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A Study of Migration in Beed District of Maharashtra State, India

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Abstract:

Population is one of the resources of importance for the development of a region. Population has a direct influence on the market center's activities of a region. Various aspects of population such as growth rate, decadal growth rate, density, economic, population, urban-rural population, religion-wise population, literacy rate, marital status, migration, etc. give an idea of the features, composition and availability of manpower in the region. Migration is the most important factor of demography. Migration refers to the movement of people from one geographical place to another place. It may take place internal migration international migration. The main reason for migration is generally economic situation. In most developing countries, low agricultural income, unemployment, and underemployment in the agricultural sector are major factors that force people to move to areas offering better employment opportunities and higher incomes. The present research paper explains the trends and patterns of migration in Beed district of Maharashtra state.

Keywords:*-Non-Migrant, Intra-District Migration, Inter-District-Migration, Inter-State-Migration, Immigration, Rural to Rural Migration, Urban to Urban Migration, Rural to Urban Migration, Urban to Rural Migration.*

Introduction:

Though economics and population studies are independent disciplines their final aim and objectives are some which leads to 'Human Welfare'. Therefore, there is a close relationship between economics and population studies. There are different ideologies among the scholars. In the opinion of some scholars, population is important barriers to economic development. On the other hand; some scholars give a much important angle to population in its process of development. We can consider the name of Dr. Vasant Pethe in recent times. Similarly, some scholars give more importance to the problem of population explosion than required.

Migration is the very important factor of demographical studies. The main reason of migration is economic but Sometimes even political factors encourage or discourage migration. For instance, in our country, the adoption of the jobs for 'sons of the soil policy' by the State governments will certainly affect the migration from other states4. Migration from a region characterized by labour surplus helps to increase the average productivity of labour in that region, as this encourages labour-saving devices and/or greater work participation by the remaining family workers. As long as migration draws upon the surplus labour, it would help the emigrating region. It will have adverse effects only if human resources are drained away at the cost of the development of the region.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To Study the trends of Intra-District-Migration, Inter-District-Migration and Inter-State-Migration
2. To Study the Rural-to-Rural Migration.
3. To Study the Urban-to-Urban Migration.
4. To Study the Rural to Urban and Urban to Rural Migration.

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Hypothesis of the Study:

1. **Hypothesis -1**
   H_0- There is no significance difference between Rural-to-Rural Migration.
   H_1 - There is significance difference between Rural-to-Rural Migration.
2. **Hypothesis -3**
   H_0- There is no significance difference between Urban-to-Urban Migration.
   H_1 - There is no significance difference between Urban-to-Urban Migration.

Research Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary data. Secondary data has been collected from various books, journals, research articles, Government reports, district census handbooks, census of India- 1961 to 2011 and www.censusindia.gov.in.

Review of Literature:

Bhende Asha, Kanitkar Tara (1978), in year 1978, Bhende Asha and Tara Kanitkar wrote a book having title, "Principal of Population Studies". In this book, the authors focus on the scope and importance of population. Similarly they clear it on qualitative and quantitative views and consider that researcher pose that migration is important for social-economic and human development. Twumasi A. K. (1995) Rural Urban Migration & Socioeconomic Development in Ghana: This article focuses on the rural urban migration creates major change in social and economic pattern of migrant people when these migrants decide to shift their base due to availability of better economic development, education, healthcare facilities. Deshingkar P. (2004) Understanding the Implications of Migration for Pro Poor Agricultural Growth: The paper concluded that the fact that increasing mobility of rural urban migration is happening because of nature of migration is temporary or seasonal.

Composition of the total Population by Migration Status:

The table No.1 clears the composition of the district total population by migration status. The percentage share of the respective population in the district total population has been computed.

Table No. 1

Percentage Distribution of the District Total Population by Migration Status

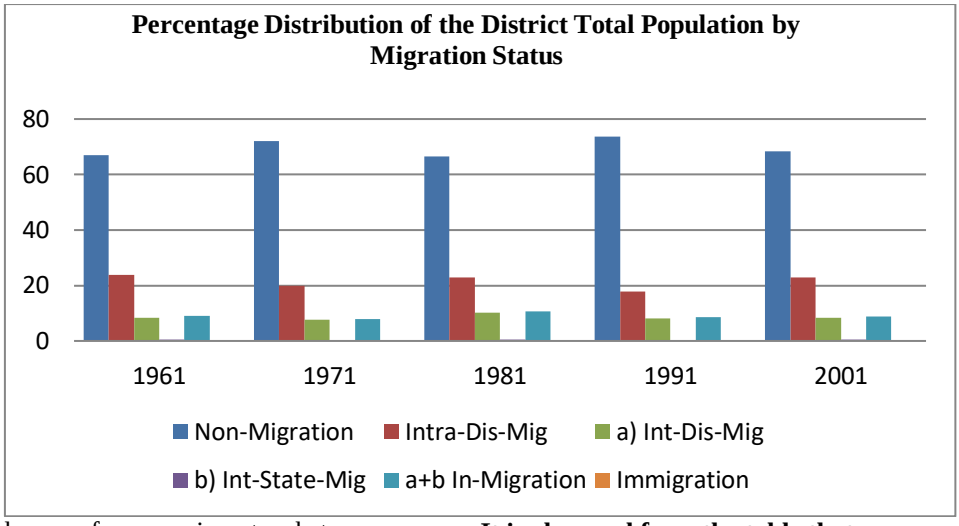
Migration Status	**Census Year**					
	1961	**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
Non-Migration	67.08	72.17	66.57	73.62	68.30	49.64
Intra-Dis-Mig	23.77	19.87	22.83	17.88	22.86	34.70
a) Int-Dis-Mig	8.46	7.55	10.14	8.18	8.44	14.95
b) Int-State-Mig	0.48	0.34	0.45	0.31	0.39	0.46
a+b In-Migration	8.93	7.89	10.59	8.49	8.83	15.41
Immigration	0.21	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.25
District Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source-Census of India – 1961 to 2011.

Note: - 1) a+b = In-migration.

2. Intra-Dis-Mig= Intra-District-Migration, Int-Dis-MIg= Inter-District-Migration and Inter-State-Migration,

3. Place of birth unclassifiable as rural or urban is included in to 'Total'.



The share of non-migrants between 49.64% to 73.62% during the 1961 to 2011. In 1961 the share of non-migration of the district total population was 67.08% which increased to 72.17% in 1971 and then decreased to 66.57% in 1981. Again, it has increased to 73.62% in 1991 and then decreased to 68.30% and 49.64% in 2001 and 2011 respectively.

The share of intra-district migrants between 17.88% to 34.70%. In 1961 it was 23.77%, which decreased to 17.88% in 1991. However, it has increased to 34.70% in 2011. It is interesting to note there is no specific trend in non-migrants and intra-district migrants.

The percentage of inter-district migrants ranged from 7.55% to 14.95% during the study period. It was 8.46% in 1961, decreased to 7.55% in 1971, and then gradually increased to 14.95% in 2011.

The percentage of inter-state migrants ranged between 0.31% and 0.48% during the study period. It was 0.48% in 1961 and declined slightly to 0.46% in 2011.

The percentage of immigrants in the total population decreased from 0.21% in 1961 to 0.02% in 2011.

It is observed from the table that: -

1. The percentage of non-migrants has gradually decreased, while the percentage of people migrating within the same district has increased during the study period.
2. The percentage of in-migrants has generally decreased during the study period, except in the 2011 Census year.
3. The percentage of immigrants has shown a declining trend, except in the 2011 Census year.
4. Among the people who migrated into the district, the percentage of inter-district migrants is higher than that of inter-state migrants.
5. The percentage of immigrants in the total population of Beed district is very small.
6. The continuous decline in the percentage of in-migration indicates that the destination area may have limited economic development and fewer employment opportunities.

Sex Composition of Intra-District Migrationby Status of Migration:

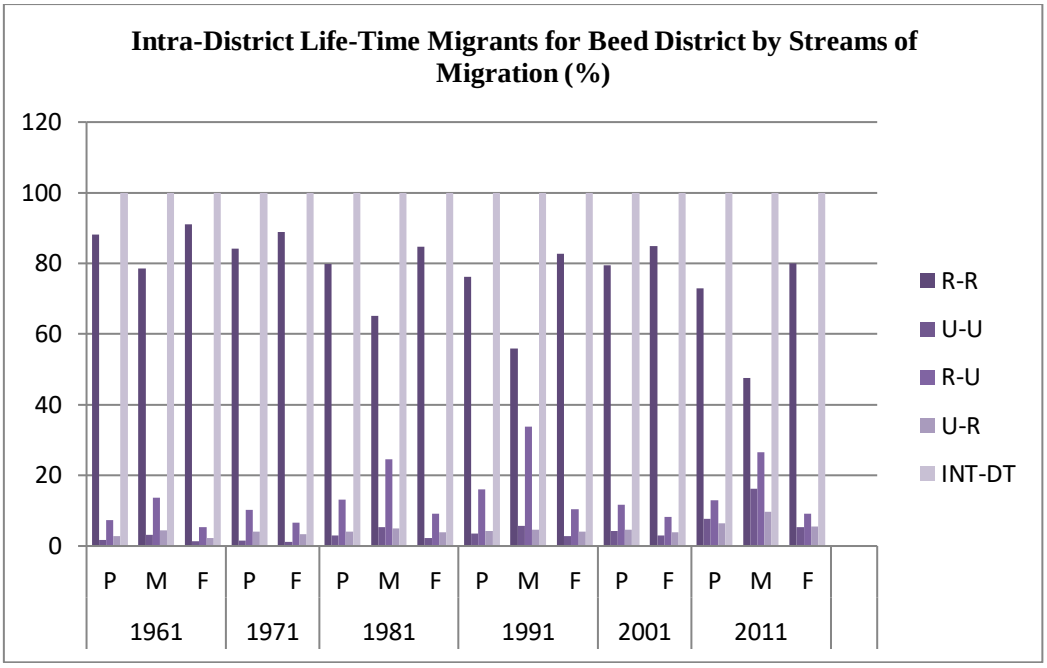
Table No. 2 shows that, the percentage distribution of life-time intra-district migrants for Beed district by streams of migration.

Table No. 2

Intra-District Life-Time Migrants for Beed District by Streams of Migration (%)

	1961			1971			1981			1991			2001			2011		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
R-R	88.12	78.59	91.13	84.16	68.27	88.93	79.81	65.12	84.77	76.22	55.98	82.67	79.42	58.72	84.83	73.01	47.62	79.98
U-U	1.74	3.19	1.29	1.47	2.66	1.09	2.96	5.25	2.18	3.52	5.74	2.87	4.25	8.99	3.01	7.72	16.14	5.41
R-U	7.39	13.70	5.39	10.26	22.07	6.67	13.10	24.62	9.21	16.09	33.71	10.42	11.75	25.31	8.21	12.89	26.57	9.14
U-R	2.75	4.52	2.19	4.11	7.00	3.31	4.13	5.00	3.84	4.17	4.57	4.04	4.58	6.98	3.95	6.38	9.67	5.47
INT-DT	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source- Census of India- 1961 to 2011.



Rural to Rural Migration:

The table shows that rural-to-rural migration within the district has decreased during the study period. The percentage of total migrants, male migrants, and female migrants declined from 88.12%, 78.53%, and 91.13% in 1961 to 73.01%, 47.62%, and 79.98%, respectively, in 2011.

Urban to Urban Migration:

The share of intra-district urban to urban person, male and female migration has increased from 1.74%, 3.19% and 1.29% in 1961 to 7.72%, 16.14% and 5.41% percent respectively in 2011.

Rural to Urban Migration:

The rural-to-urban migration within the district has increased during the study period. The percentage of total migrants, male migrants, and female migrants increased from 7.39%, 13.70%, and 5.39% in 1961 to 12.89%, 26.57%, and 9.14%, respectively, in 2011.

Uuban to Rural Migration:

The urban-to-rural migration within the district has also increased during the study period. The percentage of total migrants, male migrants, and female migrants increased from 2.75%, 4.52%, and 2.19% in 1961 to 6.38%, 9.67%, and 5.47%, respectively, in 2011.

It is observed from the table that: -

1. The percentage of female migrants in rural-to-rural migration within the district is higher than that of male migrants. However, in urban-to-urban, rural-to-urban, and urban-to-rural migration, the percentage of male migrants is higher than that of female migrants.
2. The percentage share of male and female in intra-district, rural to rural migration indicates decreasing trend during the period 1961 to 2011.
3. The percentage of both male and female migrants in rural-to-urban migration within the district has increased from 1961 to 2011.
4. The percentage share of male and female in intra-district urban to rural migration indicate increasing trend during the period 1961 to 2011.
5. During the period 1961 to 2011, rural-to-urban migration among both males and females was higher than urban-to-urban and urban-to-rural migration.

It can be concluded that rural-to-urban migration has increased over the study period. This increase may be due to better educational facilities, more employment opportunities, and industrial development in urban areas compared to rural areas.

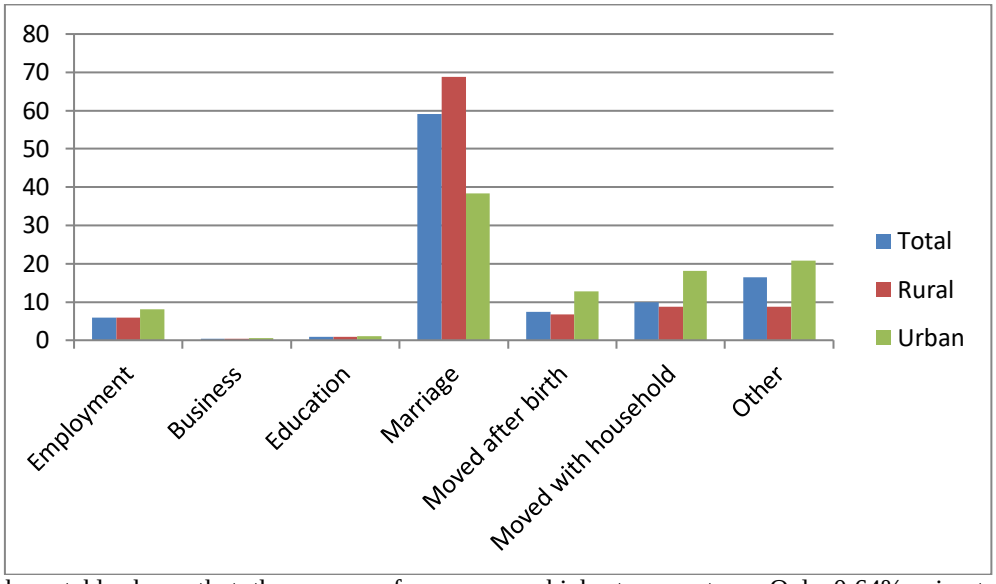
Reasons of Migrant:

Table No. 3 shows that, the reasons of migration in Beed district as per the census report of 2011.

Table No. 3 Reasons of Migration

Sr. No		Work/ employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others	Total
1	Total	5.90	0.35	0.86	59.18	7.39	9.89	16.43	100
2	Rural	5.97	0.31	0.87	68.76	6.69	8.70	8.70	100
3	Urban	8.08	0.64	1.12	38.31	12.82	18.16	20.87	100

Source- D-03: Migrants within the State/UT by place of last residence, duration of residence and reason of migration – 2011.



The above table shows that, the reasons of migration in Beed district as per the census report of 2011. 5.90 percent people migrate for the employment purpose, 0.35 percent people migrate for the business purpose, 0.86 percent people migrate for the education purpose, 59.18 percent people migrate after marriage, 7.39 percent people migrate after birth, 9.89 percent people moved with household and 16.43 percent people migrate for the other purpose.

In the rural areas of Beed district, 5.97% of people migrated for employment, 0.31% for business, and 0.87% for education. The highest percentage of migration (68.76%) was due to marriage. About 6.69% of people migrated because of birth, while 8.70% moved along with their families. The remaining 8.70% migrated for other reasons.

In the urban areas of Beed district, 8.08% of people migrated for employment, 0.64% for business, and 1.12% for education. About 38.31% of people migrated due to marriage, while 12.82% migrated because of birth. Around 18.16% moved along with their families, and the remaining 20.87% migrated for other reasons.

It is observed from the table No.3:

1. 59.18 percent peoples are migrating for marriage purpose and it is highest as compared to other reasons of migration, while only 0.35 percent people migrate for business purpose and it is lowest as compared to other reasons of migration.
2. In the rural areas of Beed district, 68.76% of people migrated due to marriage, making it the main reason for migration. Only 0.31% migrated for business purposes, which is the lowest reason.
3. In the urban areas of Beed district, 38.31% of people migrated due to marriage, which is the highest percentage. Only 0.64% migrated for business purposes, which is the lowest percentage.

It can be concluded that marriage is the main reason for migration in Beed district. The highest percentage of people migrated due to marriage compared to other reasons.

Hence, it is concluded that in-migrants in urban areas are greater than rural areas and it is attributed to increase in employment generated in urban areas.

Acknowledgement

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Nil.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of thesis paper.

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