



Migration and its Impact on Peripheral Wards of Midnapore Town: A Geographical Survey

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Abstract:

Migration refers to permanent or semi-permanent change in the place of residence of an individual or a group of individuals from one location to another. Migration can't be considered a mere shift of people from one place of residence to another, as it is most fundamental to understanding of continuously changing space-content and space-relationship of an area (Gosal, 1961). Indian censuses record that internal migration is now recognized as an important factor in influencing social and economic development, especially in developing countries. Trewartha (1969) noted that migration changed the social and cultural entities of the area. Midnapore Town is such an area which experiences migration largely due to better education facility, administrative facilities and some political issues. The present study analyzes the migration and its impact on changes of land use pattern and socio-economic status of peripheral wards of Midnapore Town. The present study data are collected from both secondary as well as primary sources. From the study, it is concluded that migration is one of the primary causes for the vast increase of settlement. Due to better education facility, administrative facility and some political issues of Keshpur and Maoist problems in Jungle Mahal, most of the population settled in the Midnapore town. On the other hand, there is a large number of schools, colleges, university and different types of occupation, which promoted a large number of the population from the village has shifted to the town for their career and better livelihood.

Key Words: Migration, Socio-economic development, urbanization.

1. Introduction:

Midnapore Town is such an area which experiences in-migration largely. There are several pull factors which attract people from different peripheral source areas. It experiences migration since the partition of India. After partition, a huge number of people have come from East Bengal and have settled permanently. Most of the dwellers of fringe areas of Midnapore town have refugees. Migration of rural-urban also contributes to urban growth positively (Metropolis et al., 2019).

From 1980's onwards this urban area has sprawled mostly. At a time there was the head quarter of Midnapore district in this town. So all types administrative facilities were provided, and that why the peoples were attracted to this town. Besides this different types of services were provided by this town. In 1982, Vidyasagar University has been established, and in this connection huge numbers of people have migrated from peripheral zones to access the educational facilities, and other different types of services. Midnapore College which has its fame provided better educational facilities than any other neighbouring colleges. Also attracts the students from the remote areas. Many have come for service purpose. The present study analysis the Migration and its Impact on Peripheral Wards of Midnapore Town

2. Objectives:

The main objectives of the study area are

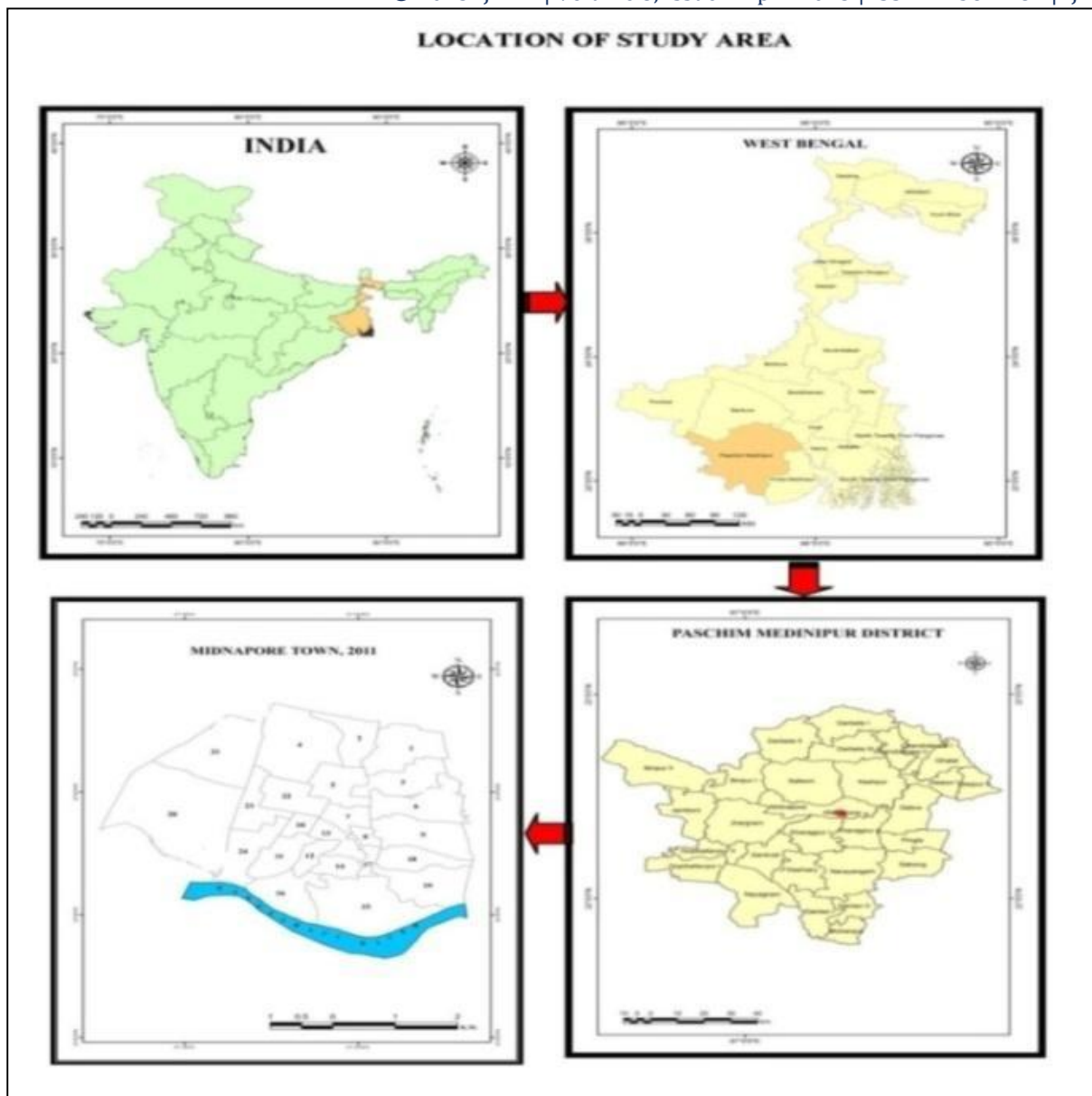
- Analysis the land use change due to migration of the study area.
- Analysis the impact of migration on socio-economic status of the peripheral wards of Midnapore Town

3. Database and Methodology:

For the present study data are collected from both secondary as well as primary sources. The field survey has done with the help of scheduled questionnaire by door to door random sampling way and the landuse data collected from the analysis of the satellite imageries (LANDSAT- 4.5 TM DATA, at 04:17: 03.26pm on 19th January in 2001, LANDSAT-4.5 TM DATA, at 04:27: 07.57pm on 31th January in 2011). For the analysis, a simple cartographic technique has been applied.

4. Location of the Study Area:

Midnapore Town is situated on the northern bank of *Kasai River*. The location coordinates of this town is the intersection of 22° 2' N parallel of latitude and 87° 19' E meridian of longitude. It lies at a distance of about 13 km. north from Kharagpur Town and about 135 km. from Kolkata metropolis. The present study is based on data collected from primary survey through structured interview scheduled of five selected wards in Midnapore Municipality to access the impact of migration on peripheral wards of Midnapore Town through pilot survey, Ward No. 4, 6, 20, 21 and 24 are regarded as the best representative peripheral ward of Midnapore Town.



Map-1

5. Discussion:

5.1 Land use Pattern Changes of Midnapore Town:

During 1961, total area of the town increased to 10.36 sq. Km. from 6.40 sq. Km. But it remained constant up to 1981, which indicates that, the degree of urban developmental activities within the town were not satisfactory. After 1981, due to some interaction programme of small and medium size industries, improvement of infrastructure for trade and commerce took place and further stepped up by establishing a new higher educational institution namely *Vidyasagar University*. The old municipal boundary of the town has engaged two mouza of the western side of the railway line named *Tantigeria* (JL No. 151) and *Rangamati* (JL No. 150) enhancing the total area from 10.36 sq. Km. to 18.13 sq. Km. as per the West Bengal Government Notification No.601/C-4/MIN-6/81,dt.23.6.83 (Roy ed., 1992; Sahoo, 2008, Sahoo, 2016, Sahoo, 2019)

Table: 1

Change in landuse/landcover of Midnapore Town, 2001-2011

| Landuse/landcover Categories | 2001 | | 2011 | | Change in Absolute Area (Sq. Km.) 2001 to 2011 | Change in Percentage (2001-11) |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Area (Sq. Km.) | Percentage to Total Area | Area (Sq. Km.) | Percentage to Total Area | | |
| Built-up Area | 7.46 | 41.15 | 10.04 | 55.38 | 2.58 | 34.58 |
| Agriculture Area | 0.73 | 4.03 | 0.33 | 1.82 | -0.40 | -54.79 |
| Vegetation Cover | 5.01 | 27.63 | 4.84 | 26.70 | -0.17 | -3.39 |
| Water Bodies | 0.83 | 4.58 | 0.59 | 3.25 | -0.24 | -28.92 |
| Lateritic Caps | 1.65 | 9.10 | 1.21 | 6.67 | -0.44 | -26.67 |
| Vacant Land | 2.45 | 13.51 | 1.12 | 6.18 | -1.33 | -54.29 |
| Total | 18.13 | 100.00 | 18.13 | 100.00 | | |

Source: Satellite Image; LANDSAT-4.5 TM DATA on 17th January in 2001, LANDSAT -4.5 TM DATA on 31th January in 2011; Municipal Limit According to 2001 and 2011,(Sahoo,2019) Computed by Author

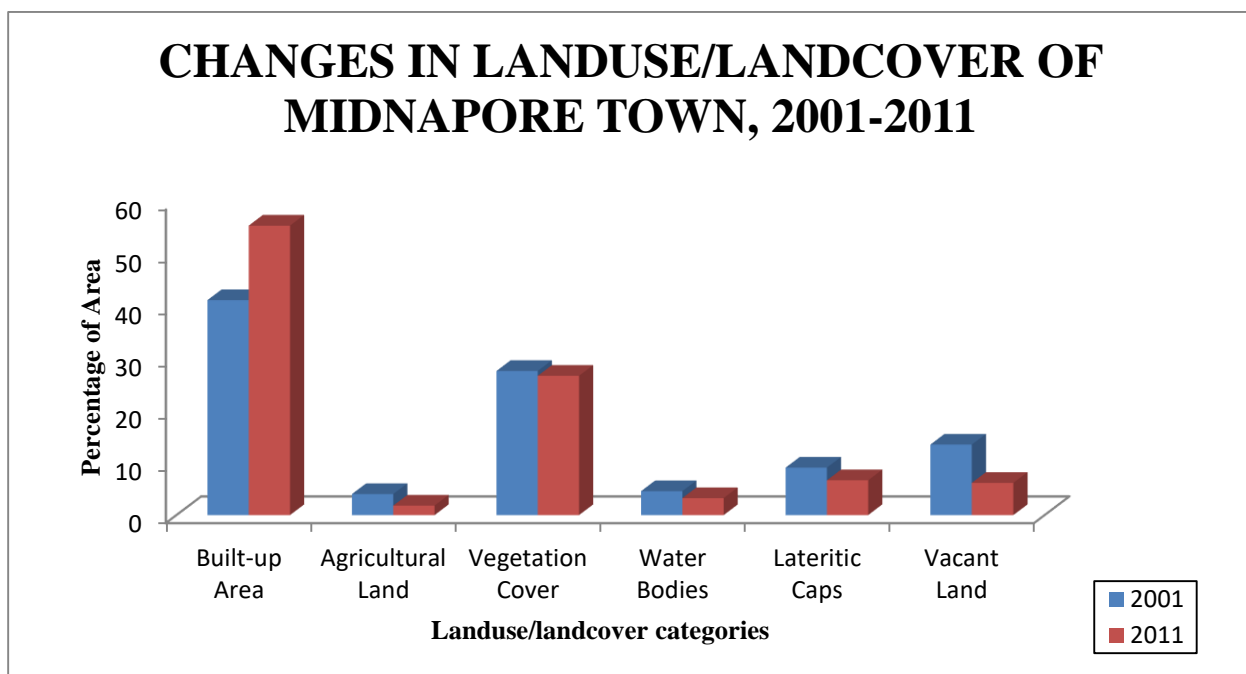


Fig.- 1

Table 1 noted that the percentage distribution of land in different landuse/landcover categories of existing land utilization of Midnapore town in 2001 and 2011. It is observed that in the year 2001 near about two fifth proportions of land used in built-up purpose followed by vegetation cover and vacant land etc. From 2001-2011 major positive changes in land use has observed in case of built-up area. In 2011, built-up area has increased about 35 percent (2.58 Sq. Km). There are large extent of agricultural land and vacant land transfer to built-up area in the town. In case of agricultural land use, vacant land and water bodies negative change has been observed. It is noted that agricultural land huge decline of about two third proportion of total agricultural land (0.40 Sq. Km) between 2001- 2011. The settlement growth of Midnapore Town is highly rated because of some the relevant factors. Migration is one of the primary causes for the vast increase of settlement. Due to some political issues of Keshpur and maoist problems in Jungle Mahal, most of the population settled in the Midnapore town. On the other hands, there is a large number of schools, colleges,

university and different types of occupation, which promoted large no. of the population from the village has shifted to the town for their career and better livelihood (Fatemal and Chakraborty, 2018, Sahoo, 2019).

5.2 Socio-Economic Status of Migrants of Peripheral Wards:

The areas to which the people move in undergo a quantitative as well as qualities change in their demographic structure. The population resource relationship of the area involve in the process of migration gates modified significantly with the movement of people all the demographic attributes like number of population density, growth, age sex ratio, literacy etc. experiences a quantities change in their numerical expression. AS the consequently in migration the age sex ratio is influenced. Active rate of the place of destination increase because most of in-migrants are of working age group. They Come in the place of destination in search of employment, educational purpose, and for many others purpose, as a result the sex ratio increase, which influences the population resources relationship. Man land ratio of the place increase. In our study area mostly the immigrants are of working age group i.e. 20-30 years. As a result man land ratio as increased. Most of the people have come for educational and services purpose, so literacy rate has increased.

Table-2: Caste Structure

| Caste Structure | % of Migrant Households |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| General | 78.91 |
| OBC | 9.94 |
| SC | 7.04 |
| ST | 4.11 |

Source: Primary Survey

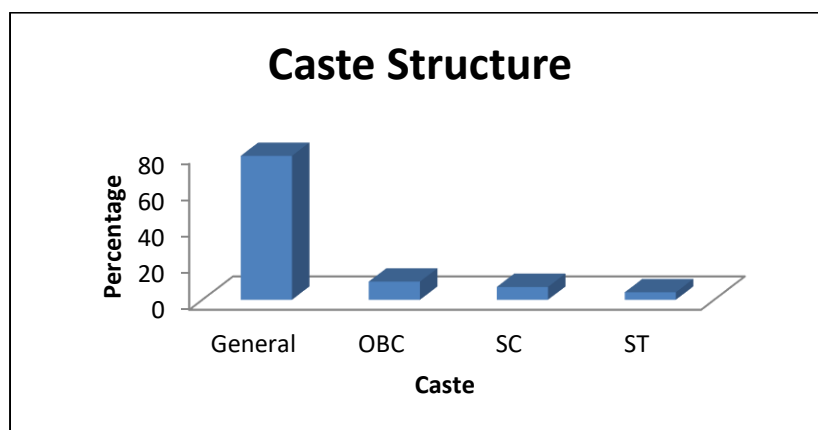


Fig-2

Table 2 noted that the most of the migrant people are in general caste (78.91%) followed by OBC (9.94%), SC(7.04%) and ST(4.11%)

Table-3: Religion Structure

| Religion Structure | % of Migrant Households |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hindu | 94.12 |
| Muslim | 3.33 |
| Christian | 2.55 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: Primary Survey

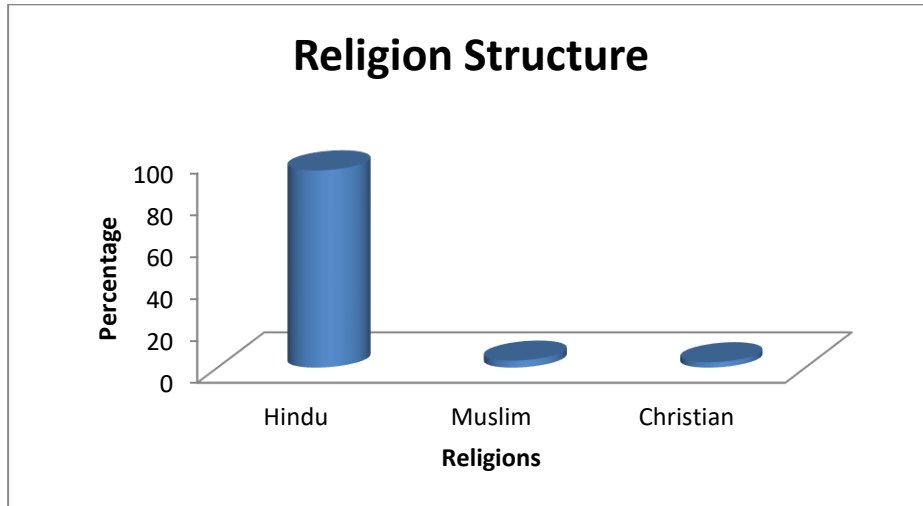


Fig.-3

The above table indicated that most of migrant have Hindu communities than Muslim and Christain.

Table 4: Education Structure

| Education Structure | % of Migrant |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Upto MP | 24.56 |
| H.S | 17.65 |
| UG | 28.44 |
| PG | 24.02 |
| Others | 5.33 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: Primary Survey

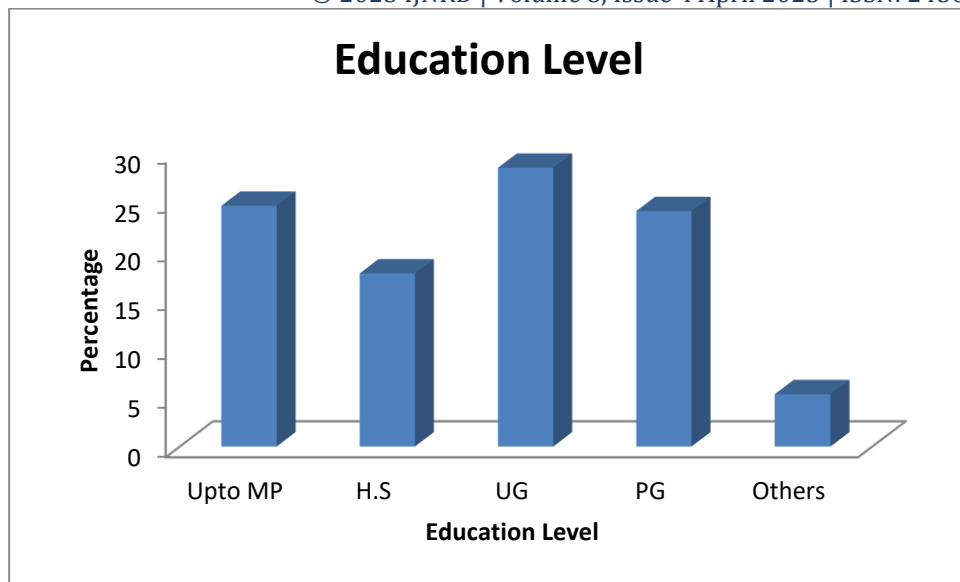


Fig.- 4

The table 4 analysed the educational status of the migrant people of peripheral wards of Midnapore town. It is noted that the educational status is very high in this area. due to their better facilities of educational institution like Vidyasagar University, Midnapore College , R.L. Khan Womens' College, Medical College and ITI in Rangamati. It is evident that most of the migrant have to come this area for better education and employment opportunities purpose.

Table 5: Family type

| Family Type | % of Migrant Households |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Nuclear | 83.04 |
| Joint | 3.07 |
| Extended | 13.89 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: Primary Survey

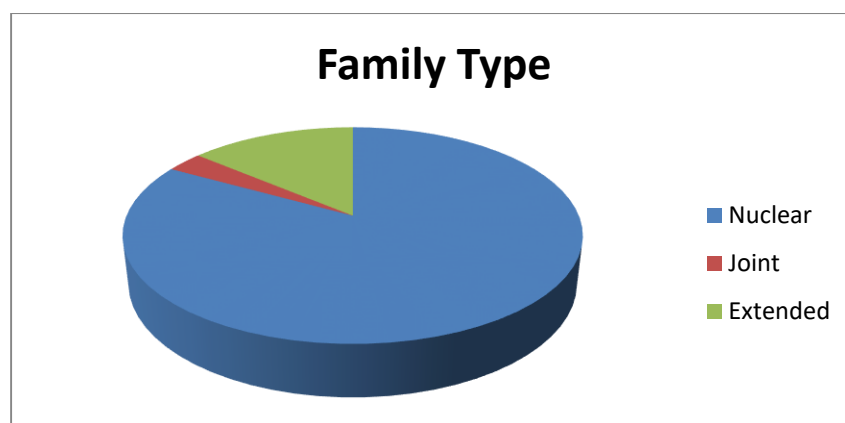


Fig.- 5

The above table noted the type of migrant family status. It is obtained that the nuclear family is the higher (83.04%) than that of extended (13.89%) and joint (3.07%) family type in the study area. It is concluded that most of the migrant have to come in this area for service and businesses and education purpose. The social status of the service holder was high and family have small in size.

Table 6: Migration Status

| Migration Status | % of Migrant Households |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Outside of Midnapore Town | 95.50 |
| Within Midnapore Town | 4.50 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: Primary Survey

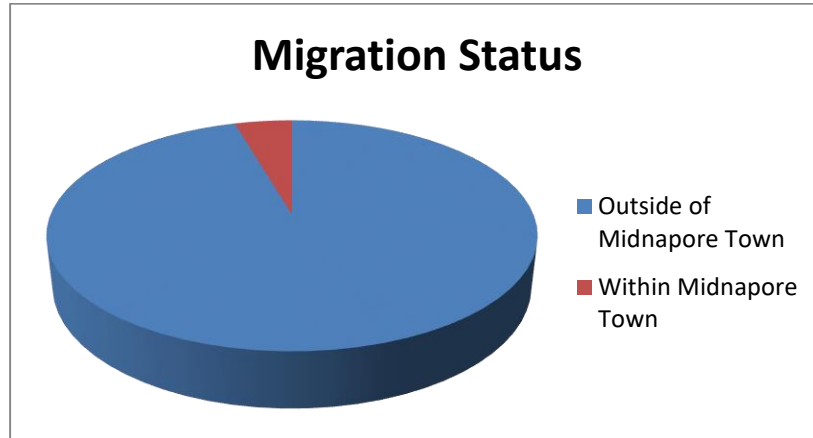


Fig.- 6

Table 7: Purpose of Migration

| Purpose of Migration | % of Migrant Households |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Service | 52.95 |
| Business | 17.04 |
| Education | 18.44 |
| Others | 11.57 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: Primary Survey

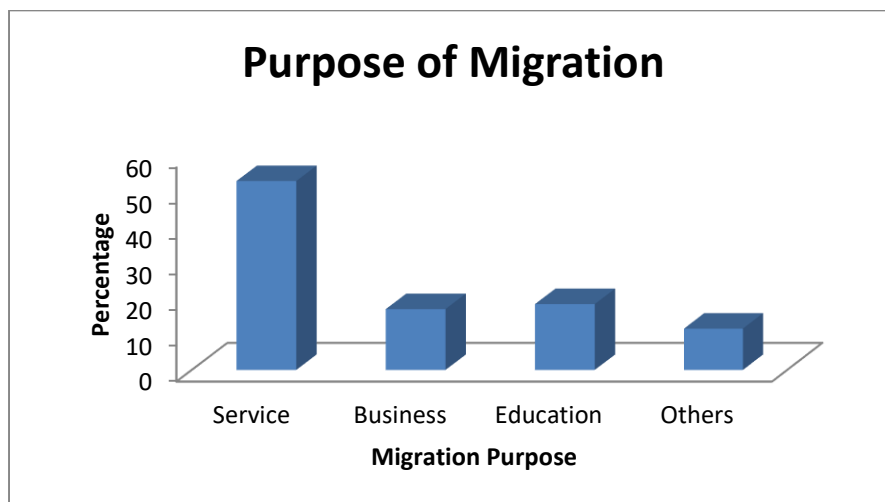


Fig. – 7

The above table(table-6 and 7) indicated that most of the migrant came from the out side the Midnapore town. Most of the migrant people of the study area came to service purpose (52.95%) folloed by education , business and othes like marriage, daily labour work etc.

Table 8: Economic Status

| Monthly Income (Rs.) | % of Migrant Households |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Below 5000 | 25.30 |
| 5000-15000 | 30.40 |
| 15001-25000 | 35.03 |
| 25001- 35000 | 5.9 |
| Above 35000 | 3.57 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: Primary Survey

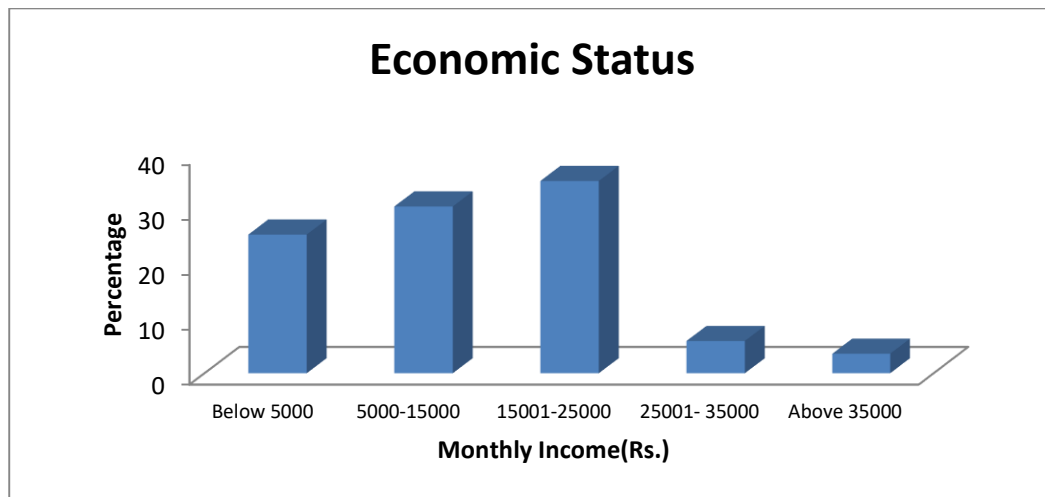


Fig.- 8

Table No-8 is noted that the maximum migrants' monthly income has Rs 15001-25000 i.e moderate in type. Historically, Midnapore town is known for its commercial activities.

6. Major Findings :

- There are large extent of agricultural land and vacant land transfer to built-up area in the town.
- Migration is one of the primary causes for the vast increase of settlement of peripheral wards of the Midnapore Town.
- Due to some political issues of Keshpur and maoist problems in Jungle Mahal, most of the population settled in the Midnapore town.
- There is a large number of schools, colleges, university and different types of occupation, which promoted large no. of the population from the village has shifted to the town for their career and better livelihood
- Most of the migrants have Hindu and General Caste categories.
- Maximum families have informal sector workers and medium monthly income categories.

7. Conclusion:

Eventually, it is concluded that migration and its impacts on phenomenal changes in land use pattern and social life overall peripheral wards of the study area. Midnapore town is most important for providing the administrative facilities to overall district of Paschim Medinipur. Many other facility such as educational

facility (school, collage, university, medical college and ITI etc.), transport and communication facility etc. were attracting many peoples from different places.

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