

A STUDY ON INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA

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Abstract:

Migration is the movement of people from one location to another with the goal of settling, either permanently or temporarily, in a new site. This form of mobility could be from one country to another or between states of a country, such as rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, or urban-rural. Individuals can migrate individually, as a family unit, or in huge numbers. A refugee is someone who is forced to relocate from their home to another location due to a natural disaster or civil conflict. Migrants continue to struggle to integrate fully into society's economic, cultural, social, and political lives. This paper attempts to examine the reasons and nature of migration.

KEYWORDS: - Rural, urban, migration.

INTRODUCTION: INDIAN CONTEXT:

According to the 2011 census, the population of India was 1,210,193,422. Since 2001, India's population has increased by 181.5 million. 17.5% of the world's population lives on 2.4% of its land surface. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state, with around 200 million people. Of India's 121 crore population, 83.3 crore (68.84%) live in rural areas and 37.7 crore in urban areas. There are 45.36 crore migrants in India, which is

37.8 percent of the total population. Internal migrants primarily come from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan. They also travel to Punjab, Delhi, Maharashtra, Haryana, Gujarat, and Karnataka. There are obvious migration channels within the country: Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra; Odisha.

Internal migrants account for almost one-third of India's urban population, increasing from 31.6% in 1983 to 33% in 1999-2000 and 35% in 2007-08 (NSSO 2007-08). Female migration to metropolitan regions has been on the rise, contributing to the overall increase. Marriage led to an increase in female migration. Many of them find work, joining the ranks of migratory workers in urban regions. Male migration to metropolitan areas has grown in recent years due to employment opportunities.

OBJECTIVES:

The following goals are built into the planned study's design:

To comprehend internal migration's nature and causes.

To investigate the socioeconomic aspects of migration.

To comprehend the causes of the gender-based migration pattern.

METHODOLOGY:

This paper is solely based on secondary information collected from different sources like books, journal articles, reports of various government organization and commission, websites etc

Migration:

Migration is the term used to describe the permanent or semi-permanent relocation of a person or group of individuals from one place to another. This makes it distinct from the more all-encompassing word mobility, which describes any kind of human movement (Rubenstein and Bacon, 1990:75). Since the start of economic reforms in 1990, India has seen a sharp increase in the number of people moving from rural to urban areas. Movement within cities. In emerging nations, the rate of increase in the urban population is significantly faster than the overall population growth. The migration of people from rural areas accounts for almost half of this expansion.

Historical evidence indicates that economic development and societal transformation are inextricably linked to migration and urbanization, and these trends cannot be reversed. Internal migrants increase the GDP of their country by providing inexpensive labour for services and industries. Instead of being a burden and a drain, migrants are actually a subsidy. At this point in India's economic development, studying population migration across the nation aids in a better understanding of how people move within society. This is especially true when many states experience faster economic growth in sectors like manufacturing, services, or information technology, where data on population migration has gained importance. Greater employment, educational, and other opportunities are produced in urban regions. One of the main draws for migrants from rural to urban regions and from smaller towns and cities to larger urban areas throughout several states has been employment.

Over the course of human history, migration and population migrations have always been essential to societal change and economic advancement. It is plausible to suppose that, of the several types of male migration patterns, the majority of migrants are semi-skilled or skilled and professional when they move from one urban area to another, but the majority of migrants from rural to urban areas would be unskilled or semi-skilled. Persons relocating in search of employment in the urban or industrial sectors, whereas the majority of rural-to-rural migrants need to be unskilled farm labourers. The reason for the rise in the migration rate among women was marriage; according to recent data, a large number of them joined the workforce and became migratory workers.

ECONOMIC FACTORS OF MIGRATION:

Rural-urban migration is influenced by a number of factors, including inheritance patterns, rural land tenure, and urban employment prospects. In an agricultural nation such as India, where the majority of agricultural labourers are small-scale, land-poor farmers, there is a significant reliance on the rural labour markets due to the high levels of inequality and unequal asset distribution among the farmers. For a significant amount of their earnings. The

state of poverty is significantly influenced by the features of the rural labour market and the salaries that are offered. Only temporary work is available to farmers in rural areas, and the low price of their produce makes it impossible for family homes to make ends meet all year round.

Migration affects society and the economy significantly. By moving away from their place of origin, people can contribute to the cash flow in rural economies, reducing income disparity while simultaneously increasing the purchasing power and income of their families. Due to their extended absence from the home, migration also empowers women, who now make up the majority of the decision-makers in their families.

Level of education is one of the important criteria for economic development. The latest census data 2011 shows that 68% of the total rural population is educated as compared to 84% of the urban population. Higher dropout rate is also an issue in both urban as well as rural areas. The reason for this higher dropout rate can be explain in terms of –

- a) Lack of available infrastructure in each and every village of the district,
- b) Migration of children for work.
- c) Improvement in family Income

India's healthcare system has improved, but it is still mostly focused on cities. According to the most current Annual Health Survey data, there is a notable difference between rural and urban areas in terms of several indices, such as the infant mortality rate (IMR), crude death rate (CDR), and maternal mortality rate (MMR). People choose to relocate because there are better healthcare options available in urban areas and there are insufficient healthcare services in rural areas.

CONCLUSIONS:

It is always difficult for migrants to integrate fully into society's political, social, cultural, and economic spheres. Migrants are frequently treated like second-class citizens since regulations and administrative procedures deny them access to legal rights, public services, and social support programs that are available to natives. The primary driver of migration is the need to make up for lost revenue in rural areas. One crucial requirement to limit the migration of people from rural to urban areas would be to keep them involved in non-agricultural activities, which would allow them to keep their level of living even as their income from agriculture declines.

Because they rotate between living at their source and destination locations, internal migrants—especially seasonal and circular migrants—form a "floating" population that is deprived of social protection advantages associated with their place of residence. Many obstacles must be overcome by them, such as: a dearth of political representation; subpar housing and official residency rights; low-paying, unstable or

Risky employment; restricted access to public services including health and education; prejudice based on race, religion, class, or gender; heightened susceptibility of immigrant women and children to human trafficking and sexual exploitation (UNESCO/UN-HABITAT, 2012).

Opportunities and advantages of migration include the ability for labour migration to bridge gaps in the supply and demand for labour as well as facilitate the effective allocation of

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