



Rural – Urban migration

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Abstract

Workers who relocate within a state or nation in search of seasonal, temporary, or part-time employment in a variety of sectors are known as migrant workers. The primary drivers of migration are push and pull influences. In total, 8% of migrants—21% of male migrants and 2% of female migrants—relocated within the state in search of employment. According to the 2016–17 Economic Survey, census data also underrepresents the mobility of temporary migrant workers. According to NSSO estimates, there were 7 billion Indian migrant workers in 2007–2008, accounting for 29% of the workforce. Temporary visitors within homes made for 0.7% of the population between July 2020 and June 2021 following the coronavirus (Covid-19) epidemic in March 2020. The rural economy has been impacted by migration in both positive and bad ways. Migration raises land labour shortages in rural economies even as it lessens the labour burden on land.

Keywords: Migration, rural economy, poverty, unemployment

Introduction

In search of seasonal, temporary, or part-time employment across a range of industries, workers relocate from one state or region of the nation to another. Pull and push factors are the primary causes of migration. 8% of persons nationwide relocate for employment (21% of male migrants and 2% of female migrants). Additionally, according to the 2016–17 Economic Survey, census data does not evaluate the mobility of temporary migrant workers. The NSSO estimated that there were \$1 million Indian migrant workers in 2007–2008. 7 million individuals, or 29% of the workforce.

From July 2020 to June 2021, 0.7% of the nation's population temporarily went back to their home countries following the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic outbreak in March 2020. The rural economy has been impacted by migration in both positive and bad ways. In rural economies, migration exacerbates labor shortages and lessens the load on land-based workers.

There are two main reasons for migration:

- Tensile modulus and
- Pressure coefficient

Numerous employment options are available in the urban region in the transportation, business, industrial, and other service sectors. It also features contemporary living amenities. As a result, they draw immigrants from overseas by acting as "magnets." To put it another way, cities draw people from other areas. We call this the "pull factor."

Additionally, "push factors" like hunger, malnutrition, and unemployment cause people to migrate. They are "exiled" to distant or nearby cities if they are unable to establish a means of subsistence in the village. Millions of people moved from isolated villages to major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, and Calcutta in search of a better quality of life. As a surplus population that could no longer be sustained by rural land resources, their native villages had essentially rejected them.

Pull factor

1. Plenty of career and employment opportunities.
2. Good medical facilities.
3. Good facilities for education.
4. Infrastructure for communication and transportation was developed.
5. More facilities for security.
6. Pay and compensation received in cash.
7. Developed infrastructure.
8. More interment facilities.

Push factor

1. Not having a job or employment.
2. Agriculture's backwardness.
3. Inadequate medical facilities.
4. Inadequate facilities for education.
5. A lackluster infrastructure.
6. No commerce or industry.
7. Insufficient security.
8. Not paying with cash.

Objective of the study

1. To determine the reasons behind migration from rural to urban areas, between states, and between nations.
2. To ascertain the migration patterns of both males and females.
3. To ascertain how migration affects the rural economy.
4. To learn about the problems that urban migration has caused.
5. To determine how migration benefits both regions.

Methodology

This research is reliant on secondary data. All migration data were obtained from secondary sources that were published.

Analysis and findings

Trends of migration

21% of male immigrants and 2% of female immigrants make up the 8% of persons who come to the state to work.

Additionally, the census data does not estimate the mobility of temporary migrant workers, according to the findings of the 2016-2017 Economic Survey. According to the NSSO, there were 7 million migrant workers in India in 2007–2008, making up 29% of the labor force.

The coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic began in March 2020, and between July 2020 and June 2021, 0.7% of the nation's population temporarily stayed at home. Over 84 percent of them moved for epidemic-related reasons. The following is the range:

1. Getting together with friends, family, or relatives (48.9%);
2. Lack of job possibilities, unit suspension, and unemployment (12.2%);
3. Migration of income membership (9.2%);
4. Educational institution closures due to health concerns (15.7%);

The following describes the 28.9% migration rate from All India from July to June 2020–2021.

1. Rural migration rate is 26.5%.
2. It is 34.9% in urban areas.
3. The migration rate had a high percentage of women, 47.9%:
4. 48 percent in rural areas;
5. It is 47.8% in urban areas.

Reason for migration

At 86.8%, women had the highest migration rate as a result of marriage. The male migration rate was 10.7%.

1. 5.9% in rural areas;
2. It is 22.5% in urban areas.

Reason for migration

49.6% of men moved in pursuit of employment, business, or proximity to their place of employment, or because they were unemployed, their unit was closing, or they had no other options. migration brought about by parents' or family members' immigration. The conditions are as follows:

1. 17.5% were men.
2. 7.3% of women migrated for this reason.

45.6 million immigrants made up 38% of India's population in 2011, according to the census, compared to 31.5 million in 2001 (31%). The population grew by 18% and the number of immigrants rose by 45% between 2001 and 2011. Muhajirs (overseas immigrants) made up 1% of the overall population in 2011, while internal migrants made up 99%. Agriculture in both depopulated and non-depopulated areas may be impacted by this action.

Conclusion

We may conclude that migration had an impact on the rural economy in both positive and bad ways. Although it decreased the population's load on the land, it led to a labor shortage in the agricultural industry.

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