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A STUDY OF INTERNAL MIGRATION TOWARDS ECONOMIC REFORMS OF RURAL URBAN

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ABSTRACT

Today, migration affects almost every country on the planet. It is now a part of the global urbanization and industrialization process as a result of improvements in transportation and communication. Large-scale migrations of people from rural areas to urban centers, urban centers to other urban areas, and urban areas to other nations have followed industrialization and economic progress in most countries. Migration, together with fertility and death, is one of the three fundamental components of population expansion from a demographic perspective. However, whereas natural processes account for fertility and death, migration does not. Population growth, diversity, and spatial organization are all affected. Furthermore, migration affects people's social, political, and economic lives. The Indian Constitution guarantees its citizens the freedom to live and work anywhere they like inside the nation. Therefore, migrants are exempt from registering either in their country of origin or their country of destination. The choice to relocate is heavily influenced by a variety of economic, social, cultural, and political reasons. The magnitude of their impacts also varies with time and location. Understanding the shifts in internal travel inside a country requires an examination of migratory patterns. It's the part of population growth that's most vulnerable to changes in the economy, politics, and culture. Estimating the future redistribution of populations requires a firm grasp of migratory trends. These estimates are only as accurate as the time periods in which they are based, thus accounting for births, deaths, and migration within a country is crucial.

KEYWORDS: Internal Migration, Economic Reforms, migration affects, global urbanization, industrialization process

INTRODUCTION

Humanity's history is largely defined by people moving from one place to another in quest of better economic opportunities. As the ability to provide for populations in certain areas declines, people relocate to others to take advantage of better conditions. The divide between rural and urban regions develops as a result of industrialization because of the movement of people and resources to cities. People who focus on human rationality and family conduct on the one hand, and the structural

logic of capitalism growth on the other, are at odds about what drives population shifts.

These days, when the economy and industry of different regions of the nation are booming and people are more likely to migrate around, it's important to dig further into the causes and effects of migration. Although some studies showed that the number of Indians moving across states was relatively small, the fact that one-third of the country's population is counted in a location other than their place

of birth suggests that migration is an especially significant demographic activity in India. Furthermore, migration becomes the primary factor determining population redistribution as regional fertility and mortality differentials decrease. The importance of migration to development studies has been underappreciated. One of the major takeaways from the literature study on migration offered here is that this is the case. It has been suggested that in developing, poor, and affluent nations alike, labor mobility between and between urban and rural regions must be considered as a vital feature of the lives of many families. Environmental, economic, and demographic problems have been the subject of most of the writing on the topic of population displacement. Researchers in the field of development studies are the intended audience for this paper, which makes a case for include migration studies within research on agriculture and rural improvement.

When comparing pre-independence India to modern-day India, we see that there were very few cities. However, after gaining independence, urbanization and population exploded. The emergence of new states, and hence new capital cities, is the driving force behind urbanization. In addition to this, urbanization is a direct result of the industrial revolution. Although urbanization represents progress and wealth, it also brings about a concentration of resources including those related to healthcare, jobs, and education. These factors contribute to the flight of rural residents to the cities. The term "migration" refers to the process of moving from one location to another. Migration is the process of moving from

one location to another, either within a nation or across countries. Social, economic, political, and cultural factors all contribute to migration. Economic hardship and political unrest are usually the driving forces behind migration. In developing nations, migration is a major problem. Given the importance of migration to economic growth and workforce planning. Thanks to labor mobility, agriculture may be commercialized. It plays a pivotal role in urbanization and the transformation of society.

REGIONAL IMBALANCES

Regional disparities in economic growth within the nation contribute to the growing unemployment rate and hastened the outward movement of people. The disparity in economic growth across areas is one of the main drivers of population movement in search of greener pastures. Eastern India, as well as the rainfall-dependent sections of central and western India, continue to have low agricultural output; nonetheless, most new employment are being generated in the country's southern and western regions. Inequalities in infrastructure, industrial growth, and agricultural modernisation are major contributors to the rise in international migration. During certain times of the year, such as planting and harvesting in agriculture, there is a heightened need for labor in developed regions. These economically advanced areas often have a higher salary rate and/or more working days available due to the fact that local labor supply is inadequate to meet demand.

THEORY OF MIGRATION

Raven stein's Laws of Migration

Ravenstein has been often referenced and sometimes criticized in the last three-quarters of a century. However, despite the fact that there have been thousands upon thousands of migration studies, very few new generalizations have been made. There have been studies on the correlations between various demographic variables and migration, such as age, sex, race, distance, education, employment, and so on. However, most of these studies have focused on the characteristics of migrants without considering the scale of migration, and even fewer have investigated the motivations for migration or the success of the migrant's integration into their new home.

Lee's General Theory of Migration

The title of Lee's 1966 article in the *Journal of Demography*, "A General Theory of Migration," reflects the overarching goal of his study. After a short review of the relevant literature, he dove into the meat of his work, discussing the elements that contribute to the decision to migrate.

Lewis's Theory of Rural Urban Migration

The classical school of economics holds that because out-migration reduces a region's labor force without altering its inherent advantages, wage growth will ultimately slow or reverse net out-migration. When urban salaries meet rural earnings, rural-urban migration will stop.

Todaro's Migration Model

As a last point, I'd like to provide a quick overview of Todaro's migration model, which serves as required reading in development economics and economic sociology/anthropology classes. Todaro, like Lewis, bases his model on the idea

that the economy is divided into public and private sectors. They are the urban manufacturing sector and the rural farming sector, respectively. Todaro's model, like other traditional approaches to economics, is founded on the principles of rationality and equilibrium. If the income in the city is higher than the income in the country, he believes that people will make the choice to move.

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The problem of migration and development in migrant-sending nations has received renewed attention from policymakers and academics in recent years. At the same time, people's outlooks on the matter have shifted dramatically, from pessimistic to positive. This event is interesting in light of the historical context of widespread skepticism about migration and progress. A dramatic rise in remittances is almost certainly the impetus for this fascination. From \$31.1 billion in 1990 to \$76.0 billion in 2000 to \$167.0 billion in 2005, remittances to underdeveloped nations increased steadily. Remittances are increasingly seen as a more efficient tool for economic growth, poverty alleviation, and redistribution of income than huge, bureaucratic development programs or development assistance. Despite decades of pessimism and worries about brain drain, governments in countries that send people abroad have begun to see migrants and Diasporas in a new light: as potential investors and agents in development.

The relationship between migration and economic progress is not a new one. While the migration-development nexus has been rediscovered in recent years, the lessons learned by decades of study and policy

experience on the topic have been mostly forgotten. The academic and policy debates on migration and development have swung like a pendulum from extreme optimism to pessimism and back again in recent years. The widespread positivity around migration and development today is indicative of a lack of familiarity with the vast empirical and theoretical literature on the topic, as well as with the policy experiences of the past. There are two main categories of migration literature: those that focus on the causes of migration and those that focus on its effects. The scholarly debate has tended to artificially separate the developmental causes (determinants) and effects (impacts) of migration from broader processes of social (including economic) change, which is unfortunate given the generalizability of the developmental factors influencing migration decisions. There is a pressing need to examine the effects of migration in their broader social setting and to discover how migration, a process that is an essential component of the broader transformation processes embodied in the term development, has its own internal, self-sustaining, and dynamic effects on these processes.

CONCLUSION

Rural-to-urban migration seems to be selective of almost all occupations with respect to the pattern of selectivity in distinct occupations. About three-quarters of migrant workers are men and women, and the majority of them are employed in manufacturing and associated work, transportation equipment operation, laborers, clerical and related activities, and service work. Most individuals in rural regions work in the agricultural industry,

whereas in Delhi's metropolitan centers, migrants work in the manufacturing, transportation, labor, clerical, and service industries. Working migrants, especially men, have a higher literacy rate than non-working migrants since education plays such a crucial role in migrating. According to data on migrant women's education and employment, those who have left paid job have a higher literacy rate than those who remain in the labor force. Marriage and associational mobility provide a primary explanation for the movement of women from the countryside to the city of Delhi, and these factors are unlikely to shift much in the short future. However, economic variables have a greater direct effect on male migration.

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