



ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: <http://www.journalijar.com>
Journal DOI: [10.21474/IJAR01](https://doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01)

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ADVANCED RESEARCH**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF OUT MIGRATION FROM RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History:

Received: 14 April 2016
Final Accepted: 19 May 2016
Published Online: June 2016

Key words:

Migration, population
Characteristic's, Sex ratio, etc..

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Abstract

This paper aims to study demographic impact of migration in Ratnagiri District. process of economic development makes impact on population size and features of population. At the same time quantity and quality of labour force determines level of economic development. Since Ratnagiri is a hilly area ,there is shortage of cultivable lands and natural constraints on creating transport facilities this resulted in low pace of industrialization and agriculture development. Because of unemployment and lack of economic opportunities in the district, people have tendency to migrate metropolitan cities like Mumbai, pune, etc. for getting employment opportunities. Out migration has affected demographic features of the district. such as high sex ratio, increasing share of aging population ,decreasing share of working population,etc.

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Demographic impact of outmigration in ratnagiri district:-

Ratnagiri is a economically backward district. There is no industrial as well as agricultural development. There are many constraints viz. natural, economical, political, etc. Therefore unemployed persons have to migrate for job. Mostly people from this district prefer to go Mumbai or Pune for getting job. Because of migration various economical and social problems have been created. The dependence of workers on agriculture is significantly higher (73%) in coastal Maharashtra compared with other areas. Ratnagiri is a rural district. only 11.3 % population was living in urban area by the Census 2001. Among 9 tahsils 2 tahsils Madangad and Sangameshwar have no urban population. The tahsils Mandangad and Sangameshwar do not have urban area.

Migration has impact on both origin and destination area. Impact of migration can be broadly categorized in two part I.e. favourable and adverse impact. Further impacts of migration can be classify into social impact, economic impact, demographic impact and cultural impact.

Out migration has affected demographic features of the district. such as high sex ratio, increasing share of aging population ,decreasing share of working population. This changes in population Characteristics have taken place because of out migration and low level of economic development.

Migration affects demographic features of origin as well as destination area. this changes in population characteristics retard process of development and also creates so many social, economical problems.

Demographic impact of out migration in Ratnagiri district is as follow :- population size :-

Topic	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
India	548159652	683329097	846421039	1028737436	1,210,193,422
Maharashtra	50412235	62782818	78937187	96878627	11,2400000
Ratnagiri	1278742	1379655	1544057	16,96,777	1,615,069

(Source : census 2011)

According to the 2001 Census, total population of ratnagiri district was 1,696,777 and in 2011 the total population of the district was 1,615,069. Population of ratnagiri district has been decreased by 4.82% compared to population in 2001. In the previous census of India 2001. It was increased by 9.89% compared to population in 1991.

Growth rate of population:-

There is lower population growth rate in rural area of India with compared to urban area because of migration. Ratnagiri is a rural district therefore growth rate of population in ratnagiri is also very low. Even as per census 2011, population growth rate was negative in Ratnagiri district.

Men migrate from rural area to urban area by alone and left behind their spouse in villages. therefore fertility rate decreases in rural area .because most of the fertility period they spend separately. Growth rate of population depends upon fertility rate. growth rate of population has been low it show the low low fertility rate in Ratnagiri district.

Population density :-

Topic	Area km2
India	3287263
Maharashtra	307713
Ratnagiri	8208

(Source : census 2011)

The density of population is lower i.e.197 which means 197 people live in per sq. km area in Ratnagiri district as against 315 for Maharashtra. There are many reasons of low density. Such as most of the area of district is hilly forest covered. Due to natural constraints economic opportunities are very few. Therefore most of the youth prefer to migrate. As a result density of the district is low as compared to Maharashtra state.

Youth population :-

Due to migration changes occurs in age structure of population in both areas. Share of aged people in total population increases but share of youth population decreases at origin. Because there is high tendency in young male population to migrate. It can be seen in following table, by 2011 census, proportion of youth population in total population was 16.7% in Ratnagiri district where as it was 19.3% for Maharashtra state. Hence problem of brain drain and scarcity of labour create at origin area. As a result production in agriculture sector and other business decreases. While, at destination place there is excess supply of labour which could not get job hence unemployment problem creates.

Youth Population (15-24 years) by 2011 census :

	Proportion in Total Population	Proportion in Main Workers	Proportion in Marginal workers
Ratnagiri	16.7	9.0	4.4
Maharashtra	19.3	14.0	2.7

(Source : Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2014-15)

Sex ratio :-

Census year	1901	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991	2001	2011
Maharashtra	978	950	947	949	941	936	930	934	922	929
Ratanagiri	1,119	1,187	1,129	1,158	1,239	1,264	1,263	1,205	1,136	1136

(Source : Census Handbook of Ratnagiri district - 2001)

Note: Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

Above table shows the sex ratio for the ratnagiri district and the Maharashtra state. According to 2011 Census, a sex ratio of the district is 1123, which means there are 1123 females behind per 1000 males in the district. The sex ratio in Ratnagiri district has remained higher than that of state since 1901. Sex ratio of the state level declined by 56 points and at district level it increased by 17 points during the last 100 years. It is this because of a large scale of male population in the district migrate to metro politant city for employment opportunity.

Because of migration sex ratio increases at origin area means from where migration takes place, As male population have high tendency to migrate therefore at origin area share of female population increases. But sex ratio decreases at destination place where migration takes place. In developing country people migrate from rural to urban area in search of employment opportunity. Therefore in India sex ratio in rural area is higher than that of urban area.

Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in district, 2001 :-

	Total Population	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
Persons	1,696,777	763,387 (45.0)	402,561 (52.7)	101,945 (13.4)	14,983 (2.0)	243,898 (31.9)
Males	794,498	406,780 (51.2)	159,161 (39.1)	41,915 (10.3)	8,900 (2.2)	196,804 (48.4)
Females	902,279	356,607 (39.5)	243,400 (68.3)	60,030 (16.8)	6,083 (1.7)	47,094 (13.2)

(Source : Census Handbook of Ratnagiri district - 2001)

note: Percentage of workers to total workers are given in bracket

Economic activities may be classify in four categories namely cultivators , agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers . Agriculture is the main economic activity of the district. Since 66.1% of the workers (cultivators - 52.7% and agricultural labourers - 13.4%) are engaged in agriculture in the district. The remaining 2% of workers are engaged in household industry and 31.9% are other workers.

Conclusions:-

1. As per the 2011 census, Population of the district has decreased by 4.82% against to 2001 census.
2. Proportion of Youth Population (15-24 years) in total population in Ratnagiri district is lower by than that of Maharashtra state by 2011 census.
3. 2011 Census, recorded a sex ratio of 1123 females per 1000 males in the district. This is higher than that of Maharashtra state (929).
4. Agriculture is the main economic activity of the district. Since 66.1% of the workers are engaged in agriculture in the district.

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