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Urban migrants and occupational shifting

(A study in Ongole city based on 6th economic survey 2013)

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Abstract

Urbanization is identified as a large problem in the recent past. Various regions are attracted the migrants to shift from rural to cities/towns. They are attributed several reasons for their migration. In this process they leave from residence and original occupations and searching for new source of income in the urban area. Opportunities in the urban are vast in-service sector or in job-oriented services which is unproductive in nature. This paper is studying the occupational changing pattern of the urban migrants in Ongole city. In the paper it is considered that pre migration and post migration occupations of the respondents. Simple statistical tools are used for analysis. Major findings are drawn from each table. Conclusions are reveals that the effect of the migration from rural to urban. It is proved that major respondents are changed their occupation due to the migration.

Introduction:

A census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population³. It is a regularly occurring and official count of a particular population. The term is used mostly in connection with national population and housing censuses; other common censuses include agriculture, business, and traffic censuses.

Indian economic census is the census of the Indian economy through counting all entrepreneurial units in the country which involved in any economic activities of either agricultural or non-agricultural sector which engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption

The economic census provides detailed information on operational and other characteristics such as number of establishments, number of persons employed, source of finance, type of ownership etc. This information used for micro level/ decentralized planning and to assess contribution of various sectors of the economy in the gross domestic product (GDP).

Economic Census in India⁴

First Economic Census	1977
Second Economic Census	1980

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³ Survey of India, training for enumerators of the 6th economic census.

⁴ Economic Statistics Division, Central statistics office, New Delhi.

Third Economic Census	1990
Fourth Economic Census	1998
Fifth Economic Census	2005
Sixth Economic Census	2013
Seventh Economic Census	2022

Source: CPO's Office, Ongole

Objectives of Economic Census:

- To provide an up-to-date frame (list) of all live economic entities/establishments in the country from which samples could be drawn for collecting detailed information at a later stage.
- Information collected is always directly or indirectly useful for planning and policy making purposes.
- Assess contribution of various sectors of the economy through detailed follow up surveys based on the frame provided by the Economic Census.
- An important activity carried out by many statistical offices' world over with the aim of improving availability and quality of existing basic economic statistics.
- Establishing or improving their survey frames or statistical business registers for the organization of economic survey programmes on a more integrated basis at a later stage.⁵

Objectives of the present study:

The prime objective of this paper is to identify the pattern of migrated people who settled in urban area in different fields and find out reasons for their migration from village/ semi urban to urban area. Observe the different source of fields which provide opportunities to the migrated people in the study area and their contribution. Understand the attitude of the migrated population in their settlement in urban area.

Methodology adopted:

To draw the meaningful conclusions the study considers the following method. The study is confined only to two economic blocks, which are identified on random basis from the extension area (newly established region in the city) of the Ongole city. From the two EB's select 100 people who are equally distributed in hired and not hired categories. They are selected mostly on simple random basis. The data is primary in nature, which collected directly interviewed with respondents by oral with per designed questions. Simple percentage and other relevant statistical tools are used for analysis. Considering little sampling and confine only to new extension area of the city are limitations of the study.

Results and Discussions:

Discussions are based on tables or graphs and limited to the concentrated area of extension of the city and economic settlement of the respondents.

⁵ Hand book on 6th economic survey issued by the government.

Table –1
Age of the Respondents

Age group of the respondents	Percentage in total
Below 20	10
20 to 30	29
30 to 40	42
40 to 50	14
Above 50	05
Total	100

Source: Field data

Table 1 shows the distribution of sample respondents by age. It is found that 42 percent of the respondents are in the age of 30 to 40 years followed by 29 percent respondents are in the age of 20 to 30 years, 14 percent respondents are in the age of 40 to 50 years. The majority of the respondents are between 20 to 40 years of age group.

Table –2
Educational status of the respondents

Level of Education	Percentage in total
Illiterates	16
Primary	35
Secondary	26
Intermediate	17
Above Inter	06
Total	100

Source: Field data

Table – 2 reveal that the distribution of sample respondents by their education. It is observed that 35 percent of the respondents are having primary education followed by 26 percent respondents with secondary education. It is noted that 16 percent of the respondents are illiterates and only 6 percent of the respondents are having higher education. Hence, most of the respondents are having either primary education or secondary education in the study area.

Table –3
Social status of the respondents

Social Status	Percentage in total
Other Caste	54

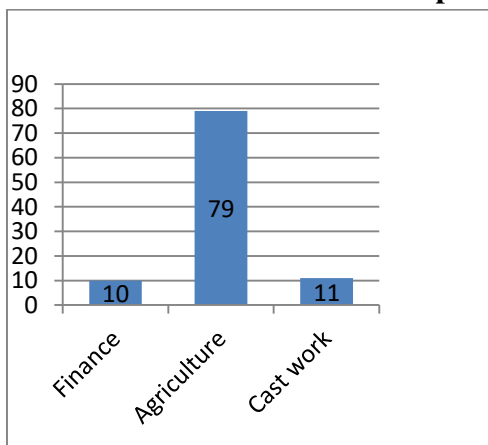
Table – 3 refers sample respondents their revealed that 54 percent of the respondents are drawn from other castes (namely OC's) followed by 35 percent of the respondents by backward castes. No scheduled tribes are appeared in the study area. However, 11 per cent of the respondents belong to scheduled caste.

Backward Caste	35
Scheduled Caste	11
Scheduled Tribes	Nil
Total	100

Source: Field data to the distribution of social status. It is

Graph – I

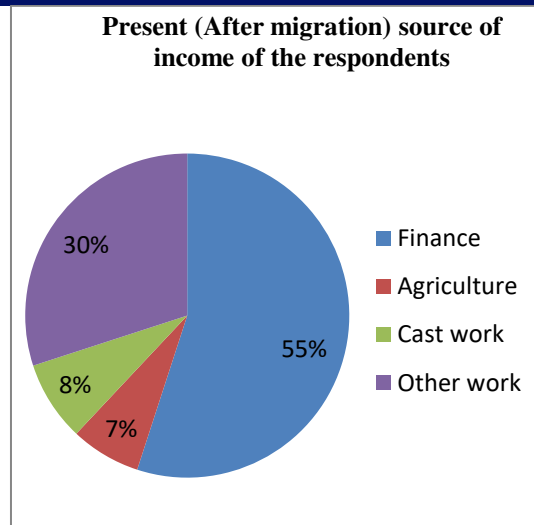
Previous source of income of the respondents



Source: Field data

The above graph is showing that the income source of the respondents before they migrate from their source residence. It is noted that 79 percent of the respondent's source of income is agriculture, followed by cast based work with 11 percent. Finance and other activities are contributed 10 percent only. Other activity includes all service and labour work, where as agriculture works includes allied activities of agriculture.

Graph – II



Source: Field data

The graph – II represent the source of income of the respondents after they migrated from their village to urban area. It is noted that most of the respondent’s source of income in the new region is financing, which including interest business, investment in a local financial firms and other activities which generated profit or additional money more than they invest. 30 percent of the respondents depend upon daily wage or wage based on monthly services (But it is not treated as salary) like watchmen for apartments, service providers of group houses etc. Few of them engaged on their traditional cast-based work i.e. 8 percent followed by 7 percent on other works.

**Table –4
Comparative income of the respondents**

Level of Income	Percentage in total
More than previous	58
Constant	10
Less than previous	29
No answer	03
Total	100

Source: Field data

Table – 4 stated that comparative income of the respondents with their previous income and current income. 58 percent of the respondents accepted that their income is increased than the previous income. 29 percent respondents are not to accept the above statement and their experience is averse to above. 10 percent of the respondents stated that there is no change in their income when compare to previous period. Only 3 percent not give any answer in this regard.

Table –5
Reasons for migration

Reason for migration	Percentage in total
Children’s education	46
For Economic viability	16
Searching for new opportunities	12
Other reasons	26
Total	100

Source: Field data

Table – 5 stated that the reasons for the migration from their source place to urban of the respondents. Most of the respondents i.e. 46 percent consider that the children’s education as a prime reason. They feel that better choice is available in this regard. 26 percent of the respondents told that other reasons, followed by economic viability in their villages by 16 percent. They felt that traditional opportunities are ceased in the rural area that leads to migration. 12 percent of the respondents are in a position to search better choice in urban area.

Table –6
Future plan of the respondents

Future plan	Percentage in total
Stay here	82
Back to village	11
No answer	07
Total	100

Source: Field data

The table 6 stated that future plan of the respondents whether they move from the urban area to rural area, which is their source. 82 percent of the respondents decided to settle in the area followed by 11 percent of the respondents willing to move from this place to their village after completion of their task. Most of the respondents are living for their children’s education. Only 07 percent of the respondents are not to take any decision.

Table –7
Reasons for stay in urban

Type of the reason	Percentage in total
Children’s Education	42

Infrastructure facilities	21
Availability of work	36
Other reasons	11
Total	100

Source: Field data

The above table 7 reveals that effecting factor i.e. cause to stay in the urban area instead of rural area. 42 percent of the respondents live for their children's education followed by 36 percent of the respondents for frequency of availability of work for earnings. 21 percent of the respondents are attracted by infrastructure facilities available in the towns, followed by 11 percent of the respondents for other reasons.

Table –8

Nature of the residence of respondents

Type of residence	Percentage in total
Own house	46
Rented house	50
Other type	04
Total	100

Source: Field data

Table 8 stated that the type of the residence of the respondents. 50 percent of the respondents are residing in rented a house, which reflects the demand for the houses in the urban area. 46 percent of the respondents have constructed permanent houses which reflect their will. Only few i.e., 4 percent of the respondents are residing other modes of arrangements.

Major findings of the study:

Majority of the migrated respondents is relatively young and their productive ability in very high, but not engaged in any productive activity. 61 percent of the respondents drop their education at middle stage. They are not fit even to put the application to the government jobs. Surprisingly, most of the migrated respondents belong to upper social communities. Suppressed groups in the society are not migrated their families from their native places. Most of the respondents depend upon agricultural income in their original life, now changing towards other sectors. It is noted that 55 percent of the respondents depend upon financial business which is not added any production or manufacturing sector. Even in the others, 30 percent of the respondents engaged in other petty works which are not continuous and unproductive in nature. Therefore, 85 percent of migrated people did not settle in any production activity. However, it is noted that most of the migrant's earning capacity has

increased in terms of money than that of previous. 58 percent of the respondents felt that they are enjoying better life style than the previous.

As far as concerned to reasons for migration to urban, children's education plays vital role. It indicates the increased awareness of the importance of education in the villages. However, 26 percent of respondents migrated for other reasons which are not specified and not certain in nature. 82 percent of the respondents will to continue their life in urban area, which reflects the urbanization in India. Reasons for enhancing their lives in urban area are diversified with different ambitions of the respondents, 42 percent of the respondents told that children's education, 36 percent told that for sufficient work availability and 21 percent respondents told that for enjoying urban facilities i.e. medical, electricity, transportation, entertainments etc. 50 percent of the respondents staying on rented houses and 46 percent of the respondent live in town houses. The trend indicates the demand of rented houses in urban area.

Conclusion and suggestions:

Most of the migrated respondents do not opt to join in the productive sectors. They are extended their lives with using of pro father's assets. They confine to stay in urban area and extended. Children's education got more priority in the reasons of settle. Demand for rented houses has increased due to heavy migration to urban. People are attracted by infrastructural facilities in urban area. The income of the migrated has increased than that of the previous.

Government should take necessary steps to improve facilities for production/ manufacturing sector in the urban areas. To reduce the migration, form the rural it is better to facilitate adequate education for their children. Village self-sufficiency is the ultimate solution for this problem.

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