

Chapter I

Introduction

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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1. Introduction

Human geography studied nature and distribution of man made aspects and their relationship with the physical landscape. As compare to Physical geography, Human geography is relatively a new branch of geography. Human geography studies the cultural landscape including language, settlements, industrial establishment etc.

Human geography also has several sub branches, e.g. Settlement geography, economic geography, political geography, population geography etc.

Population geography is a recently developed and specialized branch of Human Geography. Geography is a study of nature and distribution of physical and cultural factors over the surface of the earth. Population is an important aspect, which varies over the surface of the earth. Population plays a dominant role in determining the economy of the region. Not only economy of the region but also changing socio-cultural, political and environmental issues of the region. However, population geography has recently emerged as a separate branch of study and research. It involves human population and its different characteristics, such as mobility and growth. It is related to other allied areas like demography, sociology, economics and related disciplines.

The discipline of demography involves a scientific study of population primarily to study its size, structure or composition and growth. Demography casts a multidisciplinary net, drawing insights from economics, sociology, statistics, medicine, biology, anthropology and history. It is a subject central to understanding of human evolution and variation, because it's most important elements- fertility and mortality- are fundamental aspects of evolution and variation. Thus, demography employs scientific methods of studying cause and effect relationships and has its own techniques of interpreting the past and present variables that can be used for projecting future population dynamics.

The term 'demography' is derived from the two Greek words demos meaning 'people' or 'population' and graphy meaning to 'draw' or 'write' about them. The

credit for initiating a new field of empirical research in population study goes to John Graunt. His work, *Natural and Political Observations, Made upon the Bills of Mortality in 1662* definitely marked the beginning of demography while Achille Guillard(1885) was the first to popularize the word demography when he used the word in his 'Element de Statistique humane on demographic Comparee'.

The field of demography focuses attention on study of components of population, variation and change. The direct objects of demographic enquiry consist of measurable entities and vital events such as births, deaths and migrations. The field has become so broadened today that it is no longer confined to theoretical problems of speculative and scientific type but also permits practical utilization through interpretation of the population dynamics. The study of the causes and consequences of economic development relating to change in population is an important aspect of demography.

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being fertility and mortality. The nature of migration as a component of population change is, however, different from fertility and mortality. Though, a set of social, economic, political and cultural factors determine the fertility and mortality levels in a population, these components largely operate within the biological framework. Furthermore, unlike the other two components, the concept of migration is somewhat less easily understood. The meaning of the term migration, as used in its technical sense, is different from the common usage. In population studies migration implies a permanent, or at least a semi-permanent, change in the place of residence of individuals from one location to another. The United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary defines migration as "a form of geographical or spatial mobility between one geographic unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or departure, to the place of destination or arrival". Thus, migration is different from other forms of mobility such as temporary movement of tourists, or frequent trips of people in business, or constant movements of nomads, or movement of students for the purpose of studies, or daily movement of commuters to place of work. These movements do not involve any permanent or semi- permanent change in the place of residence to qualify as migration. The study of migration occupies an important place in population studies, as together with fertility and mortality, migration determines the size, distribution and growth of population along with its composition and characteristics. As compared with the other

two components, migration has been a more popular subject of interest for population geographers. Interestingly, demographers have paid very little attention to this component of population change.

In India, though rural-urban migration has been found to be modest in the context of urban poverty, urban slums and informal sector employment a great deal has been talked in reference to rural-urban population mobility. In modern India, estimates based on industry sectors mainly employing migrants suggest that there are around 100 million circular migrants in India. Caste, social networks and historical precedents play a powerful role in shaping patterns of migration. Migration for the poor is mainly circular, as despite moving temporarily to urban areas, they lack the social security which might keep them there more permanently. They are also keen to maintain a foothold in home areas during the agricultural season. Research by the overseas development Institute identifies a rapid movement of labour from slower to faster growing parts of the economy. Migrants can often find themselves excluded by urban housing policies and migrant support initiatives are needed to give workers improved access to market information, certification of identity, housing and education. Some people usually move from the Thar Desert, over to Dharavi in Mumbai, whilst shortly living in small towns/ cities along the way.

Maharashtra present path of development has created regional inequalities in the levels of development. While the agricultural and industrial development of developed areas has created a demand for labor, the backward areas have become the suppliers of labor. In Maharashtra and more so in Marathwada agriculture will remain to be the dominate sector giving employment to large number of workers. Majority of the people, including labourers, are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Rapidly growing population has caused deterioration in the land and man ratio. Due to increased hardships and lack of job opportunity in the rural areas, the process of migration of workers from rural to urban areas has been taking place. An understanding of the forces by which out- migration from rural areas is usually considered a subject of real interest and importance for demographers, planners, economists, social scientists, and government Policy makers decision who wish to utilize the knowledge about their mobility for evolving suitable policy to abating the unwarranted inflow of workforce in the urban areas. There is no doubt that migration plays an important role in the life of rural as well as urban residents. The World Bank's latest Development Report (WDR2009) considers migration of workforce as a

vital factor in the economic development. However, due to undesirable influx of rural workforce to urban areas has adversely affected the carrying capacity of urban centers. About 15 percent of urban people are living in slums without adequate access to basic amenities, education, health and sanitation facilities, etc. Therefore, identification of causes of migration and evolving appropriate policy interventions are critical to abate to unplanned inflow of rural people to the urban areas. Rural-urban migration is a phenomenon that is found associated with level of economic development. Rural people have agriculture as their main occupation that has relatively lower productivity per worker as compared to the urban non-farm occupations. It is, thus, a reflection of occupational mobility from less remunerative agricultural sector to more productive urban manufacturing and service sectors. According to Neo-classical economists, migration is positive and necessary concomitant to development. The process of migration helps in making labor supply and demand adjustment and a shift of surplus labor-force from agriculture to non-agricultural sectors.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Migration is one of the basic factors affecting population change of an area, the other two factors being fertility and mortality. Conceptually migration can be defined as the movement of individual or groups of people from one place of residence to another who have the intention of staying in the new place for a substantial period of time. Migration of human beings has taken place from time immemorial and it indicates the inherent tendency of human being to move from one place to another in search of better amenities in life. Since time immemorial people used to move from one place to another in search of rich hunting ground and fertile cultivable land. During the transitional stage of development with the establishment of urban mass production factories and the advent of Job, Education & Hospital, the movements of people were directed from rural to urban areas. Such trends in migration was in response to the creation of new employment opportunities in secondary and service sectors which tended to be spatially located in cities and towns. “The rapid growth of industries, Education & Hospital and other economic and social

overheads in urban areas encouraged people to migrate in large number from rural to big and metropolitan cities in search of better employment opportunities.

In Aurangabad, rural-urban migration is quite common especially in areas where drought is frequent. Historical documents record that rural to urban migration from Job, Education & Hospital Facilities, Industry etc. Consequently, those who moved are often economically embedded in their place of origin with no locational incentives to stay in the place of destination. Aurangabad district demonstrates that rural out migration in Aurangabad city has been a response to push factors related to ecological degradation and poverty in rural areas rather than a response to pull factors from urban areas in Aurangabad. Under these circumstances, the potential outcomes of such moves are hardly optimistic.

1.3. Objectives

- To analysis of physical phenomena of the study area.
- To study migration and its causes in the study area.
- To study present status of migration with demographical background.
- To study changing, pattern of sex ratio in the study area.
- To study impact of migration for basic human needs and administrative problems.
- To study urban and rural problems with their solutions in study area.

1.4. Hypotheses

- 1) The growth of Aurangabad city is faster than the other growing cities in Marathwada.
- 2) Development of rural and urban areas mainly depends upon the agricultural and industrial development respectively.
- 3) The trend of migration in Aurangabad district is from rural to urban area.

1.5. Introduction of the Study Area

Study of magnitude, pattern and determinants of rural-urban migration is quite relevant, especially in a district like Aurangabad which comprises over 75 per cent of total population in the rural area. As the State is large in population and area, there exists a wide variation in the magnitude and pattern of various socio-economic parameters of development and as a result, a mark difference in the level of development persists across geographical regions and social groups. As the study intends to examine the interregional variation in the trends, patterns and determinants of rural-urban migration, it would shed light on whether incidence of out-migration from the rural area is high in the backward or the developed region. Although, there have been some studies on the theme in India.

The six importance of this study lies in the fact that it will be based on the recent data on migration collected from Population Census 1991 and will cover all the 09 tahsils of the District. The role of push and pull factors, as proposed to be examined, will highlight the fact whether out-migration is due to lack of rural development activities (distress migration) or due to fast growth of urban area and increasing human capital base of rural workforce whose employability is high in both rural and urban non-farm sectors. The study intends to not only add the existing literature on the subject but also to be a valuable input for framing the appropriate rural development policies to abating unwarranted inflows of rural labor force to the urban areas.

World famous Ajanta is in Aurangabad district. United Nations of educational, Administrative and cultural Federation announced the Ellora Caves in world Heritage census, is also in the district. There are historical fort Doulatabad, Aurangabad Caves, Panchakki, Bibi-Ka-Makbara, Sulibhanjan, Khuldabad, Pitalkhora Caves etc. are situated in Aurangabad district. Hence National and International Tourist's give visits there. However there are 12 Jyotirling among these Grushneshwar 12th as Jyotirling is situated in Verul and in Paithan the Tomb of Shree Eknath Maharaj are most people visited Religions Places. Paithan is also famous for Paithani saree and Shree Gnyaneshwar Garden which is inspired by Bangalore Vrindavan garden. Aurangabad is famous for Himroo Shalu, blankets and Bidi work. Government has taken the responsibility of tourists to provide them fullflaged facilities and the work is in progress.

The town of Aurangabad has been the capital town and center of administration of Aurangabad rural area. Aurangabad town also has high been experiencing high rate of in-migration from rural area. Such observations made the researcher curious to explore the situation and identify the causes and possible effects in-migration to Aurangabad town. Research outputs and information on such topics is barely available. The researcher is familiar with the study area. This research will provide much needed information on the possible effects of migration in Aurangabad District.

1.6. Database and Methodology

The present study uses data both from the secondary sources. The Secondary data such as State and District Gazetteer, District Statistical Reports, Socio-Economic Survey of Aurangabad District, National Informatics Centre's Statistical Tables, Indian Census Data is highly relied upon. Published historical material and the findings of individual researcher's have been used with other various commentaries written by authors as secondary sources. The Census Data on migration tables have been used to analyse the patterns of migration in general and rural-urban migration in particular with reference to India, Aurangabad district. This would help us to understand the broad patterns of rural-urban migration in the district.

The following formula is applied to calculate the growth rate of population....

$$r = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100$$

Where,

r = growth rate of population

P_n = current year population

P_o = base year population

In the vital statistics method the simple equation estimating net migration is in the form of 'balancing equation', given by Hamilton as

$$\text{Net } M = (P_1 - P_0) - (B - D),$$

Where for any given area,

Net M is the migration, which is the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants i.e. (I-E).

P_0 = Population at the earlier census

P_1 = Population at the later census

B = Number of births in that area during the intercensal period

D = Number of deaths which occurred in that area during the same period.

1.7. Review of Literature

Bruni (1995) explained the concepts of pressure to migrate and propensity to migrate with reference to Mediterranean Basin. Flow of migrants shows the pressure to migrate. The study analysed that the north shore countries received people came under pressure and the south shore countries from where people migrated released the pressure as both the supply of labourers in both the areas were affected. People migrated in search of higher per-capita income. At the same time, the study also asserted that propensity to emigrate explains as to why an individual emigrates under certain circumstances and not under the other.

Santhapparaj A. S. (1996) labourers who migrate with an expectation of getting employed in the formal sector are the ones who are more probable of getting the jobs in the same. Migrants with better educational and technical qualifications tend to get jobs in the urban formal sector. Urban experience of the migrants does not have any relation with their earning and thus, recent migrants can also earn as much as earlier migrants which thus, encourages the young people to migrate.

Nair (1998) examined the utilization pattern of foreign remittances in Kerala economy on the basis of primary data collected from 3 regions Varkala, Chavakkad and Tanur from 3 districts Thiruvananthapuram, Trichur and Malappuram respectively which had the heaviest concentration of emigrants to the Gulf countries. According to the study, the foreign remittances were used unproductively and this has its socio-economic implications in the society in the form of inflation, rising land values, increasingly skewed distribution of income, social stratification and tension. The study also found that there was a positive correlation between the duration of emigrants stay at the destination place and the volume of remittances. He has suggested governmental measures in the form a dependable and trust worthy financial intermediary to help the emigrants to maximize the benefits from the large inflow of foreign remittances to the society.

Prakash (1998) examined the economic impact of Gulf migration on Kerala economy on the basis of secondary data. He found that Kerala accounts for more than half of the total Indian migrants to the Gulf and for nearly half of the total remittances to India. The study found wide spread changes in Kerala economy on account of Gulf migration especially in savings and investment, in consumption, poverty, income distribution, labour market and regional development. He also observed that the incidence of migration is higher in Malabar region and the subsequent flow of huge remittances have accelerated growth in the tertiary sector and finally in the economic growth and urbanization of this region. His study also reported an upsurge in the prices of land, construction materials, consumer goods, food articles and the charges on health, education, transport etc.

Joshi, G.V. and Lobo, Norbert (2003) studied that human beings migrate because they are living beings with experiences and aspirations. There is no dispute regarding the fact that rural to-urban migration is a component of population change. Its impact is felt in the region where both ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors operate with varying intensity. We can visualise the possibility of positive effects of rural-to-urban migration overtaking negative effects in a specific regional context. Rural unemployment is one of the burning problems that India has been facing. Its severity has increased in the period following the new economic reforms. To think more about

it is to think more about Indian rural problems in general and rural-to-urban migration in particular. This interesting study highlights the variations in the extent of rural-to-urban migration at the national, state and district levels. Besides, it discusses at length the extent of rural unemployment in India and changes in it over the years.

Yadav B. S. and Sharma Sudha (2004) Urbanization is not urbanism as it is commonly misunderstood. Urbanism represents a particular way or style of life as contrasted with the rural, agriculturally dominated communities while urbanization refers to the process whereby a traditionally rural bound community either the whole or a section moves to adopt a different pattern of living. In fact, the adaptation to the complex traits or urban characteristics is urbanism.

Kumar and Sidhu (2005) identified various factors which influence the labourers to migrate. The study showed that there were five factors influencing migrants to migrate: economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, political factors and miscellaneous factors where economic factors play a dominant role. These factors were further classified into pull and push factors. Push factors were the ones which compelled the individuals to leave their place of work and migrate; like low productivity of agricultural land, unemployment, underemployment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, natural calamities, introduction of technologically developed and capital intensive methods of farming, increase in land man ratio, socio-economic status, to get rid of debt, to establish a nuclear family and to avoid social feud. Whereas, pull factors were better opportunity for employment, higher wages, better working conditions, and better public amenities and better educational facilities.

Pradhan (2006) studied various states of India to analyse the role of urbanisation in curbing rural poverty. The study emphasised on the consequences of urbanization on rural poverty which were statistically significant. Urbanisation along with per-capita development expenditure, agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP), real agricultural wages, consumer price index and rural infrastructure pushes the rural poverty downwards. Thus, slowing down urbanization will overburden the crowded agricultural sector and increase the inter-state rural development disparities.

Singh I. (2006) migration in fact may be international, inter- regional, inter- urban, rural- urban or intra – urban. On the ground of time criterion, migration may be temporary or permanent. If we take into consideration the distance the migration may be long or short. Migration may be stepwise, i.e., Village to urban hierarchy. The causes of migration may be numerous and these may range from natural calamities, climatic change, epidemics, drought to social, economic, cultural and political. The government policy of a particular country also favorably or adversely affected the pattern of population migration. The process migration or the outgoing population influences the society, economy and environment both at the places of origin and destination. The people who migrate from the rural areas to the urban industrial areas suffer from the lack of open space good housing and fresh air.

Mittal A. C. (2008) Economically motivated migration can set in motion virtuous circles as when young workers who would have been unemployed at home find jobs abroad send home remittances that reduce poverty and are invested to accelerate economic and job growth and return with new skills and technologies that lead to new industries and jobs.

Tripathi, V. K. (2008) has described trends of urbanization, problems and planning of small towns in Ballia district. He has evaluated the trends and urbanization and consequent problems facing Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh. The urban population growth of the district has been affected by agricultural industry. Better medical facilities and establishment of public facilities in cities pulled the rural population. Due to heavy migration city faces many problems. Heavy traffic flow has made the city highly congested.

Mitra, Arup & Murayama, Mayumi (2008) migration rates defined in terms of the gross decadal inflow of population as a percentage of total population at the place of destination does not seem to be high in a large number of districts the intra-state rates are substantially larger than the inter-state rates. Secondly the male and female migration rates are closely inter-connected irrespective of whether they migrate from the rural areas within the state or outside the state. The effect of factors at the place of destination on migration is interesting. Prospects for better job opportunities are a major determinant of migration. Low castes and minority groups tend to pull

migration through network effects. Among females also these effects are evident though with the inclusion of the male migration rate the effect of other factors becomes less significant.

Harichandan, Amit & Chaudhary, M. A. (2010) the movement of people from one place to another place. the terms in-migration and out-migration are used for internal migration. Rather than being an isolated calculation an individual's decision to migrate is conditioned by multiple social and economic factors. Push and pull factors are those factors which either forcefully push people into migration or attract them. Internal migrant is someone who moves to a different administrative territory.

Shylaja (2010) examined the impact of labour migration on the socio- economic and demographic characteristics of the people in Kerala. The study was based on primary data collected from both rural and urban areas of Thiruvananthapuram, Pathanamthitta and Malappuram. She found that emigration has a very significant role in the change of large families to small families. The educational aspirations for their children in emigrant households increases with the increase in the duration of stay abroad although the study found a slight gender preference prevailing among the women members in the emigrant households.

Jagannathan R. (2012) in modern India estimates based on industry sectors mainly employing migrants suggest that there are around 100 million circular migrants in India caste, social networks and historical precedents play a powerful role in shaping patterns of migration. Migration for the poor is mainly circular as despite moving temporarily to urban areas they lack the social security which might keep them there more permanently. They are also keen to maintain a foothold in home areas during the agricultural season. Research by the overseas Development Institute identifies a rapid movement of labour from slower to faster growing parts of the economy. Migrants can often find themselves excluded by urban housing policies and migrant support initiatives are needed to give workers improved access to market information, certification of identity, housing and education.

Anupam Hazra (2012) migration primarily occurs due to disparities in regional development. The causes of migration are usually explained by using two broad categories, namely, push and pull factors. Studies conducted in the sphere of migration in India - found that poverty, job searching and family influence have been the main push factors for out-migration, while availability of better employment opportunity, prior migrants and availability of better educational facilities have been identified as the key pull factors behind migration.

Jawed Akthar, S.M. & Abdul Azeez, N.P. (2012) MGN REGA is to arrest out-migration of unskilled, landless labour force from the rural areas to urban areas by ensuring up to 100 days of wage employment within their native jurisdiction so that these guaranteed wage employment can be judiciously and rationally utilized by the landless peasants during lean and distress seasons. As far as possible, the work site is to be within a five km radius of the applicant's village. In case it is not, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers must be paid 10 percent of their wages as extra wages to meet the additional travel and living expenses. MGN REGA, too, could become a "predictable" source of local employment and therefore reduces distress migration. In this respect, MGN REGA contrasts with previous employment programmes such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana or Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana. MGNREGA will have significant positive impact on seasonal rural-urban migrations by providing rural workers with employment during the lean season.

Gaurav, Turkhade (2012) evidence shows that the impact of remittances on agriculture is mixed and highly contextual. In some cases, migration and remittances foster household farm investment and agricultural production, while in others, the opposite occurs. Initially, labour availability for farm and non-farm production may decrease when family members migrate, particularly if households are unable to reorganize family labour endowments or lack the necessary means to hire additional labour. The situation may change when remittances start arriving. In many parts of India for instance, the average amount received by a household can be superior to GDP per capita.

Josephine, Lawi (2013) natural increase and high rates of rural to urban migration are the major root factors of the rapid urban population growth in all the towns in Africa and Tanzania although the urban centers have failed to provide even the minimum social services and employment, the population drift in town continues which results to rapid population growth which leads to urban problems, this is due to the fact that there is unequal development between rural and urban areas in Tanzania or elsewhere in Africa.

Jain R. K. (2014) migration is usually defined as a geographical movement of people involving a change from their usual place of residence. But it is distinguished from temporary and very short distance moves.. Rural to urban migration among the males could be due to better developed agriculture in certain states and districts which may attract migrants from other parts of the country. Development of industries in certain states or cities may be another important factor in rural to urban migration. Migration has a direct impact on age, sex and occupational composition of the sending and receiving regions. Migration of the unmarried males of young working age results in imbalances in sex ratio. The absence of many young men from the villages increases the proportion of other groups such as women, children and old people. This tends to reduce the birth rate in the rural areas. Further the separation of the rural male migrants from their wives for long durations also tends to reduce the birth rate.

Kayastha S. L. (2014) Internal migration from rural areas and smaller centres adds to the undue growth of metropolitan centres. Major internal migratory movements represent 'Pushes' and 'Pulls' of economic diversity in different regions of the country. A sound regional development policy requires promotion of growth centres small towns intermediate cities, decentralization of industry and creation of district industry centres and block – level integrated programmes so as to restrain undue rural exodus to urban centres. Control of migration is not a policy that can be successful over a long period nor is it ethically desirable in view of the pitiable condition of the migrants themselves in the villages.

Banerjee Debashish (2014) migration occurs in a series of stages. The inhabitants of a country immediately surrounding a town of rapid growth flock into it the gaps thus left by the rural population are filled up by the migrants from more remote districts until the attractive force of a rapidly growing city makes its influence felt setep by step to the most remote corner of the kingdom. Migrants enumerated in a certain centre of absorption will consequently grow less with the distance proportionately to the native population that furnishes them. The natives of towns are less migratory than those of the rural of the country. Females are more migratory than males over short distances. Migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centres of commerce and industry.

Husain Majid (2014) migration is a geographical phenomenon that seems to be a human necessity in every age. Since man has a tendency to leave the areas in which life is difficult he migrates to the areas where life may be easy and better. Migration may be permanent or semi - permanent. Recently geographers have been concerning themselves with population dynamics and the problems associated with migration. Migration may be temporary or permanent and long or short. On the basis of social organization migration may be that of family clan or individual. On the basis of causes migration may be economic, social, political or religious. Migration may be step wise i.e., Village to urban hierarchy. The availability of information through education, cultural contacts and spatial interaction also increase the chances of population migration.

Qazi S. A. & Qazi N. S. (2015) The phenomenon of migration has been classified into various types on the basis of motivation distance and time. These are significant factors in the analysis of migration patterns. On the basis of motivation migration has been classified as social and economic. Based on distance and short distance. The time factor makes the divisions into ancient, historic and recent. When the time and frequency of migration are considered migration can be classified into daily, seasonal semi – permanent and permanent types. Similarly when the spatial parameter is taken into consideration migration is either internal or international. Internal migrations are further subdivided into rural – urban, urban – rural, urban – urban and rural – rural areas migration. Migrations both past and present are voluntary and forced types. Spencer and Thomas modified William Peterson’s classification of migration types.

Hassan Mohammad Izhar (2015) evidences indicate a continuous shift of population within a country as a response to a variety of social, economic and demographic factors in both developed and less developed parts of the world. Apart from specific migration waves in different countries the processes of industrialization and urbanization have provoked significant shift of people from rural to urban areas. In the less developed parts of the world another factor that has contributed to this rural – urban migration is the gap in the levels of development between the two areas. In more recent times the world has witnessed a series of forced internal migration particularly in Africa as a result of civil war, ethnic conflict, famine, deteriorating economic conditions and political repression. These instances of internal migration have had significant bearings on the population geography of the individual countries.

CIFOR (2015) migration can be external (international) or internal (within country). People migrate to find temporary work, i.e. labor migration or, when work opportunities change with the seasons (seasonal migration). Much rural–urban mobility takes the form of ‘step migration’, that is, a series of shorter or less drastic movements from the place of origin to the destination. Migration is due to increased rural to urban movement, the flows of people, goods, information and ideas between rural and urban spaces are not unidirectional. Flows between urban and rural areas overlap, linking differing sectors and local economies (Tacoli 2011). As mentioned above, simply defining rural and urban places is difficult and not standardized across national contexts. For instance, Peru defines urban areas as populated centers with 1000 or more dwellings; Botswana requires a population of 5000 or more inhabitants for a city and specifies that 75% of economic activity must be non-agricultural.

Sanjay D.P. (2015) Maharashtra it true because urbanization is found more in those areas where industrialization is more. In other hand it is very low in those areas where industrialization not developed too much. Especially in eastern, northern, Konkan and some part of south and central Maharashtra. In some cities it is increasing very rapidly and created tremendous problems. Especially in Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik & Aurangabad are major cities where intensity of such problems are too much. Contribution of these cities to increasing urbanization in their district is also very much.

Manish Kumar (2015), migration is a social reality as people world over have been migrating for socio-economic and political reasons. This can be categorised under push and pull factors. Sociological studies of migration are diverse and usually form part of larger problems in research into kinship, social networks, development, etc. Push factors are usually viewed as inducing migration of a conservative, security maximizing nature; while the pull factors are dependent on economic expansion in the host country or region, and they encourage risk-taking and income-maximizing migration . Movement of people between countries is distinguished as external or international migration, while between regions is known as internal migration.

SanjeevKumar. C (2015) MGNREGA is providing employment to rural people, so that they can earn income at least 100 days in their villages. As such, their economic life is developed by such employment programmes. Hence, the different aspects such as issue of job cards, nature of work, wages, rules, facilities at the work place, etc are assessed and discussed. The main purpose of the present study is assessment of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in the rural areas of Sedam Tahsil.

Bhigania, R. M. (2015) industrialisation is also essential in LDCs because it brings increasing returns and economies of scale while agriculture does not. "These economies reside in training, stimulating communication, interaction within industry (inter-sectoral linkages), demonstration effects in production and consumption, and so on. Rural society tends to be stagnant, urban society dynamic. Since industrialisation brings urbanisation, it is superior to the stimulation of agriculture."

Somanamaradi, B. M. (2015) India is a developing economy. The nature of unemployment persist in the developing economies differs from the one that prevails in industrially advanced economies. In India more than 70 percent of population resides in rural area. Agriculture is only occupation in rural area. Out of net cultivable land, about 65 percent of land under dry land farming. In other words, the employment and income of the 65 percent of farmers depend up on the grace of monsoon. Further, agriculture provides only seasonal employment to rural population. Therefore rural India has seasonal unemployment along with open and disguised unemployment.

Husain Majid (2015) migration has been defined differently by different experts. In its most general sense, migration is ordinarily defined as the permanent or semi-permanent change of residence of an individual or group of people over a significant distance. Migration may be permanent or semi-permanent. Recently, geographers have been increasingly concentrating and probing on the issues of population dynamics and the problems associated with migration. On the basis of time criterion, migration may be temporary or permanent. If we take into consideration the distance, the migration may be long or short. On the basis of number, migration may be individual or mass; it may be politically sponsored or voluntary. On the basis of social organization, migration may be that of family, community, clan or individual. On the basis of causes, migration may be economic, social, cultural, or political. Migration may be stepwise or direct.

Vineet, Jain (2016) Indian cities are failing to provide a basic standard of living to their urban residents and life could become tougher as cities expand. As the urban population and its incomes increase, demand for every key service will increase five to sevenfold in cities of every size and type. If India continues to invest in urban infrastructure at its current rate very low by international comparison gridlock and urban decay will result. India urgently needs to adopt a new approach to manage urbanization. Urban India today is distributed in shape with a diverse range of large and small cities, spread widely around the nation. To address the issue of urbanization, India should continue to aim at a distributed model of urbanization because this suits its federal structure and also helps to ensure that migration flows are not balanced towards any particular city or cities. To control the migration from rural to urban areas, it is necessary to provide basic amenities and facilities in rural areas which are similar to those in urban areas.

Kulkarni, Pranesh (2016) migration of people or group of people from one place to another in search of employment and better living condition is a very old phenomenon. People of backward areas move to developed areas to get better employment or education. With the development of business centers rate of migration also increases. Many studies across the world have observed that the rate of migration from rural to urban areas is higher than the vice versa. The same is almost true in Indian context. With failure of monsoon, uneven spreads of economic development

large number of persons in India migrate to urban centers in search of prosperity. Male migration is dominant at long distance, however due to marriage as a significant factor Female migration is dominant at short distance migration.

1.8. Plan of the Study

This study has been divided into six chapters.

In chapter first (I) the information about population and migration has given in introduction. Like Statement of the Problem, Objectives, Hypotheses, Introduction to the study Area, Database and Methodology, Review of Literature, Plan of the Study all these segments has been studied briefly in this chapter.

In chapter second (II), Physical and Cultural Study has been done in the study field, Geographical Location and Extension, Historical background, Physical Structure, Drainage Pattern, Climate and Rainfall, Soil Types, Natural Vegetation, Population Study has been studied briefly in this chapter.

In chapter third (III) the study of Rural and Urban Migration Causes has been done. Agriculture Causes, Industry, Education, Medical Centers, Business Opportunities, Economic etc. are Causes affecting on migration are briefly assessed in this chapter.

In chapter fourth (IV) Impact of Rural and Urban Migration has been done, Impact on Agriculture, Rural Development, Impact on Urban area, Impact on Sex Ratio, Impact on Age Groups, Growth of Slum Area all these factors affects on migration which are briefly described in this chapter.

In chapter five (V), Analysis and Discussion of all these chapter has been done systematically as base for further study.

In chapter six (VI) deals with conclusions and suggestions. Based on the above study findings are drawn out and accordingly suggestions has been made as solutions.

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