

## KNOW THE FACTORS OF MIGRATION IN INDIA IN 2011 WITH REFERENCE TO MADURAI LOCATION

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### Abstract:

*The term 'Migration' refers to people moving from rural side to urban side or from any place to another. According to census 2011, India's people living in urban side are 37.07 percent and in numbers it is 377.11 million. Major population is from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu. India ranked second as populous country next to China. India has to concentrate on many areas to monitor and manage its urbanization. People are scattered due to the factors like income, water supply, sewage system, education, culture, transportation, etc. This paper explains which one of the factors is probably expected or going to be the cause for urbanization in nearby future.*

**Keywords: Migration, Factors of migration, Migration data census 2011**

### Introduction:

Migration increases greatly in most of the countries as a result of people moving from rural side to urban side. People occupy much space in urban when they migrate from rural area. India by decades and decades till 2000, the population was bit higher in the rural side. But the recent decade has shown a vast difference i.e. urban population has increased up to 10 folds. Still now the urban population is rising as per records. Migration plays a vital role in economic growth in India. The urban population increases because of two reasons mainly via natural population and the migration from rural side. The urban growth is recorded across number of years and tabulated in the next session. This paper uses R software in dealing with the forecasting of Urbanization

factors and the data interpretation concludes the paper. Migration could also end up in poor education, transport, medical, water and sanitation facilities and much more.

### The Growth of Urban Population

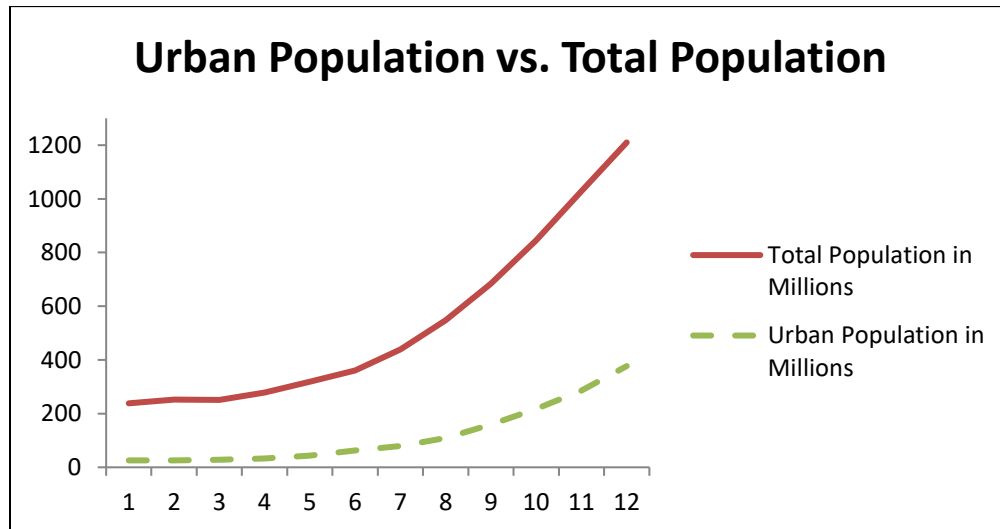
The growth of Urbanization is tabulated and plotted in graph below.

Census Year	Total Population in Millions	Urban Population in Millions
1901	238.4	25.8
1911	252.1	25.9
1921	251.3	28.1
1931	278.9	33.5
1941	318.6	44.2
1951	361.1	62.4
1961	439.1	78.9
1971	548.2	109.1
1981	683.3	159.4
1991	846.4	217.6
2001	1028.6	286.1
2011	1210.2	377.1

**Table 1:** Urbanization growth since 1901

*Notes:* Values are rounded off to get single digit after decimal. Estimated population of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir in 1981 and 1991 are included respectively.

*Source:* Process-of-urbanization-in-India-since-1901



**Graph 1:** Comparison of Urban population against the total population

The difference in Urbanization percentage started from 11 and gradually increased up to 31 as per the above table. The Graph interpretation shows there are nearly a 3x time fold in the urban population and a clear increasing trend in urban population against the total population.

### The Positive Factors Influencing Migration

Once upon a time, village people called cities as town because that is their colloquial language. Actually town is smaller than city. In India, an area with 100,000 people or more than that is considered to be a city. Reserve Bank of India RBI has classified towns into 6 tiers. Tier 1 is the so-called Metropolitan or urban cities. Town contains a minimum population of 5000 persons.

The major reasons pushing the people to move from village or towns to cities are below

1. Income
2. Water facility
3. Power facility
4. Medical facility
5. Transport facility
6. Education facility
7. Sanitation facility

8. Employment facility
9. Housing facility
10. Rainwater harvesting
11. Infrastructure
12. Marriage

### **Migration with reference to Madurai Location**

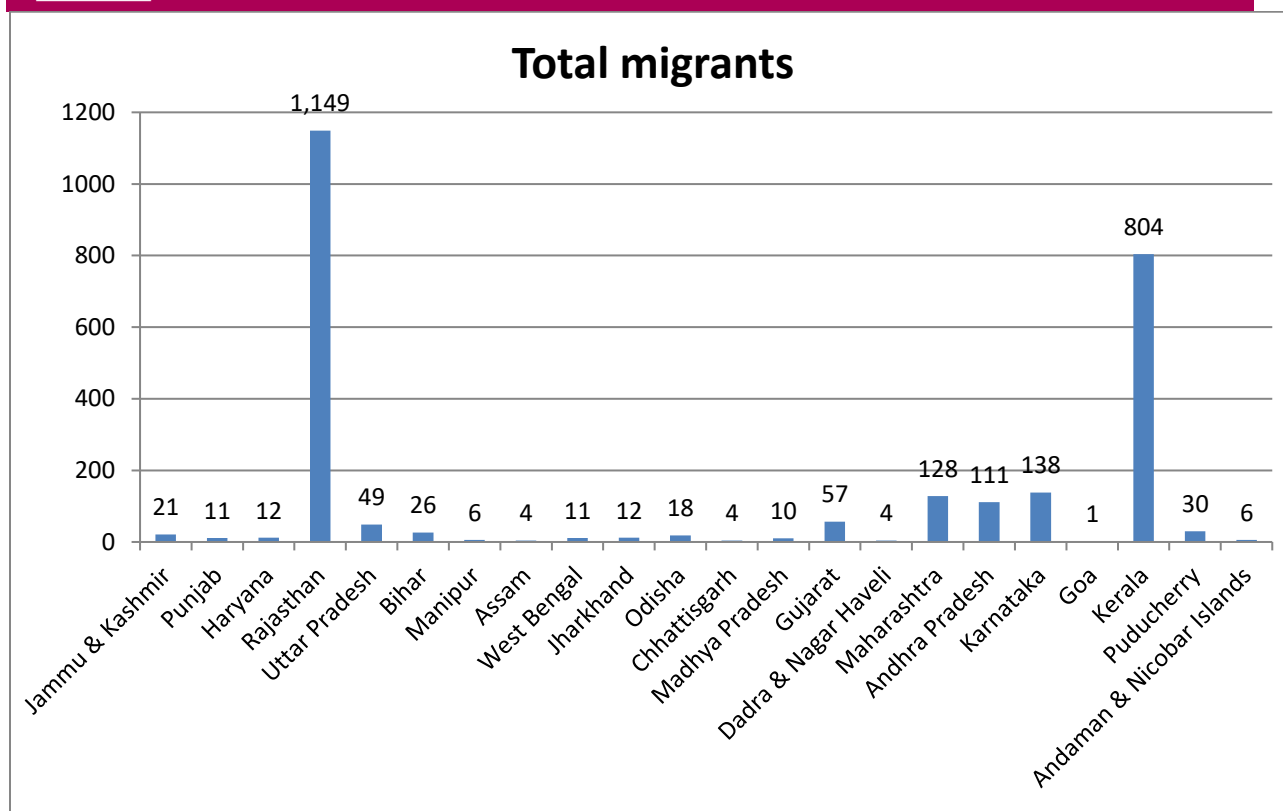
*Madurai* is the largest city next to Chennai and Coimbatore in Tamilnadu. It is a very old city and known for unique culture, Temples, Jasmine flower and Food menus. This city never sleeps in the night because it employed many workers. They would be busy all the night working in Fruits Market and Flower market. So the city has got a unique name “Thoonganagaram”, means the city that never sleeps.

### **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

As per the migration data 2011 from source [www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/d-series/d-3.html](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/d-series/d-3.html), the below data was segregated as per the below conditions

1. Data relevant to Madurai Urban area only
2. States mentioned in census data 2011 – Last residence of people
3. Migration reasons - Work/employment , Business, Education, Marriage, Moved after birth, Moved with household and others

Nearly 2600 persons were migrated to Madurai from various states in the year 2011 for the above mentioned reasons. They are represented in the below graph.



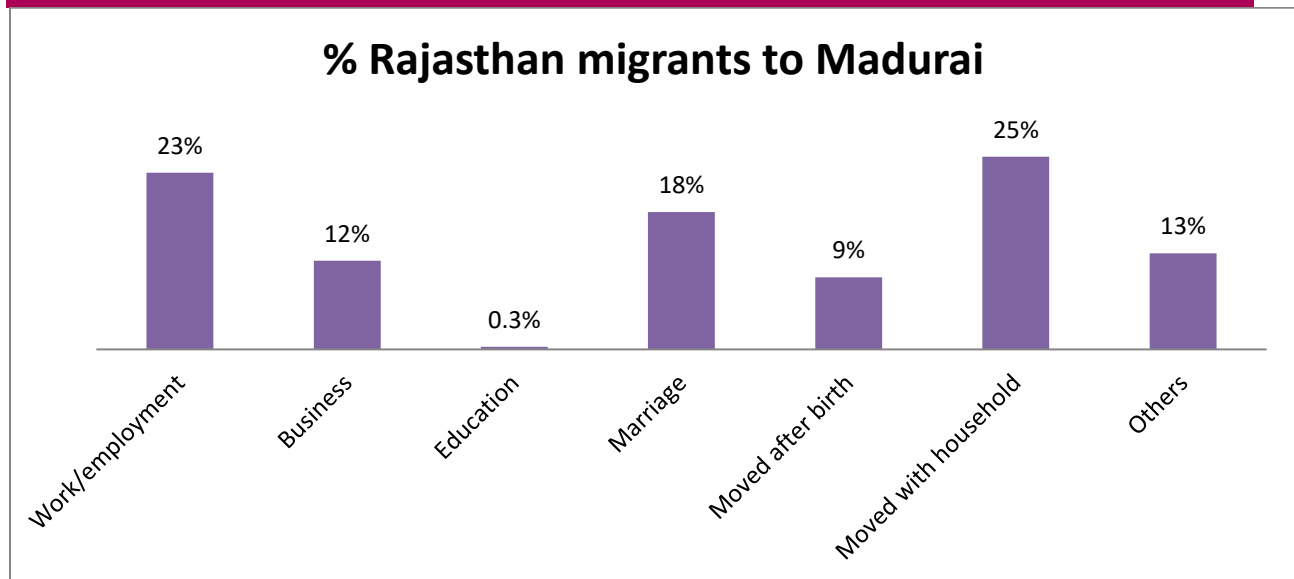
**Graph 2:** Total No of Migrants in 2011 to Madurai

Interpretation: As the graph clearly says that no other states has more migrants other than Rajasthan and Kerala. If we analysis the above pattern, we could get an idea that migrants from Kerala can reach Madurai easily because it’s a matter of 300kms max. But Rajasthan is 2500kms far from Madurai approx. So why people from Rajasthan has to move to Madurai? There were 68 million people in Rajasthan as per the population data 2011.

The reasons are listed here with data

**Table 2:** Migrants from Rajasthan as per census 2011

Total migrants	Work/employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others
1,149	265	133	4	206	108	289	144



**Graph 3:** % of Rajasthan Migrants to Madurai and reasons as per census 2011

So for work purpose and moved with household, the % of migrants are high and for education only a few have migrated. But in Kerala, the case is slightly different. For marriage purpose, 253 people have migrated and their % is 31.

When total migrations from different states are compared, Rajasthan ranks first with 44% and Kerala ranks second with 30%.

### **The Negative Factors Influencing Migration**

As people migrate more in number to the urban side, they cause directly or indirectly a mess to the urban environment. Let us see what those are in the below points:

1. Increase in the number of slums
2. Water wastage
3. Air Pollution
4. Increase in demands of resources
5. Inadequate sanitation services
6. Crime incidents, Drugs, Prostitutions
7. Social deprivation
8. Food Wastage

## Conclusion:

Indian Government should take necessary actions for implementing that the best should reach to the poor one who reaches urban area for his betterment. The policies were not clear right from the independence. So through this the author requests the Government to make liberal policies for the betterment of migrants. The same way, migrants also should have few things in mind as to not pollute and exploit the health of urban in any way. Migrations are always welcome but ensure it doesn't affect the social and economic environment of India.

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