

## Geographical Evaluation of Daily Migration in Surrounding Rural area of Nanded City

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**Abstract:** The effects of migration on population trends and structures are well known, but they become more and more difficult to measure, following uncertainties on the size of flows and characteristics of migrants in a long-time frame and countries becoming affected by both out and in-migration as well as transit migration. This research work has highlighted the daily migration in rural areas of the Nanded Tehsil [MH]. In this study specified an information about migrant people's poverty, also main occupation or sub occupation in this research about information people had provided questionnaires were distributed they were returned and investigated for employments purpose to words Nanded city. The maximum of daily migration in Nanded city shows towards on the proportion of distance in minimum kilo meter in Nanded Tehsil. This study was conceded during last one-year January to December 2017. [Kadam Avinash S., Kolhe Shankar M.. **Geographical Evaluation of Daily Migration in Surrounding Rural area of Nanded City.** *Rep Opinion* 2018;10(3):14-18]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/report>. 3. doi:[10.7537/marsroj100318.03](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsroj100318.03).

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### 1. Introduction

Migration for work in the 21st century has become a popular way for individuals from impoverished developing countries to obtain sufficient income for survival. This income is sent home to family members in the form of remittances and has become an economic staple in a number of developing countries. Jason de Parle, (2007). There are a number of theories to explain the international flow of capital and people from one country to another. Jennissen, R. (2007). Migration is the crossing of the boundary of a political or administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time. It includes the movement of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people as well as economic migrants. Migration is the oldest action against poverty. It selects those who most want help. It is good for the country to which they go; it helps to break the equilibrium of poverty in the country from which they come. What is the perversity in the human soul that causes people to resist so obvious a good (Harris 2002). In Albania and India was found that migration by male members of household s placed greater strains of responsibility on the young and reduced the informal family support networks for the old (Srivastava and Sasikumar 2003).

Some 214 million individuals are international migrants, about 3 per cent of the world's population. The vast majority of the world's people, therefore, do not migrate abroad. Of those who do, nearly 10 million were granted refugee status in 2007, and 30-40 million were irregular migrants. (For obvious reasons, exact figures 1-5 are difficult to establish.) Most irregular migrants will not have entered their

country of destination secretly but will have become irregular after crossing the frontier. They include: Individuals who overstay a visa or residence permit. Persons whose employers withdraw an authorization to work that is tied to immigration status Persons deceived by recruiting agents, smugglers or traffickers into believing that they are entering or working in a regular manner.

Asylum seekers who remain after they have been refused refugee status. Persons who entered clandestinely, including those smuggled or trafficked across the border. People who entered illegally or irregularly without using third parties. Migrants have numerous reasons to move – and many falls in and out of irregular status during their journeys or after they settle abroad. The main reason for migration is for employment purposes. The collapse of the industrial sector in the early transition years, on the one hand, and the absence of a welfare state on the other, has pushed many workers outside the labour market and into poverty. By 2004, around 30 percent of Albanians were estimated to live below the poverty line; half of them in extreme poverty, subsisting on less than US\$ 1 per day (Barjaba, 2004). In face of these harsh realities, many have sought employment abroad, mainly in neighboring EU countries.

Migration types are not neutral on its impact on population and development. In Asia, due to lack of political agreement on long-term and permanent migration schemes, such as green cards, migration consists mostly of 'guest workers' on short-term contracts that can be extended (Asis 2005, Abella 2005). Almost all women of the unskilled and semi-

skilled categories migrate unofficially, since the Bangladesh government has banned unskilled female migration. BMET's database does not categorize migrants according to age and educational status. Various micro studies have shown that most of the migrants were young (15 to 30 years of age) when they first migrated (Siddiqui and Abrar, 2000; Afsar, 2000) and many were either illiterate or had educational backgrounds from class one to Secondary School Certificate (SSC). Immigration data on Bangladeshis in the UK and US reveal that in both cases male immigrants outnumber the female immigrants.

The gender ratio for the total number of Bangladeshis in the US in 1980 was 65% men and 35% women. Among those who came before 1959, the ratio was 83% men and 17% women. For those arriving between 1975 to 1980 the ratio was 60% men and 40% women. Among the new entrants in 1990s, the ratio is 65 men: 35 women. In the UK it is 109:100 (Wrench and Qureshi, 1995). Bangladeshi immigrants in the UK and the US have a range of educational backgrounds: professional, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Migrants to the UK during the early 1920s, and also in the 1950s and 1960s, were mostly uneducated. In the US, those who went during the 1920s were mostly uneducated, but those who migrated during the 1950s and 1960s were educated professionals.

The employment in rural area in all the days of year is not available in Nanded district. So, the rural people migrate towards the city and other industrial area of the district. Generally, rural people migrates towards the urban and industrialized areas, because of the appalling poverty, unbearable unemployment, low and uncertain wages, uneconomic holdings, poor facilities for education, health, recreation and other services etc. So, urban industrial development attracts them to come into the urban area. In the same way, due to above causes, the poor people of rural area in Nanded district also come towards the city and industrial area to get the employment opportunities and better living. Migrant labourer gets better employment opportunities in urban area with regular and higher wages, fixed working hours, better amenities of living, facilities for education, medical facilities etc.

Since last few decades India has experienced a rapid and unprecedented process of urbanization, created by the history's largest flow of rural-urban migration in the world. The urban population of India has rapidly increased in recent years and Nanded is not way from it. The aim of this study is to determine the Reasons of In-migration, out-migration and net migration levels of all peoples in village and village to urban migration flows. The present research is chiefly

deals with introduction and their association with basic geographical aspects of the region and also its multidisciplinary nature.

## 2. Material and Methods

Nanded district is part of Marathwada Region in Maharashtra. For the present study in and around area of Nanded city is selected. Nanded city is situated on the bank of Godavari River. Nanded district has a geographical area of 10,528 Sq. Km., which forms 3.41% of the total geographical area of Maharashtra State. The district is situated in the Deccan Plateau. The district of Nanded has between 18°.15' and 19°.55' North latitude and 77°.7' to 78°.15' east longitudes. (Nanded Vision-2025, 2006). Nanded is the main centre of the region developed in industrial activity. MIDC of Nanded city has covered 312.12 hectares area to develop big industrial estates. Marathwada Textile Corporation (texcom) has been established at Nanded. Sipta private company in MIDC area manufactures iron rods, tin sheets etc. There are three Sugar factories in the region. Other large-scale industries like fertilizer and pesticide factory, electrical cable and wires, cement pipes and tiles factories are developed at Nanded.

The region is very poor in mineral resources. Therefore, mineral based industries are not developed in the region. Local agricultural products are used as raw material for many industries of the region. The most of the industries are small scale. The raw materials available in the region are cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Pulses, etc. Local availability of these materials has encouraged establishment of a number of ginning, factories, oil mills, sugar factories Dal mills, spinning mills, Handloom and power loom units and flour mills.

### 2.2 Methodology

We designed a questionnaire survey consisting of four parts dealing with: (1) the reasons why peoples choose to migrate; (2) the impact of people's migration on the respondents' respective villages; and (3) policy options for dealing with people migration. The questionnaire was pre-tested in the English and revised for clarity. In all villages, the questionnaire was administered in Marathi while data collection. Questionnaires were distributed and collected by research scholars working in the village included in the study. Phone calls or personal visits were conducted on two separate occasions over the course of 3 months as follow-up for those who had not yet completed the questionnaire.

Primary data collection has been done in two major ways likewise we followed in this research are as written surveys and secondary data was collected from gram panchayat and village Rashan shop. The study has been based mainly on the primary data

obtained. The data were collected by personal interview through a pre-tested interview schedule with the help of user's recall method subject to limited memory power of the respondents to give authentic data.

The secondary data were collected from censuses data, magazines, newspapers, thesis, project reports, annual reports, books published, unpublished data and from the District Collector's Office, Tahsil Office, School of Earth Sciences, SRTMU, Nanded, various journals and websites these sources are used.

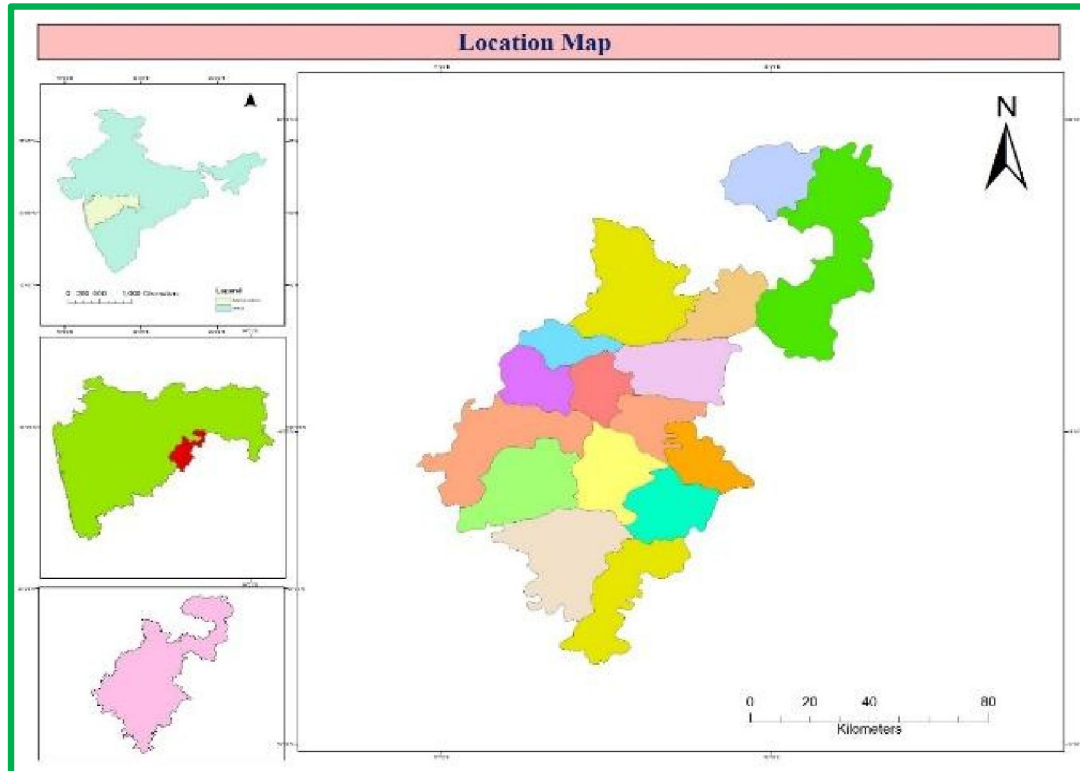


Figure 1. Location map of Nanded district showing Nanded taluka

**3. Results**

The results are obtained from daily migration of selected villages from Nanded tehsil. Nanded city employment sectors are the major sector, providing employment to migrant laborers are: construction, brick kilns, industries, hotels, shops, household work, Hawkers Business and Transport business etc. The maximum of daily migration in Nanded city shows towards on the proportion of distance in minimum kilo meter in Nanded. This study was conducted during last one-year January to December 2017.

Migration is part of human life create a problem because of social, economic, political, physical, poverty. Due to that people were migrant daily supply occupation to employment or merchant form all selected villages from the Tehsil area of the Nanded city. Namely as Talni, Marlak Bk., Nandusa, Nila, Markamd, Khupsarwade, Babulgaon, Punegaon, Injegaon, Kakandi and Kiki respectively are shown in following tables and graphs.

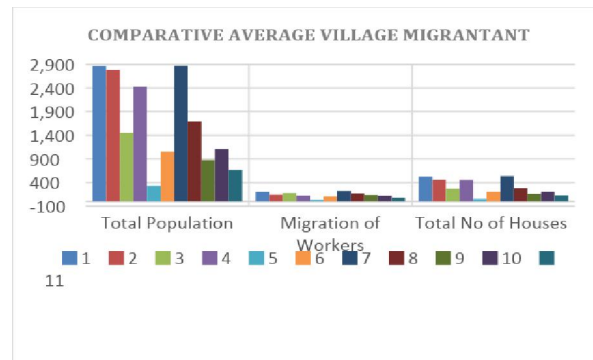


Figure No. 2. Showing the average surrounding villages migration comparison

The effects of migration on population trends and structures and well known, but they become more and more difficult to measure, following uncertainties on the size of flows and characteristics of migrants in a long-time frame and cities becoming affected by both out and in-migration as well as daily/transit migration. Settlements change lifestyles and can have

negative impact on health and environment while at the same times they increase access to communication technologies. Age Ratio is impotent factors in migration because of people were migrant to education or employment growth our development in migration.

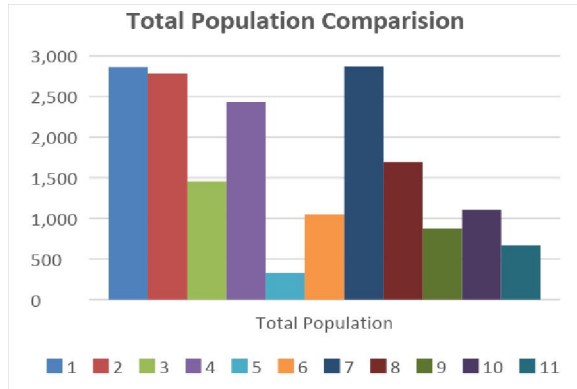


Figure No. 3. Showing the total population and migration comparison in selected villages

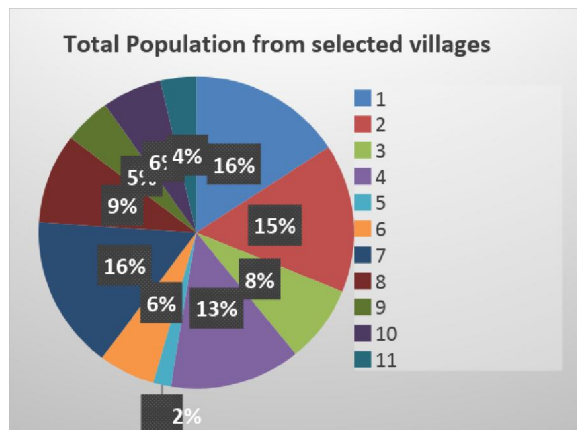


Figure No. 4. Showing the total population from selected villages

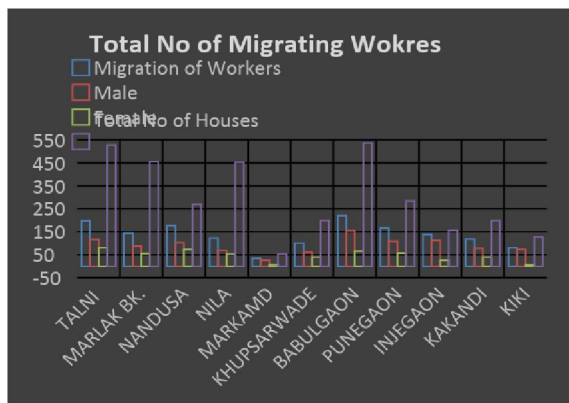


Figure No. 5. Showing the total no of migrating workers against total population from selected villages

The migrant laborers are getting considerably higher wages in Nanded city after migration for the work. The number of migrant laborers getting wages up to Rs 75 is very negligible i.e. 02 only, so it can be said that generally fare wages are paid to the migrant laborers in Nanded city in all employment (Hurne 2012). Research examining male-only labour migration from Lesotho, mostly working as miners in South Africa in the 1970s and 80s, revealed that male migrants were predominantly concerned with spending their earnings on long-term investments that could support their households on retirement. The women in migrant households meanwhile were expected to undertake other economic activity, which could finance day to day living costs (Francis 2002).

Finally, the literature also indicates that a form of 'transformative' social protection strategies provided by major labour sending countries with regards to international migrants are sensitization campaigns, which seek to sensitize migrants and prospective migrants on hazards related to migration such as HIV/AIDS, trafficking and illegal migration. The extent of this is notable in the Philippines, where sensitization on issues related to migration has been integrated into public school education (Villalba 2002).

Yannawar et al., (2014) has provided a framework for thinking about the relationships between urban planning and migration. Our hope is that the work here will provide an anchor for future studies linking migration. The effects of migration on population trends and structures are well known, but they become more and more difficult to measure, uncertainties on the size of flows and characteristics of migrants in a long-time frame and cities becoming affected by both out and in-migration as well as daily/transit migration. Remittances change lifestyles and can have negative impact on health and environment while at the same times they increase access to communication technologies.

The basic reason for migration in village unemployment i.e. no sources of income for livelihood. All selected villages from Nanded tehsil to Nanded daily migration both people goes because of employment and about people goes Nanded some people gone to MIDC CIDCO Nanded to employment purposes. Due to irregular electricity supply and there most agricultural activity are affecting adversely. Due to less distance between Nanded city and all selected villages is very less. Peoples come to know the importance of education so instead of educating their pupil in village they prefer Nanded.

#### 4. Conclusions

This research has highlighted four distinctions was made between migrations this research paper has

provided a framework for thinking about the relationships between urban planning and migration. Our hope is that the work here will provide an anchor for future studies linking migration. The effects of migration on population trends and structures and well known, but they become more and more difficult to measure, subsequent uncertainties on the size of flows and characteristics of migrants in a long-time frame and cities becoming affected by both out and in-migration as well as daily/transit migration. Remittances change lifestyles and can have negative impact on health and environment while at the same times they increase access to communication technologies.

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