RURAL MANAGEMENT AS A STRATEGY FOR RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

Rural resources have a lot of potential which needed to be brought into full production as to uplift the values. These values can only be achieved when other resources like times, money, infrastructure, expertise and the likes are applied. The high demand of products is expected to propel the application of the said resources into maximum production which in turn increase the value of rural environment, confirming value to be a function of profit. Unfortunately, government policies and programs in the year past failed to reflect the need for balance rural and urban development. Thus, most development policies and programs are urban – oriented. As a result rural dwellers have been subjected to poverty, unemployment, poor infrastructure, economic and social defects. Incidentally rural dweller a stick to migration.

Therefore, this study on Rural Development. as a strategy, for reducing Rural – Urban Migrations in INDIA, a case study of INDIAN Local Government and States seek to identify the rural development programs or projects extent of rural urban migration and factors responsible for rural urban migration in the study area.

From the findings based on the analyzed data, integrated Rural Development Strategy has been pin-pointed and recommended as a feasible and viable measure toward minimizing the rate of rural – urban migration in INDIA at large and western states in particular.

Keyword : - *Rural Urban migration, Urbanization, Rural Management, Urban Planning, Economy.*

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1. Introduction

What is Rural Urban Migration?

Rural-urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to the city.

India, a country in south Asia sub-region is blessed with abundant natural and material resources. With an estimated current population of over Three million (33,00,000) square kilometers, India is easily the most populous in Asia and one of the largest in terms of geographical area. About seventy percent of the population depend on agricultural activities for their livelihood and live in rural communities. Currently, over forty million out of the total population of over one hundred billion people live in urban area. Therefore, the rural area within the geographic entity of the country is whereby majority of the population is found. Some of the government officials fear of the belief held that urban areas constitute the development potential of the state, the rural areas, have been neglected in terms of development opportunities. Migration is the movement of people away from their usual place of residence, across either internal (within country) or international (across countries) borders. The latest government data on migration comes from the 2011 Census. As per the Census, India had 45.6 crore migrants in 2011 (38% of the population) compared to 31.5 crore migrants in 2001 (31% of the population). Between 2001 and 2011, while population grew by 18%, the number of migrants increased by 45%. In 2011, 99% of total migration was internal and immigrants (international migrants) comprised 1%.

About 450 million of 1.2 billion Indians migrated within the country, according to recently released Census 2011 data. Of this, 78 million, or 15.6% of all domestic migrants, moved from rural to urban areas. This is how their numbers have changed over 2001 and where they moved.

The number of migrants who moved from rural to urban areas stood at 52 million out of a total population of 1.02 billion, as per the 2001 Census. Thus, the 2011 number of 78 million is a jump of 51%. 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. Of the 78 million, 55% were females and they outnumbered males in 554 of the 640 districts. The share of male rural-to-urban migrants in the total male population rose from 4.6% to 5.7%; for females, the share rose from 5.5% to 7.4%.

2. Aims and Objectives:

AIMS:

The overall study **is** to obtain integrated insight into the responses of populations and communities to Rural Urban Migration. The integrated nature of our research program refers to the fact that we consider different biological levels (communities, populations) and we specifically address interactions between both ecological and evolutionary responses (eco-evolutionary dynamics). We also seek mechanistic explanations by looking at organismal traits, consider different stressors associated with urbanization, and perform concerted research on different organism groups and spatial scales. The research will translate into a capacity to provide improved predictions of responses of natural communities to urbanization by incorporating evolutionary responses**.**

OBJECTIVES:

(i)   To   identify   rural   development   programs   or   projects   available   in   the   study   area.

(ii) To   identity   reasons/factors   responsible   for   rural   –   urban   migration.

(iii) To   examine   the   extent   of   rural   urban   –   migration.

(iv) To suggest and make feasible recommendation on reducing migration in the study area.

3. Background:
Migrant labour, casual and unskilled workers who move about systematically from one region to another offering their services on a temporary, usually seasonal, basis. Migrant labour in various forms is found in South Africa, the Middle East, western Europe, North America, and India.

In Europe and the Middle East, migrant labour usually has been recruited for urban rather than agricultural employment and involves longer periods of residence. In North America, migrant labour tends to be hired for farmwork, primarily at harvest time. The demand for <u>agricultural</u> migrant labour stems from the seasonal nature of harvesting. In the Northern Hemisphere, migrant labour moves seasonally from south to north following the harvest, while this pattern is reversed in the Southern Hemisphere. Most of these agricultural workers move in established patterns within these general directions, and their <u>work</u> typically involves tasks that are manual, repetitive, and easily learned.

Among the economic conditions that heighten the demand for migrant workers are rapid increases in agricultural production within a given region and a significant loss in the number of farm labourers a condition often caused by higher wages outside the agricultural sector. While the factors that create the demand for migrant labour may vary, those behind the supply of migrant labour tend to be constant: in most cases, migrant labourers come to their work because of unfavourable economic and social conditions in their home regions.

The short-lived relationship between migrant worker and employer creates a disorderly labour market. Most migrant labourers have no reemployment rights, are usually not <u>organized</u> in unions, and have limited access to the job market. Middlemen, job brokers, labour <u>contractors</u>, and crew leaders add some order to the system.

4. Need:

This is a complex task, as solutions and policy approaches to migration often need to be found in very difficult circumstances. Typically, those cities experiencing the greatest impact from migration are often the ones with the greatest backlogs, and weakest capacities in urban planning and management – cities that are already struggling to fulfill their citizens' most basic needs.

However, cities that do adopt inclusive policies and approaches to migration, with rights and opportunities for migrants, can benefit significantly. Here are the top five ways:

- The city becomes more socially inclusive
- Economic opportunities are created
- Ignoring migration can worsen poverty and inequality
- There is a unique opportunity to address gender equality
- The city becomes more culturally vibrant and diverse

5. Impacts on Economy:

The Contribution of Labor Mobility to Economic Growth and Income Inequality Internal migration and labor mobility in INDIA are not only part of the transformation from a predominantly agricultural economy to an industrial one, a common phenomenon in developing countries, but also part of a unique economic transition from a planned economy to a market economy. As such they have been important factors in India's rapid economic growth during the reform era. The World Bank (1996) has estimated that the reallocation of labor from agricultural to non-agricultural sectors contributed 16 percent to India's economic growth from 1978 to 1995.

India is an example of an emerging and developing country (EDC). Each year thousands of people move to the city of Mumbai from rural areas. People move to Mumbai because the rural areas they leave have many push factors and the city has lots of pull factors. People think that the city will provide lots of opportunities**.**

6. Impacts on Environment:

Although people are pulled towards the advantages of cities, the impacts of urbanisation are mixed. First we will look at the many positive impacts of urbanisation before going on to describe some of the challenges created by rapid unplanned urban growth.

However, these many benefits of urban life do not apply to all. Rapid population increases and unplanned growth create an urban sprawl with negative economic, social, and environmental consequences. In Ethiopia, the rate of urban growth often strains the capacity of local and national government to provide urban residents with even the most basic services of housing, water supply, sewerage and solid waste disposal.

Housing

In developing countries, about a third of urban inhabitants live in impoverished slums and squatter settlements (UN-Habitat, 2012). **Slums** are urban areas that are heavily populated and have sub-standard housing with very poor living conditions, creating several problems.

Slum areas typically suffer from:

- poor housing with small, overcrowded houses built very close together using inadequate materials and with uncertain electricity supply

- restricted access to water supplies

- little or no sanitation/latrine facilities and no solid waste disposal, which leads to a polluted and degraded local environment

- inadequate health care facilities which, coupled with the poor living conditions, increases sickness and death rates

- insecure living conditions – slum dwellers may be forcibly removed by landowners or other authorities.

Water supply and sanitation

It is especially difficult to provide water and sanitation services to deprived areas and the poorest people. Many people in these areas live without access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation. Even where adequate water supplies are available, sanitation and wastewater disposal are often inadequate or missing. Pit latrines and septic tanks are the usual methods for human waste disposal but they have limited capacity and are not always adequate to cope with the quantity of waste produced by many people living close together. Overflowing latrines and septic tanks contaminate surface water and create a serious health risk.

Wastes and pollution

Urbanisation affects land, water, air and wildlife because of the number of people, the amount of buildings and construction, and the increased demands on resources. It has impacts on the physical environment in several ways.

Water quality:

In developing countries, including Ethiopia, many rivers in urban areas are more like open sewers . The lack of sanitation and sewerage systems has a dramatic impact on urban watercourses. People use the rivers to dispose of all their wastes from homes, industries and commercial businesses. Wastewater from human settlements contains organic material and nutrients; industrial wastewater contains many different types of toxic pollutant. These make the water unsafe for humans to use for many purposes including drinking and irrigation, as well as harming the fish and other animals and plants living in the water. Any changes to the quality of surface water also affects

groundwater because they are linked by the processes of the water cycle so pollutants from the surface will infiltrate down and contaminate soil and groundwater as well.

Solid waste

In many towns and cities solid waste management is inefficient or non-existent. Solid waste management means the proper collection, transfer, recycling and disposal of all the solid material we throw away, including plastics, paper and cardboard, food wastes, electrical waste, etc. It also includes industrial, hospital and institutional wastes which often contain pathogens as well as hazardous and toxic chemicals, which need special care.

The combustion of solid waste creates yet another environmental problem. People want to get rid of the wastes and they will burn them in their backyards if there is no collection system

Air quality:

Air quality in towns and cities is frequently very poor as a result of air pollution from many different sources (Figure 5.8). These include:

- vehicle exhausts

- smoke from domestic fires

- outputs from factory chimneys

- diesel-powered generators

- dust from construction works and city streets.

Poor air quality has a significant impact on the health of many urban residents as well as leaving a damaging and unsightly layer of dust on plants, buildings and other surfaces.

Health

Urbanisation can have both positive and negative effects on health. The main benefits are associated with easier access to hospitals, clinics and health services in general. If you live close to these services you can reach a doctor in minutes rather than hours or days, so this improves emergency care and general health. There are also benefits from easier access to sources of information such as radio and television which may be used to communicate information about health to the general public. For example, women living in towns and cities are more likely to be informed about family planning, which results in reduction in family size and less frequent childbirth, with consequent benefits to general health.

Food:

Population movements also put pressure on food supplies and on food distribution. As people migrate to the cities, they tend to use purchased food instead of their own crops and this makes them more vulnerable to changes in food prices. As the population grows and the demand for water and land increases, it becomes difficult to increase food production in a sustainable way. The increase in urban demand, combined with a loss of agricultural land, means more pressure on rural people to produce food for the growing number of urban people.

Global warming:

Cities are now being blamed for global warming. It is so common to hear the statement that cities are responsible for 75 or 80 percent of all greenhouse gases. But these figures are nonsense. There are two ways of allocating greenhouse gas emissions to nations or cities: where the emissions are produced or where the goods whose production released the emissions are consumed. If we consider where greenhouse gases are produced, drawing on the latest IPCC reports, the greenhouse gases emitted in rural areas or urban centres too small to be considered cities come to far more than 20 to 25 percent, if we take account of all the emissions they have from agriculture, deforestation, power plants, industries, motor vehicle use and non-electrical space heating of offices and homes. Indeed, most large fossil-fuelled power stations and much heavy industry (including cement production and metal smelters) are in rural areas or small urban centres.

7. Developments:
- Leadership and accountability
- Coordination and planning
- Information management

8. Strategies:

- Create employment opportunities:

Create employment opportunities to reduce on mobility of labor.

- Promote agriculture and farming:

Promote agriculture and farming in order to avoid poverty among people.

- Improve on transport and communication network:

Improve on transport and communication network.

- Improve on infrastractural development

Improve on infrastractural development by constructing modern schools and hospitals.

- Improve on security

Improve on security and provide security services in rural areas in order to promote peace.

- Make land reforms

Make land reforms to enable the poor and low income earners get access on land.

- Develop themselves

Sensetise people regarding the effects of rural urban migration and how they can develop themselves in villages

- Provide credit facilities

Provide credit facilities in rural areas to enable easy accessibility on finance.

9. Approach:

- Smart Cities Mission

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) or Housing for All

- Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM - U)
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNRUM)

- AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)

Other Rural development schemes

1) Indira Awas Yogana (IAY)

2) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

3) Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

4) National Food for Work Programme(NFWP)

5) National Employment Rural Guarantee Act (NERGA)

Some best initiatives are being taken by Maharashtra Government. These are the awarded schemes for rural development under the ministry of State Government. Some of these state government schemes are as follow:

1) Pilgrim Development Program

2) Finance Commission

3) Environmental balanced prosperous village development scheme

4) Special program for basic amenities like roads, drains and other under-rural villages suggested by people's representatives

5) Special grant for public health to the Gram Panchayats

6) Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

7) Assistant grants for Zilha Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Building

11. Thoughts for future:

We need the imagination to see the potential of cities; to rescue the much forgotten concept of the public good and its importance on development and in environmental management. We need city governments with the bravery to engage with all their urban citizens and their own organizations, not just the wealthier, better connected ones. We need civil servants and politicians with the bravery to see low-incomes groups and their community organizations living in informal settlements and working in the informal economy as very real partners with knowledge and capacity to help build and improve cities. See them as obstacles and they will be obstacles.

Quite rightly, they will fight attempts to evict them, to close down their enterprises. See them as allies and partners and look what can be achieved. Look at what the Thai government's Community Organizations Development Institute has achieved by seeing low income communities as partners in finding and implementing solutions. In more and more nations, slum and shack dwellers are forming their own organizations and offering city and national governments partnerships. And there are so many good examples of these partnerships working in practice: in Thailand, South Africa, Malawi, Namibia, India, Brazil, Kenya.

We need to be far more innovative in thinking how to make urban land markets work for the whole city, that allow low-income households to get decent housing We need all city governments to think about how they can adapt to global warming – although fortunately, there are so many synergies between adapting to climate change and good development – and in their plans contribute to keeping down greenhouse gas emissions. In the end, almost all the cities with very low greenhouse gas emissions are in low income nations. These are also often the cities with the worst health.

The challenge for these cities is to show another model of development. To show the gasoline guzzling, greenhouse gas emitting rich world that it is possible to develop as high quality cities that are high quality and healthy for their whole population without high greenhouse gas emissions.

India has witnessed three major escalating trends in the last couple of decades that, together, sketch the contours of the country's wide ranging rural–urban transition and the ways in which this transition conditions changing livelihoods.

11. Educational Challenges:

Major rural to urban migration went hand in hand with the economic growth of the 19th to mid-20th century in today's high-income countries. As high-income countries transition to urbanised, ageing societies, these movements have subsided. Today, the largest internal population movements occur in low- and middle-income countries, particularly China and India.

When male migrants move, they leave behind children going to school. If families migrate all together, children must be found schools in urban locales. In India, 10.7 million children aged six to 14 lived in rural households with a seasonal migrant in 2013. About 28 per cent of youth aged 15 to 19 in these households were illiterate or had not completed primary school, compared with 18 per cent of the cohort overall. Out-of-school children will need to be diverted to vocational schooling/training.

A difficulty is that historically, barely 2.4 per cent of India's workforce has acquired vocational skills formally (NSSO 2018). Together with low levels of general academic education, the minuscule workforce with any formal vocational skills is a mega challenge if the manufacturing share of GDP is to rise above 17 per cent, where it is stuck for the last quarter century (since 1991).

The three mega-challenges will be hard enough to handle even with synergy between actions. Without urban planning to ensure synergy between actions, the demographic dividend will peter out.

12. Conclusion:

Conclusively, it has been seen that the trend of moving from rural to urban areas in India has increased tremendously over the years 2001 to 2011. The increase has largely been continuous in nature leading to crowdedness in the urban centers and a decline in the per capita resources available in the cities. It has been seen

that urbanization in India is largely going unchecked and there is massive expansion of cities especially including Mumbai, Bangalore and Delhi however Pune considering its political and security situation has started facing a decline in the people who are willing to shift to the city. Through this urbanization, one research supports that the economy is more likely to regenerate however other researcher says that this is likely to increase issues such as crime. In the case of India, the social impact of urbanization has been the increase in infrastructure investment in the cities.

- At both sites, the shift out of agriculture is highly significant, with less than 9 percent of main breadwinners still working in farming. But in Pune this change has come considerably later (about one generation). Mumbai's longer history of the shift away from agricultural livelihoods is also reflected in the much smaller share of households that (still) owns agricultural land and a smaller share that holds livestock.

- The options for new livelihoods in the local economy are limited at both sites. Some find employment in construction or other manual labor jobs and more than a third had started small businesses, usually in retail. Mumbai's longer history of employment shifts out of agriculture does not translate in more developed secondary or tertiary employment sectors.

- In total, nearly half of all households (45.1 percent) had one or more migrant worker but Mumbai's share (52 percent) was substantially larger than Pune's (38.6 percent). For migrant households, remittances accounted for nearly two-third (65.4 percent) of average annual incomes. In recent years, labor migration has become a more important part of livelihood strategies, especially in Mumbai where the push out of agriculture is more recent. In Mumbai, there is evidence that traditional seasonal labor migration is being replaced by more permanent, longer-duration labor migration that is no longer tied to the agricultural cycle.

- Mumbai's circular labor migration patterns concern almost exclusively domestic migration with Maharashtra and Karnataka as primary destinations. In contrast, Pune's migration patterns are split evenly between domestic and international labor migrants, the latter mainly destined for the Gulf States.

- The salience of international migration in Mumbai and its near-absence in Pune is attributed mainly to institutional ties and migrant networks (or the lack thereof). Most households with international migrants in Mumbai are minority-Muslim, an indication of the importance of communally embedded networks in the explanation of migration.

- Households with international migrants are among those with the highest incomes while those with domestic migrants tend to have the lowest incomes, with non-migrant households in-between. It appears that domestic labor migration is a last-resort strategy for the poorest households, while international labor migration is considered an opportunity for advancement.

- The strongest predictors of household well-being in Pune are employment of the main breadwinner in agriculture (negative) and landownership (positive). Doing farm work rarely implies ownership of the land, while landownership is a broad indicator of household assets and does not mean the main breadwinner actually works the land. This suggests a strong legacy of agrarian class relations and little signs of developing secondary and tertiary sectors.

- In Mumbai, the strongest predictors of well-being are the ownership of a business and the household having an international migrant (both positive). International migration is proving a significant option for about a quarter of all households and remittances are often used to start up a business. The shift away from agriculture is more recent and more swift and social mobility (for some) appears more salient than in Pune.

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