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RURAL TO URBANIZATION MIGRATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:-

Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, Industrialization, and Sociological process of rationalization, Urbanization is to merely Phenomenon but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale whereby, predominantly, rural culture is being rapidly replaced by predominantly urban culture Urbanization occurs as individual, Commercial, and improve opportunities for jobs, education, housing, and transportation many rural inhabitants come to the city for reasons of seeking for tunes and social mobility. But modern cities have grown in a haphazard and unplanned manner due to fast industrialization, cities in developing countries become Over – Populated and Over – Crowded Partly as a result of the increase in Population over the decades and partly as a result of migration. Geographically India is divided into 29 States 8 Union territories. There is a tremendous difference in the combined population size across the state. India constitutes around 30 percent of total population, which is around 309 million persons were migrants based on place of last residence. As a result of rapid economic growth for past few decades since the initiation of economic reforms in 1990, India has been experiencing the rapid urbanization flow from rural to urban migration, Urban Population growth in the developing countries in for more rapid than the Population growth generally, about half the urban growth is accounted for by migrants from rural areas, cities in

developing world are growing more rapidly than developed countries. Inequalities, insecurity, humiliation, agony, poverty and human unhappiness are also multiplying due to urbanization.

Keywords:- Urbanization, Push & Pull Factors, Industrialization, Modernization.

Objective of Paper:-

In this paper we are going to discuss: What drives migration? How many migrated? What effects does this have? This paper will cover the migration of persons within a state or between the states based on crossing geographical boundaries,

- Firstly we will cover the rural to urban migration which shows the demographic structure of migration within India. This will assess the different streams of migration at all Indian levels over a decade. This will give us a brief description when was the migration of people at the highest peak.
- Secondly, we are going to talk about the labour and the employment oriented migration, which will help us to know why migration takes place to that particular state or city even will explain the education level, with which we can differentiate the skilled and Non – Skilled labour migration. We are going to discuss the effect of Urbanization to both urban cities and rural cities, which lead to social and economic disorder, which leads to other side effects to the city and its development?
- Thirdly, we are going to study the pattern on migration between intrastates, which will show is the migration flow, this data even covers the male and female ratio of migration population of that particular city or areas.

Introduction:-

Unequal infrastructural growth all across the country has divided modern India into mainly urban and rural. The differences are blatantly apparent with regards to the electric supply, quality of education and health facilities, transportation, drinking water and other basic facilities. During the last decades though, with Corporation from the state and central governments, efforts have been made to up-link villages with roads. But merely road up-linking is not enough for the population living in the villages. Ensuring the quality of services is more necessary than facilitating local development. For example: The quality of education has deteriorated in the village primary schools despite government's efforts to upgrade the schools by recruiting teachers with higher qualifications. Meal distributions during the school hours have scarcely been able to raise the quality of learning as well as the number of learners. Few deprived or marginalized (either below poverty-line, education-ignoring households or no option other than primary schools) families are sending their children to the government run primary schools. Education is one of example. However, most of the mechanisms set by public sector have been

proved to be ineffective in the rural area. Urbanization is one of the common characteristics economic development. With the gradual growth of the economy, the process of urbanization depends on the shift of surplus population from to urban areas along with the growth of some industrialized urban centers.

Due to social and economic pressure, people from backward village started to move towards urbanized centers, in search of job, where newly established industries and ancillary activities continuously offers job opportunities to those people migrating to cities. The pace of urbanization is fast if the industrial growth fast. The pace of urbanization gradually declined only when the proportion of urban population to total population of the country too high.

Villages have been left with few options, no other opening grocery stores, medical stores and health facility providers or other public need based outlets along the roadsides. Villages are shrinking due to lack of community supportive facilities. Even there is no extra land for playgrounds or other community needs in most of the villages. Potential lack of infrastructure and employment opportunities may be the determining factors favouring rural population to immigrate to the urban area.

Definition of Urbanization: -

- Increase in the volume of the total population in urban areas is called urbanization.
- The mass movement of people from rural to urban areas cities and towns is called urbanization. It is a process in which population in cities and town increases.
- Urbanization refers to the transformation of society whereby rural economy is being transformed to advanced industrial economy.
- Urbanization is the social process whereby cities grows and societies become more urban

RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION: -

- The main reason for migration of people from rural to urban areas is the lack of employment opportunities and inadequate income in rural employment.
- People migrate with the expectation of higher incomes, more opportunities for family members and betters services.
- They worked as hawkers, painters, repair persons, rickshaw pullers, construction labour etc.
- The people who migrate from rural to urban areas, to work I industry and other service activities has been recognized as a natural response to raise their income and for better family prospects.
- They have chance for education, take up new jobs and acquire new skills in this process.
- The town offer less discrimination (bases on caste and gender) and more freedom.
- Due to extreme anxiety and insufficient employment opportunities in the rural areas, most of the people move to urban areas.
- In town and cities, living conditions for these people is worse for the reason that the space is confined and basic amenities such as drinking water and sanitation are not available.

- For these people, there is no job security and decent income that they were aspiring for because, they are not able to find jobs in the organized sector, so they continued to work on daily wage basis.
- Many families have their own house both at the native place and the current living place as well.
- They shift between the two (Native's place and current living place) depending on work and seasons.
- Migration does not necessarily include movement of all family members, where the wife remains in the rural area.
- For the rural family, remittances (Money sent by migrants for their destination) are an important means of supplementing or generating additional incomes for the rural family.
- The amount of remittances and the pressure to stay in the urban areas are based upon the needs of rural family members.
- Since migrants want to safeguard their rights over land homestead, they keep the economic ties in rural areas.
- For most urban migrants, families left in rural areas are important. Actually, it is the family which decides whether their family members should migrate or not.
- Depending upon their skills and educational qualifications, urban migrants use different job searching methods, for getting urban jobs, contacts and networks are important. Before coming to urban areas villagers pre-arrange their jobs through their contacts or networks, they maintain close connection with their rural areas for a variety of reasons.
- Migrants also convey the urban opportunities to the rural areas with the intention that potential migrants can engage in rural-based job search.

Causes of Urbanization:-

- **Industrialization:-** Due to industrialization more and more people are moving from rural areas to urban areas for better employment. The process of urbanization can be seen in both developing and developed countries.
- **Modernization:-** Urban areas are characterized by new technology. Infrastructural development, better health care and medical facilities, better standard of living, this induces people from backward and rural areas to move to urban areas.
- **Commercialization:-** Modern day trade and commerce also result in urbanization development of trade better commercial opportunities and high returns in urban areas tempted people towards urban areas.
- **Social Benefits:-** Benefits like better education better health care, transport sanitation, social status, better recreational facilities like grounds, theaters, parks, clubs etc. lead people to move to urban area for enjoying the benefits of modern life style.

- **Employment Opportunities:-** In rural area people mainly have to depend on agriculture and allied activities for their living. Where as in urban areas there are serveral employment opportunities in various sector like education, health, transport, sports, etc. Agriculture sector mainly depend on monsoon. In times of natural calamities like drought flood etc. People have to migrate to urban area in search of their livelihood.

Positive effects of Urbanization:-

- **Efficiency:-** Urban areas are more efficient in providing resources than rural areas. Basic amenities like clean water, housing and electricity are easily provided.
- **Accessibility:-** Apart from the basic resources people in urban areas get easy access to health care and medical facilities, higher and better education, transport, entertainment etc.
- **Education:-** there are various schools, universities and colleges in urban areas as compared to rural areas student migrate to urban area for higher and better . Student can choose a variety of carrier option available in cities.
- **Health Care:-** there are numerous health care facilities available in urban areas as compared to rural areas.
- **Better Employment:-** Urban area have better and numerous employment opportunities, business option is also available in cities.
- **Better Social Amalgamation:-** Urbanization promotes cultural and social fusion various religion, caste and gender work and socialize together breaking down the norms of social and cultural barriers. This help to reduce some of the social evils prevalent in rural society like caste system, child marriage some old traditional beliefs like magic witchcraft.

Problems due to urbanization:-

Overcrowding:- over crowding means over population in urban area due to migration,

Lack of Housing Facilities:- which increase in population the demands of housing also increase. Thus lead to lack of housing facilities.

Unemployment:- The chief cause of unemployment is over population in the urban areas due to migration of people from rural locations. The growth in economic opportunities fails to keep pace with growth in urban population.

Increase in Slum Areas: - Unplanned growth in the urban areas is growing the spread of slums. Rise in slum areas in India is at alarming rate. Urbanization poverty unemployment are the major reasons of growing slum areas.

Increase in Traffic: - Due to urbanization large number of vehicles can be seen in urban areas which have increased traffic congestion making the movement slow and difficult.

Pollution: - Pollution like air, water, land has increased industries releases greenhouse gases, fuel combustion by vehicles, waste disposal has lead to increase in temperature thus lead to global warming as well as various hazardous diseases.

Urbanization leads to increase in various other factors like:-

Deforestation

Global warming

Population explosion

Hazardous diseases

Hinders development

Increase in mortality rate

Effects of Urbanization:-

Lack of housing and open areas of land

Lack of safe and deficient transportation

Crime

Urban heat

Respiratory problems among human

Fire hazards

Loss of land for agriculture

Loss of biodiversity

Aid in global warming

Methodology:-

This study is descriptive research. The data is gathered through secondary sources like government records, books, articles, web-based journal. The records of urban population as sourced from census reports have been tabulated for description of its trend. This paper seeks to review the effects of fast growing urbanization in Indian society through analysis of its multi-dimensional impact.

What is migration?

The population move from a place of origin to the place of destination is called migration. Change of residence of people either temporarily or permanently humans are emotional animals, generally they are emotionally attached to their motherland, and however, millions of people migrate daily in the search for a better life opportunity.

Types of Migration:-

Permanent

Temporary

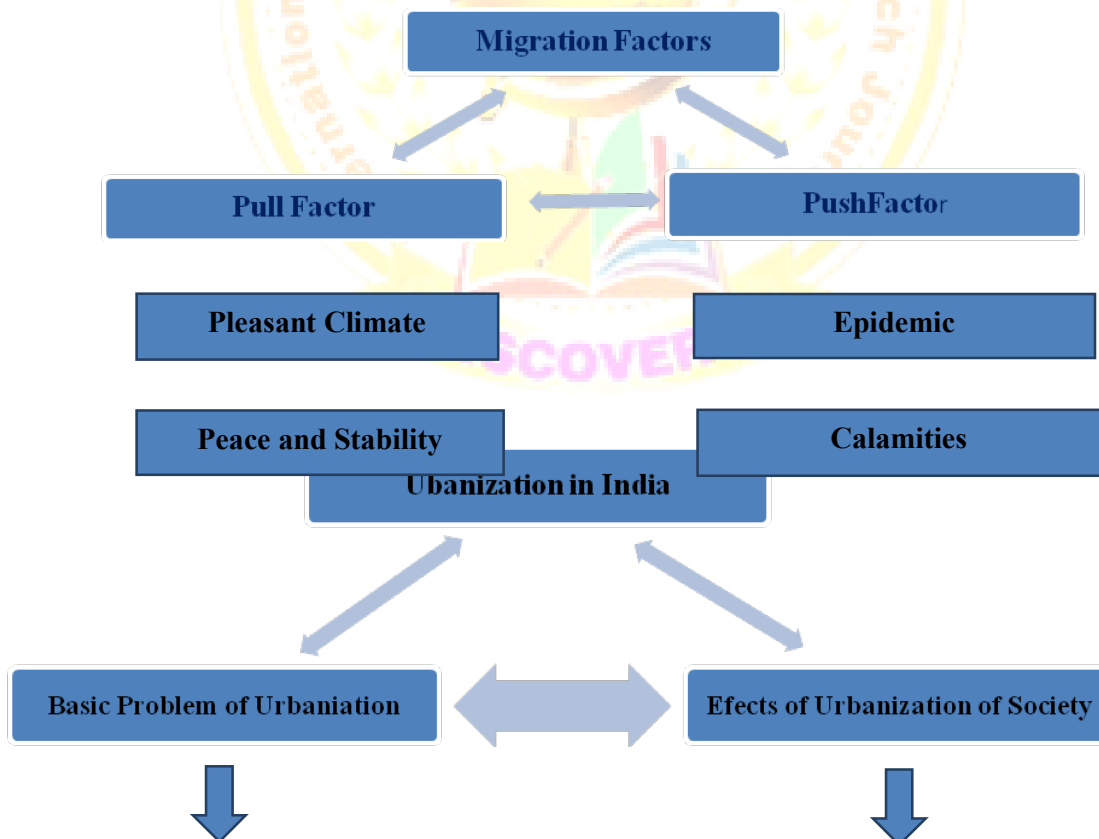
Rural to urban

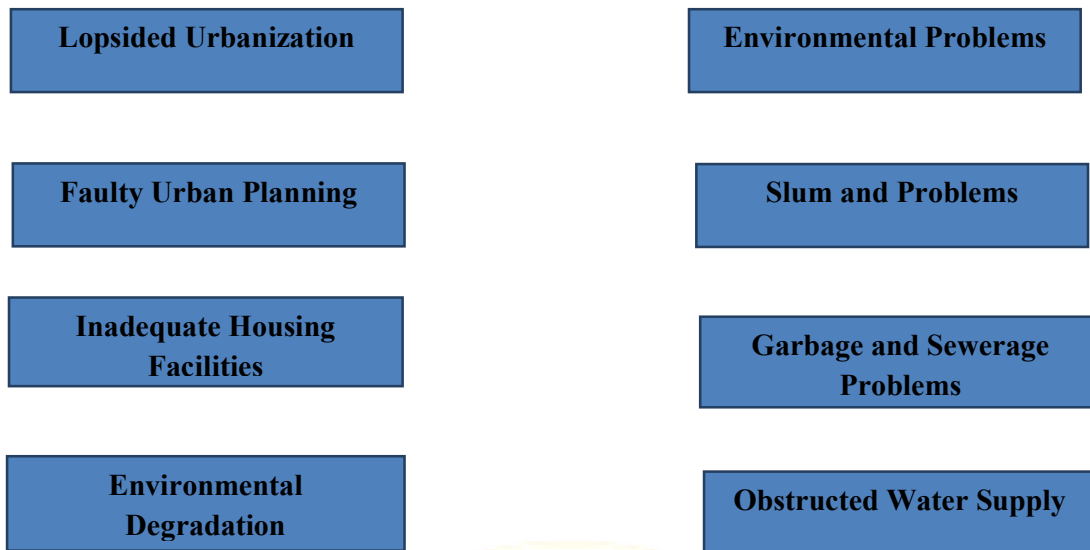
Urban to rural

Urban to urban

As we can see the migration of labour and employment are growing in all the three sectors like agriculture, industries and service employ very large number of migrant workers. Many migrant labour are from textile, construction, stone quarries and mines, brick-kilns, small scale industries, crop transplanting and harvesting, rickshaw pulling food processing including fish and prawn processing, salt planning, domestic work, security service etc. The main reason for the migrants are work and business, it is found that employment oriented migrants are quite small, mostly the female migrants compared to male migrants giving employment or business as the reason for their migration. The migrants towards urban shows the percentage of female migration is quite low, whether it is urban or rural migration. Around 40% have moved for work related reasons from rural to urban areas. However, this paper is considering only the long term migration for the analysis. As we see in the census, that the employee oriented have gone in search (a) In search of employment to (e) proximity to place of work and their reason for their migration. Labour work force stated that they have migrated for current employment or in search of a job. AS we can see that 45.5% of male migrants have reported employment and work related reason for migration

What are the cause of migration:- The main reason for migration is unequal development and economic opportunities over a geographical area? There are two factors responsible for migration.





Conclusion:-

Urbanization is on rapid increase in our country. While it is good that our country is progressing and that more and more people want to lead a modern life, get better education and good employment opportunities, It is thus necessary to control urbanization. Due to growth in population, industrialization and infrastructural development has become a necessity in rural areas. This will also raise employment opportunities in rural areas. Better education, healthcare, transport, sanitation facilities should be provided in rural areas. Due to unequal development throughout the country, migration trends and patterns are unequal. This is indicative of a distressing level, because imbalanced migration is detrimental to a variety of services. It was found that highest percentage of migration to Maharashtra occurred from Bihar followed by Uttar Pradesh. It was also found that most developed states like Haryana and Maharashtra are the best destination for the migrants. Planned urbanization or rural areas are necessary to pace with modernization and industrialization otherwise unequal migration trends and patterns pose a major challenge in times to come. On the basis of the present study the basic feature of urbanization in India can be highlighted as:

Lopsided urbanization induces growth of class I cities.

Urbanization may occur without industrialization and strong economic base.

Urbanization is mainly a product of demographic explosion and poverty induced rural urban migration.

Rapid urbanization leads to massive growth of slum followed by misery, poverty, unemployment, exploitation, inequalities, degradation in the quality of urban life.

Urbanization occurs not only because of urban pull but also mainly door to rural push.

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