



Rural-Urban Migration and its Consequences: A Case Study of Chatra District, Jharkhand

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ABSTRACT

Migration refers to the movement of the people from one place to another. It occurs due to multiple factor such as push factor which forces people to out migrate and pull factors which attracts people by providing better socio-economic opportunities. According to Demographic Dictionary, "Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival, for a considerable period of time". Rural to urban migration from Chatra is still rising for obtaining better employment opportunities, health facilities, education and better standard living provided by urban centre. Among three criteria (Intra-district, Inter-district and Inter-state) used in this paper, rural to urban migration in Intra-district is the highest which accounts for 43.30%. This paper tries to find out the various reasons behind the rural to urban migration and examines the Rural- Urban Migration from the Chatra district of Jharkhand and its consequences on the source region. Analyzed data reflects that sociological factors dominate over the employment and other factors. The research paper is based on the secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from District Census Handbook, Research Paper, Newspaper etc. The nature of the paper is descriptive and analytical.

KEY WORDS

Migration, Rural-Urban, Socio-economic, Employment, Standard of Living.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a natural process since the existence of human. It is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors but many other factors like socio-political (conflicts, unification of ethnic, religious, racial and cultural parameters, warfare, or the threat of conflict and political instability), environmental (climate change, the availability of natural resources and natural disaster) health, and education. Mishra (2017), "Increasing violence against women, continuing significance of the informal economy, recruitment based on caste and kinship networks, and labour exploitation also play important role in migration" (p.1). Resources are unevenly distributed over the globe thus it forced people to move at different destinations to meet their requirements. During colonial rule millions of migrant labourers were sent to Caribbean, Mauritius and African countries. This was involuntary form of migration which left them to live their life like a slave. Partition of India also witnessed mass relocation of people along Indo-Pak border. Oil boom in west Asia attracted numerous skilled and semi-skilled labourers from India in 1970s. Professionals like doctors, engineers, financial experts migrated to western countries in 1980s onwards and finally the liberalization in 1990s education and knowledge based Indian emigration was the most powerful diaspora in the world.

The economy of the Chatra district mainly depends on agriculture or related work. More than 77% of the total workers are engaged in Primary sector. Main workers and marginal workers are 18.75% and 19.39% respectively with total proportion of 38.14%. (District census handbook, 2011) The inclusive growth of a country depends on gradual re-allocation of labour force from traditional agricultural sector to growing modern industrial sector. The rural-urban migration in Jharkhand has seen upward trend. As per census of India 2011, Total number of migrants from Jharkhand to last residence within India is 3,07,648, out of this, 2,22,503 are females and 85,145 are males which constitute 72.32% and 27.67% respectively. Over the years, It has been observed that the rising trend of rural out migration is mainly due to urban biasness of development. Unavailability of employment, economic livelihood and basic need of human beings acts as push factor, forcing rural out migration. Relatively better facilities of living and employment opportunities of urban areas act as pull factors and attract rural migrant. Internal migration is the movement of people from one place to another within a defined administrative boundary of a country. Under the internal migration, four streams are identified i.e (a) rural-rural (b) rural-urban (c) urban-rural and (d) urban-urban. About 450 million of 1.2 billion Indians migrated within the country, out of this, 78 million or 15.6% of all domestic migrants, moved from rural to urban areas. The share of rural to urban migrants in the population rose from 5.06 % in 2001 to 6.5 % in 2011. Women outnumber men in making the rural to urban shift. As per census 2011 out of total population of Chatra, 6.04 % people lived in urban areas while 93.96 % lives in the rural areas. The total urban population was 62,954 out of which 33,230 were females. In rural areas of Chatra, male population was 5,00,211 while female population was 4,79,721. Migration is rooted in the socio-economic condition of the source areas. Short- term seasonal and temporary migration is prominent in Jharkhand and mostly they belong to dalit and tribals community.(Bhagat, R.B. 2016). Migration has a positive impact on rural to urban migrants by increasing their income. Asset and consumption level has improved, and a better comparative regular employment has been achieved (Kumar & Deogharia, 2017).

Study Area

Chatra district ranks 15th in terms of population and 10th in terms of area (3718 sq.km.) in the state of Jharkhand. Chatra district lies between North latitude 23°38'34"N to 24°27'48"N and 84°26'50" E to 85°23'41"E longitude. Chatra is having average rainfall of 1234 mm. 60.40 % of area is covered by forest and net sown area is 12.54 % only (District survey report Govt of Jharkhand, 2018). Total population of Chatra district is 1,042,886 which is 3.16 % population of Jharkhand. Average literacy rate of Chatra is 60.18%. Here numbers of literates are 510,061. 93.96% of people living in rural while 6.04 % people in urban areas. The district has total area of 3,718 sq km out of this, 33 sq km is urban and 3685 sq km is rural. Out of total population of Chatra, 1,157,604 in the district, 62,954 are in urban area and 979,932 are in rural

area. 10,975 households are in urban, 171,296 are in rural area. 43,464 literate people are in urban, 466,597 are in rural area. (Census of India, 2011).

Objective

- To analyze the pattern of rural-Urban migration from chatra district.
- To examine the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration.

Database and Methodology

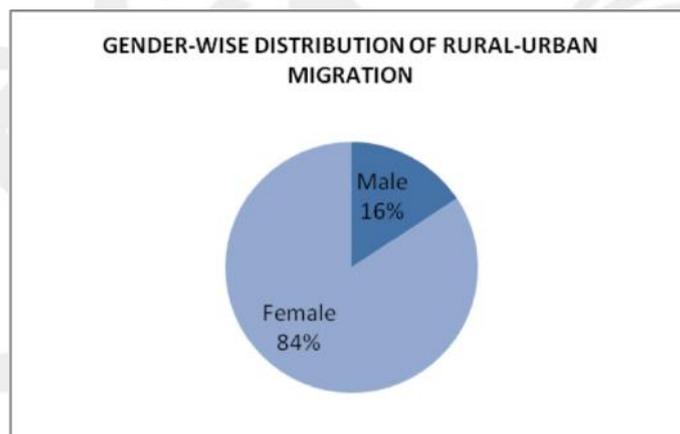
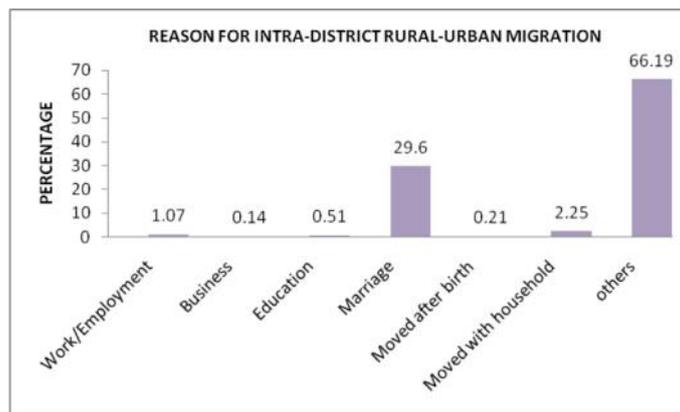
This research paper is based on Secondary data. This have been collected from the Census of India 2011, District Census Handbook, reports published by Government etc. The nature of the article is descriptive and analytical.

Findings and Discussion

Table No 1: Reason for Intra-Districts Rural-Urban Migration (All duration of residence)

Reason for Migration	Work Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others	Total		
								Male	Female	Total
No. of people	61	8	29	1679	12	128	3754	892	4779	5671
Percentage	1.07	0.14	0.51	29.60	0.21	2.25	66.19	15.72	84.27	100

(Source : Census of India 2011)

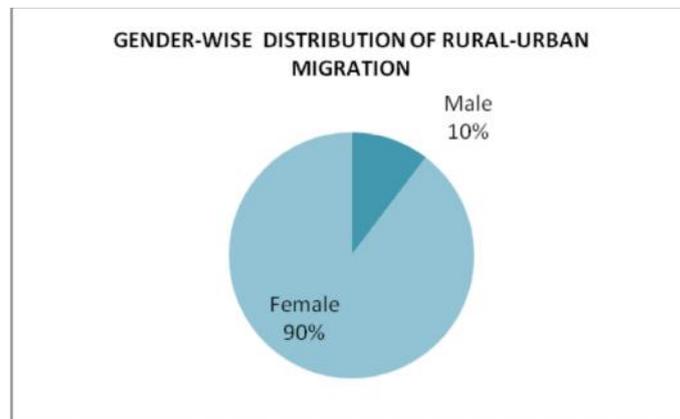
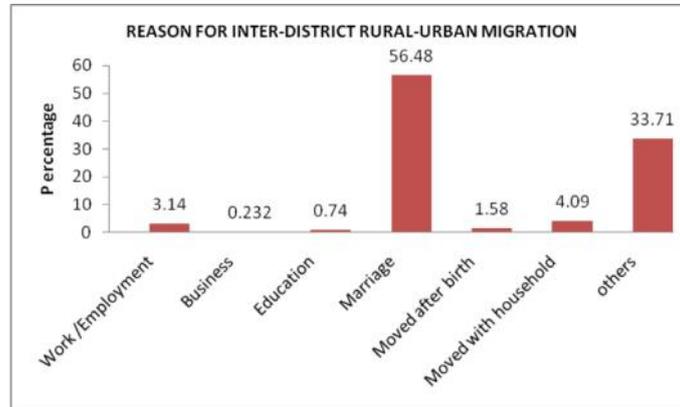


From the above data, it shows that most of the people migrate to the district headquarter or the urban centers of the same district due to marriage (29.60%) followed by moved with household (2.25%) and for work/ employment opportunity (1.07%). Female outnumbered male in intra-district migration accounting for 84%.

Table No 2: Reason for Inter-District Rural-Urban Migration (All duration of residence)

Reason for Migration	Work / Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others	Total		
								Male	Female	Total
No. of people	135	10	32	2426	68	176	1448	443	3852	4295
Percentage	3.14	0.232	0.74	56.48	1.58	4.09	33.71	10.31	89.68	100

(Source: Census of India, 2011)

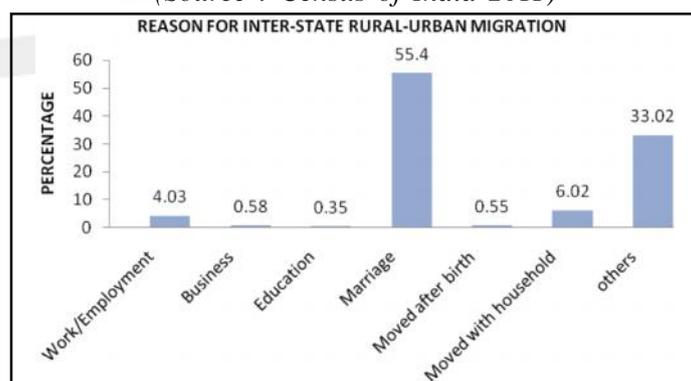


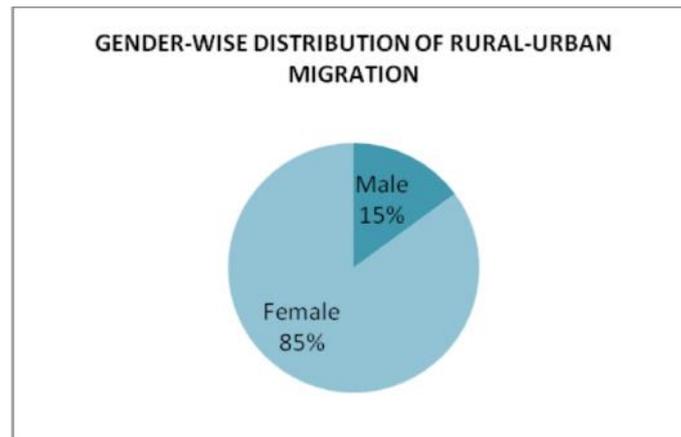
From the above table, It depicts that marriage, which is 56.48 % is the most dominant factor responsible for the inter-district migration followed by the work/employment (3.14%).

Table No 3: Reason for Inter-State Rural-Urban Migration (All duration of residence)

Reason for Migration	Work/ Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others	Total		
								Male	Female	Total
No. of people	124	18	11	1701	17	185	1014	458	2612	3070
Percentage	4.03	0.58	0.35	55.40	0.55	6.02	33.02	14.91	85.08	100

(Source : Census of India 2011)





Above data clarifies that in the Inter-State rural-urban migration, marriage (55.40 %) is one of most important factor responsible for the migration which is followed by permanent settling (Moved with household 6.02 %) and 4.03 % migrate to other state for the work/employment purposes.

Economic Reason of Migration

Economy of Chatra is largely depends on the agricultural activities along with most of them having very less land or landless, Hence in rural areas due to lack of employment opportunities, adverse conditions of poverty they shift towards urban centers. Apart from this, various pull factors such as better standard of living, increased income are underlying motives for the migrating towards urban centers.

Social Reason of Migration

Marriage is one of the dominating social factor for migration constituting for 29.60% in intra-district, 56.48% in inter-district and 55.4% in inter-state category. Schedule caste (sc) constitute 32.7% while schedule Tribe (ST) are 4.4% of total population in Chatra district of Jharkhand. Social exclusion, Low literacy, lack of health facilities and lack of skills among these vulnerable section in rural areas act as an push factor whereas neutral society and availability of better health and higher education facilities are provided by urban centers attracts the downtrodden people with the sense of getting social respect and dignified life.

Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration

Uneven distribution of opportunities over space is responsible for the migration where people tend to move from areas of low opportunity and low safety to the area of higher opportunity and better safety. Thus, It creates both pros and cons for the regions, people migrate from and migrate to. Economic and social consequences are below.

Economic Consequences

Generally, It is considered that migration negatively affects the emigrating region and favours the immigrating regions. Due to the drain of resourceful person from the rural areas to urban areas widens the gap of inequalities. As long as migration draws upon the surplus labour, it would help the emigrating region. It will have adverse effects only if human resources are drained away at the cost of the development of the region. Another important point is that when migration draws away the unemployed or underemployed, it would enable the remaining population of the region to improve their living conditions as this would enable the remaining population to increase the per capita consumption, since the total number of mouths to be fed into is reduced as a result of emigration. Remittances sent by migrants to their families in native place strengthen the household economy which ultimately improves their economic status.

Social Consequences

Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them. Migration results into intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large. Rural urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities. Age and skill selective out migration from the rural area have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.

CONCLUSION

There are several socio-economic factors that affects the migrants. They face difficulties in rural areas with low opportunity, poverty as well as in urban areas also having no access to basic services due to regulation and administrative procedures. This can be curbed by engaging them into non-farm activities so that they can live with dignified life. Apart from this, creating employment opportunity locally as aimed in "vocal for local" scheme and by strengthening MGNREGA which guarantees at least 100 days of work to the unskilled worker in a financial year. Among all the three kinds of migration (Intra-District, Inter-District and Inter-State) maximum migration prevalent in the same district for the marriage, work and employment. Marriage is one of the most dominant social factor, responsible for the migration in the above all forms. Opportunities and benefits associated with migration are, migration of labour helps to fill up the gaps in demand for and supply of labour and also helps in efficient allocation of skilled and unskilled labour. It provides cheap and disciplined labour. Migration is also an informal process of skill development and enhances knowledge and skills of migrants through exposure and interaction with the outside world, new skills are learnt from co-workers and distributed to the native place.

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