

IN-MIGRATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT : The percentage of in-migration in Madhya Pradesh from rural areas is very high (84.83), in comparison to the urban areas (15.17). The influences of industrialisation, urbanisation and facilities of higher education on in-migration has been analysed and found significant. The Chhattisgarh Basin and Malwa Plateau are the regions where the expectancy and actual in-migration are high.

INTRODUCTION

At present cities have become centres of attraction for in-migrants. It is due to the fact that urban areas have become more efficient economically, politically and culturally. The in-migrants bear an important effect over the spatial organisation of a particular region. The purposes of migration are many, it is, therefore, obvious to have different consequential effect over spatial organisation.

The net migration of population not only influences the growth of population of a region but also has an impact over the prevailing socio-economic frame work of the region. Due to the pro-urban nature of immigration there arise socio-economic problems which simultaneously strengthen the rural economy. Urbanisation, industrialisation and facilities of higher education are considered as the main factors for the pro-urban behaviour of the migrants.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the expectancy of in-migration in the districts of Madhya Pradesh State. An effort has been made in this

work to suggest certain remedies by explaining the probabilities of socio-economic problems arising due to local imbalances in regional distribution of in-migration.

METHODOLOGY

This study is based on the 1981 census. Keeping in view the pro-urban attitude of the immigrants and on the basis of the privileges of the three factors of in-migration viz. industrialisation, urbanisation and facilities of higher education, the expectancy of in-migration has been calculated. The above factors of in-migration in each district have been classified according to quartile method and categorised into four categories of high, medium high, medium low, and low respectively. Every variable has been converted into an index number and by adding them together a joint index for each district has been obtained. The level of industrialisation has been obtained by setting a districtwise location quotient of the workers in household and manufacturing industries. The significance level in between the actual in-migration and the expected in-migration is tested by X^2

THE REGION

The largest state of India according to its area, Madhya Pradesh is the sixth largest populous state of India. The total migrated population in Madhya Pradesh in the year 1981 was 33.52 percent of the total population. The percentages of in-migrated and outmigrated population were 61.25 and 38.75 respectively. The net migration in the state was 22.50 percent which was 1.66 percent of the total population. It is, therefore, said that the role of migration in the increase of population in the state is very important. In comparison to 1961 the percentage of gross-migration has decreased from 36.80 to 33.52. In the year 1961 the in-migrated persons from Bangla Desh and Pakistan, were rehabilitated mainly in parts of Bastar and Surguja districts. Out of the total in-migration the percentage of intra-district migration in the state was 64.82. Inter district migration was 23.32 percent and remaining 11.86 percent migrated either from other states of India or other countries. The control of distance factor can be seen in the above facts of in-migration.

Among the factors responsible for migration, the marital reason alone is responsible for 52.28 percent migration, while 21.01 percent migration was due to family moving, 12.68 percent migration was due to employment, 2.20 percent migrated for educational purposes and 11.83 per cent for various other reasons.

The migration from the rural areas is very high (84.83 per cent) in comparison to the urban areas i.e. 15.17 per cent. The percentage of pro-urban migration was 57.33, which was due to the process of urbanisation, industrialisation and for higher educational facilities in urban areas. The economic resources flow towards rural areas in pro-urban migration and strengthen the rural economy in due course of time (Bardhan and Shriniwas, 1974). Therefore, the three aforesaid factors are analysed

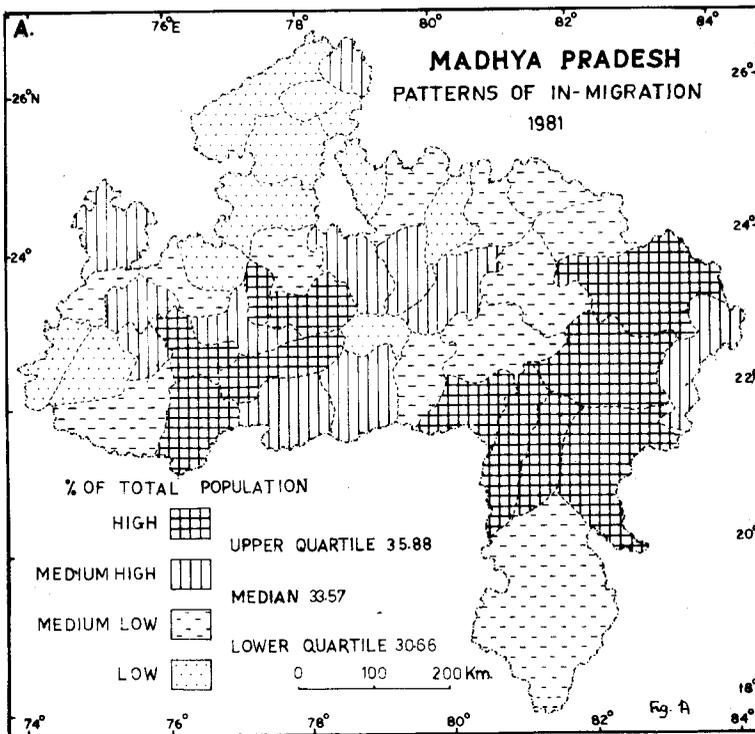
respectively and finally their joint influences have been calculated in order to obtain the spatial pattern of the migration in the state.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE

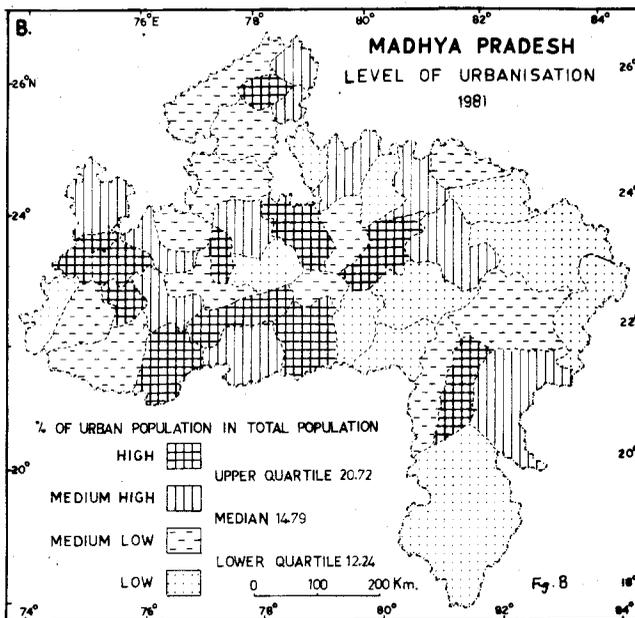
Most of the population i.e. 54.19 percent in-migrated during last 10 years, while 14.90 percent in-migrated during last 5 to 9 years and 30.91 percent in-migrated within the last 4 years. In-migration during the above period in urban centres were 20.69, 28.19, and 51.12 percent respectively, while the migration from rural areas was found always very high. The number of senior in-migrants was found low because of the non-permanent nature of residence of urban in-migrants.

SPATIAL PATTERN OF IN-MIGRATION

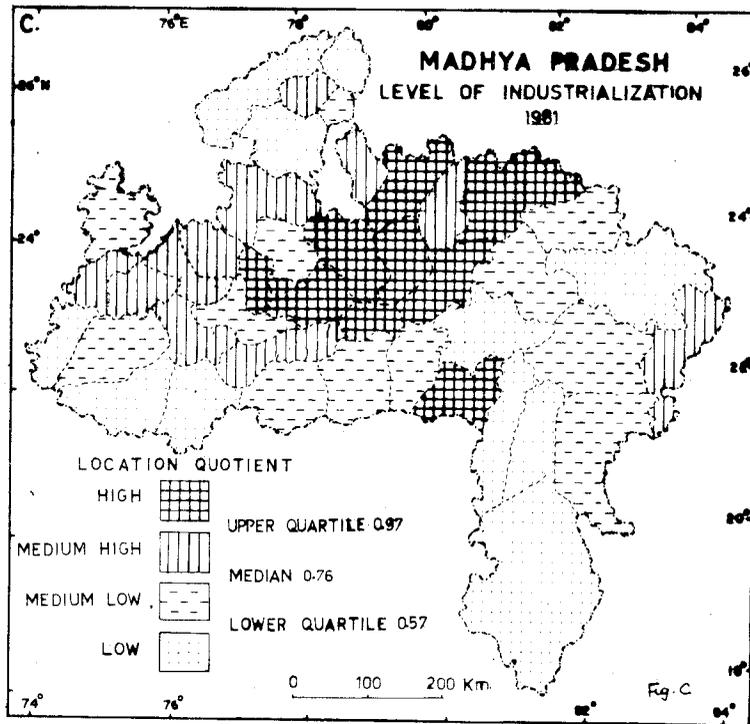
The influences of urbanisation, industrialisation and higher educational facilities are seen on the distributional pattern of in-migration in the state. The districtwise in-migration was divided into four categories according to quartile classes namely high, medium high, medium low, and low in descending order. The percentage of districtwise in-migration varies in between 20.52 and 45.54. The Chhattisgarh Basin and Malwa Plateau are the regions of high in-migration in the state (Map-A). Highest in-migration in the state is in the Durg District (45.54 percent) because of the industrialisation in the district generated through the Bhilai Steel Plant. The other districts of the state where in-migration was above 35.88 percent, are Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Surguja, Balaghat, Hoshangabad, Bhopal, Raisen, Dewas and East-Nimar. Developed agriculture, high degree of industrialisation and urbanisation in the Malwa Plateau and the Chhattisgarh Basin caused high in-migration in these regions (Maps B, C, & D). The lowest in-migration (20.52 percent) is reported in the Narsimhapur



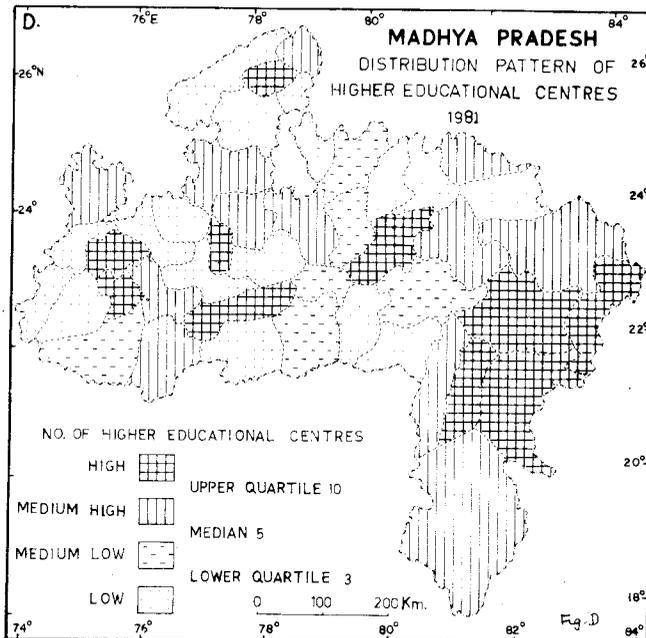
Map A



Map - B



Map - C



Map - D

district. Morena, Gwalior, Bhind, Shivpuri, Datia, Guna, Rajgarh, Tikamgarh, Panna, Jhabua and Dhar are the districts where the in-migration is found lower than 30.66 percent, the lower quartile. Backwardness and forest cover of these areas are the causes of low in-migration in these districts. Gwalior district is an exception among these districts.

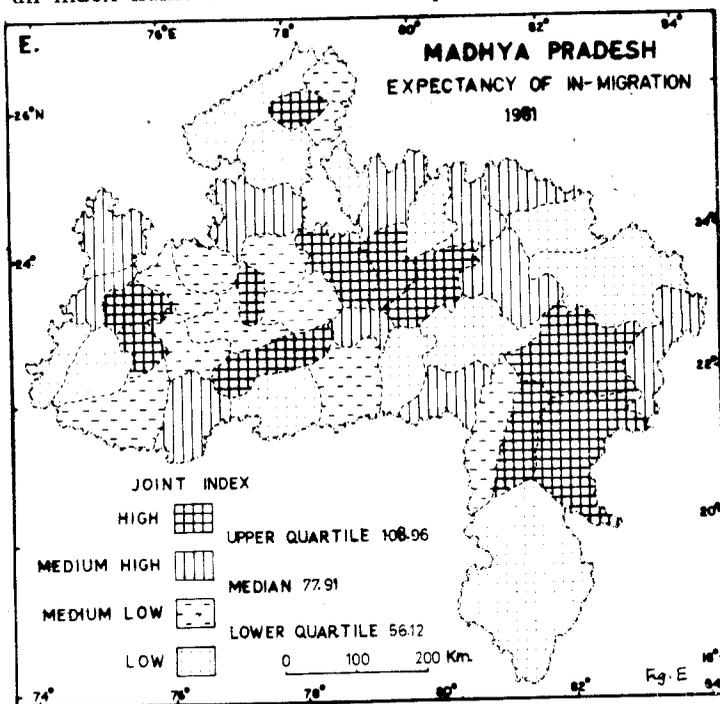
THE EXPECTANCY OF IN-MIGRATION

Urbansation, Industrialisation and educational facilities are selected as criteria for determining the expectancy of in-migration in the state. The percentage of urbanisation in the district varies from 1.98 to 76.21, the level of industrialisation from 0.36 to 6.45 and number of higher education institutions from 1 to 33. Among the higher educational institutions universities, colleges and technical institutions are taken into account. Each factor has been converted into an index number and added

together to obtain joint index (Table -1), which is categorised into four categories on the basis of quartile values (Map-E). The correlation in between joint index and in-migration has been observed as the value of Product Moment correlation co-efficient comes to + .503. The significance level in between the actual and expected in-migration has been obtained by X^2 test as 12.83, which is significant upto 0.01 level. This shows that there is a significant difference in the expectancy and spatial distribution of in-migration.

SPATIAL PATTERNS OF THE EXPECTANCY OF IN-MIGRATION -

There are spatial similarities in the distribution of the expected and actual in-migration. The expectancy of in-migration is highest in Sagar district (295.82) and lowest in Sidhi district (30.17). Gwalior, Ujjain, Indore, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Durg, Raipur and Bilaspur are the districts of high



Map - E

Table - 1

MAJOR VARIABLES OF IN-MIGRATION IN M.P., 1981

District	In-Migration (% of Total pop).	Urban Population (% of Total pop).	Level of Industri- alization	Higher Edu- cation Centres	Rank order (% In-migra- tion)	Index of			Joint Index
						Urban Population	Industri- alization	Higher Educational Institutions	
Morena	30.55	13.68	0.39	3	35	67.42	38.23	39.27	48.31
Bhind	31.10	17.07	0.42	6	33	84.13	41.18	78.53	67.95
Gwalior	29.96	55.00	0.90	23	38	271.07	88.23	301.05	220.12
Datia	29.69	19.55	0.76	2	40	96.35	74.51	26.18	65.68
Shivpuri	28.42	12.83	0.43	2	42	63.18	42.16	26.18	43.26
Guna	30.33	14.13	0.97	7	37	69.42	96.08	91.62	85.71
Tikamgarh	29.81	12.13	0.87	2	39	59.78	85.29	26.18	57.08
Chhatarpur	30.77	15.57	1.18	5	34	76.74	115.69	65.44	85.96
Panna	30.51	7.78	0.95	1	36	38.34	93.14	13.09	48.19
Sagar	33.67	27.86	6.45	9	21	137.31	632.35	117.80	295.82
Damoh	34.14	14.42	5.46	4	17	71.07	535.29	52.36	219.57
Satna	30.09	16.19	2.05	3	26	79.79	200.98	39.27	106.68
Rewa	31.36	13.06	1.19	11	31	64.37	116.67	143.98	108.34
Shahdol	32.73	17.81	0.70	8	28	87.78	68.63	104.71	87.04
Sidhi	32.37	1.98	0.62	1	29	09.76	67.65	13.09	30.17
Mandsaur	35.48	20.26	0.64	10	13	99.95	62.74	130.89	97.83
Ratlam	33.30	30.72	0.84	3	24	151.40	82.35	39.27	91.01
Ujjain	35.64	37.48	0.91	24	12	184.72	89.22	314.14	196.03
Shajapur	33.80	14.85	0.85	3	27	73.19	83.33	39.27	65.27
Dewas	37.54	18.70	18.70	0.83	3	5	92.16	81.37	39.27
Jhabua	26.56	8.33	0.36	2	44	41.05	35.29	26.18	34.17
Dhar	29.02	12.57	0.58	2	41	61.95	56.86	26.18	48.33
Indore	34.66	65.94	0.70	17	15	324.99	68.63	222.51	205.38
West-Nimar	31.56	14.79	0.55	4	30	72.89	53.92	52.35	59.72
East-Nimar	36.93	26.80	0.52	6	7	132.08	50.98	78.53	87.20
Rajgarh	28.31	13.09	0.91	3	43	64.51	89.21	39.27	64.33
Vidisha	33.42	16.97	0.73	6	23	83.64	71.57	78.53	77.91
Bhopal	40.17	76.21	1.17	17	2	375.60	114.71	222.51	237.61
Sehore	33.76	13.31	0.97	2	20	65.60	95.10	26.81	62.29
Raisen	33.72	9.95	1.09	2	9	49.04	106.86	26.81	60.69
Betul	33.87	15.32	0.71	1	19	75.51	69.61	13.09	52.73
Hoshangabad	37.57	25.11	0.92	12	4	123.75	90.20	157.07	123.67
Jabalpur	35.04	45.05	1.93	32	14	222.63	189.22	418.85	276.70
Narsimhapur	20.52	13.55	1.28	4	45	66.18	125.49	52.35	81.54
Mandla	31.11	7.05	0.57	5	32	34.75	55.88	65.44	52.02
Chhindwara	34.12	21.18	0.69	4	18	104.38	67.65	52.35	74.80
Seoni	33.32	7.74	0.59	3	24	38.15	57.84	39.27	45.09
Balaghat	36.13	8.69	1.72	3	11	42.83	168.63	39.27	83.58
Surguja	36.74	8.69	0.45	6	8	42.83	44.12	78.53	55.16
Bilaspur	37.23	13.34	0.68	15	6	165.75	66.67	196.33	109.58
Raigarh	34.54	8.39	0.96	11	16	41.35	94.12	143.98	93.15
Rajnandgaon	36.64	12.35	0.54	8	10	60.87	52.94	104.71	72.84
Durg	45.54	31.80	0.53	10	1	156.73	51.96	130.89	113.19
Raipur	39.61	17.18	0.67	33	3	84.67	65.69	431.94	194.10
Bastar	33.57	6.06	0.44	6	22	29.87	43.14	78.53	50.51
M.P.	34.35	20.29	1.02	7.64	-	-	-	-	-

expectancy of in-migration where the index is higher than that of the upper quartile value i.e. 108.96. Morena, Shivpuri, Jhabua, Dhar, Detul, Seoni, Mandla, Panna, Sidhi, Surguja and Baster are the districts of low expectancy of in-migration where the index is lower than 56.12, the lower quartile value. These are the districts with high forest covers where the concentration of tribal people is also high. Orthodoxy among the tribals reduces the probability of migration. While industrialisation, higher Urbanisation and concentration of higher educational institutions attract in-migrants in the centres of high expectancy.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Spatial distribution of the expectancy of in-migration shows the potentiality of attraction of the centres. The expectancy of in-migration of any region does not only show the probability of in-migration but also indicates the problems generated with it. The distribution of high expectancy of in-migration in the state will

remain the centres of attraction in future also, therefore, concentration of population in these centres will also increase in future. High concentration of population in these centres will generate many problems like development of slums and pollution, etc. The pressure of population will shift towards the agricultural lands of adjoining villages which will be acquired for residential and other uses of the urban centres. Contrary to this, the areas of low in-migration will become the centres of distraction. Out-migration of the population from rural towards urban centres will cause scarcity of agricultural labourers in rural areas and hence hamper the agricultural activities in villages. This will gradually reduce the net sown area. Therefore, to reduce regional imbalance in backward regions of the state, the development programmes be decentralised and shifted to backward regions. Facilities should be increased in rural areas in order to retain the rural population and to check the pro-urban migration.

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