

Challenges and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration on Agricultural Productivity and Urbanization Worldwide

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Abstract: Rural areas are a key sector of any economy and development of nation in all over the world. Agriculture is the main occupation in rural areas that has relatively less productivity as compared to the non-agricultural occupations. Currently rural urban migration is a global concern. There are various reasons such as lack of job opportunities, education, marriage and lack of security that influenced to be migrants for rural people. Although due to rapid increase in population leads to many challenges such as lower standard of standard if urban area, rising slums and also causing damage the environment. Industrialization offered more jobs, as a result people attracted towards the cities which are also a reason of migration and urbanization. The exploitation, trafficking, kidnapping, discrimination and language barriers are such several challenges that faced by the rural migrants. Due to rapid migration, it affects the agricultural productivity leads to poverty, communicable diseases and due to lack of education, gets low paying jobs. As a result of increasing urbanization, half of the world's population currently resides in the cities.

Keywords: rural urban migration, urbanization, economy, advantages, rural migrants

1. Introduction

Rural-urban migration is now a concern in developing countries. The origins and effects of this pattern of migration are comparable in many ways, despite the fact that the reasons for rural-urban mobility vary from country to country. The absence of employment opportunities is a prevalent factor in rural-urban migration. A large number of populations reliant on agriculture in rural areas. But as rural communities disintegrate due to poverty, unproductive land, and the necessity to survive, more people preferred to move towards urban areas. Although when cities get more populous, problems begin to arise. For example, finding work may be difficult, finding house may be difficult, services becomes overburdened and crime and pollution may become serious dangerous. In many nations, migration is not seen favorably. (Spencer et al 2009) There is a lack of integration between migration and development, and policies frequently try to reduce movement from rural to urban areas. Migrants also bring the knowledge, skills and labor to the destinations, whereas the areas of origin and left behind families benefit through remittances, knowledge and skills transferred by the return and circulating migrants. "People moved in significant numbers from rural to big and metropolitan cities in search of better employment opportunities due to rapid growth industries, transport and communication and other economic and social overheads in urban areas.

Rural-urban migration being the index of the growing industrialization of economy, urban industrial development offers a positive inducement to the rural people to move to the industries in urban areas for improvement of their economic status (Mehta, 1992). Migration includes both the transfers of cultures as well as the movements of individuals. Maintaining the culture of the immigrant's place of origin fosters a favorable atmosphere for the development of a multicultural identity while requiring the migrants to interact with the new community. On the other hand, some

immigrants adhere more strictly than they would have at home to the customs of the nation of origin. In the Indian context Dubey et al noted that since higher castes and relatively "better off" segments of the population migrate from rural areas, the gaps arise are likely to be filled by the poor and lower castes, with implications for economic growth and poverty reduction in rural areas.

The main areas of opportunity and benefits linked with migration are: (Bhagat 2014)

- **Labor demand and supply:** fills labor supply and demand gaps; effectively distributes skilled and unskilled workforce; inexpensive labor, disciplined labor and readiness to work.
- **Remittances:** provides insurance against risks to household in the source areas and increase consumer expenditure and investments in health, education and assets formation.
- **Return migration:** contributes knowledge, expertise and creativity (sometimes referred to as social remittances).
- **Skill development:** Migration is an unofficial method of developing skills. It improves the knowledge and skills of migrants through exposure and interaction with the outside world.

Migration causing urbanization

Urbanization is a word to be more like a city. It is a system in which a large population is permanently centered within comparatively smaller urban areas. Perhaps on the city's outskirts, there are tall apartment projects that draw more people to live and work there. After independence, urbanization in India began to pick up as a result of the nation's acceptance of a mixed economy, leading to private sector growth. In India, urbanization is progressing at fair rate. According to the report from census report, India's population increased by 23.9% between 1981 and 1991, 21.5% 1991 and 2001 and 17.6% between 2001 and 2011 respectively.

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Causes of migration

There are following causes of migration described as below:

Push and Pull factors: There are two principle factors push and pull are responsible for migration. The push factors are poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities, unemployment, the depletion of natural resources and natural disasters, a lack of arable land, unequal land distribution, low agricultural productivity etc. pull factors such as employment and higher education opportunities, facilities with higher earnings and better working conditions, draw migrants to an area (area of destination). Millions of people relocated from their villages to Delhi, Mumbai, or Kolkata. The immediate effects of population movement include the appalling living conditions such as slums, unsafe water, poor sanitation, overcrowding with the resulting rise in crime, insecurity for women, sexual abuse and exposure to frequent epidemics and AIDS.

Urbanization: Internal migration has been significantly influenced by urbanization. Urban wages can rise in response to a rise in demand for work, which may also lead to an increase in migration. The pull factors of better job opportunities, low salary and access to medical and educational facilities are attract to rural people towards cities. People are pushed towards cities by the pull factors of lack of employment opportunities, low pay, low income, drought and adequate healthcare and education.

Marriage: marriage is a key social element influencing migration. Every girl is required to move to her future in-laws home. As a result, all of India's female population must migrate over short or long distances. In 2011, about 49.35 percent of persons, moved after getting married. Employment people move in great numbers from rural to urban areas in pursuit of work in the transportation, trade and service sectors. All residents of remote locations do not have access to employment. Even the small-scale and cottage businesses of the villages cannot sustain the full rural community's employment needs. In 2011 approximately 10.22% of migrants moved for work.

Education: due to lack of educational facilities in rural areas, people move to the cities for higher education. Many individuals are relocate to urban areas in order to make a livelihood after completing the education. According to the 2011 census, 1.77 percent of persons moved away for education.

Challenges faced by Rural Migrants

When migrants with little or no formal education or training arrive in urban centers, they discover that life is not what they had planned. The majority of people are employed in the formal sectors, earning low wages, lacking access to essential urban amenities and unable to raise their living conditions. Additionally, untrained migrants are frequently taken advantage of at work. Many migrants must deal with difficult working conditions and excessively long working hours because domestic employment is unregulated. Additionally, language issues seem to prevent immigrations from forming crucial connections in their communities and are a major barrier for them.

Even routine activities like taking the bus or going grocery shopping can be stressful. According to stalker (1999), discrimination towards immigrants affects both students and teachers at schools, as well as their children. The issue is exacerbated by their children's feeling of alienation as well as by linguistic and academic difficulties. Additionally, the mistreatment of immigrants causes trauma. The countless losses that migrants endure when they move and settle are frequently made worse by their wartime encounters or by the violation of their rights as an individual or a group due to their race, religion, gender, nationality, political opinion, sexual orientation or membership in a particular social group.

However once they reach in the urban areas, migrants often lose their identity. In order to adapt and be accepted migrants throw off all their customs and cultures. They feel ashamed of their own identity and seek to identify with metropolitan folks. Some immigrants may experience shame at their origins, remorse at feelings awful about being humiliated, and feelings of disloyalty towards those they left behind as a result of their battle to define oneself.

Consequences of migration

Agriculture productivity: Members in the communities of origin may experience certain effects of rural urban migration. Rural development is slowed down by the people who remain in the rural areas, who lose vital human resources like agricultural laborers, entrepreneurs, and significantly family members. Even though this movement has advantages, it also causes some issues in rural areas and urban centers. Rural-urban migration had a rapid negative impact on the rural economy in the majority of rural areas, resulting in persistent poverty and food security.

Health: Linkages and interactions between migration and health are intricate and go both ways, from migration to health to health to migration. These linkages and interactions can be favorable or negative, from helpful to detrimental impacts on health to push to pull factors on migration. Migration may bring communicable diseases with them and spread them throughout host populations, from one country and one region to the next, which is one of the most obvious effects of population movements.

Education: In metropolitan regions, the majority of lower income groups work in low-paying, unskilled jobs. Such people typically have less formal education and engage in less of society, which limits their awareness of changes around them and their capacity for self-expression. As a consequence, they miss out on opportunities on both a social and economic level.

Urbanization and Economy

There is a strong correlation between urbanization and economic progress in India. One third of all people in India live in urban areas, which generate about 65 per cent of the country's GDP (31% according to the 2011 Census). Although India has about 8000 cities and towns, 53 million plus cities consists of 43 per cent of India's urban population showing large concentration of population and economic activities. On the other hand, migration is a flow that

connects areas that are classified as rural and urban. Indian cities have been rapid urban population expansion in western nations due to a stronger contribution from urban natural rise. According to Bhagat (2012), net rural to urban migration only accounted for one-fourth of India's urban population growth in the ten years before the census of 2011.

2. Conclusion

It is concluded that rural urban migration has both positive and negative impact on the migrants. The Agriculture is the main dominate sector to giving employment and livelihood for rural people. Due to facing hardships and lack of job opportunities in the rural areas, the process of migration from rural to urban areas has taken place. Rural urban migration has added significantly to the urban workforce. As a consequence, a large proportion of urban workforce is either actively looking for work or has moved towards the informal, unorganized sector which is made up of low-paying jobs. There are many challenges faced by rural migrants such as lose their identity, culture, language barriers, low paying jobs, discrimination etc. As a consequence of migration, it decreases the agriculture productivity, leads to poverty and food security.

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