



STUDY ON MIGRATION PROBLEM IN MAHARASHTRA: CHALLENGES AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Shivangi Sharma¹, Shivani Mehta²

¹Amity School of Economics, Amity University, Uttar Pradesh, India

²Amity School of Economics, Amity University, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

In recent times, internal state to state migration has escalated in various states of India. In tune with this, migration problems in Maharashtra have presumed diverse dimensions due to the enormous influx of number of migrants from the distant states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. As a result of this, Maharashtra has progressively become a top destination which interests internal migrants besides being a state sending off its own population to various alternative states of India. The large inflow of internal migrant population into Maharashtra has triggered dangerous socio- economic issues for its society. Simultaneously, has imposed various other challenges for the society. Set in this background, this paper anticipates to investigate the problems associated with migration flows and attempts to bring out policy mediations by the government to improve the prevalent conditions in the state.

Key word: Internal migration, Migration, Migrant, Socio-economic issues

I. INTRODUCTION

In our global history, migration has been a continuing attribute; it is as pertinent today as it ever was. Migration has been the subject of political discussion for a while now because of its characteristic as widespread phenomenon and a constant process. Migration has indicated a whole upward pattern, be it of individuals who have left their native countries willfully for monetary or other different reasons, or of those individuals who have been driven away from their homes. Human mobility is probably one of the most significant and unrelenting worldwide issues of our generation and dealing with it is probably the best test to check government body's effectiveness. The issue of human mobility is further aggravated in states which are already developed or are at the verge of being developed like Maharashtra, where migrants typically take shelter in order to obtain a better



standard of living. Government face difficulties in identifying and distinguishing between various root causes and courses of migration flows for different types of migration thus, overcoming the challenges that migration possess. The greater part of the world's total populace resides in urban territories and the number is progressively mounting every year as per the State of World Population report. This study is centered on one of the major destination states of inter-state migration i.e., Maharashtra. According to the records of 2011 census, Maharashtra is one of states which receive a substantial flow of migrants from other distant states which have exceptionally low indices of economic and social progress and acts as the growing economic magnets in India. Maharashtra has become the leading destination for migrants coming from other Indian states which constitutes a population of forty-three thousand who had entered the state in last one year as per 2001 census. Migration process has one essential reality that it can never be altogether halted in light of the fact that it is correlated with the technique of development.

Therefore, this study analyses the changing pattern of migration in Maharashtra and problems associated with it. The study also emphasizes the importance to identify the pull and push factors causing migration in Maharashtra and challenges they are imposing on state simultaneously. It also studies the relationship between migration and socio-economic indicators like Human Development Index (HDI), Literacy Rate (LR), Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Per Capita Net District Domestic Product (PCNDDP), Per Capita Income (PCI), Percentage of Families in Rural Areas Below Poverty Line (PFRABPL), Work Participate Rate (WPR) and Percentage of Gross Irrigated Area (PGRA) using viable statistical tool like simple regression analysis.

This paper also marks it important to evaluate the existing urban policies and programs of Maharashtra's Government in catering the needs and settlements of migrant. Moreover, the study provides few suggestions for the government or concerned organizations to work out.

II. MIGRATION TRENDS OF MAHARASHTRA

Migration is considered as a shift of people from one place of residence to another. Migration plays a significant role in populace relocation, degree and nature of populace mobility and furthermore it affects other demographic phenomena and process. The size and structure of population of a certain region is inspired by migration which constitutes demographic components. Migration is a relocation process which is influenced by prevailing inequalities in wage rates of rural urban regions and the well-equipped urban informed sector drawing in the rural poors to the urban areas. Migration from rural to urban encourages urbanization, industrialization and economic development. The ruralities are pulled in towards urban zones as it provides them with higher wage rates as compared to rural areas, which in return strengthens the gap between supply of labour and the availability of jobs. The study of migration is important for determining the size, structure, characteristics and the rate of population



growth and therefore possesses a significant place in population studies. It likewise assumes a vital part in the dissemination of the number of inhabitants in any nation and decides the growth of the labor force in any region. The estimation and investigation of migration helps in preparing provincial population projections. Various professionals like financial experts, geographers, policy makers, sociologists, public administrators, political researchers, legal departments and psychologists rest their great interest and enthusiasm in the study of migration. Specifically, market analysts are keen on the investigation of migration since it is identified with business cycles, supply of skilled and unskilled laborers, development of ventures and the migrant's employment status. As migration influences the socio-economic development of the country therefore organizers and policy developers are concerned with migration. It is alluring to examine the trend that migration of population follows, which not just provides assistance in uncovering the demographic character of regions, yet in addition tells us about their geological character. This section of the study therefore attempts to identify the in-migration and out-migration trends in Maharashtra state.

Maharashtra being a developed state is experiencing not just a high population growth but also great inflow of migrants which in return is affecting the geographics of both rural and urban areas of the state. As the state witnesses' economic expansion, it concurrently witnesses a gradual shift of labor from rural to urban areas for subsistence.

Table 1: Migration of Population

Sr. No.	Districts	1961-1971			1991-2001		
		Actual Increase	Natural Increase	Remarks	Actual Increase	Natural Increase	Remarks
1	Mumbai	1818519	921635	In Migration	1988507	1195175	In Migration
2	Thane	628986	261689	In Migration	2879707	805491	In Migration
3	Raigad	204148	145631	In Migration	381156	251612	In Migration
4	Ratnagiri	163380	261176	Out Migration	152425	236041	Out Migration
5	Sindhudurg	-	-	-	29520	89589	Out Migration
6	Nashik	513975	373206	In Migration	1136571	747821	In Migration
7	Dhule	310945	291039	In Migration	482413	435800	In Migration
8	Nandurbar	-	-	-			

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9	Jalgaon	358074	405435	Out Migration	492302	541454	Out Migration
10	Ahmadnagar	493148	327489	In Migration	715142	762467	Out Migration
11	Pune	711149	491784	In Migration	169192	809719	In Migration
12	Satara	297271	294159	In Migration	345534	386609	Out Migration
13	Sangli	309104	225577	In Migration	372347	378697	Out Migration
14	Solapur	393721	427368	Out Migration	624326	583100	In Migration
15	Kolhapur	451556	335841	In Migration	525906	460883	In Migration
16	Aurangabad	438665	196563	In Migration	706769	321814	In Migration
17	Jalana	-	-	-	247932	158282	In Migration
18	Parabhani	300535	153074	In Migration	360791	189030	In Migration
19	Hingoli	-	-	-			
20	Beed	284655	79354	In Migration	337769	215091	In Migration
21	Nanded	318088	132921	In Migration	537789	227511	In Migration
22	Osmanabad	419031	209891	In Migration	195929	152370	In Migration
23	Latur	-	-	-	401596	255543	In Migration
24	Buldhana	203280	239597	Out Migration	340029	328083	In Migration
25	Akola	312124	272828	In Migration	434759	335328	In Migration
26	Washim	-	-	-			
27	Amaravati	308429	296266	In Migration	406006	382329	In Migration
28	Yavatmal	325207	271514	In Migration	383338	251618	In Migration
29	Wardha	145285	149215	Out Migration	163283	150943	In Migration
30	Nagpur	429881	370895	In Migration	764305	472776	In Migration
31	Bhandara	317294	263534	In Migration	228357	267323	Out Migration
32	Gondiya	-	-	-			
33	Chandrapur	402067	246500	In Migration	305915	284220	In Migration
34	Gadchiroli	-	-	-	182950	105022	In Migration

Source:

1. Census of India, 1961, 2001
2. Annual Statistic Reports of Maharashtra State



In-migration

Above table shows figures for in migration and out migration of population for each district of Maharashtra. It has been observed that patterns of migration vary from district to district. In- migrants in a particular district are those individuals who are enumerated in that particular district at the time of the census but are born outside the district. In migration is recorded in districts like Mumbai, Nashik, Pune, Thane, Ahmadnagar, Akola, Dhule, Sangli, Satara, Aurangabad, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Beed, Nanded, Amaravati, Parbhani and Osmanabad during 1961 and out of which Mumbai, Pune and Thane districts are seen to be a home for coming migrants. As these districts are situated in the developed western region of Maharashtra and are popular industrial and trading centers, they attract significant number of migrants. Due to Maharashtra's large investment in industrialization and urbanization processes, high intensity of migrants is seen in various districts such as Mumbai (21.60%), Thane (22.22%), Beed (20.50%), Nanded (17.15%) and Aurangabad (15.79%) during the same period. Laborer migrants got attracted towards these districts as the industrial revolution assisted the growth of urbanization process and changed the face of manufacturing activities. Districts with agricultural and industrial background like Pune, Ahmadnagar, Parbhani and Chandrapur also witnessed increased demand for workers and availability of jobs as a major reason for migration.

Above table also reveals that during 2001, numerous districts like Mumbai, Nashik, Thane, Pune, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Latur, Chandrapur etc observed inflow of migrants. In 2001 period, Maharashtra has secured a notable growth in overall literacy rate (76.9% from 64.9% in 1991) and ranked second after Kerala. The expansion in the number of literate male and female population along with lack of employment is liable for outward migration of people from rural to urban localities. Developed districts like Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur and Thane which facilitates increase in employment opportunities for women has seen female migration from rural to urban centers.

The industrialization and urbanization processes work simultaneously. Manufacturing activities enhanced and pulled laborers from various parts of state and also from other parts of India mainly due to industrial revolution.

III. MEHODOLOGY AND EQUATIONS

3.1. Objectives:

- To analyze the changing pattern of migration in Maharashtra.
- To identify the pull and push factors causing migration in Maharashtra.
- To study the relationship between migration and socio-economic indicators
- To evaluate the existing urban policies and programs of Maharashtra's Government in catering the needs and settlements of migrant and suggest what more the government could do.



3.2. Database:

This paper conducts the study based on the secondary data. It collects data from multiple online reliable sources like National Sample Survey 64th round (July 2007-June 2008), Census of India, 1961, 2001, Annual Statistic Report of Maharashtra state.

3.3. Methodology:

The study has applied simple linear regression analysis to identify the relationship between migration and various socio-economic indicators. The study undertakes the following socio- economic indicators to establish relationship with-

- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Literacy Rate (LR)
- Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
- Per Capita Net District Domestic Product (PCNDDP)
- Per Capita Income (PCI)
- Percentage of Families in Rural Areas Below Poverty Line (PFRABPL)
- Work Participate Rate (WPR)
- Percentage of Gross Irrigated Area (PGRA)

3.4. Hypothesis:

The study hypothesis that migration decision of an individual relies upon human development index, literacy rate, gross enrollment ratio, infant mortality rate, per capita net district domestic product, per capita income, population below poverty line, work participation rate and percentage of gross irrigated area.

3.5. Research Models:

Regression Analysis: The study uses the statistical tool of simple linear regression analysis for 34 districts of Maharashtra in order to observe the relationship between migration and socio- economic indicators.



This is done with the help of following equation:

$$Y_i = a + bx_i + u \quad \text{-- (1)}$$

Where Y_i is dependent variable and X_i is socio-economic indicator.

IV. RESULTS

4.1. Migration profile of Maharashtra

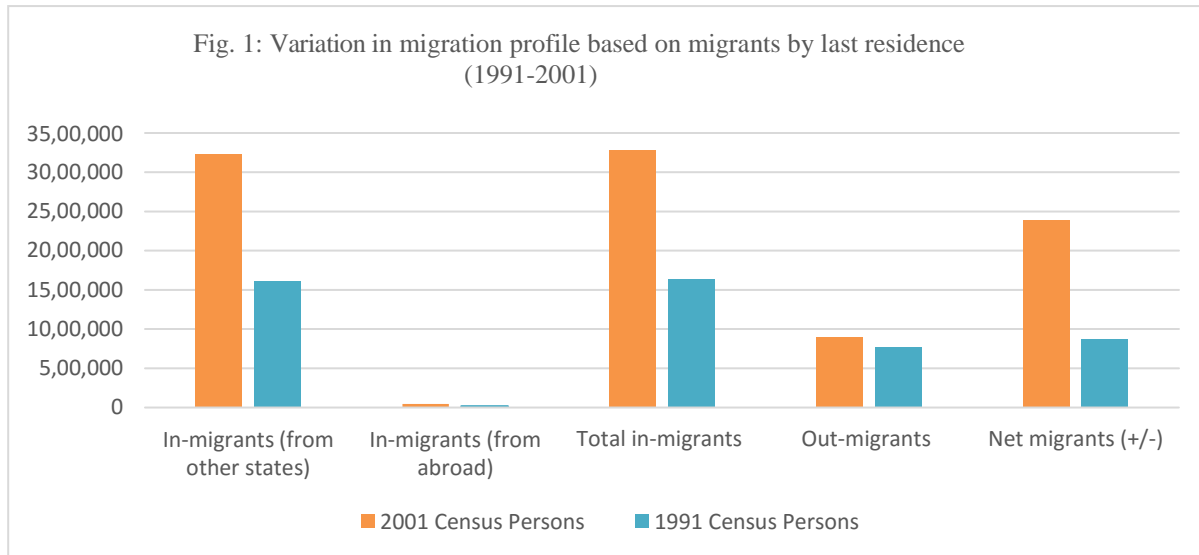
Migration has historically played a significant role in the growth and development of Maharashtra. Earlier migrants constituted approximately 50% of the total growth of population in Maharashtra. Subsequently, the growth rate of migrants has declined comparatively but still remains pretty high. The decadal growth of population of Maharashtra comprises of around % as per the latest census data recorded in 2001. Below is the table 2 showing variation in migration profile between 1991- 2001.

Table 2: Variation in migration profile between 1991-2001 based on migrants by last residence (duration 0-9 years)

Migration	2001	1991	Variation (%) (1991- 2001)
	Census Persons	Census Persons	
In-migrants (from other states)	32,31,612	16,13,268	100.3
In-migrants (from abroad)	48,394	30,150	60.5
Total in-migrants	32,80,006	16,43,418	99.6
Out-migrants	8,96,988	7,70,030	16.5
Net migrants (+/-)	23,83,018	8,73,388	172.8

Source: Census of India, 2001

According to the table 2 represented above, there has been a substantial increase in in-migrants both from other states of India and from abroad since 1991. It shows that Maharashtra has seen largest in-migration of population during the last ten years. The total in-migrants from other states into Maharashtra in 2001 were 3.2 million. And the total in-migrants from abroad were 48 thousand. Whereas, the total number of out-migrants from Maharashtra during the same decade was 0.89 million. Thus, the total net migrants were 2.3 million. When comparing the total number of net migrants in 1991 which were 0.89 million, it can be said that Maharashtra has witnessed great rise in its net migrants in last ten years.



4.2. Reasons for migration

Finding out the reasons for migration is one of the most important aspects of studying the concept of migration. The reasons for migration in case of males and females differ largely.

In this section few major reasons for migration are considered to make comparison of Census 1991 and 2001 data with NSS 64th round data of 2007-08. The major reasons which are taken into look are employment, business, education, marriage and others. The reasons like transfer of service, social or political problem, healthcare, housing problem etc are clubbed in ‘others’. Table 3 below unveils that in Maharashtra there is an upward trend in migration predominantly due to the reason of employment which means that the main reason Maharashtra witnessing major influx of migrants is the economic development.

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of migrants by reason of migration- Comparison of Census data and NSS 64th round data

Reason for Migration	Census 1991			Census 2001			NSS 64th Round		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Employment	24.16	1.61	10.05	37.18	2.7	16.55	50.28	1.31	14.22
Business	11.43	1.43	5.17	1.0	0.1	0.46	4.91	0.05	1.33
Education	5.34	1.28	2.8	2.63	0.65	1.45	5.72	1.46	2.58
Marriage	1.24	62.43	39.5	0.68	59.13	35.64	2.7	78.87	58.79
Others	57.84	33.26	42.47	58.52	37.42	45.9	36.39	18.31	23.08
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

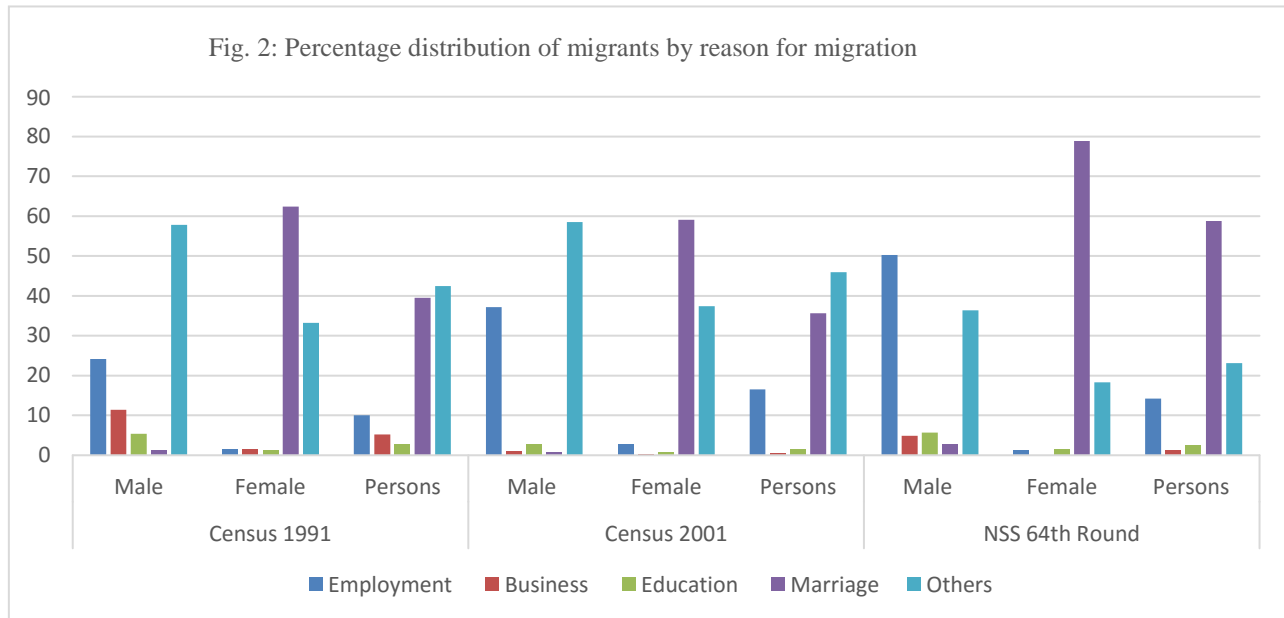


Table 3 found that about 14.22% of migration was for the reason- employment in 2007-08 National Sample Survey. Whereas, 1991 recorded 10.05% of migration for employment and 2001 recorded 16.55%. Looking at the table 3, we can say that employment sees a definite increasing trend for male migration from 24.16% in 1991 to 37.18% in 2001 to 50.3% in 2007-08. Whereas, females are evidently consequent to marriage as a reason for migration which is found to be 78.9% in 2007-08 as compared to 59.13% in 2001 and 62.43% in 1991 census. We can say that 'marriage' is the most prominent reason for migration among females. It can be concluded that economic factors have been the major cause for migration to Maharashtra state among males. Whereas, social reasons dominate the decision of female migration.

4.3. Result of Simple Linear Regression

Table 4 represents the outcome of simple linear regression, undertaken to find the relationship between migration and various socio-economic indicators. In the table below, an attempt has been made with the help of simple linear regression statistical tool in order to investigate and exhibit a relationship between migration and various socio-economic indicators for all districts of Maharashtra. In simple linear regression function, intensity index of migration (in-migration and out-migration) is assumed as dependent variable and socio-economic indicators are assumed as independent variables. The table below contains the result of those variables which demonstrate considerable relation with migration.



Table 4: Results of Simple Linear Regression between Migration and Socio-Economic indicators					
Dependent Variable: Intensity index of in- migration					
Independent Variables	Constant	β	R²	Multiple R	Sig
Human Development Index	-13.857	24.732	0.039	0.199	0.267
Per Capita Income	-3.103	0.001	0.164	0.406	0.028
Literacy Rate	10.785	-0.085	0.004	0.066	0.713
Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line	4.928	-0.028	0.002	0.052	0.771
Gross Enrollment Ratio	56.415	-0.609	0.110	0.332	0.058
Work Participation Rate	51.409	-1.083	0.253	0.503	0.002
Infant Mortality Rate	6.063	-0.052	0.014	0.118	0.511
Per Capita Net District Domestic Product	-2.636	0.000	0.133	0.365	0.037
Dependent Variable: Intensity Index of out- migration					
Human Development Index	13.857	-24.731	0.039	0.199	0.026
Per Capita Income	3.102	-0.000	0.160	0.400	0.021
Literacy Rate	10.786	-0.085	0.004	0.066	0.007
Population Below Poverty Line	-4.927	0.029	0.003	0.052	0.027
Percentage of Gross Irrigated Area	-4.732	0.051	0.008	0.092	0.056

Source: Author's calculations

Above table reflects that per capita income is negatively but significantly related with intensity of out migration. The result interprets that lower per capita income leads to greater out migration from the district. Percentage of rural families below poverty line in rural areas as well as urban areas illustrates positive and significant relation with intensity index of out-migration. Percentage of gross irrigated area is positively and significantly related with out-migration.

The result shows that all three Human Development Index (HDI), per capita income and literacy rate are negatively and significantly related with out-migration intensity index.



The study finds that intensity index of in-migration has positive and significant relationship with Human Development Index and per capita income individually. The findings propose that income works as the driving force for people to migrate from their parent habitats to urban territories due to which we see a rise in in-migration rates. Literacy rate also finds positive and significant relation with in-migration as in the process of migration, education plays a vital role. Education and migration are directly related with one another. Highly qualified and educated individual is more likely to migrate than less educated individuals as they seek better employment opportunities in district and national platforms where they are valued more and earn higher incomes.

V. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that about 14.22% of people migrate in search for better employment from their last residence in 2007-08. Earlier during 1991, the percentage was 10.05% and which during 2001 census rose to 16.55%. Employment is seen as the driving force behind migration among males as a definite increasing trend in male migration for employment is observed from 24.16% in 1991 to 37.18% in 2001 to 50.3% in 2007-08. However, females are evidently consequent to marriage as a reason for migration which is found to be 78.9% in 2007-08 as compared to 59.13% in 2001 and 62.43% in 1991 census. 'Marriage' is found to be the main reason for migration for females although, a downfall has seen in the percentage value. Marriage as a cause for migration was recorded to be 83.4% in 2000 which has decreased to 76.9% in 2008 in rural area. In urban areas, the value has decreased from 41.9% in 2000 to 36.5% in 2006-08. While, the percentage of migrants quoting 'studies' as their reason for migration and also those quoting 'other' reasons have increased during the same period. Despite the decrease in value we can still say that 'marriage' is the most prominent reason for migration among females. It can be said that economic factors have been the major cause for migration to Maharashtra state among males. Whereas, social reasons dominate the decision of female migration.

The migration in the rural areas within the same district among females is greater than their urban counterparts. This indicates that rural households prefer to marry their daughters in household located near-by in rural localities only. However rural males migrate more to another district within the same state than their respective urban counterparts. Urban areas face greater outside the state migration than the rural areas. Outside the state migration for urban areas is 14.3% whereas, for rural areas it is 6.2%. Due to which migration outside the country is much higher in urban areas i.e. 5.0% as compared to rural areas i.e. 0.2%.

The study found that migration is a process which allow people to find employment. The study showed that before migration merely 25.7% of people belonging to rural areas were reported to be employed. After migration this percentage has considerably increased to 87.4%. It is also noted that the employment of rural female has also witnessed a rise after migration.



Since 74.5% of migrants have educated level below primary or middle, higher migration of labor class is seen. The labor force has increased largely in rural area from 26.5% to 88.4% whereas, in urban area, the labor force has increased from 32.1% to 71.4%. In terms of employment, agriculture is the sector from which the migrants in rural area extract maximum employment of 32.4%. Moreover, in urban areas non-agriculture industries provide maximum employment opportunities to migrants.

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