



Scenario of Migrant Labour on Development in Indian Economy

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



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Received on : 09/03/2021

Revised on : ----

Accepted on : 16/03/2021

Plagiarism : 09% on 09/03/2021



Plagiarism Checker X Originality Report

Similarity Found: 9%

Date: Tuesday, March 09, 2021

Statistics: 259 words Plagiarized / 2921 Total words

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SCENARIO OF MIGRANT LABOUR ON DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN ECONOMY ABSTRACT
The research paper focuses primarily on India's impact and causes of migration. Whenever we first think about migration, why do people migrate? Rationale for this Because of the unfavorable circumstances of rural deprivation and jobs, citizens move to urban areas. They are finding increased employment opportunities and better living conditions in urban areas.

Abstract

The research paper focuses primarily on India's impact and causes of migration. Whenever we first think about migration, why do people migrate? Rationale for this Because of the unfavorable circumstances of rural deprivation and jobs, citizens move to urban areas. They are finding increased employment opportunities and better living conditions in urban areas. In India, as in other countries, migrants have an integral role to play in the urban workforce. They offer a low-cost, reliable and easily accessible service. As a result of rapid economic growth over the last few decades, India has experienced a rapid urbanization flow from rural to urban migration since the start of economic reforms in 1990. Urban population growth in developing countries is much faster than population growth in general, with migrants from rural areas accounting for about half of urban growth. Cities in developing countries are growing faster. Many drawbacks can be seen, such as inequalities, insecurity, humiliation, poverty and human unhappiness are also multiplying due to urbanization, especially as a result of population explosions and increasing migration. The study reveals that the reason for people to migrate is due to marriage, education and work, but here we study household, after birth, business, and so on. Although we study rural and urban migration, internal migration from one state to another also recognizes the impact of migration on the economy through census data. we have taken 21-year data to calculate the Net migration rate and growth rate of migration in year 2019 net migration rate was -0.383. The paper seeks to understand the concept of labor migration, the rationale and the impact of migration in any country economy.

Key Words

Migration, Inter and Intra migration, Urbanization, pull and push factors, Net migration rate, Growth rate.

Introduction

In India, human migration is an important factor in the process of social and economic development. People's migration is considered to be an important livelihood strategy in India. The labour market in the Indian scenario was identified mainly by the movement of people from rural and backward areas to developed areas in search of employment. This movement of people has given rise to a number of concerns for these people, such as the social, economic and political marginalization of these workers. This is especially true of unskilled people who move from relatively destitute and miserable areas in search of productive employment and higher living. In India, the largest participation in migration is relatively from poor households (Connell, 1976). Fixed or semi-permanent movements of people and labour in India coexist with a circulatory association of populations between urbanized and urbanized areas and between rural and metropolitan areas, most of which are captivated by the unorganized sector of the economy. Migration in India is largely confined to short distances, with nearly two-thirds of migrants shifting their residence within the record area, and more than one-fifth within the listing class, with the rest traveling across state borders. India is the largest recipient of remittances from international migrants and hosts the world's second-largest remittance market for domestic migrants. At the level of all-India, the national disposable income was about 4 per cent higher than the national income (NI) mainly due to migration. At regional level, however, given that the amount and existence of remittances vary across states, state disposable incomes differ significantly from government income measures (Chinmay Tumbbe, 2013). Migration is a natural phenomenon that always takes place based on the socio-economic, geographic, cultural, political and environmental influences associated with migrants. Migration is not just a transfer in people from one place in residence to another. It is essential to understand the ever-changing content of space and the spatial relations of the regions (Gosal, 1961). Female Smith (1960) reported on the three-fold impact of migration on (1) the area of out-migration (2) the area of in-migration and (3) the area of migration. Population in the out-migration regions are dwindling as the in-migration population is growing. Migration from rural to urban areas has slowly increased with industrialization and modernization in India. Migration is mostly due to jobs or to business-related migration. Male migration is the largest degree of migration in India due to the reason of jobs, which typically migrates as male companions through a variety of other reasons, such as post-marriage or family transfer, but with the recent study, single females are also increasingly going out to work.

From the very beginning of human life, the migration process was one of the most dynamic human activities. In the early days people were moving from one forest to another looking for forest products. By divorcing forest life and adopting civilized life most people developed relationships with domesticated animals and fertile land. As a result, human mobility has improved dramatically. The people kept moving from one area to another in search of fertile land for cultivation production. The people moved from an early civilized area to other parts of the world, partly for agricultural or trade purposes and partly for research. Migration of people into big cities takes different social and cultural backgrounds from every corner of the country. When people like that meet in towns and stop living together, a new cosmopolitan culture develops. These societies are more capitalist, more impersonal, more materialistic and self-centred.

Literature Review

Migration may be a cyclic behaviour that involves the regular, seasonal or annual journey from

one place to a different and back once more. individuals are migrating from times because it has been a serious supply of their survival, adjustment, and growth from corner to corner. Earlier, human migration was amid expectation, enthusiasm, and fright, the fracturing of long-standing social relationships, heartaches, tensions, and even bloodshed between the migrants and therefore the native individuals, and therefore the agreeable or reluctant exchange of concepts, skills, and attitudes (Adler L. L., Gielen Uwe P., 2003). Borjas (2003) showed that the wages of competitor labour were down by three to four p.c for each ten p.c increase in migrator provide of employees. we tend to are managing internal migration in Bharat that has been outlined by Dang (2005), as a movement involving amendment of residence among the national borders. Borjas & Katz (2005) have conjointly shown the impact of immigration on native individuals. consistent with them immigration has each positive and negative impacts, the positive edges are taken by the extremely consummate employees whereas because the low consummate employees are negatively affected. Migration conjointly includes the disturbance of labor, interruption in schooling, social life, and different patterns of life (Adzei A. and E. K. Sakyi, 2014). Shamshul Haque (2014) showed that migration in geographical area vale isn't a replacement development. Cashmere Kashmir has been an abode of individuals from historical times either for shorter or longer periods. though the study is confined to Srinagar and Budgam districts, it provides insights of migration and its causes and consequences within the entire vale. Bihar, UP, MP, province and Punjab are the key states from that immigration of employees was fully fledged. The movement of those individuals concerned each pull and push factors. As per the implications are involved, the study concludes that migration has resulted within the positive edges for these in-migrants.

Objectives

The present study is based on the following objectives:

- To know about the reason of migration in India.
- To evaluate the migration between selected states.
- To examine the growth rate and net migration rate of in India.

Methodology and Data Sources

The current study was undertaken to evaluate the impacts of internal migration in India. It will examine also the main types and causes of internal migration. It also gives an account of the migration trends. The present study is based on secondary sources of data. It derives primarily from the publications of books, monthly newspapers, articles, magazines and official reports published by the central and state governments. Therefore, as the research is concerned with internal migration in India, the data is taken predominantly from two secondary sources, the decennial population census and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) quinary migration surveys. The Indian Census also provides migration data, gathering information primarily on migration causes, migrant age and gender, migration reasons and duration, destination and origin, and migrant industry and occupation.

Why does people migrate

People migrate for many different reasons. These reasons can be classified as:

- **Poor living conditions generate the need to migrate**

The word "migrant" refers to a person living outside his / her country of origin. Many leave their homes because the fertile pastures and the arable land, food, water, work or other fundamental requirements are not enough. The consequences of environmental disasters, such as drought or floods, may also force thousands to leave their countries of origin. About two thirds of the world's population today lives in economically poor countries. The widening divide between rich and poor is the main driving force for global migration. In 1960 the income of the richest

fifth of the world 's population was 30 times higher on average than that of the poorest fifth. That was already 60 times higher by the year 1990.

➤ **The population grows while economic development deteriorates**

The huge rate of population growth and the low economic development prospects in some regions are causing enormous migratory pressure. Debt absorbs a large part of economic power in some countries. The dropping prices of raw materials as well as the customs barriers and import restrictions imposed by developed countries hinder the growth of viable export sectors. Unstable economic practices, a lack of political order and pervasive corruption deter businessmen and worries from positioning their long-term development investments in those countries.

➤ **Violence and abuse of power are forcing people to escape**

Persons whose rights or lives are violated in this way have a right to protection under international treaties by foreign governments. "Displaced persons" do not flee from individual persecution, but from escalating violence threatening large parts of the population in a particular region or country. Many impacted by these wars often migrate to safe places in their home nation or neighbouring country in large numbers. They are often accommodated in refugee camps to avoid unrest, hunger, illness and other problems. The reception and care of large refugee influxes seriously undermines the resources of the States concerned. Refugee camps with tens of thousands of foreigners often arouse feelings of insecurity within the population of the host country. This can lead to political instability in the country in question, and cause new conflicts.

➤ **Rich industrial countries are becoming more accessible**

Tourism, television, and the Internet all add to migration's attractiveness. We are making the poorest conscious of the rich 's wealth. Growing air travel makes journeys to far-away developing countries simpler. So far only a minority of those willing to accept relocation have currently been able to fly on other continents to their desired destination. Yet this could change early, as successful emigrants pass a large portion of their income to their relatives at home. As a result, more and more people are able to afford to travel to distant countries.

Table 1: India: Causes of Migration since 2001-2011

	2001(%)	2011(%)
Work/employment	14.70	10.22
Business	01.20	00.96
Education	03.00	01.77
Marriage	43.80	49.35
Moved after birth	06.70	10.57
Moved with household	21.00	15.39
Other reason	09.70	11.74

(Source: Census of India, 2011)

Table shows the causes of migration since 2001 and 2011, WE can saw in 2001 people migrate due to work/job 14.70% and percent decline 2011 in 10.22%, for business people migrate 1.20% and 0.96% respectively since 2001 to 2011, hence, for education migration rate of percentage was decline to 3.00% to 1.77% respectively since 2001 to 2011, as moved with birth migration percentage was increases 6.70% to 10.57% since 2001 to 2011, Although move with household percentage was decline 21.% to 15.39 since 2001 to 2011, whereas others reason for migration was increasing like 9.70% to 11.74% respectively 2001 to 2011.

Root Causes that drive people to migrate

It is important to better understand global migration through an exploration of the root factors

that motivate people to migrate. A root cause is the basic reason why an event occurs, in this case migration. Sometimes, there are both push and pull factors in the sense of migration, with push factors being reasons why people would like to leave their home country and pull factors being reasons why people would want to migrate to a new country. In migration, cultural, environmental, social, and political influences may be push and pull. They include the following:

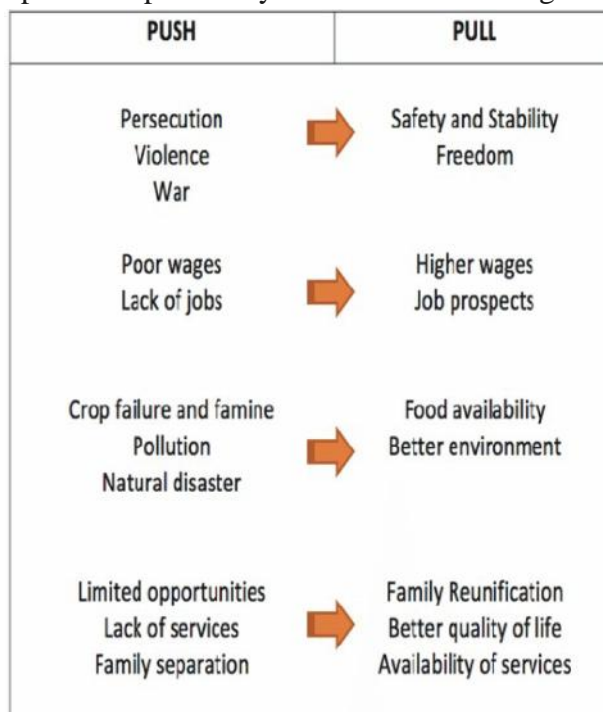


Table 2: Migration from selected states

Migration to, from selected states 2011									
State	Total Migrants	Migration from other states							
		UP	Bihar	Rajasthan	Odisha	West Bengal	MP	Punjab	Total
Maharashtra	5.74 cr	27.55 L	5.68L	5.17 L	1.24 L	3.10 L	8.24 L	73,951	90.87L
UP	5.65 cr	-	10.73L	2.84L	35,269	2.34L	6.68L	1.42L	40.62 L
WB	3.34 cr	2.39 L	11.04L	57,668	1.42L	-	15,815	18,154	23.81 L
Gujarat	2.69 cr	9.29 L	3.61L	7,47L	1.76L	89,040	2.75L	27,549	39.16 L
Kerala	1.79 cr	12,203	9,904	8,893	12,223	30,470	8,345	3,402	6.54 L
Punjab	1.37 cr	6.50 L	3.53L	2,02L	11,717	46,958	32,869	-	24.88L
Assam	1.00 cr	35,441	1.47L	27,778	5,153	94,724	2,478	3,617	4.96 L
All India	45.58 cr								5.43 cr

(Source: Census of India, 2011)

Marriage and employment square measure the most important reasons for migration, Census information show, the majority of the migration takes place among individual states-out of the whole range of persons registered as “migrants” within the 2011 Census, only 11.91% (5.43 crore) had captive to at least one state from another, whereas nearly 39.57 large integer had captive among their states. Migration information to and from some major states square measure given within the table on top of. Some key highlights of the Census numbers: Out of the 5.74 large integer migrants in Maharashtra, 27.55 hundred thousand reported their last place of residence to be Uttar Pradesh; 5.68 hundred thousand

aforementioned Bihar. Internal migration from among Maharashtra had the lion's share of migrants: 4.79 crore. UP, from wherever folks visit everywhere India in search of labour, itself was host to 5.65 large integer migrants. As several as 5.20 large integer were, however, internal migrants; among the 40.62 hundred thousand from different Indian states, 10.73 hundred thousand were from Bihar. the number of migrants in Punjab from different states was 24.88 lakh, a comparatively giant proportion of its total 1.37 large integer migrant population. Of these, 6.50 hundred thousand reported their previous residence to be in UP; 3.53 hundred thousand aforementioned Bihar. Over forty second of the 39.16 hundred thousand 'outsiders' (from different states) in Gujarat (out of the whole migrant population of 2.69 crore) were created up by migrants from UP (9.29 lakh) and Rajasthan (7.47 lakh), the information show. In Assam, wherever unlawful migrations from Asian nation has long been a difficulty, Census 2011 recorded 64,117 folks that aforementioned their last place of residence was within the near country. This was a bit quite half the whole range of migrants (1,10,314) from outside India within the state. Among the 4.96 hundred thousand migrants from different Indian states in state, those from Bihar had the most important stare (1.47 lakh, or nearly 30%). Migrants from Bihar were the most important cluster from different Indian states in state furthermore (11.04 hundred thousand out of 23.81 lakh). Over twenty lakhs declared that their last place of residence was outside India; nearly nineteen lakhs among them aforementioned Asian nation.

Table 3: India Net Migration Rate 2000-2020

Year	Net Migration Rate	Growth Rate
2020	-0.369	-3.660%
2019	-0.383	-3.280%
2018	-0.396	01.280%
2017	-0.391	01.560%
2016	-0.385	01.320%
2015	-0.380	01.600%
2014	-0.374	01.360%
2013	-0.369	-3.910%
2012	-0.384	-4.000%
2011	-0.400	-3.610%
2010	-0.415	-3.710%
2009	-0.431	-3.360%
2008	-0.446	04.940%
2007	-0.425	04.940%
2006	-0.405	05.470%
2005	-0.384	05.490%
2004	-0.364	06.120%
2003	-0.343	13.950%
2002	-0.301	15.770%
2001	-0.260	19.270%
2000	-0.218	23.160%

(Source: Census of India)

In table 3 we have taken 21-year data of Net migration rate and growth rate of migration. Net migration is therefore negative means the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants. Growth rate increases between 2000 to 2008, whereas since 2009 to 2013 growth rate was decline, although since 2014 to 2018 growth rate of migration was increases and again 2019 to 2020 growth rate was decline.

Conclusion

This paper discusses why people are moving from one location to another, why migration is taking place and why they are finding out about the net migration rate and the pace of migration growth in India, especially in the different sectors. Internal migration in India has the potential to improve investment in human capital, particularly among the needy and disadvantaged. Internal migration is known to be one of the growth schemes. The reasons outlined forced vulnerable people on relocation to the city to raise more money to reach the needs of their families. The scale and nature of internal migration movements in India, as well as the misery associated with them, are vast. A critical analysis of internal migration in India reveals that migration is a dynamic process and, given the significant contribution of migrants to India's economy by their work like social and economic activities, enhance social and economic infrastructure development, but the social security provided to them remains negligible so that they have face lots of social and economic problem. Rising displacement has resulted in increasing labour supply, decreased pay levels and increased social unrest, violence and cultural invasion. Despite this, due to their timely availability, quality of work and low wages, farmers preferred migrant labour. Some farmers chose local employees because of their trustworthiness and the modification of advance payments due to the percentage reduction in rural to urban and industrial to rural sectors. Therefore, a need to provide employment facilities in rural areas in order to minimize rural to urban migration. A large percentage of the rural population should be able to live decently through non-agricultural occupations. All social infrastructure such as highways, electricity, clean drinking water, health facilities, job opportunities in the industry and service sectors should be established by the government in rural areas. By this we can reduce the cost of production because we can easily obtain local labour and natural resources.

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