained

Total Variance Explained										
Factors Influence in Rural Migration	Component	Initial Eigenvalues ^a			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
		Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
Raw	1	9.114	35.191	35.191	9.114	35.191	35.191	8.545	32.995	32.995
	2	4.541	17.536	52.727	4.541	17.536	52.727	4.415	17.046	50.041
	3	2.476	9.560	62.287	2.476	9.560	62.287	2.221	8.576	58.617
	4	1.993	7.695	69.982	1.993	7.695	69.982	2.170	8.379	66.997
	5	1.663	6.420	76.402	1.663	6.420	76.402	2.089	8.066	75.062
	6	1.466	5.661	82.062						
	7	1.063	4.106	86.168						
	8	.847	3.272	89.440						
	9	.690	2.665	92.105						
	10	.619	2.389	94.493						
	11	.356	1.375	95.868						
	12	.284	1.096	96.964						
	13	.222	.859	97.822						
	14	.203	.783	98.605						
	15	.164	.633	99.238						
	16	.101	.389	99.626						
	17	.079	.303	99.930						
	18	.018	.010	99.940						
	19	.016	.060	100.000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.										
a. When analyzing a covariance matrix, the initial eigenvalues are the same across the raw and rescaled solution.										

Source: Primary Data

The above table represents that that these variables, the largest proportion of explained variation is 75% and the lowest is 30%. Hence the ranges fall above 50%. The data is fit for the Rotated component matrix.

Rotated Component Matrix- Factors Influence The Rural Migration in Rural

The rotated component matrix, often known as the matrix of loadings, is the most important result of principal components analysis. It includes projected correlations amongst each variable including the calculated components.

Table 3: Rotated Component Matrix- Factors Influence The Rural Migration in Rural

PARTICULARS	Raw				
	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
Political instability	.534				
Decline of per capita land availability	.549				
war or terrorism	.660				
Non-Maintenance of natural disaster		.746			
Natural calamity		.512			
Tolerance of Religion			.768		
Community Bias			.566		
Mechanization of Agriculture				.684	
High employment opportunity in abroad countries				.844	
Higher Education				.880	
Looking for Sophistication/ Luxury				.558	
Job security				.627	
Lack of hospital/ Healthcare center					.498 .657
seasonal agriculture					
Low Wage or Salary					.524
Change in Climate					.649
Lack of Educational Availability					.521
Work pressure/ Long working hours					.871
Unemployment					.545
Poor condition of family background					.745

Source: Primary Data

The Pearson correlations amongst items as well as components as well as “factors” are represented within the Rotated Component Matrix. These are referred to as factor loadings, and these calculations allow us to deduce which characteristics our components may exhibit. The factors were segregated in five factors are named as Government tolerance, Lack of Disaster Management, Religious Tolerance, Push Factors, Pull Factors. The above table explored that all the variables are greater than 0.5. Hence the variables are fitted.

Factor-1: Political instability(.534), Decline of Per capita land availability(.549), War or Terrorism(.660). Hence all the groups are named as “**Government Tolerance**”.

Factor-2: Non-maintenance of natural Disaster(.746), Natural Calamity(.512). Hence all the groups are named as “**Disaster Management**”.

Factor-3: Tolerance of Religion(.768), community Bias(.566). Hence all the groups are named as “**Human Dignity**”.

Factor-4: Mechanization of Agriculture(.684), High employment opportunity in abroad countries(.844), Higher Education(.558), Looking for Sophistication/ Luxury(.562), Job security(.627). Hence all the groups are named as “**Pull-Factors**”.

Factor-5: Lack of hospital/ Healthcare center(.498), seasonal agriculture(.657), Low Wage or Salary(.524), Change in Climate(.649), Lack of Educational Availability(.521), Work pressure/ Long working hours(.871), Unemployment(.545), Poor condition of family background(.745). Hence all the groups are named as “**Push-Factors**”.

Findings and Suggestions

1. In recent times, migration has grown into a global phenomena. It has become a part of the global trend of urbanisation and industrialisation as a result of the growth of transportation and communications. In most nations, industrialization and economic progress have been followed by large-scale migrations of people from villages to towns, towns to other cities, and from one country to another.
2. Tolerance cannot be unlimited in the complicated realms of religion and migration, as it cannot be in any other aspect of life. This sentence may astound or enrage some people. Nonetheless, it must be legitimate in areas where religious ideals clash with societal values such as preserving constitutional law as well as human dignity.
3. The migratory reaction to catastrophes is determined by the type of the impact (slow vs. fast onset events), the severity of the shock, and the susceptibility of those impacted. Poor individuals may be unable to move as a result of cash limitations in the wake of natural disasters.
4. Pull elements are elements that draw migrants to a certain location. An area’s draw factors include opportunities for better jobs, greater salaries, facilities, better working conditions, and appealing attractions.
5. Lack of productivity, jobless and inadequate development, bad economic conditions, a lack of opportunity for progress, natural resource depletion, and natural disasters are all typical push factors.

Conclusion

The Indian constitution guarantees fundamental freedom to relocate to any area of the country, as well as the right to stay and make a living of one’s choosing. As a result, migrants have no obligation to register in either their nation of origin or destination. A variety of social, cultural, economic, and political variables influence the choice to relocate. These facts’ offerings change across time and place. Agriculture is the primary source of employment in the study region.

Agriculture employs the majority of rural workers. Labourers usually have low buying power because of irregular occupations and working in the unorganised sector. Furthermore, the regular occurrence of natural disasters reduces their purchasing power. There are several reasons that contribute to migration. Economic factors such as job or better jobs, lending money, and so on, social factors such as poverty, indebtedness, monsoon failure, and business failure, personal factors such as pursuing higher education or gaining access to better educational, medical, and health facilities, and sometimes natural calamities in their destination. Hence people are migrating from Ramnad to someother place are common and government should take the action to provide many facilitation to develop the industries, protect the people from the political instability.

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