



## A STUDY ON RURAL –URBAN MIGRATION TO URBANISATION AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA



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### ABSTRACT

*The three great socio-economic revolutions the industrial revolution, the agrarian revolution and transport revolution sparked off another revolution urban revolution in fact higher urbanization is regarded as one of the indicators of development because .it is an integral part of the process of industrialization and development. The the process of development entails a massive shift of labor and other inputs from sectors that the predominantly rural sectors that are predominantly Migration from rural to urban areas and cities is old and ancient practice. If is a know fact that migration alters the size and structure of the population of urban areas as well as that of rural areas .Rural urban migration is an important component of urban population growth .Thomson has viewed urbanization in the form of migration and described it as “The movement of people from communities concerned chiefly with agriculture to other communities, generally larger whose activities are primarily centered in government ,trade manufacture and allied interests “ Preston considers rural-urban migration as an indicator of regional and sect oral distortions in the pattern of development imparting importance toRural urban migration urban growth .*

### INTRODUCTION

Migration is an integral part of human development and internal migration is prominent in developing countries. Though migration theories have explained the movement of people from macro and individual perspective, not much attention is given on the process of job search and impediments faced by the migrant on account of the move. This paper highlights some of these aspects and sheds light on the problems faced by the migrants at the destination, their job search process, job mobility and other labour market issues. This study relies on the primary survey of migrants conducted at selected labour congregation points where migrants seek work within the capital city of Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, India.

Rural to urban migration is increasing in India for both short and long-term movements. Nearly half of the migrants find their destination in the construction sector. Bangalore, along with other urban areas of Karnataka has emerged as the main hub of the construction industry and draws migrants from within the State and from other States also. While it may seem that migration into construction industry would fetch workers higher income, poor housing conditions, inadequate electricity supply, health afflictions and unhygienic living conditions are some of the intangible costs that the migrant workers have to incur. These unorganized workers are unable to bargain for fair wages and for good living and working conditions. This situation is very precarious, especially for inter-state migrants. This study looks at the situations of migrant construction



workers in Bangalore with a view to help design programmes and policies for them.

Probabilistic migration models assume that search for urban jobs is entirely an urban-based activity and that employment in free-entry activities is a transitional phase during which migrants are actively searching for formal sector employment. This paper tests the empirical validity of these assumptions using data, collected by the author in a sample survey in Delhi in 1975-76, on 1400 migrants from rural areas. The evidence indicates that the migration process postulated in probabilistic models is not realistic in the case of Delhi. Over one-half of the sample had moved to Delhi after lining up specific jobs; a sizeable proportion expected to enter on arrival activities generally considered to be characterized by freedom of entry; and the majority of entrants into free-entry activities did not search for alternative employment and were engaged in the same activities at the time of the survey

### **THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES**

The process of changing rural occupational structure in developing countries is viewed in the development literature from two perspectives (Koppel *et al* 1994, Unni 1996). The first is the development perspective, wherein forces of economic growth such as agricultural modernization, urbanisation, etc., have led to creation of job opportunities, leading to the emergence of a diversified occupational structure. This growth process, first analysed by Kuznets (1966), is mediated by agricultural transformation, attendant upon the mechanisation of agriculture accompanied by a rise in the productivity of agricultural labour and its surplus. The notion behind the argument is that growth of agricultural production and productivity may create a surplus, which may be invested in non-agricultural enterprises, where an increase in rural incomes due to agricultural prosperity may alter the pattern of demand for goods and services. Generation of agricultural surplus and a changing pattern of consumption demand could lead to an increase in demand for labour in the non-agricultural sector.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

SATO Keiko(2011) In this article "Employment Structure and Rural-Urban Migration in a Tamil Nadu Village: Focusing on Differences by Economic Class" migration of workforces from rural to urban areas has accelerated in south India accompanied by remarkable urban-based economic development. To investigate the nature of such ruralurban migration in detail, especially any differences influenced by economic class, a study village was selected from the Madurai District. The detailed analysis found the existence of clear inter-class difference in terms of the shift to non-agricultural occupations; that is, the wealthier class tended to find more remunerable non-agricultural jobs, such as white-collar jobs. The most striking finding was that the traditional class structure in rural India based on ownership of farmland was basically unchanged even after nonagricultural jobs became much more important. This was because of the huge expenditure for education necessary to acquire remunerable jobs and the differential access to credit markets among the different.

*Rani et al* (2002) This paper attempts *Occupational Diversification and Rural-Urban Migration* to review some of the existing theoretical and empirical studies on occupational diversification and rural-urban migration. Theoretically, the changing occupational structure has come to be explained from both the developmental and the distress angles. Empirical studies suggest that forces of development and distress are influencing rural occupational structure simultaneously. However, the extent of their influence is difficult to judge from the available evidence. The paper emphasizes the need for a new focus in diversification studies to explain the phenomenon not only in terms of the micro-level dynamics but also from a broader perspective considering various macro processes. As regards rural-urban migration, given its peculiar nature, the phenomenon needs to be understood separately from the general process of diversification

### **URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION IN INDIA**

Urbanization is a by-product of economic development. Industries get concentrated in cities and towns where infra-structural facilities are available, and this in turn causes rural-urban migration.

## Urbanization in India

Census year	% of urban popu. To total population	Urban Population (million)	Difference over the previous decade	Decadal urban growth rate(%)	No of Towns/Uas
1901	10.85	25.8	----	-----	1827
1911	10.29	25.9	0.1	0.4	1815
1921	11.18	28.1	2.2	8.3	1949
1931	11.99	33.5	5.4	19.1	2072
1941	13.86	44.1	10.6	32.0	2250
1951	17.29	62.4	18.5	41.4	2843
1961	17.07	78.9	16.5	26.4	2365
1971	19.91	109.1	30.2	38.2	2590
1981	23.34	139.4	50.3	46.1	3370
1991	25.71	217.6	58.2	36.4	3368
2001	27.78	285.4	67.8	-----	-----

Source: *Urban Statistics Handbook 2000 National Institute of Urban Affairs*, New Delhi.

The contribution of urban sector to India's GDP went up from 29% in 1950-51 to 60% by the turn of the century. The urban population of India increased by more than eight times from 25.8 million in 1901 to 285.4 million in 2001. The increment is much higher in the last four decades. Though rapid urbanization is

welcomed for its positive effects, it has also imposed increasing pressures on the level of services in the urban centers.<sup>1</sup> But the process of urbanization in India is likely to persist at least until 2030 A.D. when India will achieve a 50% level of urbanization.

Indicates the composition of urban population growth. Except for the decade 1971-1981, when rural-urban migration was of a very high order, the other two decades viz 1961-71 and 1981-91 exhibit 20-23% of population increase due to migration. For the decade 1971-81 while natural increase in the urban population was of 41.3% net migration contributed an equal addition the percentage being 39.9. For the decade 1991-2001 it should have definitely gone up since the natural increase in initial urban population constitutes only 37.8 million. (Tim & Visaria 2004). Micro level studies also indicate that in recent years more migration is in search of livelihoods for relatively longer period. (deHaan 2000, Rodgers & Rodgers 2000 Sharma et al 2000).

### RURAL –URBAN MIGRATION SOME EMERGING TRENDS

The migration rate in the urban areas 35 per cent was for higher than the migration rate in the

rural areas 26 per cent. Migration of male migration rate was for lower than female migration rate in both rural and urban areas in rural areas nearly 48 per cent of the female were migration while the male migration rate was only 5 per cent and in the urban areas, the male migration rate was nearly 26 per cent compared to female migration rate of 46 per cent. Migration in rural areas was lowest among the scheduled tribe (ST) nearly 24 per cent and it was highest among those classified in the social group others nearly 28 per cent. In urban areas, migration rate was lowest among other backward class (OBC) nearly 33 per cent and it was highest among those classified in the social group other nearly 38 per cent.

Rural male migration rate was lowest nearly 4 per cent among the not literate and it was nearly 14 per cent among those with additional level graduate and above for urban male also it was lowest for those with educational level graduate or above level. Among the migration in the rural areas nearly where as among the migration in the urban areas nearly 91 per cent had migration from the rural areas and 8 per cent had migrated from the urban areas whereas among the migrated in the urban areas nearly 59 per cent migrated from rural areas and 40 per cent rate urban areas.

### MIGRATION IN URBAN GROWTH

The three great socio-economic revolutions the industrial revolution, the agrarian revolution and transport revolution sparked off another revolution: urban revolution in fact higher urbanization is regarded as one of the indicators of development

because it is an integral part of the process of industrialization and development. The process of development entails a massive shift of labor and other inputs from sectors that are predominantly rural sectors that are predominantly Migration from rural to urban areas and cities is old and ancient practice. It is a known fact that migration alters the size and structure of the population of urban areas as well as that of rural areas. Rural urban migration is an important component of urban population growth. Thomson has viewed urbanization in the form of migration and described it as "The movement of people from communities concerned chiefly with agriculture to other communities, generally larger whose activities are primarily centered in government, trade manufacture and allied interests." Preston considers rural-urban migration as an indicator of regional and sectoral distortions in the pattern of development imparting importance to Rural urban migration urban growth.

### **MIGRATION TRENDS AND IMPACT ON INDIA**

Urbanization in India is a result of economic development. This escalating forward leap especially in big cities and metropolises in India has played an essential public sector towards rural-urban migration. Rural-urban migration means movement of working population from the countryside to the city. Two predominant causes can be attached to this one would be mainly urban growth which indicates towns and cities are expanding, covering a greater area of land and the second very much following the first would be urbanization meaning an increasing proportion of people living in towns and mega cities with over 10 million people. It can also be deduced that bulk of the working population in rural areas are attracted to this pull force as the majority mindset thinks that working and living opportunities would be much better compared to what they are in at present. It may be interesting to note that rural-urban migration in India is also leading to rural depopulation. Rural depopulation is when a large number of working age/workforce people migrate from the rural villages and small towns to earn more money in the city.

### **SCHEMES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):-**

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal

Mission (JNNURM), which was launched on 3rd December, 2005 is expected to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 65 Mission cities with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, slum improvement, community toilets etc. The Mission makes available reform-linked Central Assistance over the Mission period of seven years beginning from 2005-06.

#### **National Urban Sanitation Policy:-**

The Government of India launched the National Urban Sanitation Policy in December 2008. The main goal of the policy is to transform urban India into community driven totally sanitized healthy and liveable cities and towns. The vision of the policy is that all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and liveable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women. Awareness Generation and Behavioral Change; Open Defecation Free cities; Integrated City Wide sanitation; sanitary and Safe Disposal; and Proper Operation and Maintenance of all Sanitary Installations are main goals of the policy.

#### **Initiatives taken under the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP):-**

##### **Rating of Cities:**

The rating has been carried out for 423 cities and completed in May, 2010. In respect to the Baseline information, eligibility and selection procedures have been completed. The next rating exercise will be conducted in 2012. The ranking or rating exercise is a bi-annual exercise. The rating exercise shows that 189 cities are on the brink of public health and environmental 'emergency'; needing immediate remedial action. About 44.68% of the cities are in this category. Another 230 cities need considerable improvements. Only 4 cities namely Chandigarh, Mysore, Surat and N.D.M.C. are in a better position. Communication campaign

The communication campaign included broadcasting of audio spots and jingles on Radio/FM channels with a view to sensitizing citizens regarding the importance of sanitation, negative impacts on health and the environment due to lack of sanitation and most importantly the need to eliminate open defecation. The jingles have been

developed in twelve languages. 4 audio spots and 1 jingle in 13 languages have been broadcasted in 1<sup>st</sup> phase.

### **National Urban Information System (NUIS):-**

The NUIS scheme launched in 2006 for developing GIS databases for towns/cities in the country in two scales, i.e., 1:100000 and 1:2000. In addition utility mapping on 1:1000 scale would also be undertaken for 24 towns. Presently, 152 towns/cities are under coverage of this scheme. The objectives of the scheme are to (1) develop spatial and attribute database; (2) use modern data sources; (3) develop standards; (4) develop urban indices; and (5) build capacity at State & Local level. The NUIS scheme consists of four major components (a) Mapping, (b) Systems (HW/SW) (c) National Urban Data Bank and Indicators (NUDB&I) and (d) Capacity Building.

Scheme for Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Town around seven mega cities Ministry of Urban Development has formulated a scheme for Urban Infrastructure in satellite Town around seven mega cities. The objective of the scheme are: (1) to develop urban infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, sewerage, draining and solid waste management etc at satellite towns/counter magnets around the seven mega-cities and to channelize their future growth so as to reduce pressure on the mega cities; (2) to implement reforms such as e-governance, property tax, double entry accounting, creation of barrier free environment, structural safety norms in compliance with the National Building Code, water and energy audit of water and wastewater utilities and implementation of service level benchmarks; and (3) strengthening implementation of reforms such as levy of reasonable user charges, earmarking of budgets for basic services and at least 10-15% of housing sites for the urban poor, formulation of by laws to incorporate provisions for disaster management, water harvesting and reuse and recycle of waste water and implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects.

### **According nss 64<sup>th</sup> round:-**

During 2007-08 rural-to-rural migration was the most dominant migration stream, accounting for nearly 62 per cent of the total internal migrants, followed by rural-to-urban migration stream, which shared nearly 20 per cent of the total migrants. The share of urban-to-urban migration stream stood at

13 per cent, while urban-to-urban migration stream shared nearly 6 per cent of total internal migrants. A higher percentage of the person were to be engaged in economic activities after migration for male the percentage of workers increased from 51 per cent before migration to 63 per cent after migration in rural areas and from 46 per cent -70 per cent in urban areas, while for female it increased from 20 per cent -33 per cent in rural areas and from 8 per cent -14 per cent in urban areas.

### **CONCLUSION**

Migration should be managed in such a way that it can play a positive role in the process of economic developments and can provide a sound basis for national prosperity. The ad-hoc policies related to urbanisation and migration need to be replaced by a consistent, logical and systematic policy which can be sustained over a period time. An impetus should be given to the development of small and medium towns so that the flow of migration to large cities can be checked. Their infrastructure should be developed so that their economic bases are consolidated strengthened and expanded. Population control measures must be made effective in both urban and rural areas in order to sustain urban situation. Otherwise, even the best of urbanisation strategies will fail. Rural and urban settlements should not be considered as competitive but they should be treated as complementary to each other. Urban and rural areas constitute parts of an organic whole. Balanced development of urban and rural areas is the only possible long term solution. The problems of metropolitan cities must be looked in a comprehensive manner and a regional basis. The civic services in big urban centres must be augmented to make them fit for a reasonable level of living.

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