# CHAPTER FOUR

## MIGRATION IN ACTION

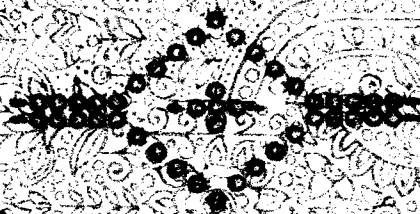-:::- C H A P T E R   F O U R   -:::-

-:: M I G R A T I O N:  I N  A C T I O N   ::-

4.1     Migration has been and continues to be a
neglected theme in population Geography; growth and
distribution of population have received greater attention.
Perhaps this is due to the fact that migration poses
difficulty in data collection and analysis or it is
time consuming or less rewarding!

Prof. Howley has remarked that civilised people
are those, who have obtained a high degree of mobility.
Migration increases mobility.  One may say migration
is an instrument for the diffusion of culture.  Whereas
Adam Smith remarked that, of all the luggage, man is
the most difficult to transport, but it keeps a balance
between the distribution of population and the supply
of natural resources.  Migration reflects the changing
pattern of opportunities in the affected places.

Migration is as old as civilisation and there is
a long record of it in the historical works.  In the
epics like "Ramayana" and "Mahabharta" one can point
out as many references as we can on the migration as
a phenomenona, as a process and even as a stage.

TABLE NO. 4.1

"GREAT MIGRATIONS" IN THE EPICS

(RAMAYANA AND MAHABHARAT)

| S No. | Epic | Principal Migrants | Duration of Migration | Distance in Kms. | Cause of Migration | Source Region | Destination | Type of Migration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) | Ramayana | 1) Ram<br>2) Seeta<br>3) Laxman | 14 years | 2500 | Kaikeye's decision | Ayodhya | Never defined | Long distance and semi-permanent |
| 2) | Mahabharat | 1) Yudhishtra<br>2) Arjuna<br>3) Dropati<br>4) Bhima<br>5) Nakul<br>6) Sahadeo | 12 years | 500 to 600 | Kourwas Jealousy | Hastina-pur. | Never defined | Long distance and Semi permanent |

Table No. 4.1 presents "Great Migrations" in these
epics. The Mahabharta may be viewed as a rich store of
philosophical and religious lore as well as a tale
embodying important geographical and historical data.
While the Ramayana has been the perennial source of
spiritual, cultural, artistic and geographic inspira-
tion for all these thousands of years, not only to the
people of India but also to all the people of in this
world. But the western scholars have not given any
attention to these "Great Migration" for reasons best
known to them!

-o-  D E F I N I T I O N S  -o-
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Migration is a broad as well as an elusive concept
which indicates both internal and external migrations.
But in this study the term migration is limited to
internal migrations only. Secondly many times migra-
tion and migrants are mixed with each other whereas
these two are different terms and do need a clear
understanding.

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-x-x-

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# -:: M I G R A T I O N ::-

1)  In the UN Multitingual Demographic Dictonary
    migration is defined as "A form of geographical
    mobility or spatial mobility between one geo-
    graphical unit and another generally involving
    a change of residence from the place of origin
    or place of departure to the place of destination
    or the place of arrival."

2)  The British Census defines"migration in terms
    of change of usual place of residence for one
    year or five years prior to the date of the
    census, within the frame-work of local authority
    areas."

3)  According to International encyclopedia of the
    social sciences (volume 9 & 10 p 286) "In its
    most general sense migration is ordinarily
    defined as the relatively permanent movement
    of a person over a significant distance."

4)  Eisenstads (1954) looks at migration as "The
    physical transition of an individual or a group
    from one society to another.  This transition
    usually involves abandoning one social setting
    and entering another and permanent one."

5) The term migration generally refers to all move-
ments of population in physical space with the
assumption more or less implict that a change
of residence or domicile is involved (Smith 1960).

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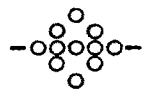
DEFINITIONS OF MIGRANTS
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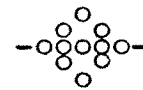
1) According to (Rossi 1955) A person is a mover
if he expresses the intention to move in a near
future.

2) A person is a migrant if he has been in a
community for less that ten years and is older
than ten (Goldsten in 1958).

3) A person is a migrant if he leaves his area of
birth (Musgrole 1963).

4) A person is a migrant if he has changed residence
during the last five years.

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-X-X-X-X-
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-ooo-   T Y P O L O G Y   -ooo-
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The diversity of migration in cause, duration,

distance, direction, volume, velocity, selectivity

and organization prohibits simple classification

(Clark 1972). Scholars of different disciplines

have tried to classify migration and migrants, Gould

and Prothero (1975) have suggested the types of

migration as below in Fig. No. 4.1    -

POPULATION MOBILITY

Space                                    Time

Rural      Rural      Urban      Urban
Rural      urban      urban      Rural

Daily   Periodic   Seasonal   Longterm   Irregular   Permanent
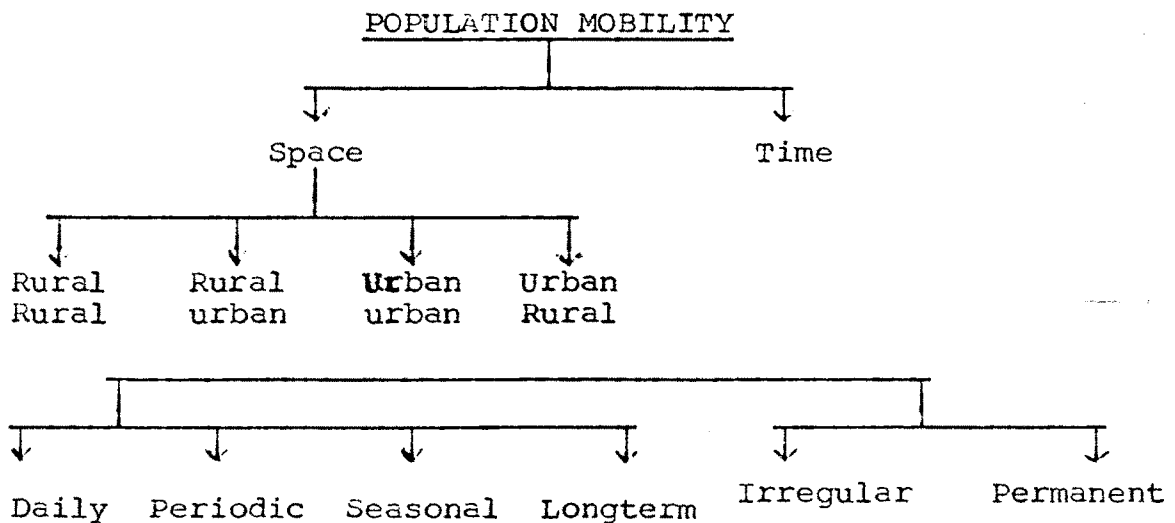
Similarly they can be grouped as spontaneous,

forced, impelled, free, planned and induced migration.

A more complex topology is that of Peterson

(1958) derived essentially by superposition of two

main criteria, namely conservation and innovation,

which were modified by Price (1969) as in Table No. 4.2 -

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-:-  T O P O L O G Y   O F   M I G R A T I O N  -:-
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| Relation:<br>Man and | Migratory<br>force | Class of<br>Migration | Type of Migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Conservative | Innovating |
| Nature | Ecological<br>Push | Primitive | Wandering<br>Ranging | Flight<br>from<br>Land |
| State | Migratory<br>Policy | Forced<br>Impelled | Displace-<br>ment | Slave<br>Trade<br>Coolie<br>Trade |
| Norms | Aspiration | Free | Flight | " |
| Other Man | Social | Mass | Group<br>settle-<br>ment | Urbaniza-<br>tion. |

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-O-O-O-

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Migrations are of various types. But to the author's information and knowledge no scholar or academician studying migration has either thought of migrations induced by drought either in Maharashtra or outside Maharashtra and even beyond.

"One of geographer's most important contribution to population studies has been in the field of migration analysis and particularly the relationship between migration and distance." (Haggett, Cliff and Frey). These host of migrations bear a close and intimate relationship with the Study Area.

The author has therefore employed distance as the criteria, to classify migrations that occured in A.D. 1984. According to this criteria the classification is as below :-

F I G.    4.2
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M I G R A T I O N

( According to distance )

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Short distance (upto 50 km) | Medium distance (50-175 km) | Long distance, (more than 175) |

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4.2        -eeee-  D A T A    B A S E  -eeee-

"All statistics are artifacts", and "No statistics can be proven to be uniquely correct" (Jaffe 82)

The outcome of any particular inquiry, whether the subject be the world distribution of population or it may be at a taluka level, it depends on the accuracy, and completeness of the data available. Relevance of data depends mostly on the availability of resources and time.

In the present study the data is collected from primary sources as well as from secondary sources.

1)   PRIMARY DATA   :- was collected by conducting intensive field-work. This field study was done by the author himself with the help of a questionnaire (Appendix 1.1) and it could be completed in a span of 4 months more especially on holidays. In all 351 households were interviewed out of 3375 households in the study area. This comes to slightly more than 10% sample.

2)   SECONDARY DATA :- It was derived from various sources like Census Handbook, Fact-Finding Committee's report, various research papers of other scholars, Solapur District Socio-Economic Abstract and Techno-Economic report of Maharashtra etc. etc.

-: S E L E C T I O N   O F   V I L L A G E S  +-

Taking into consideration the nature of present study and the number of villages in Akkalkot taluka the author had adopted stratified Random Sampling technique. The criteria for stratification varies from problem to problem. But in the present study stratas were formed on the size of population. Thus all the 126 villages are grouped into 8 stratas (See Table No. 1.1).

Simple Random Sampling procedure of selecting the villages from 8 strata was applied here and villages were selected for in-depth study. Hence each village had an equal change of being selected from there strata in the sample. Thus 8 villages were chosen.

These 8 villages contains 3375 households; 11.11% population to the total population of the taluka and 9.15% of the total area of the Akkalkot Taluka.

For collecting the first hand information the author had to apply canvassing strategy as well as interviews with questionairres for having quality data. Knowledge of the respondents, in summing up, is as below :-

National Sample Survey report was also referred
to. One of the special feature of the N.S.S. data is:-
It provides information on those aspects of population
which are usually not covered under the census. Data
on internal migration is available for the 9th, 11th
15th  18th and 22nd rounds in the N.S.S.


                    -x-x--x-x-x-x-x--x-x-
                       x-x-x-x-x
                         x-x-x
                           x

- TABLE NO. 4.2A -

-:-    KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS    -:-

| S No. | Knowledge | Percentages |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Good | 37.18 |
| 2 | Reliable | 40.7 |
| 3 | Moderate | 15.11 |
| 4 | Vague | 3.89 |
| 5 | Poor | 2.10 |
| 6 | Exaggerated | 1.02 |

In a similar way Table No. 4.3 presents Response from the respondents.

- TABLE NO. 4.3 -

-:: RESPONSE FROM RESPONDENTS ::-

| S No. | Response | Percentages |
|-------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | Co-operative | 53.78 |
| 2 | Indifferent | 16.66 |
| 3 | Hostile | 7.85 |
| 4 | Appreciative | 27.71 |

Table No. 4.4 shows all other details of Feildwork.

TABLE NO. 4.4

SUMMARY OF THE FIELD WORK

| Name of the village | No. of house holds | No. of house holds inter viewed | Age group of the Respondent | | | | | Caste of the Respondent | | | | | Mother tongue | | | Literacy | | Occupation of the Respondent | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 0-15 | 16-30 | 31-45 | 46-60 | above 60 | Maratha | Lingayat | Muslim | Backward C. | Other | Maratha | Kannada | Other | Literate | Illiterate | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Jainapur | 8 | 8 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Mamdabad | 55 | 11 | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sangvi (Kh) | 97 | 10 | - | - | 2 | 8 | - | 2 | - | - | 8 | - | 9 | 1 | - | 0 | 10 | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Bogaon | 232 | 24 | - | - | 10 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | - | 9 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 17 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Naidre | 396 | 40 | - | 3 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 10 | - | 20 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 29 | 28 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Shirwal | 621 | 62 | - | 4 | 38 | 16 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 22 | 9 | 32 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 42 | 40 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| Nangrul | 795 | 80 | - | 4 | 46 | 22 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 28 | 34 | 18 | 32 | 48 | 66 | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| ...eur | 1164 | 116 | - | 30 | 58 | 22 | 6 | 38 | 20 | 26 | 18 | 14 | 52 | 38 | 26 | 42 | 74 | - | 74 | - | 14 | - | 6 | 10 | 12 |
| Total | 3375 | 351 | 00 | 42 | 189 | 91 | 29 | 93 | 71 | 61 | 84 | 36 | 153 | 129 | 69 | 120 | 231 | 174 | 76 | 5 | 15 | - | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| Percentages | | 10.3% | 00 | 11.96% | 53.38% | 25.9% | 8.26% | 26.49 | 21.93 | 17.37 | 23.93 | 90. | 43.58 | 36.75 | 19.65 | 34.18 | 65.81 | 49.57 | 21.65 | 1.42 | 4.27 | - | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.93 |

**4.3**   D E C I S I O N   T O   M I G R A T E
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The main reason for migration not only in primitive stages, but also in modern days lies in geographical conditions, combined with the need of food. A large number of factors can be mentioned which are responsible for migration decisions.

Migration is a highly selective process. It may be age-selective, occupation-selective or sex-selective. But overhere in the study area it is male dominated. Migration is not merely a process of shifting people from one place to other, but it is often incorrectly considered to have a purely psychological or political or economical and sociological push-backs. And the decision to migrate is said to be the outcome of human psychology and behaviour (Clark). According to Bouge" Economic and non-economic" factors of migration is a false dichotomy because all the decisions are virtually economic-oriented. But in all considerations geographic conditions in specific areas at specific times, develop various types which are most oftenly named as "Push" and "Pull" factors. Though the factors influencing the decision to migrate are complex in nature, yet in the present study the "Drought" factor

is so strong that it "Pushes" all other factors aside.
This induces famine conditions and thereafter takes
place migrations, and there are no two opinions about
it.

Number of theories and models has been built by
scholars and geographers on migration of Human Popula-
tion. For example, Reilly has constructed a model known
as "Gravity model of migration", stouffe introduced
the "Principle of opportunities". In 1885, Ravenstein
has formulated certain basic laws regarding migration
which are as follows :-

1) Migration and distance :-
   (a) The great body of our migrants only proceed
       a short distance" and "migrants enumerated
       in a certain centre of absorption will
       grow less (as distance from the centre
       increases)"

   (b) "Migrant proceeding long distances generally
       go by preference to one of the great centres
       of commerce and industry.

2) MIGRATION BY STAGES :-
   (a) There takes place consequently a universal
       shifting or displacement of the population,

which produces 'currents of migration', setting
in the direction of the great centres of
commerce and industry which absorb the migrants".

(b) "The inhabitants of the country immediately
surrounding a town of rapid growth flock into
it, the gaps thus left in the rural population
are filled up by migrants from more remote
distances untill the attractive force of one
of our rapidly growing cities makes its influence
feld, step by step, to the most remotes corner
of the kingdom".

(c) "The process of dispersion is the inverse of
that of absorption, and exhibits similar
features".

3) Stream and counterstream.Each main current of
migration produces a compensating counter-
current".

4) Urban-rural differences in propensity to
migrate."The natives of towns are less migratory
than those of the rural parts of the country".

5) Predominance of females among short-distance
migrants. "Females appear to predominate among
short-journey migrants".

6) Technology and migration "Does migration increase? I believe so! Wherever I was able to make a comparison I found that an increase in the means of locomotion and a development of manufactures and commerce have led to an increase of migration".

7) Dominance of the economic motives."Bad or oppressive laws, heavy taxation an unattractive climate' uncongerial social surroundings and even compulsion (Slave trade, transportation) all have produced and are still producing currents can compare in volume with that which arises from the desire inherent in most men to 'better' themselves in material respects".

-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-

-x-x-x-x-x-x-

-x-x-x-x-

-x-x-

x-x

-

## 4.4    AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF MIGRANTS

The population structure, refers to those aspects
of population which may be measured viz. Age, Sex and
marital status. These are the most important characteri-
stics of migrants. The decision to migrate such as,
when to migrate? Where to migrate? How to migrate?
With whom to migrate------?

Table No. 4.5 is presented to show migrants from
the sampled villages by age groups by percentages.

### TABLE NO. 4.5

### MIGRANTS BY AGE-GROUPS

| S No. | Sampled Villages | Age groups (In Percentage) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0-15 | 16-30 | 31-45 | 46-60 | above 60 |
| 1 | Jainapur | 9 | 63.6 | 18.18 | 18.18 | 0 |
| 2 | Mamdabad | 13.79 | 68.96 | 13.79 | 3.44 | 0 |
| 3 | Sangvi(Kh) | 7.4 | 37.03 | 37.03 | 14.80 | 3.7 |
| 4 | Gogaon | 17.10 | 27.63 | 39.47 | 15.78 | 0 |
| 5 | Haidre | 18.69 | 28.97 | 37.58 | 14.95 | 0 |
| 6 | Shirwal | 18.60 | 34.88 | 39.53 | 5.81 | 1.16 |
| 7 | Mangrul | 23.00 | 36.97 | 33.61 | 5.04 | 2.52 |
| 8 | Jeur | 19.25 | 26.7 | 39.75 | 10.55 | 3.72 |
| | Total | 19.34 | 40.59 | 26.68 | 11.36 | 2.13 |

(Adults)

From Table No. 4.5. our major findings are as below :

1) <u>ADULT MIGRANTS</u> :-

This group (16-30 & 31-45) forms the bulK of migrants from the sampled villages. Their percentages ranges from 82.75% in village Mamdabad to 66.45% in Jeur. This is because adults are physically strong and economically more productive. All other groups are dependent on them. The most striking aspect emerging from this is that they are over burdened by high dependency ratio.

2) <u>FAMILY MIGRATION</u> :-

Four out of the eight villages, namely Jeur, Mangrul, Shirwal and Sangvi(Kh) shows family migrations whereas the remaining four such as Jainapur, Mamdabad, Gogaon & Haidre are male-deminant migrations.

3) <u>Variation among selected villages</u> :-

Age-group to age-group variations provides interesting situations. To illustrate 46-60 age group, it has highest percentages in Jainapur where as Mangrul has the lowest percentages. Mangrul ranks first for in 0-15 age-group and in the same group Jainapur is the last. Where as the elderly people are more in Jeur, Sangvi, Mangrul and Shirwal are conspiccus by their absence in Jainapur, Mamdabad, Gogaon and Haidre.

-x-x-x-x-

-000-  SEX IMBALANCE IN MIGRATION  -000-
======================================

In developing countries like India migration
is sex-selective i.e. males forms the bulk of migrants.
Table No. 4.6 presents the sex-wise variation in
migration of 1984 in the selected villages.

TABLE NO. 4.6

SEX IMBALANCE IN MIGRATION
============================

| S No. | Name of the Villages | Sex Ratio of the village | No. of female migrants. | Percentages of female migrants. | No.of male migrants | Percentages of male migrants. |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Jainapur | 1054 | 3 | 27.28 | 8 | 72.22 |
| 2. | Mamdabad | 985 | 2 | 6.9 | 27 | 93.1 |
| 3. | Sangvi(Kh) | 909 | 2 | 7.4 | 25 | 92.59 |
| 4. | Gogaon | 948 | 8 | 10.52 | 68 | 89 |
| 5. | Haidre | 997 | 19 | 17.75 | 88 | 82.24 |
| 6. | Shirwal | 996 | 26 | 15.11 | 146 | 84.24 |
| 7. | Mangrul | 948 | 56 | 23.52 | 182 | 76.47 |
| 8. | Jeur | 944 | 48 | 14.9 | 274 | ⌐⌐.09 |
| | Total/Average | 964 | 164 | 16.70 | 818 | 83.29 |

The findings of Sex imbalance in Migration from
table No. 4.6 are as under :-

(1)      83.29% migrants in the study area were males

and their percentage varies  from 76.47% (Mangrul)

to 93.1% (Mamdabad).  On the other hand female

migrants were less in numbers i.e. 16.70% only.

Evenhere Jainapur had the highest percentage of

female migrants (27-28) and Mamdabad had lowest

percentage (6.9).  These female migrants were mostly

from lower age-groups i.e. 0-15.  This is because

they are most dependent on the family heads.

(2)      Taking into consideration the sex ratios of

the selected villages, it is found, Jainapur had

highest sex ratio and percentages of female migrants,

while Mamdabad also had high sex ratio, but lowest

percentages of female migrant.  Semilarly, Haidre,

Shirwal also had high sex ratio but moderate %age

of female migrants.  The pattern that emerges is

very very erratic which may be thought of being

identical to the mystic nature and mechanism

of monsoons!

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-X-X-X-X-

-X-X-

X-X

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-ooo-   MARITAL STATUS AND MIGRATION   -ooo-

Kothari (1980) observed that married people were relatively immobilie because they developed a stronger sense of familial bonds and increasingly greater obligations to the family of origin after their marriage as compared to the singles. But unfortunately there have been few studies of geographical variation in marital status. (Both the age-structure and the sex-ratio directly as well as invisibly.)

Table No. 4.7 presents the statistics of married and unmarried migrants in the selected villages.

TABLE NO. 4.7

MARITAL STATUS AND MIGRATION

| S No. | Name of the Village | Married Migrants (in %) | Unmarried Migrants (in %) |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Jainapur | 45.45 | 54.55 |
| 2. | Mamdabad | 37.93 | 62.07 |
| 3. | Sangvi(Kh) | 51.85 | 48.15 |
| 4. | Gogaon | 57.31 | 48.69 |
| 5. | Haidre | 37.38 | 62.61 |
| 6. | Shirwal | 30.23 | 69.76 |
| 7. | Mangrul | 35.29 | 64.71 |
| 8. | Jeur | 49.07 | 50.93 |
| | Average % age | 41 | 59 |

In the relation of migration and marital status

we find that unmarried have a plus over married
persons in actual migration. Secondly the married
males migrate more in number than the married females.
This may be related to social norms or even literacy
in the rural habitats. In the study area the percen-
tages among married and unmarried migrants varies from
village to village. Among married category Sangvi(Kh)
ranks high and in another category Mamdabad stands
first. In present study 16.39% migration is of Rural-
Rural types and this migration is mainly family migra-
tion; towards the sugar factories. Married females
involved in this migration, so in the study area Rural-
Urban migration is a highly married male selective
process, as it is every where, secondly married
females, along with families are involved in Rural-
Rural migration. However this can not be regard as a
strictly universal phenomenon.

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-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

-X-X-X-X-X-

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-X-

X

## 4.5  -o8o-  M I G R A T I O N   P A T T E R N S  -o8o-

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### MIGRATION AND DESTINATION

John Connell has stated that the places of
destination are selected on the basis of geographical
distances.  Revenstein's laws show that "The great
body of our migrants only proceed a short distance"
and "Migrants proceeding long distances generally go
by preference to one of great centers of commerce and
industry" But it does not mean that the distance alone
determine the migration.  As Schultz claims "The
distance of migration reflects the cost of the migra-
tion process".  Here cost does not means only financial
cost.  It also includes, such as, cultural gap,
enviornment difference and cultural organization and
helpers like relative, friends and other informers
play an important role in choosing the places of
destination.

Table No. 4.9 presents the type of helpers for
selecting the places of destination in 8 selected
villages of Akkalkot Taluka in 1984.

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

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-X-X-X-

.X.

X

# TABLE NO. 4.8

## HELPERS IN CHOICE OF DESTINATIONS.

| S No. | Types | Percentages |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Friends | 47.94 |
| 2 | Relatives | 41.82 |
| 3 | Others | 10.24 |

Map No. 4.1 and Table No. 4.9 are combined to place the emphasiz ion the various places of destination selected by the migrant of Akkalkot taluka in 1984.

1) In selecting the places of destination relatives and friends play an important role in selecting the places of destinations even when the places so chosen were also under the influence of drought.

2) Places of destinations more especially in Karnataka is due to the "Pull" of ethanic and social relations including linguistic affinities. It may be, perhaps, appropriate to mention that Kannad is the dominant spoken language in the taluka, and

3) Migration to industrial areas as well as to the irrigated areas has been preferred on account of employment opportunities.

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TABLE NO. 4.9

:-  P L A C E S   O F   D E S T I N A T I O N  -:-

| Political Border/ Zone | Range of Distance in Kms. | Places of Destination | Number of Migrants | Total | Percentages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Within the Taluka | 5-50 | AKKALKOT | 153 | 165 | 16.80 |
| | | Mandargi | 2 | | |
| | | Wagdari | 10 | | |
| Within the Solapur | 50-175 | Solapur | 180 | 331 | 33.70 |
| | | Barsi | 1 | | |
| | | Mallnagar | 19 | | |
| | | Akluj | 79 | | |
| | | Hotgi | 44 | | |
| | | Pandharpur | 8 | | |
| Industrial Zone | 300-450 | Bombay | 56 | 198 | 20.16 |
| | | Kalyan | 46 | | |
| | | Bhiwandi | 17 | | |
| | | Pune | 79 | | |
| Other districts of Maharashtra | 280-450 | Ahamadnagar | 9 | 78 | 7.94 |
| | | Malegaon | 22 | | |
| | | Kolhapur | 43 | | |
| | | Ratnagiri | 7 | | |
| Out side of Maharashtra | 50-700 | Gulbarga | 7 | 210 | 21.38 |
| | | Aland | 25 | | |
| | | Shahabadwadi | 37 | | |
| | | Bijapur | 51 | | |
| | | Indi | 34 | | |
| | | Bidar | 40 | | |
| | | Hubali | 8 | | |
| | | Ahamadabad | 8 | | |

-000- M I G R A T I O N   A N D   D I S T A N C E   -000-

It is a fundamental fact that most migrations take place over relatively short distances, and that there are few long range movers. In the present study the following categories are prepared to co-relate the number of migrants with the distance factor.

1) Short-distance Migration ▼--- upto 50 Km.

2) Medium-distance Migration---- 50 to 175 Km.

3) Long-distance Migration ---- More than 175 Km.

Table No. 4.11 presents the Migration & distance in the sampled villages in study area in 1984.

TABLE NO. 4.11

MIGRATION AND DISTANCE

| S No. | Range of Dist. in km. | Type | Region/ Area Zone | No. of Migrants. | Percentages of Migrants. |
|-------|-----------------------|------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Below 50 | Short Distance. | Within Taluka (Karnataka) | 165 + 32 ——— 197 | 16.80 + 3.20 ——— 20 |
| 2. | 50-175 | Medium distance. | within District | 323 | 32.89 |
| 3. | Above 175 | Long distance | Beyound Solapur district. | 462 | 47.07 |

(1) SHORT-DISTANCE MIGRATION :- In the analysis of data it is found 165 migrants selected their destinations within the taluka border i.e. the range of their migration has been 5 to 50 km. This makes up 16.80% of the total migrants. In a similar way if migrants to Karnataka are taken into consideration this percentages will rises to 20% i.e. an addition of 3.2%. This flow of people may be attributed to "Droughts" that have a cumulative effect on the economy as well as life style of the inhabitants.

(2) MEDIUM - DISTANCE MIGRATION :- Medium distance is considered from 50 to 175 Km.-the outermost limit of the district within this range, 32.89% migrants selectes their destinations. The pull factors viz helpers, connected aspecially with the two sugar factories at Akluj and Malinagar, as well as the dominant pull of employment or absorption in the District Headquarter, Solapur city, were some strong attractions to the migrants from these villages.

(3) LONG-DISTANCE MIGRATION :- 47.11% of migrants have been long distance mover, they migrated above 175 Km. i.e. Beyound Solapur districts border. They have gone not only to other districts in Maharashtra but even to Karnataka as well as Gujarat. This move has been male —

selective and most of them educated. This migration owes to better conditions of life at places of destination.

Some of the findings in this regard are :-

1)  Majority of migrants prefer either medium distance or long distance migration.

2)  Migrants have been seen avoiding Marathwada for reasons that need a special study! and

3)  "Drought" is the sole reason for migration and distance acts as a strong and valid component in decision to migrate.

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

-X-X-X-X-

-

-x͓x- MIGRATION AND DOMINANT CASTE GROUPS -x͓x-
============================================

Different caste groups with their distint value systems and their own economic social and situational contexts usually react differently to the migration process. In the study area of Akkalkot taluka in 1984, the selected villages had vast Dominant Caste-wise variations as shown in Table No. 4.10.

TABLE NO. 4.10

MIGRATION AND DOMINANT CASTE
=============================

| S No. | Caste groups | Migrants in percentages |
|-------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1) | Scheduled Castes | 28.30 |
| 2) | Marathas | 27.4 |
| 3) | Lingayat | 19.85 |
| 4) | Muslim | 17.92 |
| 5) | Scheduled tribes | 6.4 |

1) SCHEDULED CASTES :-

Most of them were working either as marginal farmers or as agricultural labourers. They are economicaly backward and are seen most sensitive to the drought phenonmena.

2) __MARATHAS__ were seem migrating mainly to outside Solapur District and seems to have been pulled by relatives and friends to areas where they can continue sedentary occupation viz agriculture etc; and

3) __LINGAYATS__ have gone mostly to Karnatak state for a variety of reasons.

4) __MUSLIMS__ seem to be attracted to muslim-dominant places viz Bhiwandi and Malegaon where they can get absorbed in their traditional occupations.
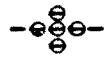
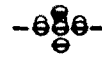-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

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