



A REVIEW STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON SOCIAL CHANGE

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Abstract

India's rural economy, which is characterised by an unrestrained and overwhelming population growth, is what drives migration from rural to urban areas. It has become harder to obtain job outside of agriculture as a result of the expansion of industry. Therefore, both the necessities for survival and the volume of positive activity required to facilitate adjustment are insufficient among people. The hardships of poverty and demeaning reliance were made worse for the poor by this type of crises, which had a particularly detrimental effect on the lives of rural inhabitants. It also stoked the flames of wrath and agony among them. The data used in this study was gathered from secondary sources, including papers, articles, programmes, policies, and other published materials. It has an adventurous nature. The unstable problems addressed in this article are brought on by economic development and underdevelopment, which have a detrimental impact on millions of people's simple lifestyles in rural green meadows and pushed them to abandon their hometowns.

Keywords: Migration, Rural Economy, Employment, Poverty, Rural Inhabitants, Economic Development, Unstable Problems, Underdevelopment, Lifestyles,

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Introduction

In India, migration is a massive phenomenon that, from an economic, political, and public health viewpoint, has a significant impact on people's lives (Bhagat, 2010; Kumar et al., 2008). Without migration, rural people would not be able to protect themselves, which has advantages and disadvantages for the economic prosperity of migrants and society at large. The portion of the Indian population that is most robust has developed as seasonal and short-term migration for job since agricultural output can provide all of the basic needs of rural people (Deshingkar & Start, 2003). Seasonal migration is a source of revenue for single croppers in rural, undeveloped areas.

The agriculture industry is the main source of food for the bulk of the population. To fit in with society and fulfill their basic needs, these substantial numbers of unemployed people are forced to move to urban regions (Gill, 1998). By travelling around, the impoverished in rural areas can reduce their level of poverty and promote growth. India's means of sustenance are significantly impacted by seasonal and irregular migration. Due to the lack of job opportunities at the source, the low literacy rate, and the availability of unskilled labour, these rural mass populations were forced to travel to the city in search of better lives and vocations (Deshingkar et al., 2008). Because it is difficult for those without formal education or job training to find satisfying employment in cities, they are frequently forced to engage in dangerous and risky occupations in the unorganised sector. As a result of displacement brought on by development, this is how the majority of people relocate (Tandi et al., 2019). The National Commission on Rural has claimed that there are approximately 10 million migrant transients (NCRL, 1991). These rural migrants encounter discrimination at work as a result of their position as outsiders. The bulk of seasonal workers are employed in quarries, agricultural areas, brick kilns, and unfinished construction projects. Again, a sizeable fraction of migrant

workers employed in manufacturing, hospitality, or transportation also work as hawkers, rickshaw pullers, and head-loaders in the unauthorised sector. In addition, the study highlights the motivation for migration, geographic differences, and internal movement from a rural to an urban location solely for financial gain. The impoverished and ignorant in India are more prone to seasonal migration than any other group.

Background Information on Migration

Since at least 3000 BC, it is known that humans have travelled in groups. Many economists and sociologists have written about a wide range of theories. The migration started when Homo erectus crossed Eurasia from Africa a million years ago. Homo sapiens are thought to have first colonised Africa some 150 million years ago. Around 80 thousand years ago, it first left Africa and travelled via Eurasia and Australia. The majority of the Pacific Islands were colonised by 2000 BC, between 20 and 15 thousand years after the first immigrants reached the Americas. Neolithic, Indo-European, and early Medieval Great Migrations are examples of later population movements, as well as the spread of Turkic culture (Lee, 1966). Migration has increased dramatically since the Early Modern era as a result of European colonialism and the Age of Exploration. A group's common language is frequently forgotten when they migrate to a new site in prehistoric times. The development of culture, social institutions, the colonisation of new territories, and the pursuit of trade and food have all historically been closely related to migration. People have travelled the world in search of work for thousands of years, up until the present.

Adopted Theory in the Paper

Money was the main motivator for the migration to begin (Lee, 1966). The first hypothesis is supported by the theories of migration advanced by Lee (1966), Stouffer (1940), Ravenstein (1885, 1889), Harris & Todaro (1970; Todaro, 1969), and Todaro (1969)



as well as the examination of rural-urban movement. Many more theories have been put forth by sociologists and economists alike.

The Precursors of Migration

Researchers from diverse fields have found a variety of migration patterns. Geographical distance, duration of stay, disparities in political and cultural norms between two locations, as well as the origin and destination countries of the migrant, are just a few of the variables that can be used to categorise migration. Depending on the region's beginning point, migration may be internal or external. On the other hand, international migration is the movement of individuals between other nations (Spengler, 1976). The movement of people within a single nation is referred to as internal migration.

Within a country's borders, population mobility is referred to as internal migration. Finances, marriage, social and cultural issues, education, health, a higher standard of living, crime, and politics are just a few of the many reasons why individuals move inside their own country. Other reasons include politics, social factors, and greater crime rates. A significant rate of internal migration occurs in the country for reasons relating to employment. Population shifts from one location to another must only last for a maximum of six months are referred to as seasonal migration. When the economy is struggling, people prefer to go to cities in search of temporary work, which is when this seasonal mobility occurs (Bhagat, 2010). Due to poverty and hunger, many rural residents move.

Effects of Migration

The impacts of migration from rural to urban areas are sometimes divided into three years.

- a) The economy has been impacted by natural disasters, growing urbanisation, and changes in administrative boundaries.
- b) The influences of demographics, such as population, gender disparity, and fertility rates;
- c) Social factors, including caste, religion, behaviour, cultural efforts, and so on.
- d) The issue of a labour shortage in the agricultural sector;
- e) the rise in temporary

work; f) the unorganised sector's quick development; g) employment in the unorganised economy's low-paying unorganised sectors; h) the expansion of slums and the slum population.

What Drives Migration?

When it comes to rural emigration, the Harris-Todaro model is fundamentally a two-sector paradigm. Urban and rural sectors are the two. Agriculture is a specialisation of the rural sector, whereas industry is a specialty of the urban sector. The key tenet of the model is that migration from rural to urban areas will continue as long as projected urban real income exceeds projected real wage rates in the agricultural sector. Further, it is assumed in the model that the rural labour market is flawlessly stable. Rural migration was a problem that even developed countries had to cope with in the beginning. Large waves of people, for instance, moved from villages to small towns in England and then from those small towns to the cities. Similar challenges were faced by other prosperous nations in Europe. The migrant labour force from villages and semi-towns served as the main source of industrial labour for the newly expanding industrial centres and towns (Nagashima, 2018).

Current Migration Patterns in India

While there are many reasons why people move, trade and religion were the main driving causes for population shifts. The movement of Buddhism from India to Islam, which had been developing along the trade routes, had begun. Migration brought on by war and the military used to be a significant problem. To find grass for their cows, people moved. According to Keshari & Bhagat, these behaviours were the primary factors influencing human migrations during the prehistoric era (2012). The Indian Census distinguishes between migration based on place of birth and migration based on place of last residence.

The many reasons for moving include getting married, landing a job, and a whole host of other situations. 307 million persons were



categorised as migrants in accordance with the 2001 Census based on their country of birth. Over 259 million (84.2%) of them moved from one region of the state to another. 42 million of them (2%) were born abroad. According to the data, 314 million people as of the 2001 census were migrants. 85% or 268 million of these migrants are domestic migrants. 41 million (13%), or interstate migration, were added to the 5.1 million (1.6%) immigrants who came from abroad.

Migration and Earnings

The low earnings and unemployment in rural areas are due to labour migration. These illiterate and unskilled labourers who relocate to cities are employed by the unorganised sector, which includes domestic work, hospitality, construction, textile manufacture, transportation, and services. These rural residents receive no additional benefits, just as those who work in the public sector (Datta & Mishra, 2011). Due to their poor agricultural output, antiquated production techniques, and reliance on the monsoon for agriculture, these rural populations are under pressure to move to the nearby cities where they are compelled to work in the 3D industry. These rural dwellers must take on 3D dangerous jobs in order to provide for their families, enhance their quality of life, or buy food. (Das, 2015).

Literature Review

Maharatna (2003) examined the fertility patterns and trends among the locals in the eastern West Bengal state. He emphasised the benefits of one type of migratory mobility in particular, particularly seasonal rural-rural transportation. With the help of this analysis, it is now possible to prioritise the idealised and driven movements toward fewer families and more deliberate fertility regulation that rural mobility in general and seasonal migration in particular contribute to. These procedures need to be prioritised since they have made it easier for people to understand the root causes of the frequently asserted negative consequences of seasonal migration in India.

The effect of skilled labour emigration from developing nations on the well-being of non-migrants and the rate of urban unemployment for unskilled workers was conceptually examined by Chaudhuri (2001) using a three-sector Harris-Todaro model. According to this study, a lack of skilled labour increases the unemployment rate for unskilled workers in metropolitan areas, which may improve the welfare of non-migrants in a good that requires a lot of labour under a suitable production structure for a rising economy. However, if the economy imports the normal manufactured items, the situation of the workers who aren't migrating will undoubtedly get worse.

Gill (1998) focused on the issues related to migrant labour in the nation while also examining the various theories of migration and post-colonial immigration patterns into India. In addition to offering some recommendations for improving migrants' social and economic circumstances, the author emphasised the need for a swift examination of India's developing empirical reality.

The cornerstone for the Chatterjee (1998) study was the conventional Harris-Todaro model of rural labour migration to cities, where the risk of migrant labour is decreased. The anticipated migrant worker will benefit more if he pays for his own travel expenses rather than obtaining a loan from a reputable lender. According to this view, there is no organised labour in the urban formal sector, which charges a price for access. Outsiders in this context refer to labourers who have relocated to the metropolitan area from neighbouring rural areas in search of employment in the urban formal sector. Since none of them are able to find employment in the agriculture industry, they are all seasonal migrants who only leave during the agricultural off-season.

Premi & Mathur (1995) calculated six migration rates for 147 Indian cities by taking into consideration all male and female movers over the course of their lifetimes. The adjusted R2 was raised from 35% to 45% using multiple

categorization analysis. The six characteristics listed above were handled as dependent variables, whereas city size, growth rate, the city's functional specialisation, its status as a class I city, and regional location were regarded as predictor variables. Functional specialisation and city size, in contrary to what he claimed, did not appear to be significant among the aforementioned explanatory systems. They used 54 predictor variables to aid in their analysis, including 54 distance-related variables for migration, rural-urban origin, literacy rates for both lifetime migrants and migrant workers, educational attainment among migrants, work participation rates by age, occupation of migrants, marital status, and an overall wage structure for the migrants. They also looked at

the split between migrant and non-migrant labour. Their main findings are that long-distance migrants significantly influence each of the six dependent variables and that emigration to cities and emigration from metropolitan areas are strongly associated. Migration over a lifetime is not considerably influenced by educational background. Ages 15 to 29 male labour force participation rates revealed a significant association with in-migration. While there is no association between the proportion of migrant workers in the secondary sector and current migrants, there is a strong correlation between lifetime migrants. His research leads to the conclusion that marriage does not significantly influence female internal migration.

Review of Some Other Literature

Study	Coverage	Data	Methodology	Findings
Deshingkar (2003)	Andhra Pradesh	Primary data	Regression Method	Uneducated rural residents move to adjacent cities in quest of work.
Srivastava (2011)	India	Secondary Data	Theoretical framework	Both urban and rural residents move in search of better job prospects.
Keshari & Bhagat (2012)	India	Secondary data NSSO 64 th round data	Regression model	Uneducated and poor people wander about looking for work.
Mitra (2016)	Odisha	Secondary data NSSO 64 th round data	Descriptive statistics	People from low socioeconomic statuses and illiteracy migrate to survive.
Korra (2010)	Andhra Pradesh	Primary data	Descriptive Statistics & Regression Method	To fulfil their fundamental needs when times are hard, individuals move to neighbouring cities. Despite the MGNREGA programme, there are still many unemployed rural residents.
Zachariah et. al (2001)	Kerala	Primary data	Descriptive statistics & Regression Method	Migration is a way of life for the illiterate and underprivileged.
Datta and Mishra (2011)	India	Secondary data NSSO 64 th round data	Descriptive statistics	The primary source of employment for unskilled workers is seasonal migration.
Das (2015)	West Bengal	Primary data	Regression	The MGNREGA programme has



			Method	failed to offer unskilled employment to rural populations. This could be the cause of the short-term relocation.
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The Paper's Research Questions

The following research question has been prepared as part of this study's aim to close some knowledge gaps after an assessment of the prior literature.

Is it true that migrating affects a migrant's ability to adapt to societal change?

Objectives

The study examines migratory patterns, neighbourhood livability, and employment prospects.

Methodology

The current study focuses on the impact of migration on India's rural districts. The study's report is based on secondary sources of information that were gathered from published publications, journals, policies, programmes, and other sources. It has an adventurous nature.

Discussion

It is evident from the examination of the theoretical literature and the aforementioned empirical investigations that there are many different topics covered in the migration literature. Many urban informal migratory difficulties have an impact on their means of subsistence, particularly in India. Seasonal migration, which might improve the economic standing of rural Indians, has its origins and problems, which have been identified in earlier studies.

The nation's living and working conditions are abhorrent for seasonal migrants and their families. Rarely, if ever, do rural communities depend entirely on agriculture for their income or experience a situation where the amount of agricultural produce is insufficient to support them. (Zachariah et al., 2001). However, the earlier study was unable to explain why these

migrants' requirements for a source of support collided with plans to expand and mainstream the informal economy.

The MGNREGA programme will provide rural masses of uneducated and unskilled people with 100 days of employment. Due to the program's failure, many rural residents are fleeing their states. The MGNREGA programme has not been successful in India (Das, 2015), although things are improving at the moment as a result of the Corona outbreak. Because PDS food grain is occasionally insufficient to meet the requirements of rural households, there are extra pressing demands that must be met. Due to this, these rural, poor people move to other states. There is no evidence that the movement of the PDS's food grain supply is related to the quality of the food (Datta, & Mishra, 2011).

Migration data reveals that, in the 1990s, the rate of migration decreased (Kundu, 2007). Census data from 1999–2000, 1992–1993 and the National Sample Survey (NSS) revealed an increase in migration during the previous ten years (Bhagat, 2010). In parallel with the movement of labour from the rural to the manufacturing sectors, migration has increased in the service sector. In the discipline of economics, migration is a challenging topic to research. Classifying, quantifying, and comparing it to a monetary element is challenging. Fascinatingly, because migration is a geographical phenomenon, geographers have made more contributions to the field of migration studies than demographers. Despite their considerable contributions to the study of migration, economists have not addressed issues like pay inequalities, employment prospects, the market, or migrant workers' working conditions in their final destination



(Mitra, 2016). Migration can be divided into two categories: people who move permanently and people who move temporarily. Determining seasonal or temporary migration between these two migratory segments is difficult. A move is considered temporary if it lasts fewer than six months (Taylor, 1987).

Economic factors are a common cause for seasonal migrants to relocate. Even though migration is the primary driver of economic growth, no statistics can be relied upon to accurately track seasonal movement. Without employment opportunities, people are obliged to move or look for work, yet this rural person is tempted to leave because of the employment opportunities in cities (both in the formal and informal sectors). This seasonal migration has a significant negative impact on society's social and cultural aspects, despite helping rural communities meet their most basic needs. It can be challenging to find better employment after migrating because earning money is not always easy. Using a variety of literature reviews, it is feasible to determine whether migrant workers' wages are sufficient to support them or whether they are just making ends meet (Srivastava, 2011).

In India, the majority of the population is undernourished and lives in poverty. Malnutrition, starvation, and poverty are all exceedingly prevalent in rural India. About 120 crore people live in India (Census, 2011). In spite of the abundance of natural resources in the nation, the majority of Indians live in rural areas and rely on agriculture for their living. Compared to Easterners and Northern Westerners, Westerners travel more frequently (NSSO 64th round report). The traditional agricultural sector employs over 70% of the population. Most people reside in rural areas where there is a high rate of unemployment and poverty. Migration will grow as a result of poor production practises. Generally speaking, rural places have lower levels of education. The fact that these people are forced to relocate to various states across the nation due to a lack of

irrigation infrastructure is an indication of the inadequacy of agricultural production methods and the educational system. The notion of the "vicious circle of poverty" holds that poverty typically leads to more poverty. These individuals are forced to relocate due to a lack of education, inadequate professional options, low wages, the high price of rice, changeable weather conditions, and insufficient agricultural yield (Khanna, 2020). As a result, rural residents must struggle and move seasonally in order to survive.

Conclusion

Migration has been a crucial component in the struggle for survival of rural, illiterate, and unskilled people throughout history, from the beginning to the present. In India, the world's second-most populous developing country, inflationary unemployment is a source of concern. Because of a lack of employment opportunities, the majority of these rural citizens are forced to relocate to another state in the union. India is one of the world's least developed nations. The local population has been displaced to neighbouring states, regions, and nations in huge numbers. The study's findings are crucial because they will broaden our understanding of both long- and short-term migration. This study will make Indian migration better known. The findings of this study will assist decision-makers in developing better policies for the rural poor. Therefore, the study will assist decision-makers in better understanding and enhancing the strategies and policies required to solve this issue. Decision-makers, scientists, and investors will all benefit greatly from this.

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