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Migration and Rural Economy

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



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Abstract

Migrant workers are workers who move from one area of a state or country to another to obtain seasonal, temporary, or part-time work in various fields. Pull and push factors are the main factors of migration. Overall, 8% (21% of male migrants and 2% of female migrants) moved within the state for work. Census data also underestimates the movement of temporary migrant workers, according to the 2016-17 Economic Survey. In 2007-2008, NSSO estimated the number of Indian migrant workers at 7 billion (29% of the workforce). After the outbreak of the coronavirus (Covid-19) in March 2020, temporary visitors within households accounted for 0.7% of the population from July 2020 to June 2021. Migration has had positive and negative effects on the rural economy. Although migration reduces the labor burden on land, it also increases land labor shortages in rural economies.

Key Words

Migration, Rural Economy, Poverty, Unemployment.

Workers who migrate from one state or part of the country to another seek seasonal, temporary or part-time work in various industries. The main reasons for migration are pull and push factors. Overall, 8% of people move across the country for work (21% of male migrants and 2% of female migrants). Census data also does not assess the movement of temporary migrant workers, according to the 2016-17 Economic Survey. In 2007-2008, NSSO estimated the number of Indian migrant workers at \$1 million. 7 million people (29% of employees).

After the outbreak of the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic in March 2020, 0.7% of the country's population temporarily returned home from July 2020 to June 2021.

Migration has had positive and negative effects on the rural economy. Migration reduces the burden on land-based workers and increases land-based labor shortages in rural economies.

There are two main reasons for migration:

- Tensile modulus and
- Pressure coefficient

The urban area offers many job opportunities in industry, transportation, commerce and other service sectors. It also has modern living facilities. Therefore, they act as “magnets” for immigration, attracting people from abroad. In other words, cities attract people from other regions. This is known as the “pull factor”.

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183

People also migrate due to “push factors” such as unemployment, hunger and starvation. If they do not find a way to make a living in the village, they are “exiled” to far or near cities.

Millions of people migrated from remote villages to big cities like Calcutta, Mumbai and Delhi, because these cities promise a better life. Their home villages had effectively rejected them as a surplus population that could no longer be supported by rural land resources.

1. Pull factors

- (i) Large Opportunity for job and employment.
- (ii) Good health facilities.
- (iii) Good education facilities.
- (iv) Developed transport and communication facilities.
- (v) More security facilities.
- (vi) Wages and remuneration paid in chase.
- (vii) Developed infrastructure.
- (viii) More interment facilities.

2. Push factors

- (i) Lack of employment and job.
- (ii) backwardness of agriculture.
- (iii) Lack of good health facilities.
- (iv) Lack of good education facilities.
- (v) Underdeveloped infrastructure.
- (vi) Lack industries and trade.
- (vii) Lack of security.
- (viii) Lack of cash payment.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the causes of migration from rural areas to urban areas, from state to state and from country to World.
2. To find out the trends of migration in male and females.
3. To find out the effects of migration on the rural economy
4. To find out the created issues from migration in the urban areas
5. To find out the positive effects of migration on both areas

Methodology

This study depends on secondary data. All data of migration taken by published secondary data.

Analysis and Findings

Trends of Migration

Overall, 8% of people immigrate to work within the state (21% of male immigrants and 2% of female immigrants). Based on the results of the 2016-2017 Economic Survey, the census data also does not estimate the movement of temporary migrant workers. In 2007-2008, NSSO estimated the number of migrant workers in India at 7 million (29% of the workforce).

0.7% of the country’s population temporarily stayed at home between July 2020 and June 2021 after the start of the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic in March 2020. More than 84% of them migrated for reasons related to the epidemic. The range is as follows:

1. Meeting with family/relatives/friends (48.9%);

2. Unemployment/unit suspension/lack of job opportunities (12.2%);
3. Income membership migration (9.2%);
4. Closure of educational institutions and health-related reasons (15.7%);

The migration rate from All India during July to June 2020-2021 was 28.9% and is as follows:

1. Rural migration rate is 26.5%.
2. It is 34.9% in urban areas.

The proportion of women in the migration rate was high and 47.9%:

1. 48 percent in rural areas;
2. It is 47.8% in urban areas.

Reason for Migration

For women, the rate of migration due to marriage is the highest at 86.8 percent. The migration rate for men was 10.7%.

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

Reason for Migration

49.6% of men migrated in search of job/business/nearness to the workplace or due to unemployment/unit closure/lack of job opportunities.

Migration due to immigration of parents/family members. There are following conditions:

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

According to the census, in 2011, India had 45.6 million immigrants (38% of the population) (31.5 million immigrants in 2001) (31% of the population).

Between 2001 and 2011, the population increased by 18% and the number of immigrants increased by 45%. In 2011, 99% of the total number of internal migrants and Muhajirs (overseas immigrants) were 1%.

This move could affect agriculture in both depopulated and depopulated areas.

Conclusion

We can say that migration affected both positive and negative aspects of the rural economy. It created scarcity of labor in the agriculture sector but reduced the burden of population on land.

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