

A Study Of Internal Net Migration In Vidarbha 2011

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Abstract

The level of migration used most every so often is the net migration frequency. The net migration rate replicates the consequence of migration on the total population of an area. The actual connotation of urbanization is to farmers/rural employment settling down in cities. Migration plays an important role in distribution of the population of any country and determines the growth of the labor force in any area. Migration is prospective to be sex discriminating, but whether those who travel out are mostly males or females rest on a selection of state of affairs. There are no universally applicable rules. It is only just obligatory to point out that where the out-migration is in the main one of males, the region of parting becomes more sturdily female, while the region of function is considered by an excessively large section of males. The reverse is true when females predominate among the out-migrants.

Key words:- Migration, Net, Emigration, Immigration, Sex Selective.

Introduction:- Migratory selections operate also in terms of marital status. In the economically advanced regions the married seem to be about as mobile as the single persons and often the motivation for the move is related to the family life, as the search is made for better schools and houses, more desirable neighborhoods, and employment providing higher status or greater income. The main principles that have been found to have some application to population transfer in recent years are listed below (Cox, 1976):

1. When the population growing in a region surpass the economic growth there, it have a tendency to generate 'pressure', and emigration to an area of lower compression may then befall, but for obstacles of some genus are erected; respectively, a region of little population burden will have a habit of to attract immigration.
2. Such population activities are undoubtedly economically looked-for, and on the international scale should assistance world construction.
3. Trade fluctuations are associated with unevenness in migratory flow; this is a natural consequence of (1) above.
4. Immigration and emigration may be concomitant with one another, in the sense that areas with a somewhat huge consumption may also be those with a moderately hefty outflow.
5. The intensity of migration varies inversely as the distance traveled; this is probably more true of internal migration than of external, and is a correlation of the cost of travel.
6. Migration may be discriminating as esteems sex, age, occupation and dexterity the 'brain drain' is a recognized phenomenon in sundry parts of the world.
7. Immigration of unskilled labour is unfavorable to local unskilled labour but may benefit skilled labour.

In this way, the entire process of human migration is complicated; a single factor is not responsible for this.

Study Area:- Vidarbha, the eastern part of Maharashtra state has been recognized on various counts as an underdeveloped region with a marked subsistence agricultural economy. The region of Vidarbha lies between 18°42'N-21°44'N latitudes and 76° E - 80°50'E longitudes. It is flanked by Satpuras on the north and east and by offshoots of Ajanta hills known as Balaghat on the west and south. It concealments an area of 9,7537 sq. kms. -1/3 of the State of Maharashtra. Total urban population

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according to the 2011 census is 50,818,259 which is 45.22% of the total population of the region. Nagpur is the winter capital which is located on the north-south line of topographical discontinuity of the region. Its western half comprise Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Yeotmal and Amravati districts with 56 tehsils. Out of these 56 tehsils 17 tehsils have no urban population at all.

Objectives:-

1. To identify internal net migration.
2. To identify reasons for internal migration.
3. To identify Rural and Urban net migration.

Methodology:-

Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra state is chosen for the current paper. Following formulas were used for it for 2011 census. The values of the subsequent attribute have been severally organized, then information was diagrammatical by choropleth technique.

The net migration rate reflects the consequence of migration on the total population of a district.

$$\text{Net Migration} = \frac{\text{In migrants} - \text{Out migrants}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$$

Result And Discussion:-

A. Internal Net Migration

A positive net migration rate means that the number of people moving into an area exceeds the numbers who have moved out of that area. Similarly, a negative net migration rate means that an area has misplaced more residents than it has gained through migration. When we know not only the number of people who are poignant but also their origins and destinations, an analysis of net migration can be used to document migration streams. (Kammeyer and Ginn, 1988). In Vidarbha large-scale internal migration is observed. The reasons of internal migration are as follows:

1. Economic motives constitute the most vital determinants of population movements.
2. Attraction towards urban areas is one of the main reasons for the migration of rural people. Similarly, due to social and religious status people belong to a particular caste and society migrates. Similarly, rural migrants move to urban areas as a want to shift from agriculture to industry.

As per Fig. No.1, it is observed that the migration rate is positive in some of the districts while negative in others. The maximum total net migration is noted in Chandrapur district. Following Chandrapur district, Nagpur, Amravati, Akola, ranked in migration. Net migration rate in Chandrapur district is +206.50 per thousand. While the least net migration rate in Bhandara district is -12.45. The favourable environment available for migration in Chandrapur district is as follows: In this district, agriculture is not only the only occupations available but also other occupations like mines; wood cutting, minerals, forest cutting etc. as well as secondary and tertiary occupations are also available. Due to this, Chandrapur is very important in the sense of industries. Therefore, the maximum migrants are for the sake of employment. And due to this reason, the migration rate as well as migration size is high. After Chandrapur, Nagpur, Amravati, Akola districts rank in the list. In these districts, the migration rate is positive. Agriculture, factories as well as coal mines are available in Nagpur district. That's why, Nagpur ranked second (+ 41.21). In Amravati and Akola district also, in addition to agriculture factories are there. Therefore, Amravati and Akola follow Nagpur. Minimum migration rate is observed in Buldhana, Yavatmal and Wardha. In these districts, the migration rate is found to be negative. The reason behind this is in these districts lack of industrial growth and agriculture is the only occupation available, therefore, the migration rate is low.

B. Rural And Urban Net Migration -

As shown in Fig.No.1, the maximum net rural migration is observed in Nagpur district where the migration rate is +39.61. While the minimum migration rate is in Bhandara district that is -21.68. As shown in Fig. No.1, internal migration is mainly from rural area to urban area and the reason behind this is modernization, education facilities, and opportunities for different occupations. After Nagpur district, the net rural migration rate is maximum in Chandrapur district at +13.44. It is due to availability of mines, minerals and forest. In Amravati district, the rural net migration rate is +21.38 and in Akola it is +2.56. In other districts, its rate is negative. Because in these districts agriculture is the main occupation. When we observe urban net migration rate in Vidarbha, it is found that migration in Chandrapur district is +82.09. After that, Nagpur, Bhandara, Yavatmal, Buldhana are in the rank. In the Nagpur district, the availability of different occupations, different education, societies and facilities are available. Due to that, urban people migrate towards rural areas . In Bhandara district rice-farming (Paddy) is the main reason for emigration. In Yavatmal district, availability of education societies and forest depended occupations is high, due to that, rural net migration rate in this district is positive.

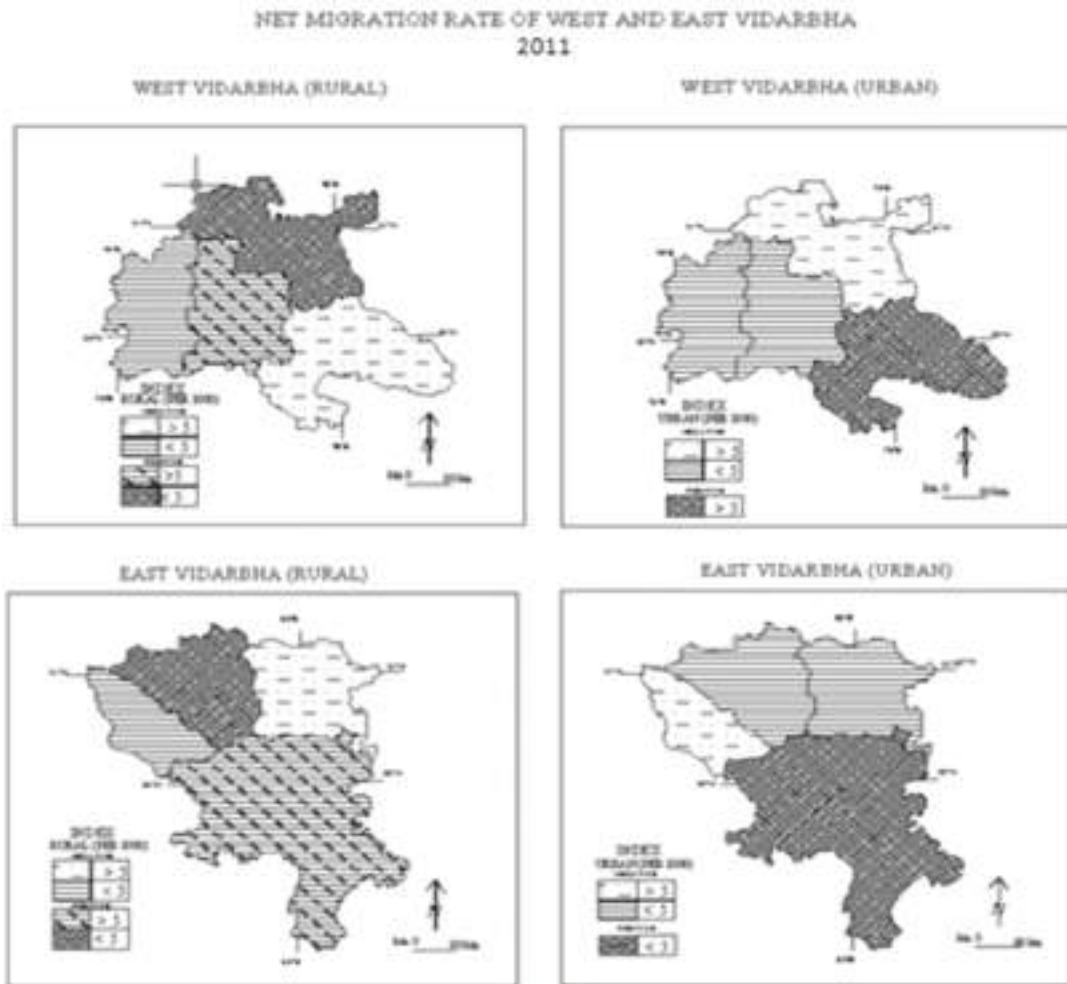


Fig. No.1

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In Akola, Amravati and Wardha districts, the urban net migration is low. Though Amravati district is quietly developed in the sense of educational societies and small occupations, this rate is low.

Conclusion:-

The migration rate is the highest in the Chandrapur district because industrialization is high in this district while migration rate is lowest in Nagpur district due to urbanization. District- wise migration in Vidarbha region shows high internal migration in the districts of less distance. As the distance between the districts increases, the migration rate decreases. The migration rate is more in East Vidarbha than West Vidarbha. It is due to high urbanization in Eastern Vidarbha. The direction in which India is moving towards a balanced growth of both rural and urban areas is not possible. And the result will be urban areas will grow into California while rural areas will grow into Deserts of Sahara. To avoid this we have to concentrate on these areas like avoiding growth of slum areas in urban areas and the persons who are migrating towards urban areas only for employment should be provided employment at their own places. This will avoid depletion of villages.

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