

A Geographical Evaluation of Daily Migration A Case Study of Surrounding Rural Areas of Nanded

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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. Remittances change lifestyles and can have negative impact on health and environment while at the same times they increase access to communication technologies. 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, subsequent uncertainties on the size of flows and characteristics of migrants in a long-time frame and cities becoming affected by both out and immigration as well as daily/transit migration. 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 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. The effects of migration on population trends and structures are 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.

Keywords: Migration, Civil, Crime, Nanded, Urban Planning

1. INTRODUCTION

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).

BMET data also show that Bangladeshi workers are predominantly male. From 1991 to 1999 altogether 2,082,270 persons migrated overseas for employment. Among them only 13,544 were women (Table-4). This is less than 1% of the total labour flow from Bangladesh during that period. Data also indicate a downward trend in female emigration. However, IOM INSTRAW, (2000) and Siddiqui (2001), show that the above figures do not give a true picture of female migration from Bangladesh. Many women continue to migrate for employment, but the process remains undocumented.

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 categories 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 1975–1980, 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, 1996). 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.

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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). 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 categories 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.

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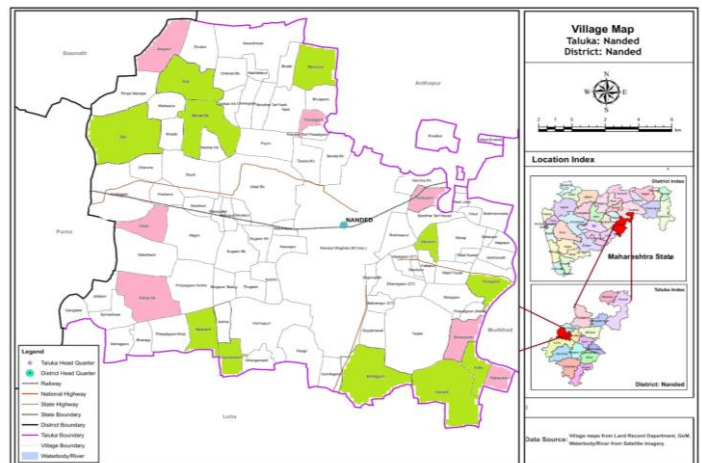


Figure 2.2: Location map of Nanded district showing Nanded taluka

1.9 Nanded City

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 migrate 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.

1.10 Migration and Migrant

The word 'migration' has been derived from Latin word 'Migratio'. It means to change one's residence. Literally its meaning is to settle or shift of an individual or a group of individuals from one cultural area or place of habitation to another place for less or more time, permanently or temporarily. The definition of migration has been given in International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences as, 'the relatively permanent movement of persons over a significant distance.

Revenstein says that, 'migrant people move from areas of low opportunity of employment to areas of high opportunities of earnings. The choice of destination is regulated by employment opportunities, distance, with migrants from the rural areas often showing a tendency to move first towards nearby town, and then towards large cities, Laxmikant Hurne (2012).

Research examining male-only labor 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).

Mosses et al. (2002) found migration was tied to unequal social relations, social status and patterns of borrowing in source areas in the Bhil tribal villages in India. These latter examples are more closely related to the idea of migration being motivated not only by exogenous factors, such as environmental disasters or wars, but also endogenous factors embedded within source areas.

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). Finally, in 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 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).

According to 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, 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. Remittances change lifestyles and can have negative impact on health and environment while at the same times they increase access to communication technologies.

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 & 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.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

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 Bhayegaon, the questionnaire was administered in Marathi.

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. A total of 254 questionnaires were distributed. Two hundred fifty-four questionnaires were returned for a response rate of 100%.

3.1 Primary Data: Primary data collection has been done in two major ways likewise we followed in this research as follows:

3.2 Written Surveys: This method provides immediate results; the involuntary nature of an in-person written survey makes this medium prone to response biases. This method is used to collect data from all sites of study area.

3.3 Secondary Data: The secondary data was collected from Gram Panchayat & Village Rashan Shop.

3.3.1 Survey Questions

A] Open-ended Questions: Open-ended survey questions allow respondents to answer in their own words. They are also useful where the researcher is less familiar with the subject area and cannot offer specific response options. The results obtained from open-ended questions are also more difficult to analyze. Finally, it is more difficult to identify a single course of action from the broad range of responses that are received to open-ended questions.

B] Closed-ended Questions: Closed-ended questions with ordered choices require the respondent to examine each possible response independent of the other choices. These types of questions are easiest for respondents to answer and for researchers to analyze the data. These questions ask the respondent to compare possible responses and select one. Multiple choice questions are an example of this type. The researcher must ensure that the respondent is given a comprehensive selection of responses. Closed-ended questions with unordered choices are useful for ranking items in order of preference.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The results are obtained from daily migration from primary selected seven villages and eleven secondary villages from Nanded tehsil. Namely as Alegaon, Bhayegaon, Dhoki, Gadegaon, Pasdgaon, Rahegaon and Rahathi as primary

villages and secondary villages are Marlak Bk., Nandusa, Nila, Markamd, Khupsarwade, Babulgaon, Punegaon, Injegaon, Kakandi and Kiki as respectively are shown in following tables and graphs.

Literacy Rate is most impotent factors in human life to growth our development in migration. The major graphs and table show major reasons of migrations are literacy and job purpose only.

This research work has highlighted the daily migration in rural areas of the Nanded Tehsil [MH], A Case Study. 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 return total of nine hundred fifty-four questionnaires were distributed they were returned for a response rate of 100% questionnaires and 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. 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.

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.

The information given here basically for primary selected seven villages namely as Alegaon, Bhayegaon, Dhoki, Gadegaon, Pasdgaon, Rahegaon and Rahathi. and eleven secondary villages from Nanded tehsil. The secondary villages are Marlak Bk., Nandusa, Nila, Markamd, Khupsarwade, Babulgaon, Punegaon, Injegaon, Kakandi and Kiki as respectively are shown in subsequent below:

I] Alegaon Village

The village is home to 1164 people, among them 626 (54%) are male and 538 (46%) are female. 67% of the whole population are from general caste, 33% are from schedule caste. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Alegaon village is 12%, among them 60% are boys and 40% are girls.

There are 210 households in the village and an average 6 persons live in every family.

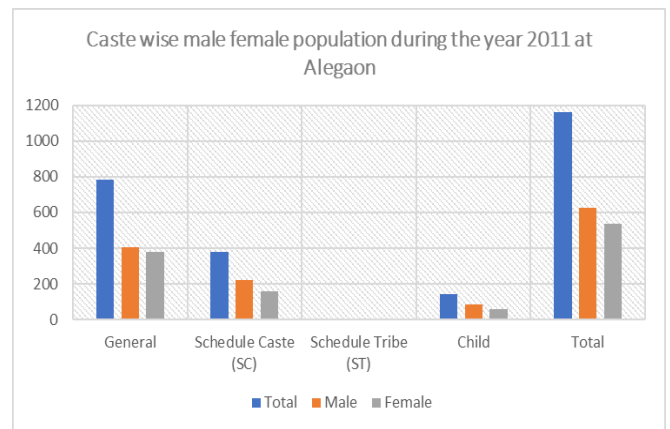


Figure 4.1: Caste wise male female population during the year 2011 at Alegaon

1) Growth of population

Population of the village has increased by 5.7% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were 1101. Female population growth rate of the village is 1.9% which is -7.3% lower than male population growth rate of 9.2%. General caste population has increased by 13.5%; Schedule caste population has increased by 3.5% and child population has decreased by -23% in the village since last census.

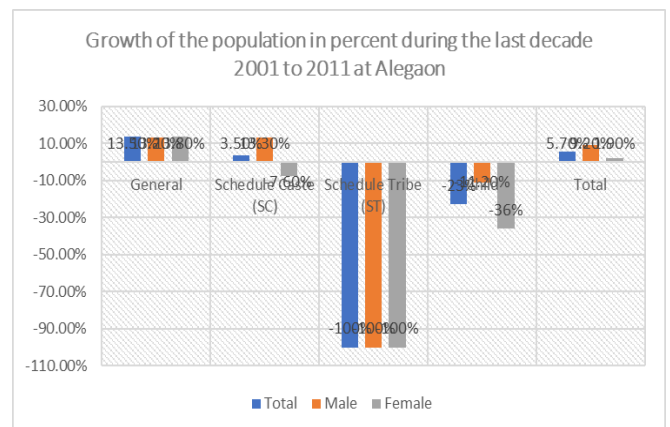


Figure 4.2: showing the Growth of the population in percent during the last decade 2001 to 2011 at Alegaon

2) Sex Ratio - Females per 1000 Male

As of 2011 census there are 859 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in general caste is 938, in schedule caste is 716. There are 655 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village. Overall sex ratio in the village has decreased by 62 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has decreased by 253 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.

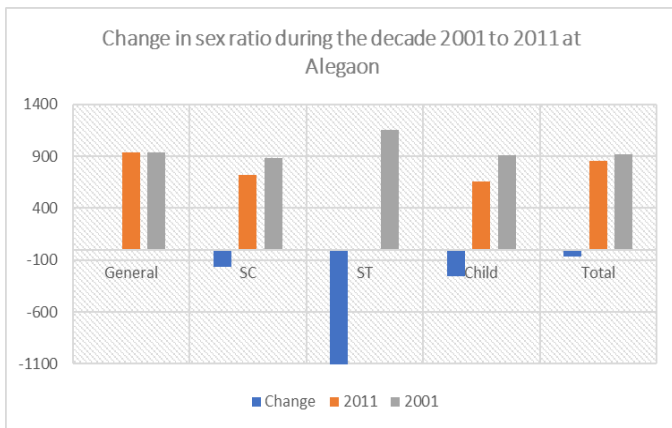


Figure: 4.3 Showing the Change in sex ratio during the decade 2001 to 2011 at Alegaon

3) Literacy Rate

Total 784 people in the village are literate, among them 465 are male and 319 are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Alegaon is 77%. 86% of male and 66% of female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the village has increased by 11%. Male literacy has gone up by 6% and female literacy rate has gone up by 15%.

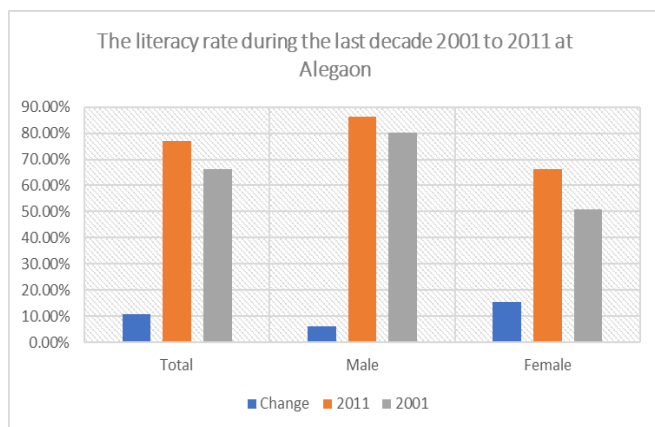


Figure 4.4: showing the change in literacy rate during the last decade 2001 to 2011 at Alegaon

4) Workers profile

Alegaon has 50% (578) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 57% male and 41% female population are working population. 53% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 4% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 36% of total female population are main and 6% are marginal workers.

Table 4.5 Showing the Change in percentage of working population in Alegaon

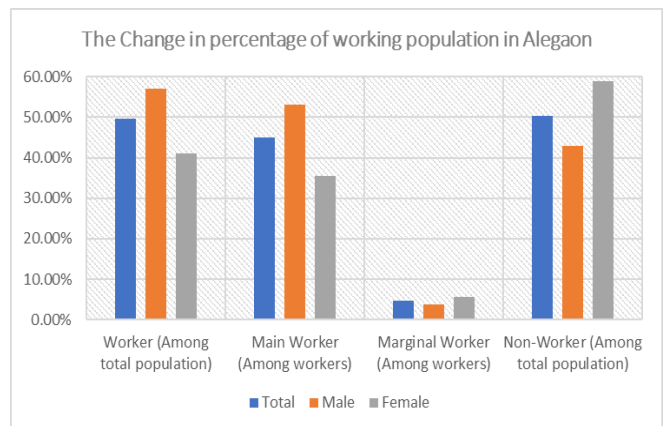


Figure 4.5: Showing the Change in percentage of working population in Alegaon

II] Bhayegaon Village

The village is home to 1321 people, among them 678 (51%) are male and 643 (49%) are female. 88% of the whole population are from general caste, 12% are from schedule caste. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Bhayegaon village is 16%, among them 49% are boys and 51% are girls. There are 214 households in the village and an average 6 persons live in every family.

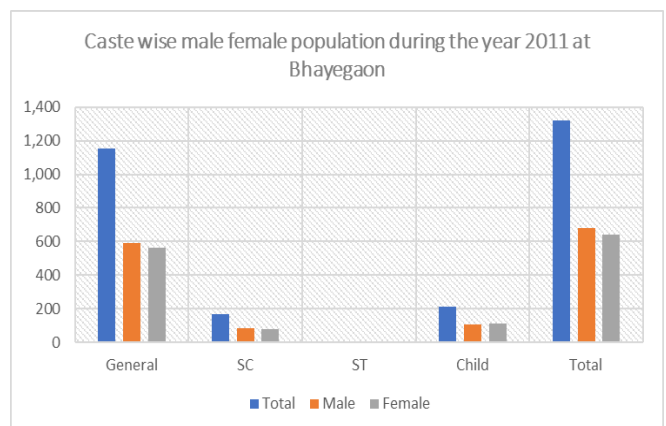


Figure 4.6: Caste wise male female population during the year 2011 at Bhayegaon

1) Growth of population

Population of the village has increased by 23.8% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were 1067. Female population growth rate of the village is 26.8% which is 5.7% higher than male population growth rate of 21.1%. General caste population has increased by 24.2%; Schedule

caste population has increased by 26% and child population has increased by 8.6% in the village since last census.

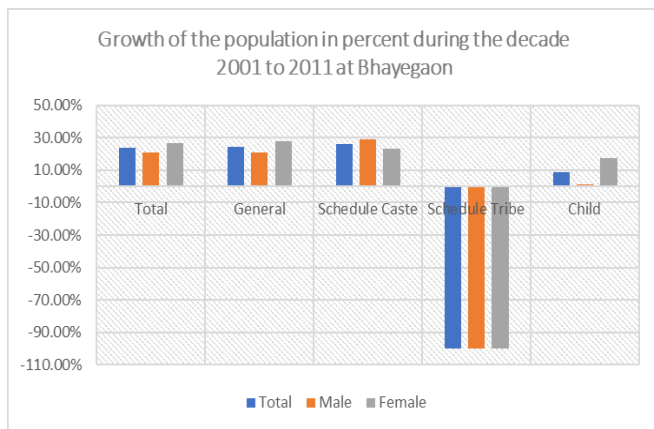


Figure 4.7: Growth of the population in percent during the decade 2001 to 2011 at Bhayegaon

2) Sex Ratio of Females per 1000 Male

As of 2011 census there are 948 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in general caste is 949, in schedule caste is 941. There are 1038 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village. Overall sex ratio in the village has increased by 43 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has increased by 144 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.

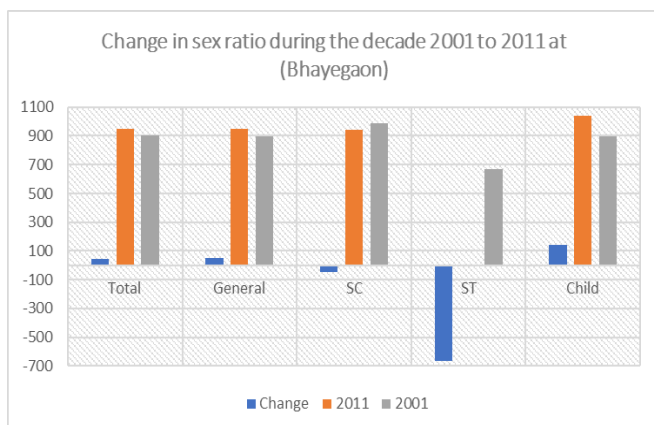


Figure 4.8: Change in sex ratio during the decade 2001 to 2011 at (Bhayegaon)

3) Literacy Rate

Total 763 people in the village are literate, among them 461 are male and 302 are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Bhayegaon is 69%. 80% of male and 57% of female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the village has increased by 14%. Male literacy has gone up by 12% and female literacy rate has gone up by 17%.

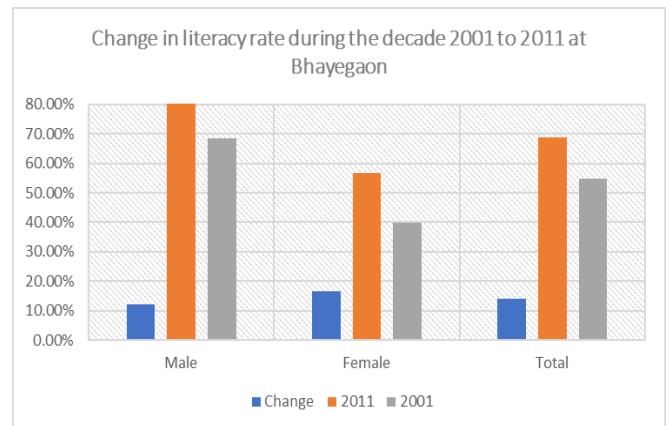


Figure 4.9: Change in literacy rate during the decade 2001 to 2011 at Bhayegaon

4) Workers profile

Bhayegaon has 36% (472) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 53% male and 18% female population are working population. 51% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 1% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 17% of total female population are main and 0% are marginal workers.

Table 4.10 Alteration in the percentage of working population of the Bhayegaon

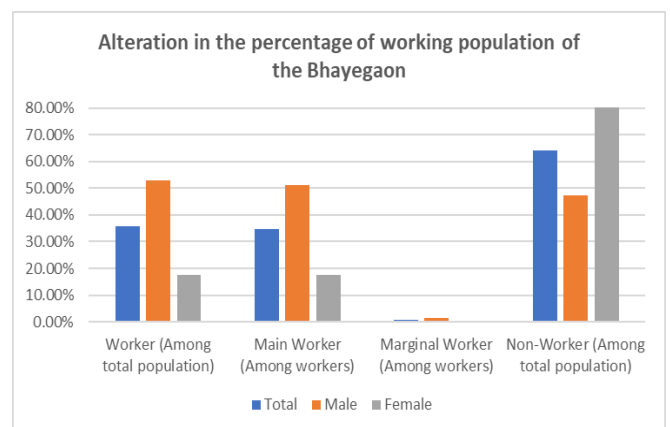


Figure 4.10: showing the alteration in the percentage of working population of the Bhayegaon

III] Dhoki Village

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Dhoki village is 544695. Dhoki village is located in Nanded Tehsil of Nanded district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 16km away from sub-district headquarter Nanded and 16km away from district headquarter Nanded. As per 2009 stats, Dhoki village is also a gram panchayat.

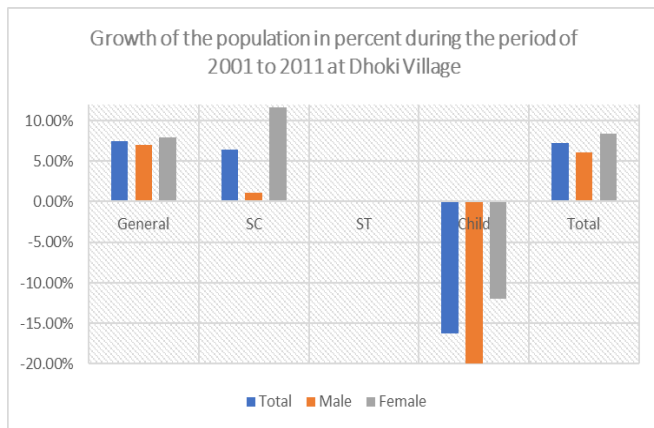


Figure 4.11 Showing growth of the population in percent during the period of 2001 to 2011 at Dhoki Village

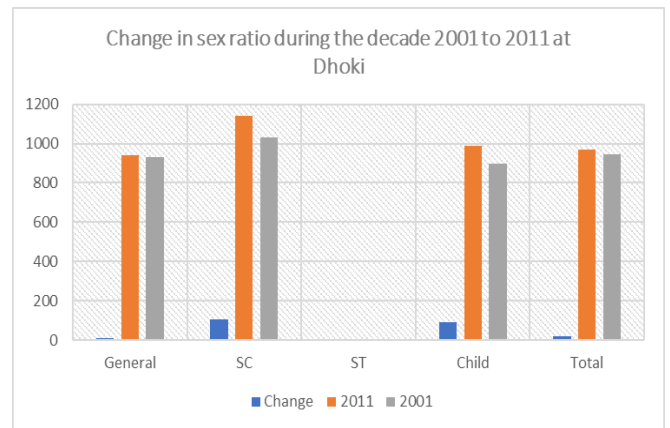


Figure 4.13 Change in sex ratio during the decade 2001 to 2011 at Dhoki Maharashtra, Nanded (2011)

1) Growth of population

Population of the village has increased by 7.2% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were 1242. Female population growth rate of the village is 8.4% which is 2.3% higher than male population growth rate of 6.1%. General caste population has increased by 7.4%; Schedule caste population has increased by 6.4% and child population has decreased by -16.2% in the village since last census.

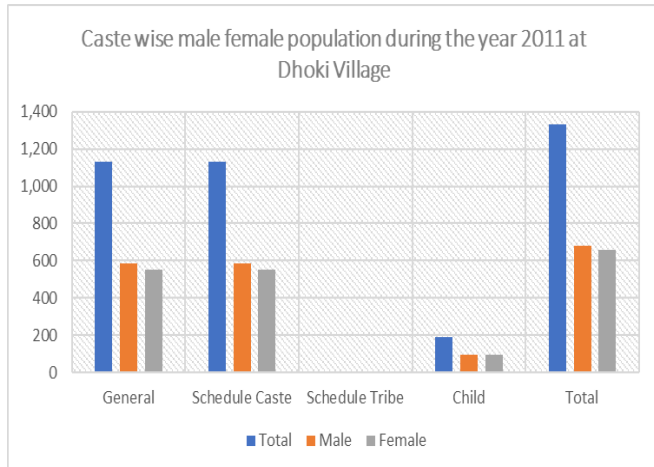


Figure 4.12: Caste wise male female population during the year 2011 at Dhoki Village

The village is home to 1332 people, among them 677 (51%) are male and 655 (49%) are female. 85% of the whole population are from general caste, 15% are from schedule caste. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Dhoki village is 14%, among them 50% are boys and 50% are girls. There are 234 households in the village and an average 6 persons live in every family.

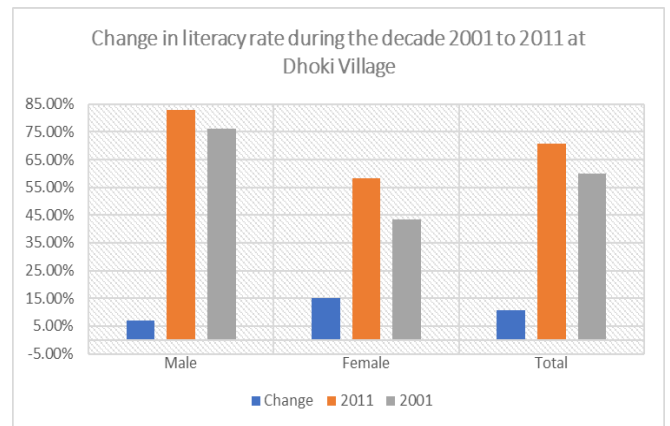


Figure 4.14 Showing Change in literacy rate during the decade 2001 to 2011 at Dhoki Village

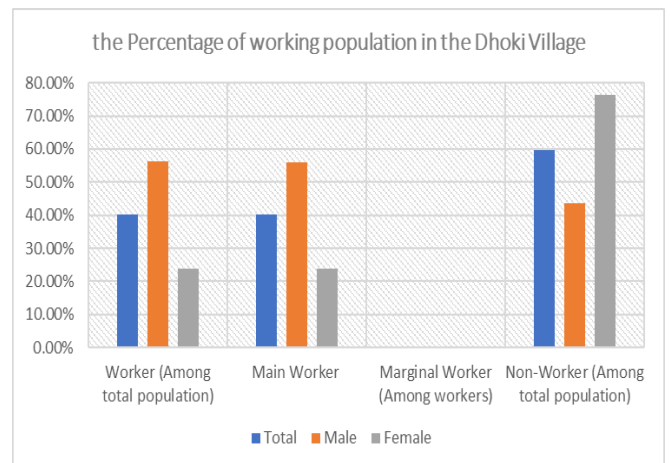


Figure 4.15 Showing percentage of working population in the Dhoki Village

IV] Gadegaon Village

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Gadegaon village is 544716. Gadegaon village is located in Nanded Tehsil of Nanded district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 5km away from sub-district headquarter Nanded and 5km away from district headquarter Nanded. As per 2009 stats, Gadegaon village is also a gram panchayat.

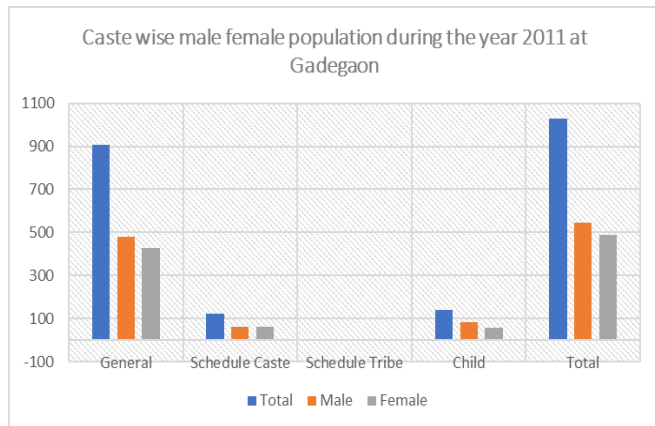


Figure 4.16 Caste wise male female population during the year 2011 at Gadegaon

1) Growth of population

Population of the village has increased by 9% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were 946. Female population growth rate of the village is 6.3% which is -5.2% lower than male population growth rate of 11.5%. General caste population has increased by 9.8%; Schedule caste population has increased by 3.4% and child population has decreased by -27.3% in the village since last census.

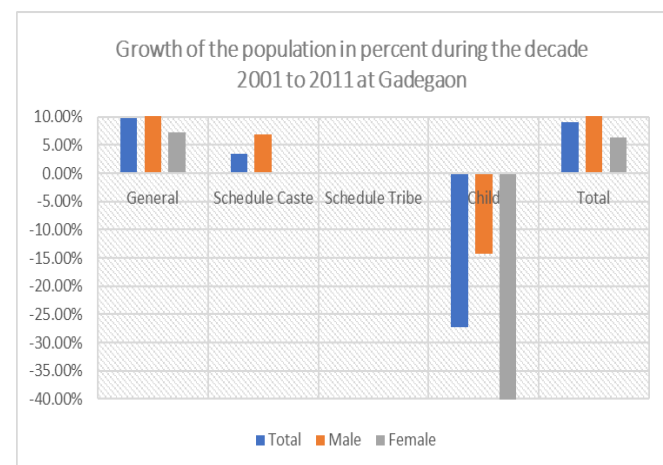


Figure 4.18: Growth of the population in percent during the decade 2001 to 2011 at Gadegaon

2) Sex Ratio - Females per 1000 Male

As of 2011 census there are 899 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in general caste is 890, in schedule caste is 968. There are 679 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village. Overall sex ratio in the village has decreased by 44 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has decreased by 301 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.

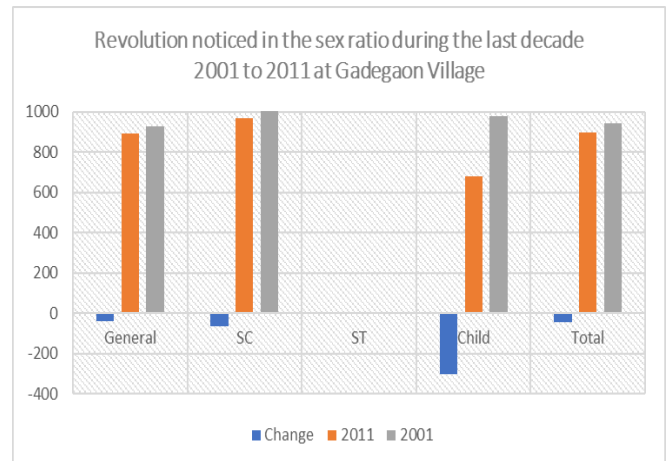


Figure 4.18 Showing revolution noticed in the sex ratio during the last decade 2001 to 2011 at Gadegaon Village

3) Literacy Rate

Total 694 people in the village are literate, among them 416 are male and 278 are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Gadegaon is 78%. 91% of male and 65% of female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the village has increased by 6%. Male literacy has gone down by 1% and female literacy rate has gone up by 12%.

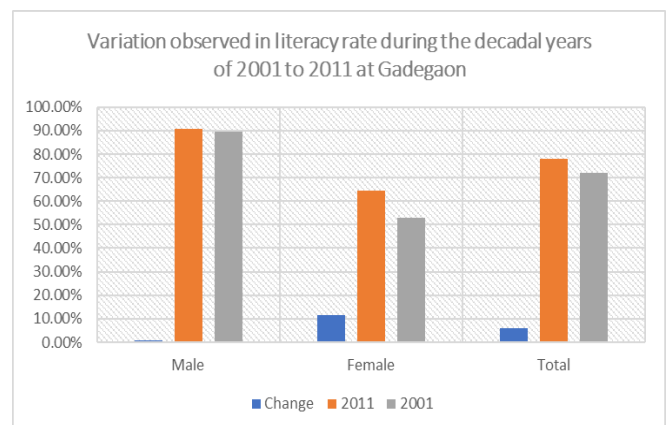


Figure 4.19 Variation observed in literacy rate during the decadal years of 2001 to 2011 at Gadegaon

4) Workers profile

Gadegaon has 55% (569) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 60% male and 50% female population are working population. 57% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 3% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 12% of total female population are main and 38% are marginal workers.

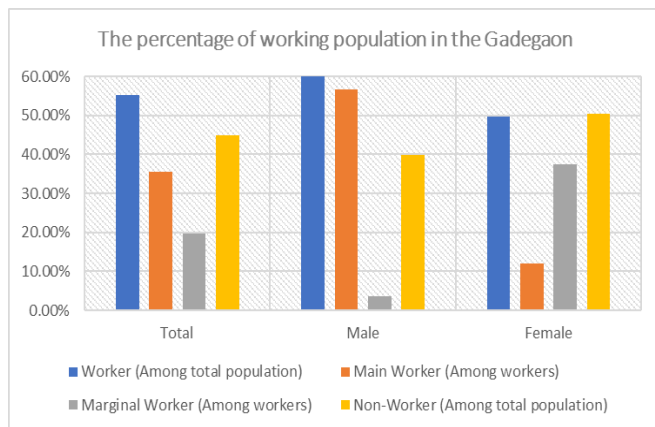


Figure 4.20 Showing the percentage of working population in the Gadegaon

V] Pasadgaon Village

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Pasadgaon village is 544672. Pasadgaon village is located in Nanded Tehsil of Nanded district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 5km away from sub-district headquarter Nanded and 5km away from district headquarter Nanded. As per 2009 stats, Pasadgaon village is also a gram panchayat.

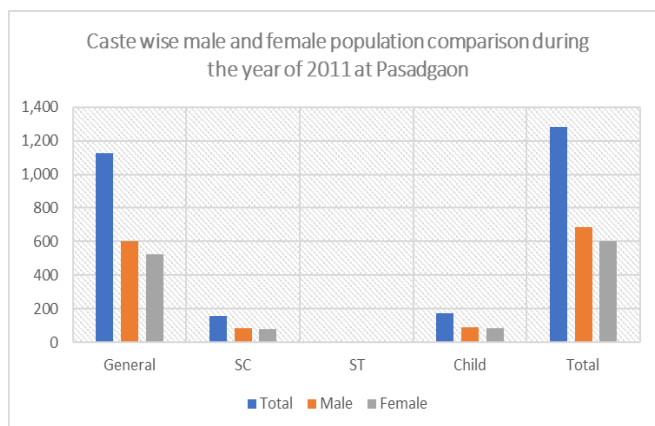


Figure 4.21 Caste wise male and female population comparison during the year of 2011 at Pasadgaon village

1) Growth of population

Population of the village has increased by 9.9% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were 1168. Female population growth rate of the village is 7.9% which is -3.9% lower than male population growth rate of 11.8%. General caste population has increased by 0.4%; Schedule caste population has increased by 248.9% and child population has decreased by -26.5% in the village since last census.

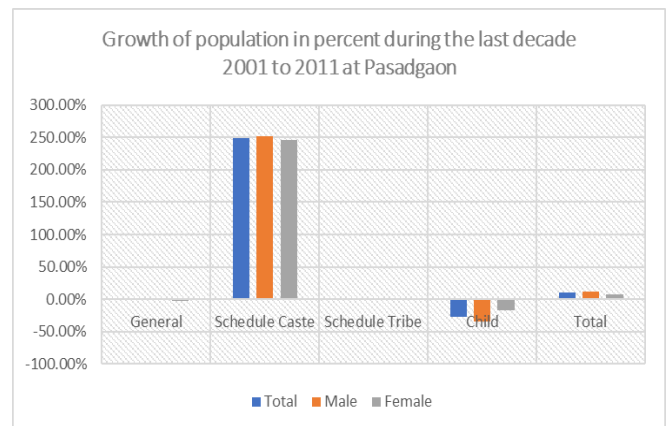


Figure: 4.22 Growth of population in percent during the last decade 2001 to 2011 at Pasadgaon

2) Sex Ratio - Females per 1000 Male

As of 2011 census there are 877 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in general caste is 869, in schedule caste is 938. There are 977 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village. Overall sex ratio in the village has decreased by 31 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has increased by 204 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.

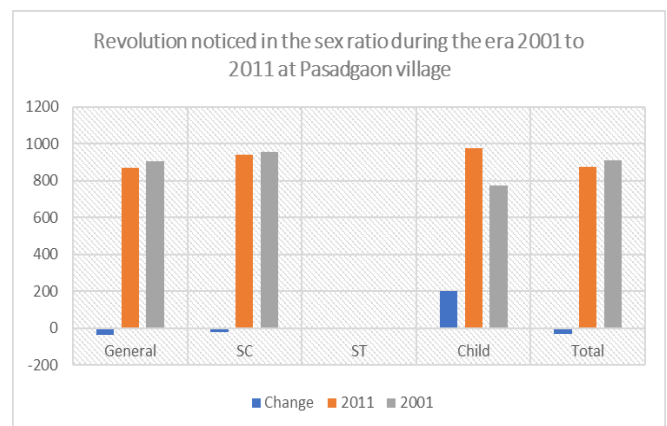


Figure 4.23 showing the Revolution noticed in the sex ratio during the era 2001 to 2011 at Pasadgaon village

3) Literacy Rate

Total 924 people in the village are literate, among them 547 are male and 377 are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Pasadgaon is 83%. 92% of male and 73% of female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the village has increased by 25%. Male literacy has gone up by 19% and female literacy rate has gone up by 31%.

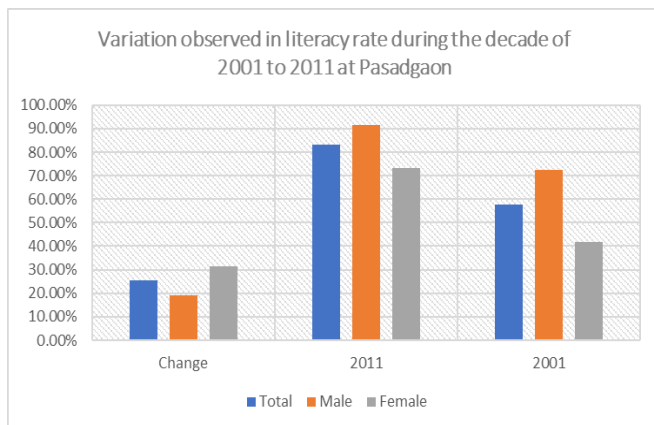


Figure 4.24 showing the variation observed in literacy rate during the decade of 2001 to 2011 at Pasadgaon

4) Workers profile

Pasadgaon has 55% (707) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 58% male and 52% female population are working population. 56% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 2% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 51% of total female population are main and 1% are marginal workers.

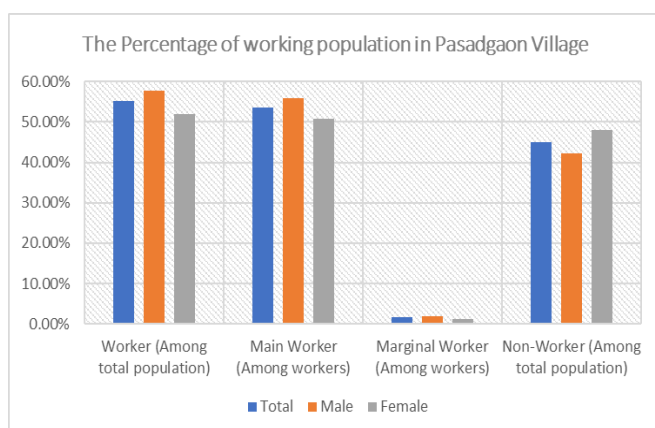


Figure 4.25: Showing the Percentage of working population in Pasadgaon Village

VI] Rahathi (Bk) Village

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Wadi Bk village is 544709. Wadi Bk village is

located in Nanded Tehsil of Nanded district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 10 km away from sub-district headquarter Nanded and 10 km away from district headquarter Nanded. As per 2009 stats, Wadi Bk village is also a gram panchayat.

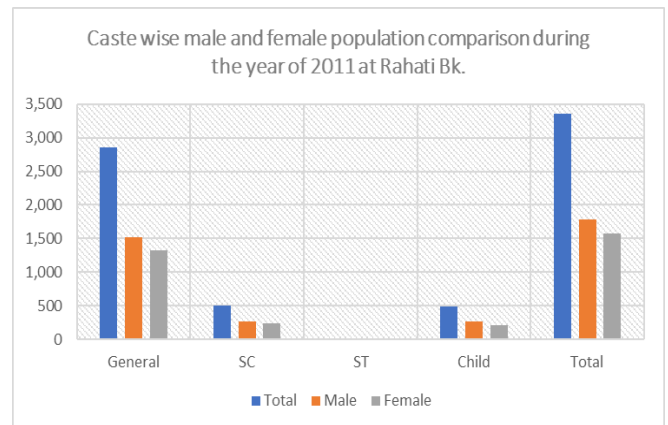


Figure 4.26: Caste wise male and female population comparison during the year of 2011 at Rahati Bk.

1) Growth of population

Population of the village has increased by 11.4% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were 3012. Female population growth rate of the village is 10% which is -2.6% lower than male population growth rate of 12.6%. General caste population has decreased by -0.6%; Schedule caste population has increased by 291.4% and child population has increased by 1.5% in the village since last census.

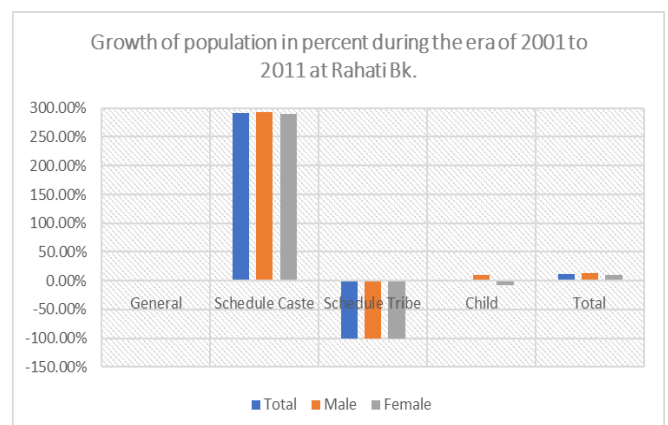


Figure 4.27: Showing the growth of population in percent during the era of 2001 to 2011 at Rahati Bk.

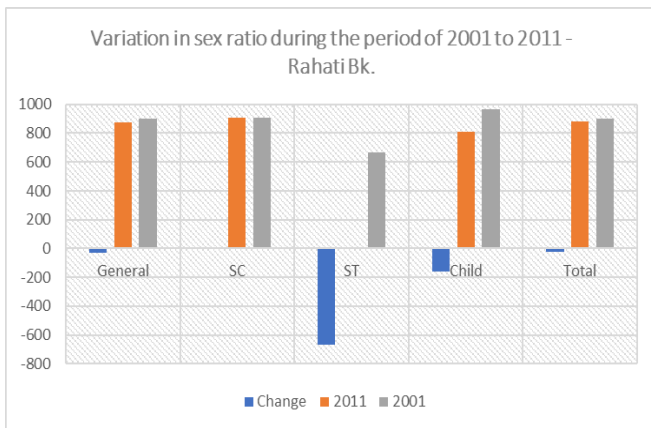


Figure 4.28: Showing the variation in sex ratio during the period of 2001 to 2011 - Rahati Bk.

2) Workers profile

Rahati Bk. has 44% (1484) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 58% male and 29% female population are working population. 57% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 0% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 18% of total female population are main and 11% are marginal workers.

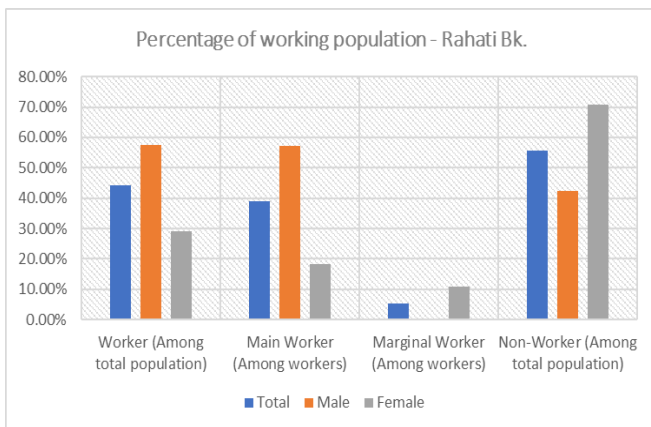


Figure 4.29 showing the Percentage of working population - Rahati Bk.

VII] Rahegaon Village

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Rahegaon village is 544736. Rahegaon village is located in Nanded Tehsil of Nanded district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 16km away from sub-district headquarter Nanded and 16km away from district headquarter Nanded. As per 2009 stats, Rahegaon village is also a gram panchayat.

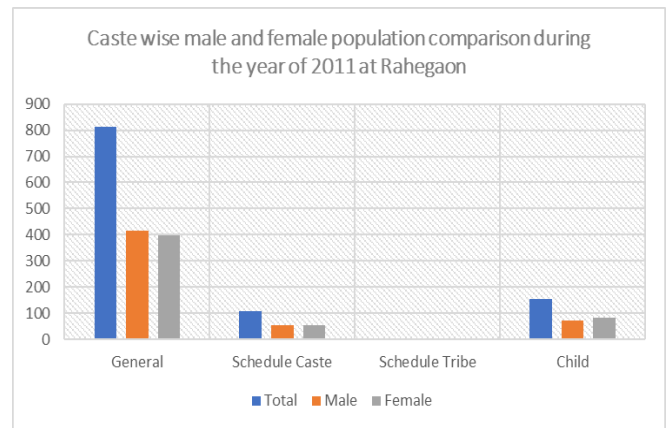


Figure 4.30 showing Caste wise male and female population comparison during the year of 2011 at Rahegaon

1) Growth of population

Population of the village has increased by 27.3% in last 10 years. In 2001 census total population here were 722. Female population growth rate of the village is 37.7% which is 19% higher than male population growth rate of 18.7%. General caste population has increased by 29.3%; Schedule caste population has increased by 14% and child population has increased by 25.4% in the village since last census.

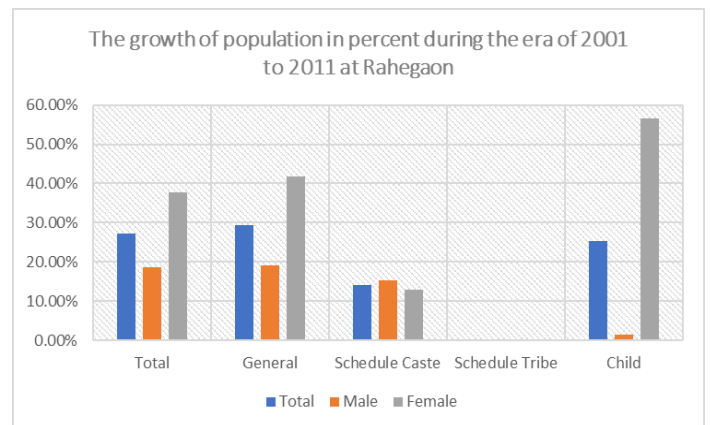


Figure 4.32 showing the growth of population in percent during the era of 2001 to 2011 at Rahegaon

2) Sex Ratio - Females per 1000 Male

As of 2011 census there are 955 females per 1000 male in the village. Sex ratio in general caste is 950, in schedule caste is 1000. There are 1186 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the village. Overall sex ratio in the village has increased by 132 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001 to 2011. Child sex ratio here has increased by 418 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.

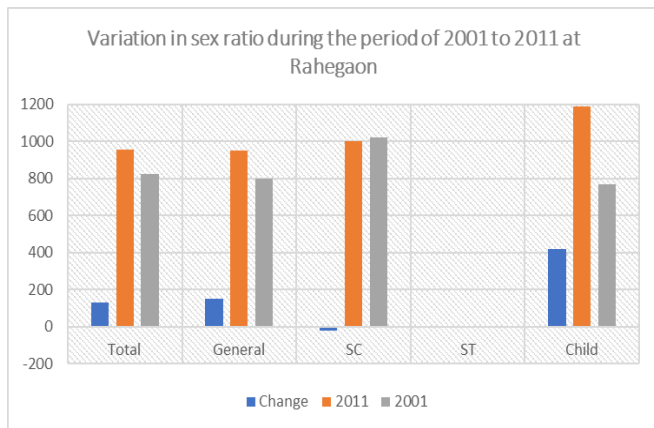


Figure 4.33 Showing the variation in sex ratio during the period of 2001 to 2011 at Rahegaon

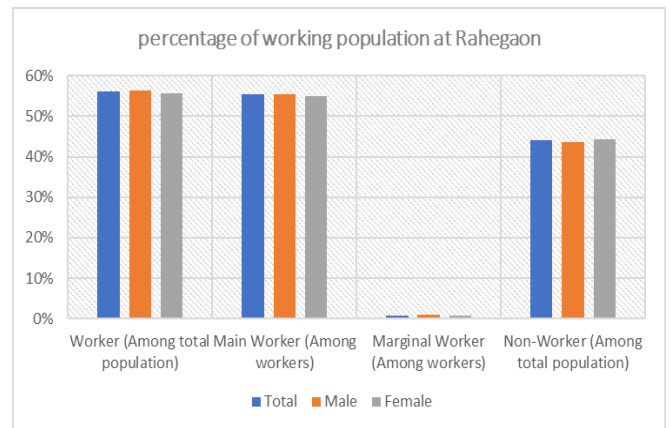


Figure 4.35 Showing the percentage of working population at Rahegaon Village

3) Literacy Rate

Total 544 people in the village are literate, among them 336 are male and 208 are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Rahegaon is 71%. 84% of male and 57% of female population are literate here. Overall literacy rate in the village has increased by 11%. Male literacy has gone up by 12% and female literacy rate has gone up by 12%.

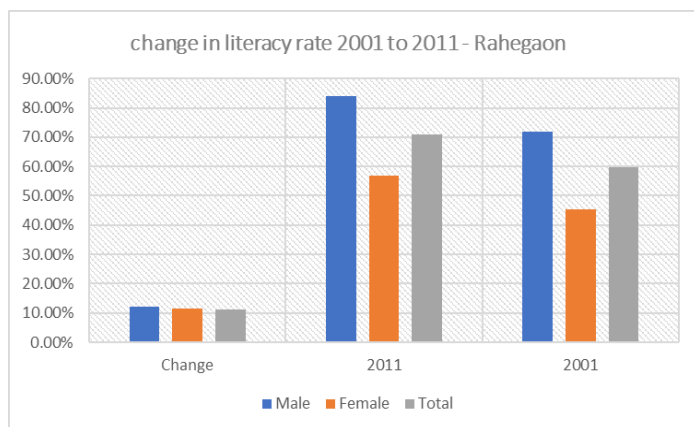


Figure 4.34 Showing the change in literacy rate 2001 to 2011 - Rahegaon

4) Workers profile

Rahegaon has 56% (515) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 56% male and 56% female population are working population. 56% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 1% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 55% of total female population are main and 1% are marginal workers.

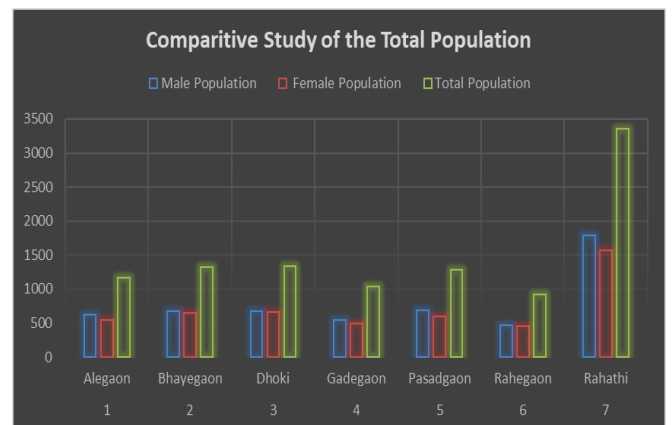


Figure 4.36 Showing the Total Population comparison in all seven selected villages

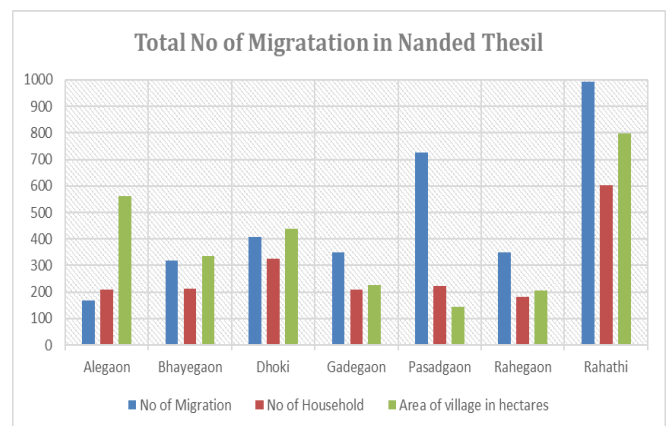


Figure No. 4.37 Showing the Total No of Migration comparison in all selected villages

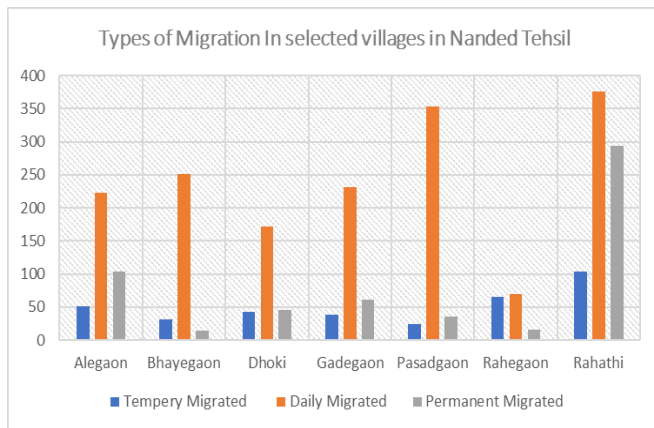


Figure No. 4.38 Showing the types of Migration In selected villages in Nanded Tehsil

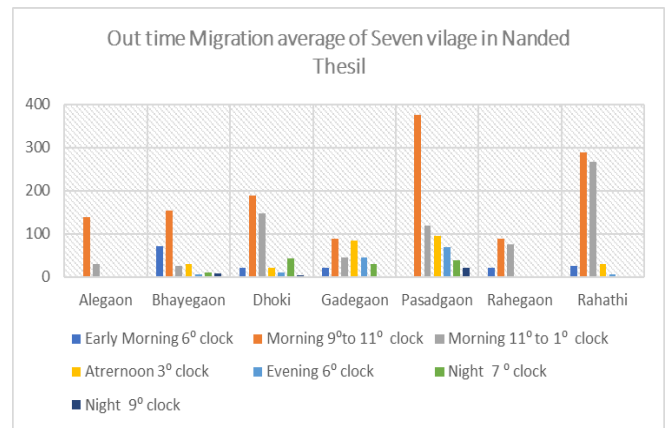


Figure No. 4.42 Showing the Out-Time Migration average of Seven Primary village in Nanded Tehsil

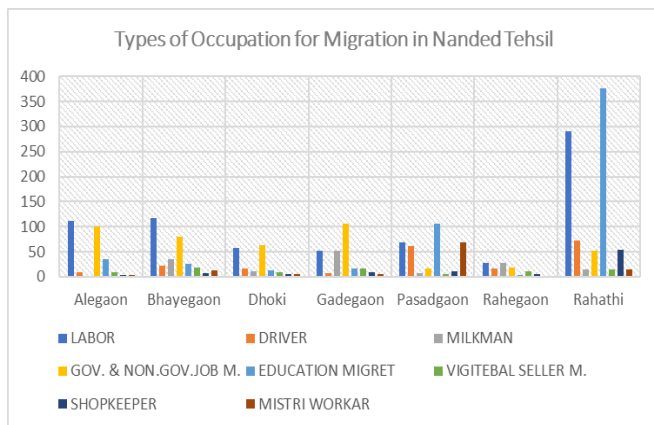


Figure No. 4.39 Showing the types of Occupation for Migration in Nanded Tehsil

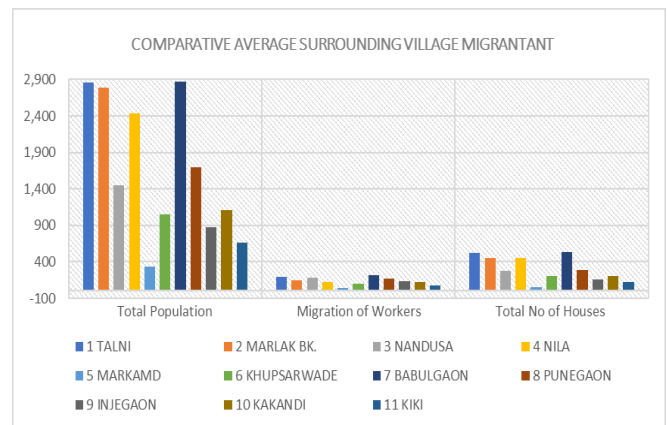


Figure No. 4.45 Showing the average surrounding villages migration comparison

Figure 4.40 Economic Migration Ration of Seven Village in Nanded Tehsil

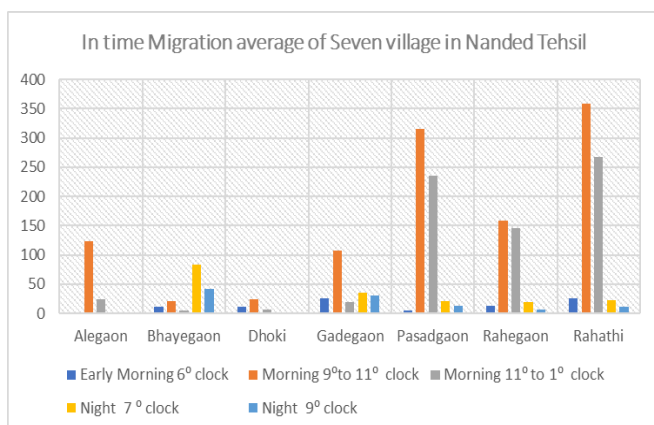
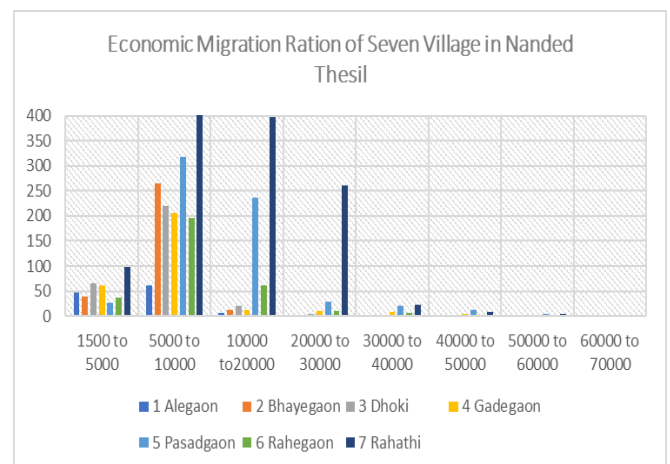


Figure 4.41 In time Migration average of Seven village in Nanded Tehsil



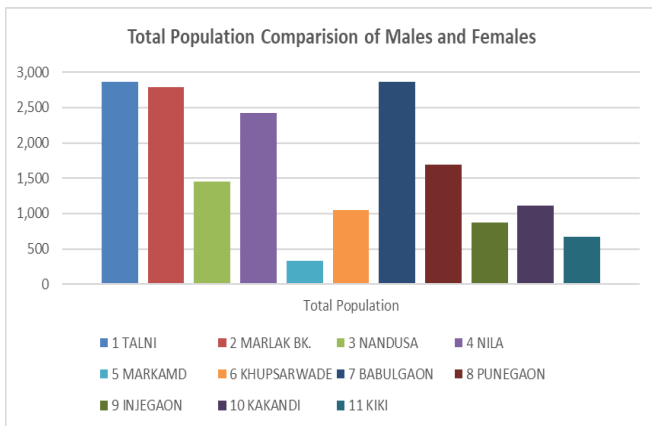


Figure 4.46 Showing the total population and migration comparison in selected secondary villages

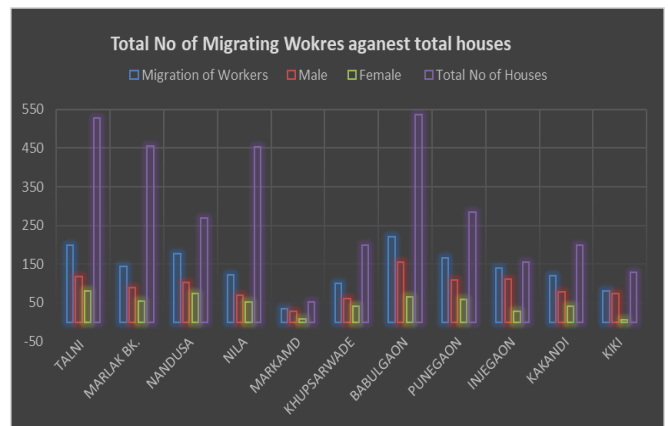


Figure No. 4.48 Showing the total no of migrating workers against total population from selected villages

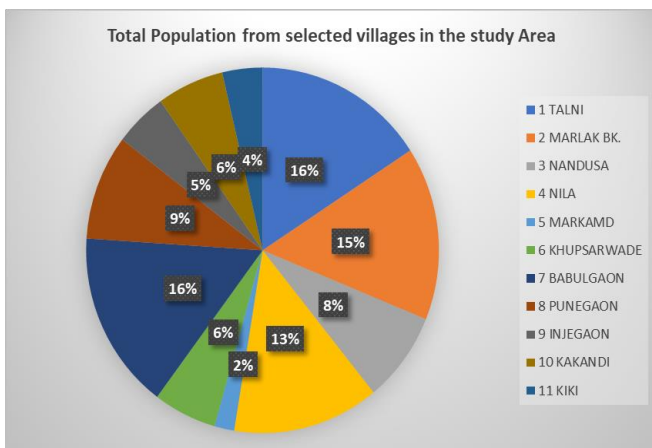


Figure 4.47 Showing the total population from selected villages

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).

Mosses et al. (2002) found migration was tied to unequal social relations, social status and patterns of borrowing in source areas in the Bhil tribal villages in India. These latter examples are more closely related to the idea of migration being motivated not only by exogenous factors, such as environmental disasters or wars, but also endogenous factors embedded within source areas.

Kadam Avinash and Kolhe Shankar (2018) suggested that 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.

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.

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 (Villalba2002).

4.6 Reasons for migration

The basic reason for migration in village unemployment i.e. no sources of income for livelihood.

Due to irregular electricity supply and there most agricultural activity are affecting adversely. Due to less distance between Nanded city and all seven selected villages is very less.

Peoples come to know the importance of education so instead of educating their pupil in village they prefer Nanded.

4.7 Village to urban migration flows

All seven selected primary villages and eleven selected secondary villages from Nanded tehsil to Nanded daily migration. These people go because of employment purpose and for educational purpose only. And about these people goes Nanded some people goes to MIDC CIDCO Nanded area to employment purposes.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The details of summery and conclusions are drawn after the long statistical investigation of two years from the study area. They are as follows in details.

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 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.

Remittances change lifestyles and can have negative impact on health and environment while at the same times they increase access to communication technologies.

This research work has highlighted the daily migration in rural areas of the Nanded Tehsil [MH], A Case Study. 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 return total of nine hundred fifty-four questionnaires were distributed they were returned for a response rate of 100% questionnaires and 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.

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.

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.

Settlements 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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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 immigration 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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