

**RURAL – URBAN MIGRATION AND THE FEASIBILITY OF
REVERSE MIGRATION IN THE STATE OF ODISHA.****Saubhagini Mohapatra***

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Anthropology.**ABSTRACT**

Migration is simply understand that the movement to a new area or country from old place for better work or living conditions and also the movement from or living conditions and also the movement from one part of something to another. The very phenomena of migration have been persistently found right from the ancient era of human civilization. But in recent years the rate of rural – urban migration has become alarming as more people drift in to urban centre' from the rural areas. This study is based upon the cause and effect of migration as well as needs and feasibility of reverse migration (urban –rural) in Odisha. It also tries to establish various key factors which would

further encourage urban to rural migration for obtaining overall growth and productivity of the rural sector. As interpretive structural modeling (ISM) methodology has been applied to find out some of the key driving factors responsible for attainment of reverse migration. Secondary data has been used for study from various sources like Odisha economic survey, census data of India (ICSSR (Indian council of social science research), UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) report, NSS (National Sample Survey) data, statistical abstracts of Odisha and Odisha annual action plan (2011 – 12), finally with a board discussion over the nature, trend, causes and consequences on internal migration, the strategy of reverse migration has been suggested to be the key enabler for the revolutionary changes of Odisha.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is the term basically analysis movement of people from one geographical location to another, involving permanent or temporary settlement. Migration is defined as a move from one migration defining area to another usually crossing administrative boundaries made

during a given migration interval and involving a change of residence (UN 1993) apart from its spatial dimension, migration also implies the distribution of work, schooling, social life, and other patterns. A migrant is someone who breaks off activities and associations in one place and recognizes their daily life in another place. The change in residence can take place either permanent or semi – permanent or temporary basis (Premi, 1990). Internal migration involves a change of residence within national borders (Dang, 2005). Until 1951, district was the migration defining area (MDA), implying that a person was considered is migrant in India only if he or she has changed residence from the district of birth to another district or a state.

Migration has been persistently found right from ancient era of human civilization. The inherent tendency of human being is to get himself accustomed with the new and comparatively convenient circumstances. Income, health, education and comfort have become the modern life priorities apart from the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter. Consequently people migrate from remote rural areas to urban sector for obtaining better amenities of life. One the contrary sometimes the same reason stands as a constraint in terms of excessive land pressure, pollution, distress and miseries, etc. at that time; the rural – urban migration takes place i.e. the movement of people from rural areas (villages) to urban centers (cities).

One noticeable aspect in the society today is the rate at which people migrate from the rural to the urban centers. While the urban centers are increasing in population, the rural areas are decreasing in population. Concentrated focus has been required on the process of reverse migration, presently thought and focus on reverse migration is in the nascent stage.

As per NSSO 55th round (1999 – 2000), a member of the sample household was treated as a migrant if he / she had staged continuously for at least six months or more in a place (village/ town) other than the village / town where he /she was enumerated. The village / town where the person had stayed continuously for at least six months or more prior to moving to the place (village / town) of enumeration was referred to as the ‘last place of residence’ of that migrated person. The recent migration data from 64th round NSSO (2007 – 08) census 2011 shows rapid increase in internal migration in India. The migration rates (proportion of migrants in the population) in the urban areas (35%) were far higher than the migration rate in the rural areas (26%). Among the migrants in the rural areas, nearly 91% have migrated from the rural areas and 8% from the urban areas: where as among the migrants in the urban

areas, 59% migrated from the rural areas and 40% from urban areas. Hence rural – urban migration plays a very significant role, so far as migration stream is concerned.

Distribution of migrants by migration streams

Mobility of people from one region to another is a regular occurrence in any country. If consider the population of a country an individual may often live in more than one region during his / her life time. The four main basic movements of people are classified as:

- Rural to Rural.
- Rural to Urban.
- Urban to Rural.
- Urban to Urban.

Review of studies

A number of studies have been conducted on different aspects of rural urban migration. The topic has been of interest of sociologist, geographers and economists who examine social, cultural and economic aspects related to rural urban migration. Sociologists' main concern has been to examine the factor affecting the decision of migration by an individual or house hold. They study demographic, geographic, social, psychological, economic, attitudinal factors to explain the flow of rural-urban migration flow. Geographers are mostly concerned with movement of people from one place to another. They usually conduct the studies on spatial pattern and distribution of population. However, they quite often ignore the aspects related to the causes and consequences of migration that are mostly examined by the economists. Since, the present studies focused on examination the patterns, determinants and trends in rural-urban migration and suggest for some policy options to abate the undesirable flows of rural area to urban area, the literature reviewed in the chapter is restricted to only some relevant studies related to socio – economic aspects of rural –urban migration. The literature is reviewed as follows.

Lewis (1954) shows that migration is an equilibrating factor, which causes transfer of labour from the labour surplus sector to labour defect sector 1 and brings about equality between the two sectors. His study is based on the concept of dual economy comprising of subsistence agricultural sector characterized by high incidence of disguised and under – employment and a modern industrial sector characterized by high level of employment where capitalist reinvest the full amount of their profit, according to Lewis's theory, rural urban migration is caused b geographic differences in the sup[ply and demand for labour, migration is caused by

demographic differences in the supply and demand for labour. Migration is possible due to assumptions of wages differential between rural and urban areas a reserve army of underemployed labour in agriculture full unemployment, zero transfer costs and reinvestment of urban enterprise profits in to production. Thus Lewis's study considered the migration of rural workforce to the urban areas as an important source of capital formation and industrial and industrial development. Gupta² (1961) shows that the propensity to migrate varies inversely with the family status. According to his study the intensity of migration is higher among educated persons from family having small or no agricultural land, He further observes that higher the status of a particular family lesser is the tendency among its members to migrate from the village Schultz (1961) finds that the internal migration to take advantage of better job opportunities has the same nature as an investment in education and health. According cost of migration must be compared with the returns form migration. He suggests a method of computation of present value of earning differentials between locations and comparing these with estimated value of cost of migration Herrick³ (1965) shows that the nature of migration is affected by the educational policy-decision. If educated youths do not have employment opportunities available in the area, they will feel the urge to migrate, while vocational education to imparting skills related to education in rural area and small towns would have the opposite effect.

Push Factors

There are numerous causes of migration from rural to urban centers and vice versa of from one region to another. Notable among these are:

- Population Pressure & Climate refugee.
- Decreasing per capital availability of land resources.
- Displacement due to Industry, Water-Reservoirs, Mining, Sanctuaries & Urbanization.
- Poverty, Lack of income generating opportunities.
- Social conflicts and tension.
- Gap in civilization/culture.
- Law and Order situation.
- Inequalities in the available social and economic opportunities and other amenities of life between groups of people and or sectors.
- Income maximization.
- Inequitable of economic development.
- Social mobility and social status aspirations.

- Residential satisfaction.
- Influence of Middleman.
- Friends and family influences.
- Desire for attaining lifestyle; performance and enjoyment.
- Development of some sort of complex Attitude.

Pull Factors

- Job opportunities.
- Education.
- Health care facilities.
- Communication facilities.
- Income maximization.
- Better Amenities.
- Desire for attaining lifestyle; performance and enjoyment.

Current facts and figures of internal migration in India

The Constitution of India (Article 19) gives the right to all citizens "to move freely throughout the territory of India (to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India)", Unfortunately as per the UNESCO Report Indian migrants are floating and invisible population who have been given very lesser priorities in terms socioeconomic and legal policy support of the government. Following facts have been traced by the UNESCO report to know the nature and trend of internal migration.

- As per the Census 2011, among the total population which stands at 1.21 billion, internal migrants in India constitute, 309 million or 30 per cent of the population (Census of India 2001), and by more recent estimates 326 million or 28.5 per cent of the population (NSSO 2007-2008) against the estimates of Indian emigrants (11.4 million) by The World Bank 2011).
- Migration in India is predominantly of two types, namely Long-term migration, resulting in the relocation of an individual or household and short-term/ seasonal/ circular migration, involving repeated movement between a source and destination. Estimates of short- term migrants vary from 15 million (NSSO 2007-2008) to 100 million (Deshingkar and Akter 2009).

- Most short-term migrants belong to socio-economically deprived groups, such as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, with poor educational attainment, limited assets and resources.
- Out of the total internal migrants, 70.7 per cent are women (Census of India 2001). Marriage is observed as a main reason for female migration in both the rural and urban areas. It constitutes 91 per cent of rural female migrants and 61 per cent of the urban female migrants (NSSO 2007-2008).
- Similarly employment opportunities is found to be the main cause for male migration in both rural and urban areas These constitute 29 per cent for rural male migrants and 56 per cent for urban male migrants (NSSO 2007-2008) Lead source states of internal migration are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu where as Key destination states are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka.
- Migrants are mostly engaged in the sectors like construction, domestic work, textile, transportation, mines, brick-kilns, excavations and agriculture (Deshingkar and Akter 2009).
- Migrants suffer from the low accessibility to subsidized food, housing, drinking water, sanitation, health facilities, education and banking services. They unfortunately work in the poor conditions and usually get deprived of social security and legal safeguard.

The trend of migration (rural-urban) in India

The rural migration and urbanization are considered to be the integral pan of the socio-economic transformation and the entire process cannot be stopped easily. The process of internal migration is too responsible for the socially dynamic. culturally innovative, economically prosperous societies (UNESCO-201 2).In Asia approximately 40 per cent of urban growth results from internal migration from rural to urban areas (UNESCO/ UN-HABITAT, 2012). In India rural migration contributes 20% of increase in the urban sector (HPEC-20 11) and about 400 million constitutes the internal migrants (census report 2011). The study reveals that migrant employing sector contributes about 10% to the national GDP (Deshingkar and Akter, 2009). Since 2011, UNESCO is trying to build all the facilities like, access to food, housing, health, employment and all other facilities for social inclusion of

migration. Similarly as per HPEC -20 II report urban sector is considered as key reason for the structural transformation. The structural transformation is typically associated with the reduced dependence of population in agriculture and increased migration from rural to urban sector in search of employment. The rapid economic growth has entailed a significant structural transformation in the economy such that the share of agriculture in the GDP has declined from 34 per cent in 1983-84 to about 15 per cent in 2009-10. There has been a sharp increase in the share of services in the GDP from 40 per cent to 57 per cent and while the share of industry has remained relatively constant at 20 per cent. it has been found that, net migration from rural areas contributed about 21 per cent to the increase in urban population in the 1990s, a little smaller than its contribution of 22.6 per cent in the 1980s. Natural increase rate of population has been by far the largest source of increase in urban population (62.7 per cent in the 1980s and 59.2 per cent in the 1990s). GDP in the industry and services sectors grew at 6.9 and 9.4 per cent per annum during 2001-11, compared with 5.7 and 7.3 per cent per annum respectively in the 1990s. GDP in agriculture grew at 3.1 per cent per annum in 2001-11 compared with 2.8 per cent per annum in 1991- 2001, indicating that agricultural growth continued to be much slower than growth in the non-agricultural sectors. An important feature of urbanization in India during the period 1981-2001 is that there was relatively smaller contribution of rural migration towards urbanization.

The trend of migration (rural-urban) in Odisha

The concept of reverse migration has got greater potential for the achievement of rural development. Odisha has emerged as a major labour sending region across all the regions of the country. The majority of populations live in rural Odisha and agriculture forms the main stay of livelihood. However as per the recent composition of Odisha economy from the year 2004-05 to 2013-14, it is clearly becoming less agricultural, more industrial and more service oriented economy. In the year 2013-14 the total share of agriculture, industry and services constitutes 15.18%, 25.40% and 59.02 respectively. Whereas it was 17.1%, 25.16% and 57.83% as per the year 2012-13. It shows the Composition of Odisha economy from the year 2004-05 to 2013-14, where migration is the key reason for the lower composition of agriculture in comparison to industry and services.

The Planning Commission Vision 2020 document says that from 9th Plan onwards, the unemployment rates in the state have experienced a declining trend but the conditions of work are far from ideal. The employment generation is found to be minimal in an organized

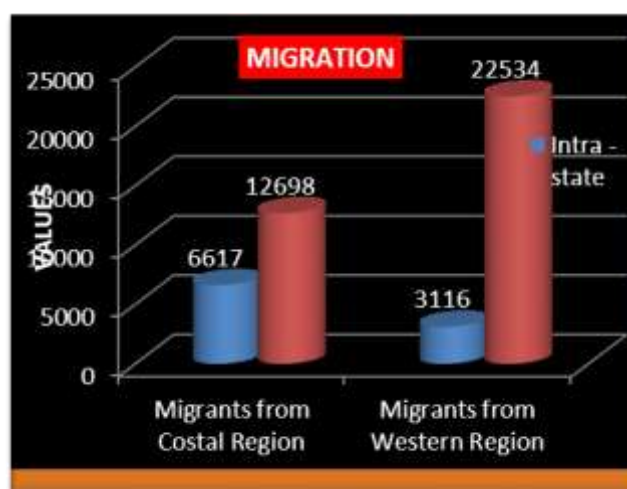
sector. The number of workers employed in the organized sector in Odisha has actually fallen from 7.981akh to 7.22 lakh in 2011 (Government of Odisha, 2014). About 94.5 percent of the work force is engaged in the unorganized sector National commission of enterprises for unorganized sector (NCEUS, 2007).The following chart shows the state-wise distribution of people who are seasonally migrating from Odisha.

Migration Destination-Where are Worker from Odisha Headed?

The workers from Odisha are reportedly migrating mostly outside the state in search of employment. About 66 per cent of workers from Coastal region travel across state boundaries to find work in neighboring as well as far off states of India. This increases further to 88 per cent in case of Western Odisha.

MIGRATION	Migrants from Costal Region		Migrants from Western Region		Total (Percentage)
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Intra -state	6617	34.30	3116	12.10	9733 (21.64)
Inter-state	12698	65.70	22534	87.9	35232 (78.35)
Total	19315	100	25650	100	44965(100%)

(Source: Panchayat Census Data, (n=44965) (response rate=99.95%)



Prominent Intra-State Destination for Seasonal Migrants from Odisha

(According to Geographical location out of 30 District of Odisha Coastal Region includes: Khurda, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Gajapati, Nayagarh, Kendrapada, Jaipur, Mayurbhanj, Bhadrak Jagatsinghpur district & Rest District of Odisha are treated as Western Region).

Destination	Coastal Region Migrants		Western Region Migrants		Total (Percentage)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
KHURDA	4466	67.50	134	4.30	4600	47.30
CUTTACK	697	10.50	824	26.40	1521	15.60
SAMBALPUR	38	0.60	698	22.40	734	7.60
PURI	431	6.50	5	0.20	436	4.50
NUAPADA	0	0	394	12.60	394	4.00
BARGARH	7	0.10	317	10.20	324	3.30
KALAHANDI	45	0.70	173	5.60	218	2.20
JAGATSINGHPUR	168	2.50	7	0.20	175	1.80
JHARSUGUDA	42	0.60	133	4.30	175	1.80
BALANGIR	18	0.30	147	4.70	165	1.70
SUNDARGARH	103	1.60	62	2.00	165	1.70
ANGUL	97	1.50	39	1.60	136	1.40
GANJAM	76	1.10	59	1.90	135	1.40
KORAPUT	95	1.40	19	0.60	114	1.20
KENDUJHAR	98	1.50	0	0	98	1.00
OTHERS	236	3.60	105	3.40	341	3.50
GRAND TOTAL	6617	100	3116	100	9733	100

(Source: Panchayat Census Data, (n=44965) (response rate=99.95%))

Prominent Inter-State Destination for Seasonal Migrants from Odisha

Destination	Coastal Region Migrants		Western Region Migrants		Total (Percentage)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
STATES						
CHHATISGARH	149	1.2	5785	25.7	5934	16.8
MAHARASTRA	1115	8.8	4588	20.4	5703	16.2
GUJRAT	2350	18.5	2396	10.6	4746	13.5
UTTAR PRADESH	38	0.3	4364	19.4	4402	12.5
KERALA	3073	24.2	31	0.1	3104	8.8
ANDHRA PRADESH	662	5.2	1754	7.8	2416	6.9
TAMIL NADU	1217	9.6	756	3.4	1973	5.6
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1331	10.5	74	0.3	1405	4.0
GOA	77	0.6	1181	5.2	1258	3.6
KARNATAK	613	4.8	320	1.4	933	2.6
DELHI	244	1.9	326	1.4	570	1.6
WEST BENGAL	490	3.9	14	0.1	504	1.4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	441	3.5	20	0.1	461	1.3
PUNJAB	360	2.8	78	0.3	438	1.2
RAJASTHAN	153	1.2	109	0.5	262	0.7
JHARKHAND	61	0.5	159	0.7	220	0.6
MADHYA PRADESH	150	1.2	62	0.3	212	0.6
HARYANA	45	0.4	164	0.7	209	0.6
CHANDIGARH	9	0.1	182	0.8	191	0.6
ASSAM	47	0.4	74	0.3	121	0.3
BIHAR	18	0.1	87	0.4	105	0.3

OTHERS	55	0.4	10	0	65	0.2
GRAND TOTAL	12698		22534		35232	100

(Source: Panchayat Census Data, (n=44965) (response rate=99.95%)

Occupational Sections Employing Sector as Migrants from Odisha

Various Sectors	Coastal Region Migrants		Western Region Migrants		Total (Percentage)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Building construction	7205	42.2	12711	51.5	19916	47.7
Brick kiln	5	6.0	8250	33.4	8255	19.8
Transportation	3167	18.6	951	3.9	4118	9.9
Factory	2934	17.2	902	3.7	3836	9.2
Textile	2089	12.2	3	0	2092	5.0
Agriculture & animal husbandry	3	0	1306	5.3	1309	3.0
Services	714	4.2	168	0.7	882	2.0
Retail	469	2.7	34	0.1	503	1.0
Hotel & hospitality	266	1.6	76	0.3	342	0.08
Domestic work	10	0.1	142	0.6	152	0.4
Micro enterprises	91	0.5	24	0.1	115	0.3
Mining	19	0.1	81	0.3	100	0.2
Automobile	55	0.3	3	0	58	0.1
Art & culture	26	0.2	2	0	28	0.1
Furniture work	3	0	13	0.1	16	0
Others	9	0.1	0	0	9	0
Grand total	17065	100	24666	100	41713	100

(Source: Panchayat Census Data, (n=44965) (response rate=99.95%)

Government Initiatives

The state Governments should introduce high tech agricultural ventures in the rural areas. It is pertinent to mention here that the Netherland is getting 40 per cent of their agricultural output from just 1 per cent area under protected cultivation in poly-houses and green houses. Some state governments like Himachal Pradesh are doing commendable work in this direction. Government of Himachal Pradesh has introduces Pt. Deen Dayal Kisan Bagwan Samiridhi Yojana for protected cultivation of vegetable crops with an outlay of Rs353 crores in 2009 to give further boost to the vegetable production. Some other states like Uttarakhand, Maharashtra and Karnataka have also introduced such schemes. Central Government also augments various efforts of the state governments in strengthening the rural infrastructure. The Ministry of Micro, small and Medium Enterprises supplements the efforts of State Governments by implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEG P), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008 – 2009, through Khadi and Village

Industries Commission (KV IC) throughout the country for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises including rural and agro industries by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the state/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field officers of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KV IBs) and district Industries Centre's (DICs) with involvement of Banks, under this Programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises including rural and agro industries by availing of margin money subsidy of 25 percent of project cost for units in rural areas set up by beneficiaries belonging to general category which will be 35 percent for beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women and other through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc, for projects costing up to Rs 25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and up to Rs10 lakh each in the service sector. India lives in rural areas and there is need to do every effort to make the lives comfortable and lucrative. There is need to develop some more rural centric schemes to enhance the rural infrastructure in terms of manpower and facilities so that the dream of Mahatma Gandhi of Gram Swaraj is realized in every village of the country.

CONCLUSION

Migration and related issues are one of the major thrust of research now-a-days. In spite of number of studies have been conducted still there is a lot of issues related to the migration has not been addressed. The main cause and concern behind the migration is the economic factor; so, agriculture and non-farm sector at rural landscape should be given the top priority to control migration. Rural-urban migration can be controlled on a large scale, if the Government will provide all kind of supports to the rural migrants for getting their livelihoods and provide them basic amenities for decent standard of living at the rural areas as like as its urban counterpart. The Government should develop public policy by integrating social inclusion in milieu of rural diversity for the wellbeing of all the segments of rural community.

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